

## Management Plan Review

### Cultural and Historic Setting

Two ahupua'a meet at Hale'iwa Harbor: Pa'ala'a to the southwest and Kawailoa to the northeast. Both of these ahupua'a are contained within the moku of Waialua, once considered to be a political and agricultural center of Hawai'i.

The Anahulu River provided a perennial source of water, and along with the alluvial flats and terraces along the river, the Anahulu Valley was an attractive place for settlement and agriculture, especially taro.



Photo: Fiona Langenberger

### Significance of Surfing

With the establishment of the North Shore Surfing Reserve in 2010, the State of Hawai'i legislatively recognized the cultural importance of surfing to the State.

The north shore is famous for several surf breaks, including two state Designated Recreation Zones dedicated to surfing in Waialua Bay.

## North Shore O'ahu

The north shore refers to the northwestern coastline of the island of O'ahu between Ka'ena Point, the westernmost point of the island, and Kahuku Point, the northernmost point of the island. Ali'i Beach lies nearly halfway between these two points in Wailua Bay, near the town of Hale'iwa.

Hale'iwa Harbor is situated between Hale'iwa Beach Park and Ali'i Beach Park on the west bank of the mouth of the Anahulu River. Hale'iwa Harbor is not included within sanctuary boundaries.

### Biological significance

The most commonly seen turtles in Hawai'i are the hawksbill, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, and green sea turtles, *Chelonia mydas*. Green sea turtles (honu) feed on algae off rocks near shore and nest and bask on beaches. Honu nest at Pua'ena Point and can appear at the mouth of the Anahulu River and at Ali'i Beach Park.

Spotted eagle rays (hailepo), or bullhead rays, travel alone or in schools of up to 30 rays, feeding on mollusks and crustaceans in the sand.

The endangered Hawaiian monk seal (*Īlīoholoikauaua*) feeds on fish,



Photo: John Johnson

cephalopods and crustaceans on offshore reefs and hauls out on beaches to rest and breed. They have been observed, but with low frequency in the area.

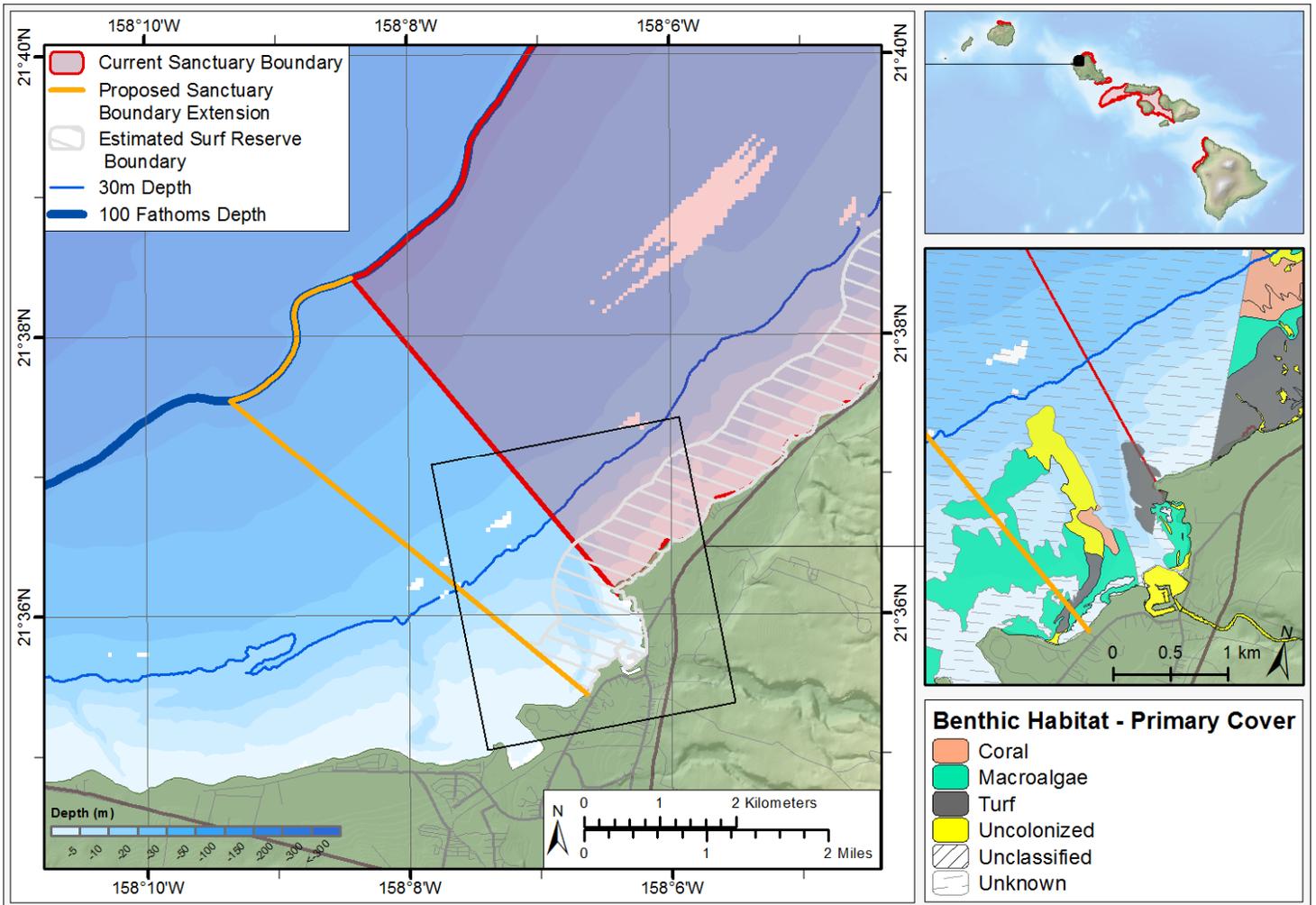
In the Pūpūkea-Waimea Marine Life Conservation District, 4.5 miles to the northwest of Hale'iwa Harbor, fish, invertebrates and marine mammals are well documented. The fish found in this nearby bay include the shortnose wrasse, endemic to Hawai'i, the frogfish, and the thornback cowfish, or makukana, which feeds on algae and invertebrates on the reef.

