

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

Consultation and Coordination During the Development of the Proposed Action and the Preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

On December 12, 1990 a Notice of Intent to prepare an environmental impact statement on the proposed action and alternatives to be developed in a general management plan for Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park appeared in the Federal Register (Vol. 55, No. 239). Following the Federal Register notice, scoping for the preparation of the general management plan was initiated. Letters were sent to officials, organizations, and individuals who were known to have an interest in the development of Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park, inviting them to attend scheduled public meetings or provide written comment expressing their views and concerns related to the future use and development of Kaloko-Honokōhau.

Public meetings were held on the islands of Hawaii (Kona and Waimea) and O'ahu (Honolulu) in January 1991 to receive comment from all interested parties in order to identify the full scope of issues relevant to the preparation of this general management plan.

During the open public comment period which ran to the end of February 1991, more than 900 responses to Kaloko-Honokōhau's general management plan initiative were received. These comments were carefully reviewed and all viewpoints refined to assure that in initial planning efforts there would be options to fairly cover each viewpoint.

Planning issues evolving from the comments included the following: acquisition of private lands, future public use of Honokōhau beach, the role of cooperative associations to assist in planning of the park, protection of the fishpond's endangered biota, park development and accessibility, cultural immersion/live-in, carrying capacities, and others.

In late 1989, as part of the scoping process preliminary to the preparation of the park's resource management plan, consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service was initiated with regard to endangered or threatened species. Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park, under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, will continue to cooperate and consult with those agencies concerning endangered or threatened species.

In January 1992, under the 1990 Programmatic Agreement for Section 106 compliance, copies of the preliminary review draft general management plan/environmental impact statement were sent to the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for their review and comment. In February the State Historic Preservation Officer responded by letter with review comments on the draft. These comments were incorporated into the final as appropriate. In May the Advisory Council responded. Their letter encouraged the Park Service to request the Council's comment pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act on proposed developments at Kaloko-Honokōhau.

Reviewer List

Listed below are the officials, agencies, organizations, businesses, and individuals to whom copies of the Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement were sent for review and comments:

Hawaii Congressional Delegation

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Senator Daniel K. Akaka
Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink
Congressman Neil Abercrombie

State Officials

Governor John Waihee
State Senator Andrew Levin
State Senator Malama Solomon
State Representative Virginia Isbell

Hawaii County Officials

Mayor Lorraine Inouye, Hawaii County
Councilman Russell Kokubun
Councilwoman Helene H. Hale
Chairman, Planning Commission, Hawai'i County

Federal Agencies

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Honolulu
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division
U. S. National Marine Fisheries Service
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

State Agencies

Office of State Planning
Historic Preservation Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources

State Parks Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources
 Aquatic Resources Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources
 Forestry and Wildlife Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources
 Highways Division, Department of Transportation
 Highways Division, District Engineer, Department of Transportation, Hilo
 Harbors Division, Department of Transportation
 Housing Finance and Development Corporation
 Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
 Office of Environmental Quality Control
 University of Hawaii
 School of Hawaiian and Pacific Studies, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
 Sea Grant Extension Service, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
 Botany Department, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
 Anthropology Department, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
 History Department, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
 Facilities Planning Office, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
 Geography and Planning Department, University of Hawai'i, Hilo
 Anthropology Department, University of Hawai'i, Hilo
 Institute of Marine Biology, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
 Environmental Center, University of Hawai'i, Manoa
 Hawaii State Office of Hawaiian Affairs
 West Hawaii Sea Grant Extension
 County Agencies
 Director, County of Hawai'i Planning Department
 Public Works Department, Hawai'i County
 Water Supply Department, Hawai'i County
 County of Hawai'i, West Hawai'i Office
 Businesses, Organizations, and Individuals
 The Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawai'i
 Alu Like, Inc.
 Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc.
 Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Department of Anthropology
 Nansay Hawaii, Inc.
 Audubon Society, Hawaii State Office
 Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau
 Protect Kohanaiki Ohana
 Kona Historical Society
 State Council on Hawaiian Heritage
 Daughters of Hawaii
 Kahanahou Hawaiian Foundation
 The Naturists Society
 Kona Outdoor Circle
 West Hawaii Today
 Hawaii Visitors Bureau
 Kona News
 Friends of Little Beach Association
 Conservation Council of Hawaii, Kona Group
 Friends of Makalawena

Natural Resources Defense Council
Hui Na 'Auao
Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation
Hawaii Audubon Society
Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Museum, Hawaii Island Region
Hawaii Natural History Association
Oceanic Institute
Hawaiian Archipelago Wilderness Society
The Garden Club of Honolulu
Friends of Kohanaiki
Waimea Hawaiian Civic Club
Congress of Hawaiian People
Kona Hawaiian Civic Club
Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
Kohala Community Association
Life of the Land
Ka Wai Ola Oha, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Sierra Club
The Trust for Public Land
The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii (TORCH)
Hawaii Leeward Planning Conference
Kona-Kohala Chamber of Commerce
The Nature Conservancy, Honolulu
Helber, Hastert and Fee, Honolulu
Belt, Collins and Associates, Honolulu
James E. Maragos, East-West Center
Kahu Edward I. Kealanahele
Jerry Rothstein
Moanikeala Akaka
George Applegate
David Roy
Henry Swan
Rose Fujimori
Carolyn Stewart
David Tarnas
Douglas and Mikahala Genovia
Angel Pilago
Mahelani Pai
Kelly Greenwell
Moses Keale
George Robertson
Iris Kunewa
Robert Barrel
Stephen Morse
George Keloolani
Alma Henderson
Fred Cachola
Richard Kapololu
Keola Childs
Herb Kane
Henry K. Boshard
Hannah Springer

Ruby McDonald
Reginald Davis
Jack's Diving Locker
Dive Makai Charters
Robert McClean
Sue Uyehara-Aronson
Joan Osborne
Felix Caliboso
Charles Stone
Zai Zatoon
Vern Yamanaka
Diane Sutton
Charles Johnson
Herb Lee
David Weinberg
Just Natural Brilliant
Sharon Tamashiro
Royden Yamasato
Leo Rodrigues
Doris Seefeldt
Les Wishard
Steve Pridham
Norm Bezona
Cap Kimball
Bob Fewell
Fleur Weymouth
Kiyono and Melvin Kunitake
Roy Nonomura
Lionel Kutner
Buddy Keala
David Chai
Phil Wilson
Brien A. Meilleur
Jim Duncan
Paulette Nims
John L. Delgado
Judee Atkins
Elizabeth Hamm
Morris Ota
Rusty Rodenhurst
P. Quentin Tomich
Pualani Kanahale
Darrel McDonald
Arthur F. Kepo'o
Ulei Garnon
Abraham Kamakawiwoole
George Stepp
Gayle Ka'io
Alex M. Luka

Comments on the Draft General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement

On Friday, October 9, 1992, a Notice of Availability of the Draft Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (No. 920394) appeared in the Federal Register (Vol. 51, No. 197). Following its release, nearly 500 copies of the draft were distributed to elected officials, government agencies, organizations, businesses, and individuals in order to receive written comment. The open public review period on the draft ran from September 18, 1992 until December 11, 1992, a period of 85 days. Public meetings were scheduled on October 26 in Kailua (Hawai'i), October 27 in Hilo, and October 29 in Honolulu. A total of 123 people attended the three meetings and 56 spoke. A total of 85 letters with comment were received during the public review period. Thirteen letters were received with comment on the draft after the close of the public review period on December 11. All written and oral statements received have been reviewed and the comments they contain, as related to the general management plan/environmental impact statement, have been carefully considered.

Broadly, public comment on the draft during the review period covered the following topics:

- future visitor use of Honokōhau beach;
- giving the Pai family (one of the families who now reside in the park under a special use permit) permanent and legal residency rights; and
- criticism that the draft did not follow the recommendations contained in the 1974 study report, Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau.

With regard to future use of Honokōhau beach, 19 individuals either spoke or wrote in opposition to allowing nude sunbathing there. Three of the letters were accompanied by petitions. The petitions contained a total of 442 signatures of individuals who opposed nude sunbathing in national parks. There were a total of 42 individuals who either spoke or wrote in favor of designating Honokōhau beach as clothing optional. One of the letters was accompanied by a petition with 189 signatures of individuals recommending the National Park Service designate Honokōhau beach clothing optional.

Concerning the Pai family, in addition to family members themselves, 32 individuals demanded the National Park Service allow that family to reside permanently at the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap. At all three public meetings, several members of the Pai family spoke. They voiced their dissatisfaction with their present living arrangement in the park, declared their NPS special use permit null and void and asserted their

own "jurisdiction" over the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap area, saying that the National Park Service no longer had jurisdiction there.

Criticisms that the draft plan did not follow the Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau came from 20 individuals and from members of the Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokōhau park advisory group. These criticisms, generally speaking, consisted of the following:

- the draft plan was written by the National Park Service independently, without the advisory commission required by the public law which established Kaloko-Honokōhau in 1978;
- the draft plan changed the concept of the park from cultural-Hawaiian to professional-scientific, and from restoration-functional use of cultural resources to strict preservation of all resources; and
- changed park staffing from Hawaiians to professional archeologists, marine biologist, and ecologists.

Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokōhau organization members recommended that the park be "restored" to its "original designation" as a national cultural park and that the national historical park's advisory commission, Kaloko-Honokōhau Na Hoa Pilo O Kaloko-Honokōhau, be established.

About six individuals either wrote or spoke in favor of the minimum requirements alternative. Many of the individuals who spoke or wrote in favor of clothing option use of Honokōhau beach also favored the no action alternative.

The following are the National Park Service's written responses to all substantive comments received during the public review period for the draft general management plan/environmental impact statement. Some comments required changes, corrections, and additions to the draft, others asked for clarification of information presented.

No written responses were made to comments that reflected opinions expressed, or did not identify a needed text clarification, correction, or modification. Further, no written responses were provided to opinions raised on subjects not germane to draft general management plan/ environmental impact statement issues. No written responses were made to comments received after the close of the public review period.

The letters of comment and transcribed oral comments are reprinted on the following pages along with the National Park Service responses.

RICHARD S. H. WONG
PRESIDENT

JAMES AKI
VICE-PRESIDENT

GERALD T. HAGINGO
MAJORITY LEADER
CHAIR, LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE
ON LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT

MALAMA SOLOMON
MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

BERTRAND KOBAYASHI
MAJORITY POLICY LEADER

ANDREW LEVIN
MAJORITY CAUCUS LEADER

RANDY IWASE
MAJORITY WHIP

ANN KOBAYASHI
CHAIR, LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE
ON EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

MARY GEORGE
MINORITY LEADER

RICK REED
MINORITY FLOOR LEADER

FIRST DISTRICT
ANDREW LEVIN

SECOND DISTRICT
RICHARD S. H. WONG

THIRD DISTRICT
MALAMA SOLOMON

FOURTH DISTRICT
MAKOHU YAMASAKI

FIFTH DISTRICT
RICK REED

SIXTH DISTRICT
RANDY IWASE

SEVENTH DISTRICT
GERALD T. HAGINGO

EIGHTH DISTRICT
JANE MCCARTHEY

NINTH DISTRICT
STANLEY T. KURI

TENTH DISTRICT
MARY GEORGE

ELEVENTH DISTRICT
DONNA R. KODA

TWELFTH DISTRICT
STEVE GORN

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT
BERTRAND KOBAYASHI

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT
ANN KOBAYASHI

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT
MARY-JANE MCMURDO

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT
RUSSELL BLAIR

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT
ANTHONY K. U. CHANG

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT
MILTON HOLT

NINETEENTH DISTRICT
DENNIS M. HAGASATO

TWENTIETH DISTRICT
RICHARD S. H. WONG

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT
NORMAN MIFUGUCHI

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT
GLOISE YAMAMOTO TUKOPALANI

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT
MIRE GROZIER

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT
JAMES AKI

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT
LEHUA FERNANDES DALLING

CHIEF CLERK
T. DAVID WOO, JR.

The Senate
The Sixteenth Legislature
of the
State of Hawaii
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
October 26, 1992



I am testifying on behalf of the Honorable A. Leiomalama Solomon, Ph.D., Senator, First District, Majority Floor Leader, Hawaii State Senate. The Senator is in support of the presentation of Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau. This position of the Directors of Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau, was communicated to the Senator by Mr. David K. Roy.

BACKGROUND

The development of this park, as first proposed in 1974, is the primary mission of our non-profit, 501C-3 tax exempt group; Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau. In 1974, five of our current thirteen directors were directly involved as advisory commissioners, consultants and researchers in a year-long study which was reported in The Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-ko-hau: a proposal for establishing a national cultural park at Kaloko-Honokohau, North Kona.

We took special pleasure in presenting the 1974 proposal to the Department of Interior because it was an innovative approach to preserve and perpetuate our Hawaiian cultural heritage.

Presenting this proposal was indeed one of the finest hours for perpetuating Hawaiian culture because perhaps for the first time, Native Hawaiians were allowed to tell their story and to tell it in their own way. The mana to tell the story of Kaloko-Honokohau flowed freely from courageous kupuna who served on the advisory commission; among them were Iolani Luahine, Homer Hayes, George Pinehaka, Arthur Chun, Nani Bowman, Pilipo Springer and Kenneth Emory, all now deceased.

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

After 18 years of patiently waiting for this proposal to become reality, we are very disappointed and seriously concerned because the 1992 "Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement" (GMP) has lost the "spirit" of Kaloko-Honokohau and betrayed the trust and confidence of those visionary planners of 1974. The 1992 GMP is not the same story which we proudly presented at Washington, D.C. in 1974.

RECEIVED

OCT 26 1992

PACIFIC AREA OF

State of Hawaii
Sixteenth Legislature
The Senate

The "Proposed Action" plan claims to be based on the recommendations of 1974; to be in accord with the 1978 authorizing legislation (Public Law 95-625); and to be addressing major issues raised in the 1991 public meetings. This is simply not true.

Our analysis of the GMP reveals numerous deficiencies, outrageous omissions and questionable additions. The most serious flaws are in the attached chart which summarizes a comparative analysis of the 1992 GMP and the 1974 proposals; 1978 legislation and 1991 public hearings. We looked at 11 topics and realized that there are MAJOR PHILOSOPHICAL AND OPERATIONAL SHIFTS in what was previously proposed by our Hawaiian advisory commission.

It is very difficult to prescribe a process to preserve and perpetuate Hawaiian culture; and to stop and reverse the continuing despoliation of our land and culture. It is even more challenging to offer appropriate alternatives to restore the spiritual and physical integrity of what was once a thriving Hawaiian settlement and the most progressive oceanic institute of its day.

We believe that what transpires at Kaloko-Honokohau will be very critical for the renewal of our Hawaiian cultural and spiritual values that have come so close to extinction in recent decades.

With the continued involvement of Hawaiians in the planning process, Kaloko-Honokohau can be a contemporary PUU HONUA; a place where Hawaiians and others who share and value our Hawaiian cultural heritage can restore that sensitive spiritual bonding among ourselves and our precious environment.

We believe the draft GMP tried to fulfill the cultural restoration concepts that were so carefully nurtured in 1974... but have fallen far short of what was envisioned. However, in spite of the short-comings we believe that together, we can plan and implement programs that will restore the cultural integrity and "Spirit of Kaloko-Honokohau."

State of Hawaii
Sixteenth Legislature
The Senate

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend the following actions in this phased sequence:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Place a moratorium on any further detailed plans; | 1 |
| 2. Establish the Na Hoa Pili o Kaloko-Honokohau advisory commission as soon as possible... as outlined in Public Law 95-625; or through any other process available to the Department of Interior; seek the assistance and support of Hawaii's congressional delegation. (Isn't Rep. Abercrombie on the House Interior Committee?); | 2 |
| 3. Continue detailed planning with the active involvement of the Hawaiian people through their representatives on Na Hoa Pili o Kaloko-Honokohau; | |
| 4. Add representatives on the planning team from OHA's Historical Places Commission, the State Association of Hawaiian Civic Club Historic Places Committee and Ka Lahui Hawaii; | |
| 5. Hire Howard Chapman and Ron Mortimore as consultants for the new planning team; these two were the NPS Director and planner for the Western Region when the park was first proposed. They were effective advocates for a <u>cultural</u> park; | |
| 6. Restore the cultural essence of the park, restore the original designation of a CULTURAL rather than historical park. | 3 |
| 7. Clarify and carry on with the previous commitments made to the Pai family and others at Ai Opio; | 4 |
| 8. Continue to press for the acquisition of the 18 acres from NANSAY and management rights of the state lands ('Alula Cove, etc.) within the proposed boundaries; | |

State of Hawaii
Sixteenth Legislature
The Senate

- 9. Meanwhile, continue with the natural resources protection and management process to prevent any further loss or degradation of the physical environment;
- 10. Move ahead with the proposed fencing/planting of the boundaries as outlined in the "Proposed Action" plan;
- 11. Establish a special Cultural Education Committee to assist the Na Hoa Pili o Kaloko-Honokohau and the park superintendent with the development of curriculum appropriate for Hawaii's children, youth and other visitors to the park... within the limitations of the current staff and the park's cultural and natural resources... but also develop long-range plans in consultation with the DOE, UH-Manoa and Hilo and other educational institutions. 5
- 12. Whatever new plans are developed, preface the written plan with the eloquent "SPIRITUAL" statements and "Introduction" contained in pages 1 to 23 of the 1974 "Spirit of Kaloko-Honokohau." This preface will maintain the spiritual quality which is very critical to an understanding and appreciation of what must be done for Kaloko-Honokohau. 6

Although Senator Solomon is aware of the many recommendations that others may have, the Senator is speaking on behalf of this organization's restoration efforts.

In conclusion, Senator Solomon is also recommending the re-establishment of Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau of their rightful position as advisory commission to the National Park Service. 7

Response to State Senator Malama Solomon

1.

A moratorium on the plan and its National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance would effectively stop all further work on this park -- including acquiring lands and waters, caring for cultural and natural resources of the lands now owned, and allowing for public use. The plan is also the NEPA compliance document, the environmental impact statement, which must be approved before the National Park Service can proceed with the direction given us in the study report, Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau.

2.

Section 505(f)(7) of Public Law 95-625 provided that the Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau Advisory Commission would terminate within ten years of the enactment of the enactment of Public Law 95-625. Public Law 95-625 was enacted in November 1978. Since more than ten years have passed since the date of enactment of this statute, the National Park Service cannot use Public Law 95-625 as the basis for establishing the Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau Advisory Commission.

Since February 1993, the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service have not been able to sponsor the establishment of an advisory commission for Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. Executive Order 12838, issued February 10, 1993 and entitled *Termination and Limitation of Federal Advisory Committees*, places restrictions and limitations on all federal executive departments and agencies with regard to sponsoring the continuation or establishment of federal advisory committees. As part of the federal executive branch, the National Park Service must comply with the provisions of this executive order (see Appendix A for the full text).

To address this situation, Congressional representatives have proposed legislation in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate. This legislation has passed in both the House and the Senate. If enacted, it would allow the National Park Service to establish the Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau Advisory Commission.

3.

Kaloko-Honokōhau was never designated a national cultural park. This was a recommendation of the 1974 study report, Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau, but in 1978 Congress chose to designate Kaloko-Honokōhau a national historical park. Only Congress has the authority to change the designation.

4.

In 1988, the National Park Service purchased the Honokōhau Iki parcel upon which members of the Pai family were residing as tenants of the former owners. The Pai family, along with several other families, were living in dwellings in and near the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap

area of the Honokōhau Iki parcel. Each of these families, including the Pai family, signed disclaimers in 1988. The disclaimers stated that these individuals were occupying the subject lands as tenants and that they had no right, title, or interest in the Honokōhau Iki parcel.

(In return for signing these disclaimers,) The National Park Service agreed to issue each family who so desired a Special Use Permit so that they could continue to reside within the national historical park. These permits were for a five-year period, the maximum period allowable. At the end of the five years, the permits could be extended. In 1988, special use permits were issued to Malani Pai, William Pai, Pedro Pekelo Pai, and seven other individuals. Since then, six of the ten permittees have either died or voluntarily abandoned their dwellings in return for relocation assistance benefits from the United States.

In October 1992, members of the Pai family declared their special use permits to be void and stated that they held aboriginal title over the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap area of the Honokōhau Iki parcel. Since that time, members of the Pai family have prevented visitors, National Park Service employees, and State employees from entering Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. Pai family members have also assaulted a State employee and have violated several provisions of their special use permits.

In February 1994, members of the Pai Ohana filed an action in federal district court against the United States requesting that the court quiet title over certain lands within the Honokohau Iki parcel to the Pai Ohana based on the Pai Ohana's alleged aboriginal title over these lands. This lawsuit contains certain other claims against the United States, all of which the United States disputes. The resolution of this lawsuit is expected to determine whether members of the Pai family will continue to reside at Kaloko-Honokōhau.

5.

We believe this recommendation has merit and will be pursued by the Superintendent following the official establishment of the Kaloko-Honokōhau Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau.

6.

Pages 1 to 20 of the Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau study report have been added to the general management plan/environmental impact statement to serve as its preface.

7.

Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokōhau, Inc. is a private organization established in June 1990 primarily by members of and consultants to the Honokōhau Study Advisory Commission. The organization is not the same as the Kaloko-Honokōhau Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau, the Advisory Commission established for the park by Public Law 95-625. Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokōhau established themselves to act as the consultant to "assist the National Park Service

in developing and managing Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park." The National Park Service could not use the Na Kokua group or any other private group as exclusive consultants in the planning and managing of Kaloko-Honokōhau.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

TESTIMONY OF

HAWAII STATE REPRESENTATIVE VIRGINIA ISBELL

REGARDING THE

KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

KONA, OCTOBER 26, 1992

My name is Virginia Isbell, state representative for the Kona District. I appear before you today to express serious concerns with the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and also to express serious concerns with the activities presently occurring at the site in regard to the Pai Ohana.

The Spirit of Kaloko-Honokohau study, presented by the Honokohau Study Advisory Commission (HSAC), clearly recommended that the Park be the place for Hawaiian cultural renewal, encouraging the perpetuation of Hawaiian culture as practiced by Hawaiians and managed by native Hawaiians. Individual members of the Pai Ohana have been the caretakers of the heiau, fish ponds and aina for generations. When stormy seas disturbed the heiau or fish ponds the Pai Ohana was there to replace the stones and care for the burial sites in the area.

The Pai Ohana has lived on the site for generations. Yet they are now being informed that they can no longer replace dislodged stones or otherwise care for the site. These are the very people who know where each stone belongs and have diligently cared for the area without interference.

RECEIVED

OCT 26 1992

PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

I believe that the Department of Interior would do well to enlist the Pai Ohana as a resource--individuals (some of who were born and raised on the property) who know the history, legends, former house sites, and all forms of historical knowledge--rather than treat these native Hawaiians as trespassers.

1

I recommend the following:

- 1) That this Draft Management Plan be shelved;
- 2) That the Honokohau Study Advisory Commission be permanently established and that Congress be advised of the need to amend Public Law 92-346 to carry this out;
- 3) That a new plan which incorporates the recommendations of the original study be undertaken with the input of the Commission once established;
- 4) That the present administration at the Park site be advised to work with the Pai Ohana as a valuable resource and assist the individuals in whatever ways necessary to fulfill their caretaker roles and lifestyle;
- 5) That the Park be renamed (by amending PL 92-346) to reflect the original intent of the study as a *CULTURAL* park, with the ultimate intent of preserving a living segment of the past with native Hawaiians living in harmony with the land and sea, within the park.

2

3

4

Response to State Representative Virginia Isbell

1.

In 1988, the National Park Service purchased the Honokōhau Iki parcel upon which members of the Pai family were residing as tenants of the former owners. The Pai family, along with several other families, were living in dwellings in and near the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap area of the Honokōhau Iki parcel. Each of these families, including the Pai family, signed disclaimers in 1988. The disclaimers stated that these individuals were occupying the subject lands as tenants and that they had no right, title, or interest in the Honokōhau Iki parcel.

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2.