The endemic Hawaiian goby, 'o'opu alamo'o (*Lentipes concolor*), was discovered in a tributary of the Anahulu River in the early 1990s after the species had been considered extinct or very rare in the 1980s.

'O'opu alamo'o are diadromous gobies with a long larval life compared to that of a marine goby. Since the 'o'opu alamo'o was identified as a Category One endangered species candidate in the 1970s, more research has examined its breeding behaviors to better inform protection of the species.



Photo: John Johnson



Proposed boundary adjustment on O'ahu.

### How will the sanctuary's proposed plan affect North Shore O'ahu?

New and revised sanctuary-wide regulations will apply in existing sanctuary areas as well as in proposed boundary additions. A boundary change is proposed for the north shore and is illustrated in the figure to the right.

### How will sanctuary regulations change?

The revisions to the current sanctuary-wide regulations, proposed under Alternative 2, 3 and 4, would:

- (1) Clarify humpback whale approach regulation (see next page for detail);
- (2) Combine the two regulations prohibiting the taking and possession of humpback whales into one regulation;
- (3) Remove the prohibition against discharge in the sanctuary;
- (4) Remove the prohibition against discharging from outside the sanctuary anything that enters and injures a sanctuary resource;
- (5) Remove the prohibition on altering submerged lands;
- (6) Add the authority to issue sanctuary permits and authorizations; and
- (7) Add sanctuary-wide regulation prohibiting the disturbance of submerged cultural and maritime heritage resources.

### How will the sanctuary's North Shore boundary change?

The current sanctuary boundary on the north shore of O'ahu extends from Pua'ena Point eastward to Māhie Point, out to the 100-fathom (600 ft.) isobath.

The sanctuary is proposing to adjust the western boundary of the sanctuary to Ali'i Beach Park, out to the 100-fathom isobath to be consistent with the boundary of the North Shore Surfing Reserve established under State of Hawai'i Executive Order 10-07.

Establishing Surfing Reserves is part of a State effort to acknowledge the cultural and historic significance of important surf sites in Hawai'i.

The proposed sanctuary boundary adjustment would exclude Hale'iwa Harbor. The total area of the proposed boundary expansion would be approximately 4 square miles.