Shelving the plan would effectively halt all further work on this park -- including acquiring lands and waters, caring for cultural and natural resources of lands now owned, and allowing for public use. The plan is also the National Environmental Policy Act compliance document, an environmental impact statement, which must be approved before NPS is able to proceed with the direction given us in the Spirit study report and Public Law 95-625.

3.

Section 505(f)(7) of Public Law 95-625 provided that the Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau Advisory Commission would terminate within ten years of the enactment of the enactment of Public Law 95-625. Public Law 95-625 was enacted in November 1978. Since more than ten years have passed since the date of enactment of this statute, the National Park Service cannot use Public Law 95-625 as the basis for establishing the Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau Advisory Commission.

Since February 1993, the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service have not been able to sponsor the establishment of an advisory commission for Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. Executive Order 12838, issued February 10, 1993 and entitled *Termination and Limitation of Federal Advisory Committees*, places restrictions and limitations on all federal executive departments and agencies with regard to sponsoring the continuation or establishment of federal advisory committees. As part of the federal executive branch, the National Park Service must comply with the provisions of this executive order (see Appendix A for the full text).

To address this situation, Congressional representatives have proposed legislation in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate. This legislation has passed in both the House and the Senate. If enacted, it would allow the National Park Service to establish the Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau Advisory Commission.

4.

Renaming the park can only be done by Congress.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94105

NOV 25 1992

Gary Barbano
National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
P.O. Box 50165
Honolulu, HI 96850

Dear Mr. Barbano:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park, Hawaii. Our comments on this DEIS are provided pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA Implementation Regulations, and §309 of the Clean Air Act.

The DEIS analyzes alternatives for future management, development, and use of the park. We have rated this DEIS as "LO" -- Lack of Objections (see enclosed "Summary of Rating Definitions and Follow-Up Action"). We recommend, however, that the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) address a few additional issues. Our specific comments are enclosed.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this DEIS. Please send a copy of the FEIS to this office at the same time it is officially filed with our Washington, D.C., office. If you have any questions, please contact me at (415) 744-1585 or Jeanne Dunn Geselbracht, of my staff, at (415) 744-1576.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Wyland, Chief
Office of Federal Activities

enclosures

001727/92-348

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

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Wastewater

The FEIS should discuss in detail the waste disposal system and gray water evapotranspiration system to be used at the live-in facility. The fates of the compost, wastewater, and gray water, as well as any potential impacts to resources should also be discussed.

1

The FEIS should indicate the capacity of the County's new Kealahou wastewater treatment plant as well as the projected discharge from the park to the facility.

2

Nonpoint Source Pollution Control

Given the porous lava substrate and the unique and sensitive water and biological resources in the park, contamination of surface water would have potential adverse effects on groundwater quality. Nonpoint sources of pollutants could include runoff from paved surfaces, construction activities, or hazardous materials stored on site during construction and/or operations. We recommend that the National Park Service coordinate with the Hawaii Department of Health in developing nonpoint source pollution control measures for construction and operation activities at the park. In May, 1991, EPA published the Proposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters ("Guidance") pursuant to §6217(g) of the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Amendments of 1990. We recommend that the Park Service consider this Guidance, specifically management measures for urban areas, in project planning. For your information, EPA expects to publish a final guidance for nonpoint source pollution in December, 1992. You may wish to contact Jovita Pajarillo of EPA Region 9's Water Quality Branch at (415) 744-2011 to obtain a copy of the Guidance at that time.

3

4

Pollution Prevention

We believe that the proposed project presents an appropriate opportunity to implement the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101), which states that:

"pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible; pollution that cannot be prevented should be recycled in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible; pollution that cannot be prevented or recycled - should be treated in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible; and disposal or other release into the environment should be employed only as a last resort and should be conducted in an environmentally safe manner."

According to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), pollution prevention refers to the application of decisions or techniques that avoid or minimize "undesirable changes in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of our air, land, and water that may or will harmfully affect human life or that of other desirable species, or industrial processes, living conditions, or cultural assets; or that may or will waste or deteriorate our raw material resources."¹

The proposed management direction of the park appears to be consistent with this definition, and we encourage the Park Service's efforts in implementing strategies that will protect natural and cultural resources. Examples of pollution prevention measures include energy and water conservation devices and strategies for new facilities and source reduction of hazardous materials and construction waste in new developments. This last example would not only decrease the need for waste disposal capacity, but reduce the potential for nonpoint source pollution in the surface water and groundwater in the park as well.

¹ From CEQ's 21st Annual Report (p. 81); CEQ, in turn, credits the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council for the definition.

Response to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1.
Detailed design work for the capture and disposal of the solid and liquid wastes generated at the live-in cultural education complex would take place following general management plan/environmental impact statement approval. At that time a comprehensive design package would be developed for the site complex. Prior to the actual development of the complex, site specific environmental review would take place.

2.
Capacity of the new wastewater treatment plant is given on page 119 of the plan. Current projections for the future use of visitor facilities at Kaloko-Honokōhau are based on a total daily capacity of 250 to 350 visitors at one time. Based on this range, the projected maximum discharge from the national park to the treatment plant at Kealakehe would be up to about 5,250 gallons/day, or approximately 1.9 million gallons per year.

3.
Following plan approval and prior to proceeding with on-site construction, NPS will coordinate and consult with the Hawai'i Department of Health.

4.
Comment noted.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

SOIL
CONSERVATION
SERVICE

P. O. BOX 50004
HONOLULU, HAWAII
96850

November 9, 1992

Mr. Bryan Harry, Director
US Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
P.O. Box 50165
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Mr. Harry:

Subject: General Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement
(DEIS) - Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park, Honokohau,
Hawaii County, Hawaii

We have reviewed the above-mentioned document and have no comments to offer
at this time.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this document and we would
appreciate the opportunity to review the Final EIS.

Sincerely,



WARREN M. LEE
State Conservationist

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII



HOALIKU L. DRAKE
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS
P. O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

October 8, 1992

Mr. Bryan Harry, Director
Pacific Area Office
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
P. O. Box 50165
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Mr. Harry:

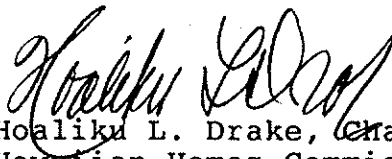
Aloha!

SUBJECT: Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park
Draft Management Plan/EIS

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft Management Plan and EIS for the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park.

The proposed project will not affect the activities of this department. We, therefore, have no comments regarding the draft Management Plan and EIS.

Warmest Aloha,


Hoaliku L. Drake, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission

HLD:bh/2588L

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OCT 9 1992

PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR



JOSEPH K. CONANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
HOUSING FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
677 QUEEN STREET, SUITE 300
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
FAX (808) 587-0600

IN REPLY REFER TO:
92:PPE/5623jt

November 23, 1992

Mr. Gary Barbano
National Park Service
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Box 50165
Room 6305
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Mr. Barbano:

Re: Draft Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park General
Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document.
We have no comments to offer.

Sincerely,


JOSEPH K. CONANT
Executive Director

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
869 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

REX D. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTORS
JOYCE T. OMIKE
AL PANG
JEANNE K. SCHULTZ
CALVIN M. TSUDA

IN REPLY REFER TO:
STP 8.5121

March 30, 1993

Mr. Gary Barbano
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
Box 50165
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Mr. Barbano:

Subject: Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park

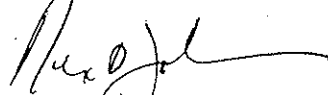
Reference is made to your telephone call of March 18, 1993 to our Statewide Transportation Planning Office regarding access onto Queen Kaahumanu Highway from the proposed Kaloko-Honokohau National Park development project.

Our position is as follows:

1. Temporary access as per the National Park Service's Kaloko-Honokohau National Park draft environmental impact statement will be allowed to service the park until the Kealakehe Parkway Interchange is constructed. Access planning should be coordinated with our department.
2. Construction plans for work within the highway right-of-way must be submitted for our review and approval.
3. A frontage road within the highway right-of-way will provide the means of access to and from the completed Kealakehe Parkway Interchange.

Please contact Dan Tanaka at 587-2351 should you have any questions.

Sincerely,


Rex D. Johnson
Director of Transportation

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APR 1993

PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

Response to Hawaii Department of Transportation

1.
Coordination and consultation with the Hawai'i Department of Transportation Highways Division regarding the development of access to Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park from the Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway is ongoing and will continue.

JOHN WAHEE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



JOHN C. LEWIN, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
92-364/epo

October 21, 1992

Mr. Bryan Harry
Director, Pacific Area
United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Box 50165
Room 6305
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Mr. Harry:

Subject: Draft General Management Plan/
Environmental Impact Statement
Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park
Hawaii County, Hawaii

Thank you for allowing us to review and comment on the subject project. We have the following comments to offer:

Wastewater

It has been determined that the subject project is located within the County sewer service system. As the area is sewerred, we have no objections to the proposed construction of a visitor orientation center and other facilities, provided that the project is connected to the public sewers.

The Department of Health concurs with the proposal of introducing underground sewer lines into the park using ductile iron pipe for the sewer lines to greatly reduce the potential adverse effects to groundwater sources. The developer should work closely with the County to assure the availability of additional treatment capacity and adequacy for the project. Non-availability of treatment capacity will not be an acceptable justification for use of any private treatment works.

If you should have any questions, please contact Ms. Lori Kajiwara of the Wastewater Branch at 586-4290.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. LEWIN, M.D.
Director of Health

c: Wastewater Branch

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

Response to State Department of Health

1.

As stated on page 30 of the plan, rather than treating liquid wastes on site the National Park Service intends to hook up with the new sewage treatment plant located on State-owned Kealakehe lands south of the national historical park. We are presently working with Hawaii County, informing them of our projected discharge. No sewer lines are yet in place along the Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway next to the park.



STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
711 KAPIOLANI BOULEVARD, SUITE 500
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5249
PHONE (808) 596-3777
FAX (808) 596-3799

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PACIFIC AREA OFFICE
Hearing October 1992,
KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Good afternoon representatives of the National Park Services, ladies and gentlemen. I am Clayton Hee, Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. I am here today to urge the Park Service to recognize the Pai family's desire to remain on their homeland at Honokohau Bay and to remind the Park Service that the Park was not envisioned as a historic site to be preserved but not used. Rather it was envisioned as a dynamic cultural center where people could learn hands-on the traditions of the past.

The Pai family has lived on this land for generations. In every sense of hawaiian thought and tradition they are a part of this land. Their ancestors rest in this place. Generation after generation of their children have learned the traditions of this place. They have fished the waters, gathered from the land and tended the remains of the old ways. They feel a responsibility to the Pu'uoina heiau which requires them to remain within sight of the heiau.

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

They have kept the past, while living in the future. This was the legacy that the Kaloko-Honokohau Advisory Commission envisioned in its 1974 proposal to congress - to keep the past alive while living in the future.

The 1974 proposal the "Spirit of Kaloko-Honokohau", prepared by the federally commissioned Advisory Board on Kaloko-Honokohau, recognized the relationship of the Pai family to the land and recommended that they stay on the land. Importantly, it acknowledged that the Pai family has been able to hold onto their culture and traditions in a way that many Hawaiians have lost. It was their willingness to share their knowlege that inspired the idea of a place where the Hawaiian community could gather to learn. This recognition was central to the proposal that the park become a living cultural center. 1

The plan hoped to avoid the traditional western system which required one to "own" land. Instead it recognized a traditional system that encouraged people to live with the land, using its resources while protecting its mana. Further, the advisory commissions planned that the Pai family, by remaining on the land and continuing to live as they had for generations would be able to reteach these principles and techniques to those who wished to learn.

Twenty years ago the idea of a living cultural park was developed and endorsed by the people of Kona. Twenty years later the draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement has taken the concept of a

living cultural park and turned it into a traditional tourist center. It has lost the idea of a living center and created an out door museum intent on preserving the environmental and archaeological features of the park, but virtually ignoring its potential to be a vital cultural link between the past and the present. ^{Section} Building another visitor attraction, complete with administration buildings and employee housing was not the vision of the Advisory Commission or the Kona community.

Most disturbing is that the management plan calls for "phasing out" the Pai family. The whole concept of the park was built around the Pai family, their lifestyle, their skills and their willingness to share their knowlege with the community. This was to be a community center not another national attraction. 1

The 1974 plan explained that the single most important aspect of this area was fishing. It detailed the unique fishing traditions that were carried on at Kaloko-Honokohau. Two fish ponds, a fish trap and a heiau are still found on the property. The Pai family still lives and fishes in the traditional ways. The current plan, however, would eliminate the Pai family, restore only one fish pond and allow the other to remain non-functional to encourage waterfowl nesting. The fish trap too would remain non-functional.

see OHA =

The draft plan provided by the park service has missed the mark. It may be time for the National Park Service in Hawaii to allow the Hawaiian community to manage the park. This is not a new concept has been done

successfully with National Parks on Indian property. It can be done in Hawaii also. The park was envisioned as a living cultural center. Let's return to that concept.

In testimony submitted two years ago, OHA urged the development of a Programmatic Agreement to address this need for an active, mutually beneficial partnership among the National Park Service and the Hawaiian Community. We again urge this approach.

The need for such coordination is clear. Significantly, it is on the verge of becoming federal law. Now awaiting the signature of the President are wide-ranging amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act.

Once enacted, these amendments will formalize and explicitly recognize the role of OHA and of other native Hawaiian organizations to be active partners in the preservation, protection, and practice of native stewardship.

Kalokō-Honokohau could and should be the first example of this 'ea - of the breath of life - shared by the past and through daily living.

Mahalo.

= KAHU PUAA Concept -
= Access to the resources
=

Response to Office of Hawaiian Affairs

1.

In 1988, the National Park Service purchased the Honokōhau Iki parcel upon which members of the Pai family were residing as tenants of the former owners. The Pai family, along with several other families, were living in dwellings in and near the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap area of the Honokōhau Iki parcel. Each of these families, including the Pai family, signed disclaimers in 1988. The disclaimers stated that these individuals were occupying the subject lands as tenants and that they had no right, title, or interest in the Honokōhau Iki parcel.

(In return for signing these disclaimers,) The National Park Service agreed to issue each family who so desired a Special Use Permit so that they could continue to reside within the national historical park. These permits were for a five-year period, the maximum period allowable. At the end of the five years, the permits could be extended. In 1988, special use permits were issued to Malani Pai, William Pai, Pedro Pekelo Pai, and seven other individuals. Since then, six of the ten permittees have either died or voluntarily abandoned their dwellings in return for relocation assistance benefits from the United States.

In October 1992, members of the Pai family declared their special use permits to be void and stated that they held aboriginal title over the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap area of the Honokōhau Iki parcel. Since that time, members of the Pai family have prevented visitors, National Park Service employees, and State employees from entering Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. Pai family members have also assaulted a State employee and have violated several provisions of their special use permits.

In February 1994, members of the Pai Ohana filed an action in federal district court against the United States requesting that the court quiet title over certain lands within the Honokohau Iki parcel to the Pai Ohana based on the Pai Ohana's alleged aboriginal title over these lands. This lawsuit contains certain other claims against the United States, all of which the United States disputes. The resolution of this lawsuit is expected to determine whether members of the Pai family will continue to reside at Kaloko-Honokōhau.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Sea Grant Extension Service
West Hawaii
School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology

10 December 1992

Gary Barbano
National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd.
Box 50165
Honolulu, HI 96850

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

Aloha:

I am writing to give you my comments on the *Draft Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park* (June 1992).

In general, the proposed action is laudable. The cultural and natural resources at the park site are of great significance. Sharing information on these resources and allowing us visitors to experience a living example of traditional Hawaiian culture will enrich our lives.

Concerning marine resources, the increased management will be beneficial in that it reduces the potential of overuse and abuse. Hiring a permanent scientist to direct a professional water and marine life monitoring program is an excellent step. This scientist surely would be involved in the other parts of the overall coastal monitoring program, i.e., protected species, anchialine pools, and coastal uses for each of the three coastal national parks on the Big Island. These data will be very useful in managing not only the park's resources, but also those of surrounding lands. Monitoring and modeling cumulative impacts is essential to protect the park's resources for numerous reasons, including groundwater transport of pollutants, and changes in land use adjacent to the park which could reduce or affect wetland bird habitat.

The West Hawaii Coastal Monitoring Task Force has developed a standardized protocol for monitoring water quality (groundwater, anchialine pools, and nearshore waters), marine life, protected species, and the biota of anchialine pools. This protocol is being used as the standard by the County of Hawaii in meeting the Special Management Area Permit condition for establishing and implementing a water quality and marine life monitoring program. By using the same protocol as a minimum guideline for the park's monitoring protocol, all of the data gathered through the monitoring will be comparable to those data gathered elsewhere along the coast. This will help us in having a regional picture of coastal environmental quality. Copies of this protocol were sent earlier this year to the Park Service. We would be happy to supply additional copies if needed.

On a related subject, the data from the monitoring program is most valuable when gathered on a geographic information system, which is a computerized data base that allows you to map your data. The Task Force is currently working with Jerry Coiner of Data Conversion Company of Kailua-Kona in building our data base. It would be useful if the park would join us in this effort. We could both benefit from mutual cooperation.

Post Office Box 2523 • Kailua-Kona, Hawaii U.S.A. 96745
Telephone: (808) 322-2044 • Facsimile: (808) 322-1805
An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution

It is very important for the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources to work on a collaborative basis with the National Park Service in establishing a management regime for the marine waters of the park. This process should include an initial assessment of activities and impacts, a facilitated session to develop management strategies with users, and a final recommendation of a management plan to the Board of Land and Natural Resources. This could either be as a Fishery Management Area or Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD). It is important that if an MLCD is preferred, the boundaries of the area must make sense from an ecological standpoint, rather than only following the Congressionally-designated park boundaries.

3

Identifying the prohibited activities and acceptable levels of the permitted uses is important before the use of these park waters increases. The establishment of more day-use mooring buoys may be necessary. These buoys have several benefits, they prevent anchor damage to coral reefs, and if combined with an anchoring ban, limit the number of boats that can use the park's waters. These mooring buoys are installed with pins cemented into drilled holes in the seabed, thereby minimizing the environmental impact of moorings.

4

The underwater heiau should be further investigated. This is a very special and curious historical site that merits close attention and management.

5

Regarding use of the living resources in the marine waters and anchialine pools, it is unclear what is meant on p. 33:

Traditional Hawaiian activities such as tending fishponds, subsistence shoreline fishing, and subsistence agriculture are to take place nearby, but outside the complex. One exception to the National Park Service policy prohibiting use of actual cultural sites would be to allow the growing of traditional Hawaiian crops within existing rock wall enclosures located here and used for that purpose in the past.

6

Does this mean that the policy prohibits the tending of any of the other fishponds in the park? If so, this should be amended to allow the practice of traditional Hawaiian aquaculture in these ponds. Further, it would be reasonable for some modern techniques to be allowed for use in this aquaculture program. Clearly, these techniques should not be anything visibly modern or non-traditional.

7

The park provides a unique opportunity to experience living history. As such, I hope there is some way to include the Pai Ohana in the park as participants in this living example of traditional Hawaiian lifestyle. I recognize the controversial nature of having them live within the park. However, if their genealogy accurately shows their family's residence on these lands for the past several generations, then some room must be made to accommodate their lives here. I would not like to see this issue become more divisive than it already is.

8

Regarding land acquisition, I support the park's efforts to obtain the 18 acre coastal strip currently owned by Nansay Hawaii for the reasons articulated in your plan.

Regarding the permitting process, it is important that the National Park Service follow the same procedure that others would, including the County Special Management Area permit process, and Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Consistency Determination.

9

Finally, I wish to offer my assistance in my capacity of Sea Grant Extension Agent for West Hawaii to help in the coastal monitoring protocol and data base development, providing further information on day-use moorings, facilitating state-federal-ocean recreation sector discussions regarding the marine waters, and in helping to resolve the Pai Ohana issue. I would much prefer to see a facilitated dialogue, or even mediation, rather than legal proceedings.

Please call if I can be of any assistance.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David Tarnas". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

David Tarnas
West Hawaii Extension Agent

Response to University of Hawaii Sea Grant Extension Service

1.
We are aware of the monitoring protocol developed by the West Hawaii Coastal Monitoring Task Force.
2.
We are sharing information with the Data Conversion Company.
3.
We agree. Regarding the extent of a State Marine Life Conservation District, the NPS has no authority to enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of Hawai'i over the management of submerged lands outside of the Congressionally authorized boundaries of Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park.
4.
The possible need for additional day-use mooring buoys would be a part of the management program we hope to develop jointly with the State DLNR for the park's offshore waters. Program development, however, is contingent upon the State of Hawai'i agreeing to give the park's offshore waters some kind of a protected status designation.
5.
Since the printing of the draft general management plan/environmental impact statement in June 1992, inspection by a U. S. Geological Survey geologist and a NPS underwater archeologist has revealed that this feature may be natural rather than man-made. Consequently, references in the plan to this feature as a cultural resource have been deleted.
6.
This paragraph has been revised to clarify the plan's intent with regard to traditional use of the national park's cultural resources, including fishponds. (See page 36 of the plan.)
7.
The plan calls for the restoration and traditional use of selected cultural resources. Page 41, paragraph 4 states: "The park's two fishponds are the most appropriate resource for this kind of treatment." The NPS intends that Kaloko-Honokōhau's fishponds be utilized for traditional Hawaiian aquaculture, pending the identification and completion of needed restoration work, as well as the identification of any adverse impacts and needed mitigation measures on endangered species. Any traditional use of Kaloko-Honokōhau's fishponds must be consistent with the mandates of the Endangered Species Act.

8.
See response #4 to State Senator Malama Solomon's letter of
October 26, 1992.

9.
We agree.



DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY • COUNTY OF HAWAII
25 AUPUNI STREET • HILO, HAWAII 96720
TELEPHONE (808) 969-1421 • FAX (808) 969-6996

October 5, 1992

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 6305
Honolulu, HI 96850

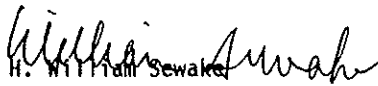
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN/EIS FOR KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
NORTH KONA

We have reviewed the subject plan and have the following comments:

1. Submit an overall water distribution system master plan for the proposed park development for our review.
2. Submit the anticipated maximum daily water usage as recommended by a registered engineer. The Department reserves the right to make a final determination.

Upon completion of our review of the above, we will submit our comments and requirements.

Should you have any questions, please contact our Water Resources and Planning Section.


H. William Sewake
Manager

WA

OCT 1992

... Water brings progress...

Response to Hawaii County Department of Water Supply

1.

We are now in the process of compiling all of the information required for the completion of your review.

Our estimates for maximum daily water usage are based on the planned use of all available water conservation fixtures and systems. This figure was calculated by a registered professional engineer. While this figure exceeds the allowable limit of water for a single parcel, Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park is comprised of three separate parcels of land. Consequently, our new estimate of 9,350 gpd is well within your 4,200 gpd per existing parcel limitation.

A six-inch line will be required to provide adequate fire protection for the visiting public and for the facilities planned at Kaloko-Honokōhau. From this line, a line of adequate size to accommodate a maximum daily flow of 9,350 gpd would be tapped and metered. Prior to the time of facility construction, we will request a metered service connection from your department.

Kona Hawaiian Civic Club



KONA HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB TESTIMONY ON THE KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN

We of the Kona Hawaiian Civic Club appreciate this opportunity to share our mana'o on the Draft Management Plan for the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park.

GENERAL STATEMENT

We recognize the great difficulty of developing the needed coordination with Federal, State, County, and private interests leading to the establishment of adequate controls on air and water quality and the scenic and aesthetic values of the surrounding land, since the 1974 call for the State of Hawai'i to be prevailed upon to keep much of the area surrounding the then proposed park in the Conservation District classification, was not heeded.

We support the original intention of establishing a national cultural park at Kaloko-Honokohau, rather than the currently proposed historical park which indicates a shift in philosophy and operational intention.

THE PAI FAMILY

The small, waterfront dwellings in the vicinity of 'Ai'opio fish trap are associated with the Pai family who are kama'aina to Honokohauiki, claiming descent from Hulikoa, and whose numbers represent three generations of current occupants of these dwellings. These people are as much a part of the history of the land as any other feature of the natural and cultural histories, and use of the term "non-historic" to describe their dwellings is unduly dismissive.

They live as they do, as fisherfolk, a spiritual people, a part of the history of Hawai'i, a part of the history of Honokohauiki, not as a staged demonstration for tourists, but because that is how the family has chosen to.

We look forward to the combined skills of the family, the representative of the Department of the Interior, the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the prevailed upon legislators, and any others duly qualified being tapped, to bring resolution to the most unfortunate discord between these kama'aina and the Federal Government.

1
2
3

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OCT 2 1982
PACIFIC COAST

Kalia J. Ka Nui

NOMENCLATURE: "TRADITIONAL", "ANCIENT", "OLD"

Throughout the document, the term "traditional" is used freely. Does this term refer exclusively to pre-1778 values, abilities, and technology, or to those values, abilities, and technology which have evolved among po'e Hawai'i as a result of synthesizing the older ways and what was/is current? Clarification of the term would clarify the vision for the park.

4

What is the definition of "ancient", as used to describe "the impressive walls and dikes built here by the ancient Hawaiians"? Are there any dates for the construction of these features and any dates on the last modification or maintenance activities?

5

From page 30, "The complex is to be designed for the practice and perpetuation of Hawaiian traditions." We consider this appropriate wording. From the following sentence, "The setting where the old Hawaiian customs and traditions..." unnecessarily trivializes the great effort being made by many of us to practice and perpetuate our art, crafts, dance, language, music, and religion on a day to day basis, beyond the limited scope of the National Park setting. For us, these are not "old Hawaiian" customs and traditions. These are our customs and traditions period.

6

A point of clarification regarding page 33, replication will be "as nearly as possible" of phases of both the pre-1778 and post-1778 settlements, not as worded, which implies that the full range of pre-1778 activities will be represented as compared to only edited phases of post -1778 activity.

THE ORIENTATION CENTER

The functions proposed for the orientation center might be amended to include a classroom adjacent the library where the academic lessons of the land and its people might be presented to educational groups, in a formal setting, prior to going out on to the landscape.

THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE

The above suggested classroom might also be used to conduct lessons in the language of Hawai'i on a number of levels, for park employees, park visitors, and school groups. Students of every age and ability would benefit from this supplement to the on-going programs which include: Punana Leo, Kupuna, University, and Adult Education programs.

7

Certainly any kama'aina, native speaking especially, knowledgeable in the ways and language of the land and its people should be considered as resources for this suggestion.

LANDSCAPING

Landscaping is an important consideration when realizing the vision for the park (including sound as well as visual buffers) and Park Service capabilities can be supplemented from a variety of sources, including the proceedings from the Landscaping with Hawaiian Plants Workshop which was held at the Hotel King Kamehameha in August of 1992. Information can be sought from the U.H. Cooperative Extension Office at Kainaliu.

Will there be any on sight plant propagation facilities? If so, there is no inclusion in the description of the maintenance facility.

8

Vegetation management planning should also be proactive. This planning should anticipate trends especially among the alien species, for example, the spread of *Coccinia Grandifolia* towards the park, given the avian vectors at work and its "explosion" in the Kailua-Keauhou region.

9

ARCHAEOLOGY

Following the discussion on page 31, we are pleased to note the flexibility and ability to mend the proposal according to new archaeological findings being presented.

Is there any intention of doing subsurface testing for the sandy berm between 'Aimakapa and the sea? Such testing might yield fascinating insights to the development and use of the pond.

10

THE LIVE-IN FACILITY

The live-in facility should reflect the utilitarian nature of ka po'a Hawai'i as well as adhere to a staged, representative motif. The composting system is an appropriate utilization of appropriate technology. Though not specified on page 32, we assume that participant safety as well as resource protection will be a guiding objective.

11

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

We are pleased to see that the need to establish a comprehensive and credible monitoring system of ground and ocean water is articulated as urgent and immediate. We look forward to immediate establishment of this system.

NA ALA HELE

We encourage cooperation with the nonprofit and State Na Ala Hele Programs in the development of the park's trail system.

FEE COLLECTION

There is no discussion of fee collection and any exemptions that might be available for po'e Hawai'i. Such a discussion would be useful.

THE OPTIONAL CLOTHING OPTION

The discussion of clothing optional beach use on page 51 indicates that "such uses will most likely be prohibited in the future". Is this negotiable? A clear statement would be appreciated.

12

KOHANAIKI

When discussing the on shore and near shore environment and resources, we understand that it is understood that Kohanaiki is being treated as a part of the Kaloko-Honokohau management unit. However, it is important that the distinct and part of that unit, Kohanaikik, retain its identity. In all graphic and narrative presentations, this identity should be preserved.

On page 53, it is indicated that the Park Service shall seek to acquire a "sufficient interest" in the Kohanaiki parcel, up to Wawahiwa'a Point, to adequately protect valuable resources found there. What constitutes "sufficient interest"?

MARINE RESOURCES

A marine fisheries management area designation following the Waikiki-Diamond Head Shoreline prescedent would be the more desireable option to pursue. Knowledgeable kama'aina input should be incorporated into the design of the program, which is really a contemporary version of the konohiki management program.

13

On page 103, 'opae are noted as being "used today as bait", implying a modern innovation. They have been used as chum for 'opelu from the times of the elders who are no longer among us. The use of 'opae as chum is "traditional".

14

Gill netting and spearfishing with scuba gear, which are not yet established uses within park waters, should be fomally prohibited in the future. An additional prohibited use should be tropical fish collectors.

15

AHUPUA'A

We heartily endorse utilization of the ahupua'a as a planning model. Recognition of the value of this model is another example of the synthesis of older values, abilities, and technology with what is current, to accomplish a desired goal or benefit. A proactive position on issues and cooperative agreements and early coordination of efforts are important to properly revitalize and use this model efficiently.

NA HOAPILI O KALOKO A ME HONOKOHAU

When revitalizing this group, consideration should be made of those citizens from around the islands who have served previously, with an increasing emphasis on recruiting members from Hawai'i Island, the Kona chapters of Hawaiian organizations, and kama'aina especially.

16

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SUBZONES

We appreciate the sensitivity demonstrated by the development of the Natural Environment/Historic Preservation subzones and the implications for the functional and interpretive uses of 'Aimakapa and Kaloko respectively.

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COSTS

We appreciate the table format comparing actual costs as compared to only a narrative comparison.

Kona Hawaiian Civic Club Testimony
re: Kaloko-Honokohau NHP Draft Management Plan
Page Five

REGIONAL SETTING

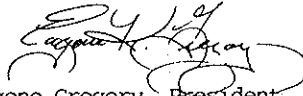
The Kealakehe Planned Community also includes approximately 20 acres of designated archaeological park space and approximately 16 acres of designated botanic park space which are highly complimentary to the park development at Kaoko, Honokohau and Kohanaiki.

Has the O'ama II described as scheduled for completion by 1999 received all of its entitlements?

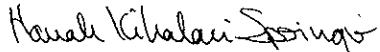
17

Again, we thank you for this opportunity to share our mana'o and look forward to reviewing the final Management Plan in the future.

Respectfully submitted by,



Eugene Gregory, President
Kona Hawaiian Civic Club



Hannah Kihalani Springer, Chair
Historic Sites Committee
Kona Hawaiian Civic Club

Response to Kona Hawaiian Civic Club

1.
Comment noted.

2.
The National Park Service follows federal regulations (Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60.4) which state that the term "historic" can be applied only to structures which are at least 50 years old.

3.
We agree that the present discordant situation is most unfortunate. The National Park Service would like very much to see it resolved. In 1988, the National Park Service purchased the Honokōhau Iki parcel upon which members of the Pai family were residing as tenants of the former owners. The Pai family, along with several other families, were living in dwellings in and near the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap area of the Honokōhau Iki parcel. Each of these families, including the Pai family, signed disclaimers in 1988. The disclaimers stated that these individuals were occupying the subject lands as tenants and that they had no right, title, or interest in the Honokōhau Iki parcel.

(In return for signing these disclaimers,) The National Park Service agreed to issue each family who so desired a Special Use Permit so that they could continue to reside within the national historical park. These permits were for a five-year period, the maximum period allowable. At the end of the five years, the permits could be extended. In 1988, special use permits were issued to Malani Pai, William Pai, Pedro Pekelo Pai, and seven other individuals. Since then, six of the ten permittees have either died or voluntarily abandoned their dwellings in return for relocation assistance benefits from the United States.

In October 1992, members of the Pai family declared their special use permits to be void and stated that they held aboriginal title over the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap area of the Honokōhau Iki parcel. Since that time, members of the Pai family have prevented visitors, National Park Service employees, and State employees from entering Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. Pai family members have also assaulted a State employee and have violated several provisions of their special use permits.

In February 1994, members of the Pai Ohana filed an action in federal district court against the United States requesting that the court quiet title over certain lands within the Honokohau Iki parcel to the Pai Ohana based on the Pai Ohana's alleged aboriginal title over these lands. This lawsuit contains certain other claims against the United States, all of which the United States disputes. The resolution of this lawsuit is expected to determine whether members of the Pai family will continue to reside at Kaloko-Honokōhau.

4.

No, it does not. To clarify, the "traditional" activities which the plan envisions taking place in the national park would include those "values, abilities, and technology which have evolved among the *po'e* Hawaii as a result of synthesizing the older ways and what was/is current."

5.

Kikuchi and Belshe in *Examination and Evaluation of Fishponds on the Leeward Coast of the Island of Hawaii* note that "the antiquity of 'Aimakapa'a can definitely be assumed to be earlier than the 15th Century A.D." (page B14). We do not know of any specific dates for when the last modification or maintenance activities took place on the fishpond.

6.

Comment noted. Plan text has been modified.

7.

We agree that this would be an appropriate activity to be carried out in the visitor orientation center.

8.

There are no plans at this time for an on-site plant propagation facility at Kaloko-Honokōhau.

9.

We agree. Following approval of the park's general management plan, we would begin the development of a graphic landscape plan for the park. This plan, when completed, would spell out in detail the steps needed to restore the character of Kaloko-Honokōhau's vegetation to that which existed prior to non-Hawaiian introductions. At that time, we would consider the need for an on-site plant propagation facility to implement the plan.

10.

Yes. Plans call for subsurface testing here to determine whether or not a sea wall exists beneath the sand berm.

11.

Yes. See pages 142 and 338 of the plan.

12.

We believe the statement "such special uses will most likely be prohibited in the future..." on page 56 clearly states the National Park Service's intent regarding clothing optional use of Honokōhau beach.

13.

We believe the management program to be developed based on marine fisheries management area designation by the State DLNR should be tailored specifically to fit conditions at Kaloko-Honokōhau. We

would expect that allowing traditional subsistence uses would be an important part of this program. We agree there should be input by knowledgeable individuals outside the NPS in the design of this program. All of this, of course, depends on designation by the State of Hawai'i, an action they have so far not taken despite repeated requests by the Park Service.

14.

Plan text has been corrected. See page 111.

15.

Prohibited and permitted activities within the park's offshore waters will be an important part of the management program to be developed upon this area receiving the NPS requested protected status designation from the State DLNR.

16.

We agree.

17.

We do not know.

NA KOKUA KALOKO-HONOKOHOU

*Nawai ho'i 'ole i ke akamai, he alanui i maa'ia ke hele e o'u mau makua?
Who would not be wise, on a path so well travelled by my forefathers?*

Testimony on the "1992 Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement"

Delivered by Fred Cachola, Jr. - on behalf of NA KOKUA KALOKO-HONOKOHOU

Fred Cachola, Jr. 86-0621 KONA ST. WAIPAHUA, HI 96792
PH. W. 842-8349 H-6969101 OR 955-3800

Aloha kakou. Mahalo for your continuing interest in the development of the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park. In previous correspondence, we informed you about our organization and the up-coming public hearings. We now would like to share our *mana'o* about current plans proposed by the National Park Service (NPS).

BACKGROUND

The development of this park, as first proposed in 1974, is the primary mission of our non-profit, 501C-3 tax exempt group; Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau. In 1974, five of our current thirteen directors were directly involved as advisory commissioners, consultants and researchers in a year-long study which was reported in The Spirit of Ka-Loko Hono-ko-hau; a proposal for establishing a national cultural park at Kaloko Honokohau, north Kona.

We took special pleasure in presenting the 1974 proposal to the Department of Interior because it was an innovative approach to preserve and perpetuate our Hawaiian cultural heritage.

Presenting this proposal was indeed one of the finest hours for perpetuating Hawaiian culture because perhaps for the first time, Native Hawaiians were allowed to tell their story and to tell it in their own way. The *mana* to tell the story of Kaloko-Honokohau flowed freely from courageous *kupuna* who served on the advisory commission; among them were Iolani Luahine, Homer Hayes, George Pinehaka, Arthur Chun, Nani Bowman, Pilipo Springer and Kenneth Emory, all now deceased.

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

After 18 years of patiently waiting for this proposal to become reality, we are very disappointed and seriously concerned because the 1992 "Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement" (GMP) has lost the "spirit" of Kaloko Honokohau and betrayed the trust and confidence of those visionary planners of 1974. The 1992 GMP is not the same story which we proudly presented at Washington, D.C. in 1974.

The "Proposed Action" plan claims to be based on the recommendations of 1974; to be in accord with the 1978 authorizing legislation (Public Law 95-625); and to be addressing major issues raised in the 1991 public meetings. This is simply not true.

Our analysis of the GMP reveals numerous deficiencies, outrageous omissions and questionable additions. The most serious flaws are in the attached chart which summarizes a comparative analysis of the 1992 GMP and the 1974 proposals; 1978 legislation and 1991 public hearings. We looked at 11 topics and realized that there are MAJOR PHILOSOPHICAL AND OPERATIONAL SHIFTS in what was previously proposed by our Hawaiian advisory commission.

It is very difficult to prescribe a process to preserve and perpetuate Hawaiian culture; and to stop and reverse the continuing despoliation of our land and culture. It is even more challenging to offer appropriate alternatives to restore the spiritual and physical integrity of what was once a thriving Hawaiian settlement and the most progressive oceanic institute of its day.

We believe that what transpires at Kaloko-Honōkohau will be very critical for the renewal of our Hawaiian cultural and spiritual values that have come so close to extinction in recent decades.

With the continued involvement of Hawaiians in the planning process, Kaloko-Honōkohau can be a contemporary PUU HONUA; a place where Hawaiians and others who share and value our Hawaiian cultural heritage can restore that sensitive spiritual bonding among ourselves and our precious environment.

We believe the draft GMP tried to fulfill the cultural restoration concepts that were so carefully nurtured in 1974...but have fallen far short of what was envisioned. However, in spite of the short-comings we believe that together, we can plan and implement programs that will restore the cultural integrity and "Spirit of Kaloko-Honōkohau."

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend the following actions in this phased sequence:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Place a moratorium of any further detailed plans; | 1 |
| 2. Establish the Na Hoa Pili o Kaloko-Honōkohau advisory commission <u>as soon as possible</u> ...as outlined in Public Law 95-625; or through any other process available to the Department of Interior; seek the assistance and support of Hawaii's congressional delegation. (Isn't Rep. Abercrombie on the House Interior Committee?); | 2 |

3. Continue detailed planning with the active involvement of the Hawaiian people through their representatives on Na Hoa Pili o Kaloko-Honōkohau.
4. Add representatives on the planning team from OHA's Historical Places Commission, the State Association of Hawaiian Civic Club Historic Places Committee and Ka Lahui Hawaii;
5. Hire Howard Chapman and Ron Mortimore as consultants for the new planning team; these two were the NPS Director and planner for the Western Region when the park was first proposed. They were effective advocates for a cultural park.
6. Restore the cultural essence of the park, restore the original designation of a CULTURAL rather than historical park. **3**
7. Clarify and carry on with the previous commitments made to the Pai family and others at Ai Opio; **4**
8. Continue to press for the acquisition of the 18 acres from NANSAY and management rights of the state lands ('Alula Cove, etc.) within the proposed boundaries;
ALAUULA?
9. Meanwhile, continue with the natural resources protection and management process to prevent any further loss or degradation of the physical environment;
10. Move ahead with the proposed fencing/planting of the boundaries as outlined in the "Proposed Action" plan;
11. Establish a special Cultural Education Committee to assist the Na Hoa Pili o Kaloko-Honōkohau and the park superintendent with the development of curriculum appropriate for Hawaii's children, youth and other visitors to the park...within the limitations of the current staff and the park's cultural and natural resources...but also develop long-range plans in consultation with the DOE, UH-Manoa and Hilo and other educational institutions. **5**
12. Whatever new plans are developed, preface the written plan with the eloquent "SPIRITUAL" statements and "Introduction" contained in pages 1 to 23 of the 1974 "Spirit of Kaloko-Honōkohau." This preface will maintain the spiritual quality which is very critical to an understanding and appreciation of what must be done for Kaloko-Honōkohau. **6**

page 4

There are many other recommendations which your organization and others may have. We welcome any and all suggestions which will respect the integrity and essence of the 1974 proposal and subsequent legislation and input from the Hawaiian community.

We apologize for this lengthy letter and supporting materials, but this special place deserves this type of *mana'o* and thorough analysis. We cannot allow this rare opportunity to emerge as just another National Historical Park. Kaloko-Honōkohau needs the very best of our collective Hawaiian *mana*. Please attend one of the public hearings* and share your *mana*.

*Me ke aloha pumehana,
David Roy
Fred Cachola
-FVR-*

The Directors of Nā Kokua Kaloko-Honōkohau

Daniel K. Akaka
Keola Childs
Puanani Kanahahele
Stephen K. Morse
Mervyn Thompson

George Applegate
John DeFries
Herb Kawainui Kane
David K. Roy
L. Mikahala Roy-Genovia

Fred Cachola
Kelly Greenwell
Edward I. Kealanehele
George A. Stepp

* Hearing Schedule:

- October 26: Kailua-Kona
Old Kona Airport, 2:00 pm
- October 27: Hilo
Hilo State Office Building, 2:00 pm
- October 29: Honolulu
Ala Wai Golf Course Club House, 2:00 pm

NA KOKUA KALOKO-HONOKOHU
SUMMARY OF REVIEW AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF
PREVIOUS AND CURRENT PLANS FOR
THE KALOKO-HONOKOHU NATIONAL (HISTORICAL) PARK

Major Concerns/Issues	As Proposed in 1974 "Spirit Report," 1978 Legislation and 1991 Public Hearings (SR & LP)	As Proposed in the 1992 GMP-EIS
<p>1. Basic Purposes for the Park, Thematic Emphasis, Major Outcomes</p> <p><u>SHIFTED FROM HAWAIIAN RE-CREATION TO VISITOR RECREATION</u></p>	<p>Hawaiian cultural renewal; Hawaiians in harmony with spiritual/natural forces; perpetuation of Hawaiian culture as planned, practiced and presented by Hawaiians. "...a center for the reorientation and perpetuation of Hawaiian activities, culture and basic land use patterns... and used for education enjoyment and appreciation by local residents and visitors." (SR, pg. 25)</p>	<p>Historical Preservation: "... to preserve and protect nationally significant cultural and natural values;" "... provide for visitor services ... to interpret for the public. AND ALSO calls for a facility in the traditional Hawaiian style." (1st page opening statement, GMP-EIS)</p>
<p>2. Primary Beneficiaries</p> <p><u>SHIFTED FROM NATIVE HAWAIIANS/LOCALS TO VISITORS/RESEARCHERS</u></p>	<p>By Rank Order: (SR, pg. 25)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Native Hawaiians 2. Locals 3. Visitors <p>Hawaiians as primary beneficiaries; people from other parts of the nation and the world will also benefit. (pg. 36)</p>	<p>In the order in which they were described:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visitors - est. at 300 at any one time 2. Researchers (pgs. 24-30) 3. NPS staff 4. Native Hawaiians; then finally appears ... after six pages; then finally appears ... 25 at live-in centers. (pg. 30)
<p>3. Planning Attitude/Approach</p> <p><u>SHIFTED FROM OCEANIC-HAWAIIAN-SPIRITUAL TO CONTINENTAL-WESTERN-CUSTODIAL</u></p>	<p>21 pages describing the strong emphasis on the spiritual forces being an integral part of the existence of Hawaiians in harmony with their environment; viewing man, land and the surrounding ocean as a singular, total and inseparable environment. (pgs. 2-23)</p>	<p>Typical NPS mentality, i.e., heavy emphasis on park development for visitors; major concern for bureaucratic management, protection, preservation for professional archaeologist (pg. 34); marine biologist, ecologist (pg. 40)</p>
<p>4. Staffing/Management</p> <p><u>SHIFTED FROM PRO-HAWAIIAN TO PRO-ANYBODY</u></p> <p>A very serious, unconscionable, outrageous and illegal omission.</p>	<p>Affirmative action for Hawaiians; on-going training and clear career ladders throughout the NPS system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Involve Hawaiian people in all aspects of the parks management and interpretation." (SR pg. 48) • "Giving Hawaiians preferential treatment for any employment generated by park operations." (SR pg 49) • "Appropriate that...management should be once again...in the hands of Hawaiians and their descendants..." (SR pg. 58) • NPS <u>REQUIRED</u> to give preference in hiring and training Hawaiians...to develop and implement affirmative action plans for Hawaiians (SR pg. 59), PL 92-346, 92nd Congress H.R. 11774, July 11, 1972. • FIVE procedures for preferential hiring of Hawaiians. (SR pg. 60) • Dealing with Civil Service Requirements and preference for Hawaiians. (SR pg. 61) 	<p>Ignores, omits and completely disregards all of the employment/ training, affirmative action plans previously proposed by Congressional legislation, the 1974 Spirit Report and numerous testimony delivered in 1991.</p> <p>There is absolutely nothing in the 1992 GMP that honors, acknowledges and implements any of the previous plans which were undoubtedly one of the most visionary and innovative approaches to park management, i.e., to effectively perpetuate a native culture at a National Park, insure that natives of the culture are directly involved and responsible in planning, managing and directing the destiny of the park ... the destiny of their culture.</p>
<p>5. Treatment of Cultural Resources</p> <p><u>SHIFTED FROM HAWAIIAN CULTURAL REJUVENATION/EDUCATION TO PRESERVATION FOR VISITORS</u></p>	<p>With respect and appreciation for cultural rejuvenation, education and training of Hawaiians, locals and visitors; to be used for remaking of Hawaiian culture.</p>	<p>Basic strategy is to identify, inventory, preserve and protect for scientific study and visitor convenience (pg. 38); allow Hawaiians to pursue their own cultural activities at carefully limited and designated areas.</p>

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Major Concerns/Issues	As Proposed in 1974 "Spirit Report," 1978 Legislation and 1991 Public Hearings (SR & LP)	As Proposed in the 1992 GMP-EIS
<p>6. Treatment of Natural Resources</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>SHIFTED FROM RESTORATION-FUNCTIONAL USES FOR CULTURAL REJUVENATION TO STRICT PRESERVATION, PROTECTION FOR SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY AND LIMITED USE</u></p>	<p>Hawaiians actively involved in restoration to functional operational use; careful and continued application for learning more about how Hawaiians lived in harmony with their environment; integrate cultural and natural resources as symbiotic, complementary forces working in harmony for the reciprocal benefit of each other.</p>	<p>Scientists actively employed to preserve "as is"; stabilize; protect from further use except for controlled public preservation and scientific study (pg. 33); segregate cultural and natural resources for differential treatment; cultural pursuits subordinate to scientific, environmental protection. General management plan is to deal with customary resource management and visitor use matters.</p>
<p>7. Interpretation Plan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>SHIFTED FROM EMPHASIS ON HAWAIIAN CULTURAL REJUVENATION TO VISITOR ORIENTATION</u></p>	<p>Primary theme - the Hawaiian Culture (SR pg. 36)</p> <p>3 themes of significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First - rejuvenation, perpetuation and understanding of Hawaiian culture - emphasize desire of Hawaiians to retain their cultural legacy. (SR pg. 37) • Second - environmental, how cultural values were put into practice by Hawaiians - emphasis on Hawaiian land-sea use patterns • Third - recreational, encourages Hawaiians and visitors to engage in recreational activities that existed in ancient Hawaii (SR pg. 37) <p>Cultural demonstrations throughout the park, allow visitors to observe and participate; can take place at the live-in cultural education center if Hawaiians occupying the center so desire to share.</p>	<p>Primary theme: "...to give visitors a basic understanding and a glimpse of ancient Hawaiian lifestyle through cultural demonstrations, orientation sessions, and walks." (pg. 47)</p> <p>Basic goal: "...to communicate to visitors the various aspects of traditional Hawaiian way of life..." (pg. 47)</p> <p>No visitor interpretation at the live-in center (pg. 48)</p>
<p>8. Interpretation/Communication Style</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>SHIFT FROM INFORMAL, HAWAIIAN OBSERVATION AND PARTICIPATION STYLES THROUGHOUT THE PARK TO FORMAL ORIENTATION SESSIONS AND GUIDED TOURS CONDUCTED BY NPS-TRAINED STAFF AT RESTRICTED SITES AND A REPLICA VILLAGE</u></p>	<p>Use Hawaiian/local natural and informal style; by Hawaiians who have lived, experienced and know what they are sharing. (pg. 38)</p> <p>Use the openness and natural surroundings...the numerous archaeological sites...the wealth of Hawaiian lore for demonstrating, teaching and learning what is truly Hawaiian. (SR pg. 38)</p> <p>"Interpretation...should be managed to the greatest extent possible by native Hawaiians." (pg. 49)</p> <p>"Emphasis placed on fishing activities and fishpond culture, ...on social structure of sharing and mutual cooperation." (pg. 38)</p> <p>"...demonstrate and explain deep religious beliefs..." (pgs. 38-40)</p>	<p>Eventually get rid of all local, experienced and knowledgeable Hawaiians who live in the park (pg. 59); use trained NPS staff and formal guided tours to small, restricted areas.</p> <p>Heavy reliance on formal talk sessions at the orientation center and at a "...modest replica of a Hawaiian village, covering less than one acre, of 6 Hawaiian type structures." (pg. 63, 129)</p> <p>It is cultural degradation to expect 6 "modest structures" to replicate a Hawaiian village; then to further expect that these 6 structures and NPS guided tours will suffice for meeting the intent of PL 95-626.</p>

Major Concerns/Issues	As Proposed in 1977 "Spirit Report", 1978 Legislation and 1991 Public Hearings (SR & LP)	As Proposed in the 1992 GMP-EIS
<p>9. Preservation Plans</p> <p><u>SHEELED FROM LIVING MUSEUM</u> TO <u>PARK PRESERVATION</u></p>	<p>Driven by Hawaiian cultural priorities and preferences for cultural re-creation, continuous education and perpetuation.</p> <p>"...preservation plan based on the historic-cultural importance of the settlement rather than on individual archaeological or environmental features." (SR pg. 34)</p>	<p>Driven by NPS scientific, environmental concerns and priorities for protection, study and control.</p> <p>Overall goal "...protection and preservation of individual archaeological sites and features..." (pg. 36)</p>
<p>10. Management Plan for On- and Off-Sites</p> <p><u>BOTH PAST AND CURRENT PLANS COMPARE VERY WELL; EXCEPT IN RECOGNIZING HAWAIIAN'S ROLE IN MANAGING RESOURCES</u></p>	<p>"...focus on 1) control of on-site and off-site factors that affect park resources; 2) the role of Hawaiians in managing park resources; 3) maximize benefit visitors receive and yet minimize the adverse effect of visitor use." (SR pg. 50)</p> <p>"For control of on-site resources, criteria should be established for evaluating, planning, and implementing any programs or projects...criteria developed should be reviewed by Na Hoa Pili o Kaloko-Honokohau (Hawaiian Advisory Group appointed by Secretary of Interior)(pg. 52)</p> <p>Heavy emphasis on collaboration with off-site land owners and state/county agencies to control quality of environment and to utilize ahupuaa concept of land use.</p>	<p>• recognizes complicated interplay of goals that may sometimes conflict</p> <p>• good recognition and update of rapidly expanding urbanization of adjacent lands</p> <p>• does not recognize Hawaiians' role in resource management</p> <p>• does not anticipate criteria development and review by advisory group</p> <p>• same emphasis on state/county/private collaboration, with more detailed and deliberate plans.</p>
<p>11. Research</p> <p><u>DE-EMPHASIS FROM AN ESTABLISHED RESEARCH LABORATORY</u> TO <u>A LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF "HAWAIIANA"</u></p>	<p>Recognizes that "...a wealth of information remains hidden beneath the 'a' and in the hearts and minds of the Hawaiian people" (SR pg. 63)</p> <p>• Recommends that a Hawaiian Historical and Cultural Research Laboratory be established within the park complex...and a Library of Pacific Collections about Hawaiian people and their culture...and other Pacific areas. (SR pg. 63)</p> <p>• Recommends 11 specific topics for cultural, historical, environmental research (SR pg. 64)</p> <p>• Envisions the park as a valuable information center with a trained librarian and Hawaiian students/guides/researchers. (pg.62)</p>	<p>• Recognizes need for continued research and full-time marine biologist (pgs. XVI, 40)</p> <p>• Heavy emphasis on environmental, natural resource research; monitoring ponds, water bird habitat, sensitive species, etc.</p> <p>• Recognizes need to fill in information gaps</p> <p>• Includes library and museum of "Hawaiiana," for the public and NPS collections (pg. 24)</p> <p>• No specific topics except filling "gaps" and monitoring wildlife and quality of environment.</p> <p>• Recommends a "museum technician" (pg. 65)</p> <p>• Recognizes need to collect data from native Hawaiians who have lived on this land and used it; up-grade oral history, ethnography (pg. 39)</p>

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Response to Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokōhau

1., 2., 3., 4., 5., and 6.

See responses #1 through #6 to State Senator Malama Solomon's written testimony of October 26, 1992.

7.

Public Law 95-625, establishing Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park, directs the NPS to administer the park area in accordance with provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system. Also, as a designated national historic landmark, the cultural resources of the entire Hawaiian settlement area of Kaloko-Honokōhau are protected under the National Historic Preservation Act. Moreover, the national historical park provides breeding habitat for several species protected under the Endangered Species Act. These federal laws require the NPS to "...preserve and protect the nationally significant cultural and natural values" as stated in the plan. We believe carrying out the intent of these federal laws in the national historical park to be consistent with Hawaiians living in harmony with spiritual and natural forces.

Major park development for visitor use and park operations, as proposed in the plan, are confined to a particular area. This was done to provide visitors with the opportunity to learn about the traditional Hawaiian culture without unduly interfering with Hawaiian "recreation," the in-depth cultural activities that are to take place in other parts of the park. The structuring of visitor use is also seen as a way to Kaloko-Honokōhau's fragile and sensitive resources from being overwhelmed or damaged. Park science and research positions in archeology, marine biology, and ecology are needed to help provide long-term guidance to both cultural and natural resource management. This guidance will involve monitoring to determine how use activities on adjacent lands are affecting national park resources.

8.

On page 58 of the Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau study report it states: "the most direct way for the preservation and interpretation at Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau to be managed by Hawaiians would be for them to become employees of the National Park Service." Section 505(e) of Public Law 95-625 authorizes and directs the National Park Service to employ native Hawaiians at Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park as appropriate. The National Park Service is doing this. To date, a total of 42 people have been hired at the park as National Park Service employees. Nineteen, or about 47 percent, are native Hawaiian as defined by Public Law 95-625.

In addition, the Superintendent has set aside a portion of the national historical park's budget to hire Hawaiian students using the Federal Cooperative Education Program. The purpose of this program is to provide these individuals with both part-time employment at the national park and partial funding to pursue university degrees in

park-related fields such as anthropology, archeology, biology, or other natural sciences. When they have completed their degree requirements these students can be automatically converted to permanent full-time NPS employees in professional positions. These Hawaiians will have advancement potential throughout the national park system.

9.

The plan (pages 41 and 44) calls for the restoration and traditional use of certain cultural resources. Consultation and coordination with native Hawaiians to determine the nature and extent of the restoration work needed to permit the resumption of traditional uses would be an essential component of this process.

10.

The plan's intent is to give the participants at the live-in cultural education complex the opportunity to pursue traditional Hawaiian activities in a setting of relative tranquility. Park visitors would not be encouraged to go there...unless the participants themselves so desired. In keeping with this objective, interpretation of the Hawaiian culture for visitors is to take place only in certain areas rather than throughout the park. The proposed replica Hawaiian village is to be constructed solely for educational purposes.

11.

We believe the general management plan to be consistent with the Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau study report with regard to preservation plans. See pages 39-40 of the plan.

12.

The plan calls for seeking out and then working with knowledgeable Hawaiians, particularly those who have ties to Kaloko-Honokōhau, in order to restore and traditionally use the park's cultural resources.

13.

One of the functions of the proposed visitor orientation center would be as a Hawaiian library and research laboratory. Some of the specific topics recommended for research in the Spirit study report are discussed in the Historic Resources Study prepared for Kaloko-Honokōhau by NPS historians. The others would be suitable topics to consider for future research.

QUEEN EMMA SUMMER PALACE
2913 PALI HIGHWAY
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817
TELEPHONE
595-6281

HULIHEE PALACE
75-5718 ALII DRIVE
KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII 96740
TELEPHONE
329-1877

Daughters of Hawaii

(The Wing of Friendship Never Moults a Feather)

Oct. 27, 1992

HULIHE'E PALACE COMMITTEE
TESTIMONY ON THE KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Good afternoon Representatives of the National Park Services, people of Hawaii and guests. On behalf of the Daughters of Hawaii and the Hulihe'e Palace, we appreciate this opportunity to share our mana'o on the Draft Management Plan for the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park.

The 1974 proposal, the "Spirit of Kaloko-Honokohau", was prepared by the federally commissioned Advisory Board on Kaloko-Honokohau. This concept envisioned was to be one of a living cultural park emphasizing the preservation and continuation of the indigenous Hawaiian culture, the historically significant sites, and the important environment and archaeological features of the area.

This concept of the park was built around the Pai family, their lifestyle, their skills and their willingness to share their knowledge with the community. The single most important aspect of this area was fishing due to the unique fishing traditions that have carried on at Kaloko-Honokohau.

The 1992 Draft Management Plan - now 18 years later - does not follow the original concept of a living cultural park and has turned it into another tourist attraction. Let's return to the original concept to keep the past alive while living in the future.

We thank you for this opportunity to share our views and look forward to reviewing the future Management Plan.

Respectfully Submitted,

Peahi Spencer

Peahi Spencer, Chair
Hulihe'e Palace Committee

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

Response to Daughters of Hawaii

1.

We do not believe that the concept of a living cultural park was intended to be built around the Pai family, or any other permittee residing in the 'Ai'ōpio area of Kaloko-Honokōhau. To carry out the living cultural park concept, as envisioned by the Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau and in keeping with the direction provided by Congress in establishing the national historical park, the general management plan proposes the following:

- (1) the development of a live-in cultural education complex, and
- (2) the restoration and traditional use of Hawaiian cultural features in the park associated with the Honokōhau settlement.

December 1, 1992

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Box 50156
Room 6305
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Transmittal of Testimony for the Record;
Draft Kaloko-Honokohau National Park General
Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Dear National Park Service:

Attached you will find our testimony on the draft Kaloko-Honokohau National Park General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement.

Our organization was not able to attend the public hearing on October 29, 1992, in Honolulu. However, we are submitting for the record our testimony.

Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Alii Nui, Adrian Hussey

kaloko

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DEC 7 1992

PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

Testimony of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I
Re: Draft Kaloko- Honokohau National Park General
Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Aloha kakou:

Our non profit, tax exempt organization was first established by Kamehameha V in 1865, thus making us over 127 years old. Our organization was rededicated in 1903 by Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole. We, the Royal Order of Kamehameha I, have four chapters located statewide on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai.

Our membership rolls include in excess of 300 members statewide. We are the oldest surviving Hawaiian organization still in existence today.

Our purposes include but are not limited to preserving and perpetuating the customs and traditions of our Hawaiian culture, uplifting the conditions of all Hawaiians, and developing leadership in the Hawaiian community.

Because one of our primary purposes is our focus regarding preserving and perpetuating the customs and traditions of our Hawaiian culture, it is in this light that we prepared this testimony.

We have reviewed the Draft Kaloko-Honokohau National Park General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and offer the following recommendations:

1. Continue planning with the active involvement of the Hawaiian people through their designated representatives on the Na Hoa Pili o Kaloko-Honokohau. 1
2. Restore the original designation of a CULTURAL park, rather than historical park. The cultural essence must be restored if this park is to be truly Hawaiian. Any references to historical park should be changed to cultural park. 2
3. Continue with the natural resources protection and management process to prevent any further loss or degradation of the physical environment.
4. Establish a special Cultural Education Committee to assist the Na Hoa Pili o Kaloko-Honokohau, together with the park superintendent with the development of curriculum appropriate for Hawaii's children, and other visitors to the cultural park, and further develop long range plans in consultation with the DOE, UH Manoa, UH Hilo and other educational institutions. 3

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

5. In order to maintain the integrity of the spiritual essence critical to the understanding and appreciation of what must be done at Kaloko-Honokohau, the final development plans must include a preface of those statements made in the "Introduction" contained in pages 1-23 in the 1974 "Spirit of Kaloko-Honokohau".

4

6. Hire Howard Chapman, former National Park Service, "NPS" Director, and Ron Mortimore, former NPS Western Region planner, as consultants for the new planning team. Both individuals were effectively involved in advocating for a cultural park concept.

We respectfully request that you take a serious look at the above mentioned recommendations prior to finalizing your development plans for Kaloko-Honokohau.

Thank you for this opportunity to permit us to share our mana'o (thoughts) and comments with the NPS.

kaloko

Response to the Royal Order of Kamehameha I

1.

See response #2 to State Senator Malama Solomon's written testimony of October 26, 1992.

2.

See response #3 to State Senator Malama Solomon's written testimony of October 26, 1992.

3.

See response #5 to State Senator Malama Solomon's written testimony of October 26, 1992.

4.

See response #6 to State Senator Malama Solomon's written testimony of October 26, 1992.

PUNANA LEO O KONA
78-6886 Mamalahoa Highway
Holualoa, Hawai'i
HI 96725
ph# 322-6011

November 3, 1992

Aloha mai,

We are pleased to have this opportunity to comment upon the Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park.

For your information, Punana Leo is an islands wide pre-school program, in which all lessons and activities are conducted in Hawaiian. There are Punana Leo immersion programs on Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, Maui, and Hawai'i. The Hilo program is the oldest and the Kona program is the youngest, having begun this past summer.

In addition to on site lessons and activities, field trips are an important part of the Punana Leo school year. We have enjoyed our many field trips here in Kona, including the one to Pu'uuhonua O Honaunau. We look forward to visiting the park at Kaloko a me Honokohau.

As an immersion program, the concept of living our culture, speaking our language, is dear to us. We have been impressed by the original intention of a National Cultural Park as presented in 1974 by the Honokohau Study Advisory Commission, which included the Tutu Kane, Pilipo Springer, of one of our haumana, Kekaulike Prosper Tomich. We know that Pilipo would have been pleased to know that his mo'opuna is learning his first lessons in the language of his own mother, Hawaiian. We know too that Pilipo would have been pleased to know that some of these lessons in his mother's tongue will take place at Kaloko a me Honokohau.

We are concerned about the implications of the change of the type of park to be developed at Kaloko a me Honokohau from cultural to historical, that is, the shift in philosophical and functional focus of the park.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS

We would like to have the opportunity to be a part of the living of our culture at Kaloko a me Honokohau. We would like to be a part of the best possible use of the Hawaiian language, not as a display for the malihini, but for us all. We recommend lessons be provided for the staff that they might be understanding of, if not conversant in Hawaiian. We encourage that these lessons be formal and also that native speakers, of the region especially, be welcomed whenever possible. We suggest that space be specifically designated for the study and use of Hawaiian by park staff, visitors, and live-in participants.

1

Eventually space might be developed to serve as a language lab where tapes of native speakers might be kept and used on site, for the study of language and collection of oral histories.

As place names are the most popularly recognized aspects of Hawaiian, we encourage proper use of place names. We caution against Kaloko a me Honokohau a me Kohanaiki becoming merged under the title Kaloko-Honokohau. These are distinct divisions of land with distinct characteristics and distinct histories. The complimentarity and contrasts between them all are part of the story to be interpreted.

2

We look forward to the times which we shall spend at Kaloko a me Honokohau a me Kohanaiki. We look forward to the benefits of a job well done, we anticipate the best.

O makou me ka 'oia'i'o a me ka ha'aha'a,

Hannah Kihalani Springer

Hannah Kihalani Springer
Pelekikena O Ke Komike Makua
Punana Leo O Kona

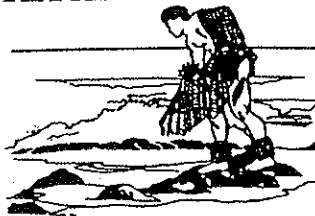
Response to Punana Leo O Kona

1.
Comment noted.

2.
We agree that a distinction needs to be made between the name given to the national historical park established by Congress in 1978 and the Hawaiian place names long ago given to the *ahupua'a* whose *makai* ends are now within that national park. The park also includes a small portion of the *ahupua'a* of Kealakehe (see Figure 2 on page 4 of the plan).

PROTECT KOHANAIKI

P.O. BOX 592
KEALAKEKUA, HAWAII
96750



Mr. Bryan Harry
Director, Pacific Area
National Park Service
300 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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DEC 1 1992

PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

December 1, 1992

Dear Mr. Harry,

On behalf of the Protect Kohanaiki Ohana, we are taking this opportunity to comment on the draft plan E.I.S. for the development of Kaloko-Honokohau. We are a non-profit incorporated citizen group centered in the district of North Kona. Our members and supporters are adults and young people from all over whose particular aim is to protect the exceptional Kohanaiki area. We are a mixed group of Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians with diverse backgrounds. In that respect we are a good representation of the greater Kona community. We represent the views of thousands of residents for who this is a favorite coastal area and where for generations families have come together to gather food and enjoy the natural bounties. It is a prime cultural and recreational resource including one of the most extensive anchaline pond systems left in Hawaii. For hundreds of years these ponds have been used by local fishermen and have provided habitat for now endangered plant and animal species such as the A'eo, the Hawaiian stilt. Significant archeological sites abound at Kohanaiki which is a natural extension of the adjacent Kaloko-Honokohau area. Studies are on-going to determine the magnitude of these sites and their relationship to Kaloko-Honokohau. In addition, the marine environment is of superior quality rivalling any in the Hawaiian chain for it's clarity and reef ecosystem. We of the Protect Kohanaiki Ohana believe this area to be worthy of protection so that it's beauty and bounty can be enjoyed by everyone forever.

It was encouraging to see that the coastal strip extending to Wawahaa Pt. is recognized in your draft plan as being an integral part of the park, however we question why this 25 acres, as Patsy Mink describes it, is now accepted as being only 18 acres. In a recent visit to Kona, Mrs. Mink reiterated the cultural, environmental, and recreational value of the whole Kohanaiki area and it's relationship to the K.H.N.P. She has introduced H.R. 3140 directing the Sec. of the Interior to acquire by condemnation the 25 acres of shoreline at Kohanaiki within the Congressionally designated boundaries of the Park. Although this land has been designated since 1978 by Congress to be part of the Park, it is currently owned by Nansay Hawaii and is slated for resort development. After walking the area and consulting various groups, she also now

feels that this boundary should be extended even further. She vowed to pursue legislation in Congress to ward off any development until this can be achieved through outright purchase or other acquisition procedures. This would include the surfing beaches and the anchaline ponds and the archaeological sites.

Acquisition of the 25 acres was supported by all of our Hawaiian delegates to Congress, by Gov, John Waihee, and in October 1991 our County Council unanimously supported Res. 380-91 which proposed that the Council of the County of Hawaii also endorse H.R. 3140. It further endorsed that the National Park Service be directed to extend it's boundaries to include the shoreline at Kohanaiki through further legislation.

We urge you to consider this as a real possibility. The original members of the committee that first proposed the area to become a National Park envisioned the entire coastal strip as an important part of the Park but were afraid of asking for too much. We do not feel that it is asking too much. It is very appropriate that at least 1,000-1,500 ft. shoreline setback be preserved as a coastal strip all the way to O.T.E.C. This entire area has played and continues to play a significant role in Hawaiian culture. It is the natural environment that continues to be valuable to the Hawaiian way of life.

We are also concerned that the key intentions of the Park's original formation committee have become distorted. The current plan tends to treat the area as "history" rather than seeing the possibilities of a living cultural park. This is reflected in the name change from National Cultural Park to National Historical Park. Consequently the resources at Kaloko-Honokohau are treated more like artifacts than living systems. This is noticeable in the case of the fish pond because there is no provision to make the pond a productive and managed aquaculture system as it has been in the past.

Caught in this interpretation are the Pai 'Ohana who can document living in the ahupua'a for over eight generations. The recent hurricane surf has made matters especially difficult, with considerable damage to their homes. We would like to see this as an opportunity to rebuild the homes in a form compatible with the Park. We feel the Pai family should be permitted to reside in the Park for generations to come and that their knowledge represents an important opportunity for the Park to work with the Native Hawaiians to develop and permit a living example of Hawaiian culture to flourish.

Thank-you for this opportunity to comment on the Draft Plan. Representing a substantial number of residents of this community, we hope our comments will influence the direction of the Final Plan for the development of the Kaloko-Honokohau National Park to become more consistent with the original intent of the advisory committee, and that you will make all efforts to work together with the Federal, State, and County to secure the coastal strip and help prevent resort development on our beaches.

Sincerely,

Karen Eoff
Karen Eoff

Response to Protect Kohanaiki

1.

With the landowner's permission, the National Park Service had this coastal strip surveyed and monumented by a State of Hawai'i licensed surveyor. This survey was based on the map, Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park (KHN-80,000, May 1978), referred to in Public Law 95-625, the park's enabling legislation, and a map provided us by the property owner showing the Certified Shoreline. This survey resulted in a parcel encompassing 18 acres.

2.

The plan, on pages 41 and 44, calls for the restoration and traditional use of the national park's cultural resources, including its fishponds.

3.

See response #4 to State Senator Malama Solomon's written testimony of October 26, 1992.

*He a'alii ku makani mai
'A'ohē makani nana e kula'i*



I am a wind resisting A'alii
No wind can push me over

Ka 'Ohana O Ka Lae

A Ka'u Hawaiian Grassroots Organization

October 25, 1992

Bryan Harry, Dtr.
Pacific Area Office
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
300 Ala Moana Blvd. Room 6305
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96850

Dear Mr. Harry:

We are writing to make comment on the Draft General Management Plan/EIS for Kaloko-Honokahau. Our concerns are regarding the rights of kanaka maoli (native Hawaiians) to access for traditional purposes, and the appropriate method for incorporating these rights into the management plan to ensure minimal damage to the cultural integrity of the area.

Burials

Burials within the Kaloko-Honokahau National Park should be identified and marked, the State of Hawai'i Dept. of Natural Resources Hawai'i Island Burial Council notified, and lineal descendants researched and notified pursuant to state law. An appropriate buffer area needs to be identified by the Hawai'i Island Burial Council and lineal descendants. In the event no lineal descendants are identified, rights to care for these burials should be accorded to an appropriate native Hawaiian organization.

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OCT 2 1992

PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

P. O. Box 672 • Naalehu, Hawaii 96772
Phone: 929-2885 • 929-9529
935-1663

Native Rights

There is perhaps no more endangered of Hawaii's unique native species than the *kanaka maoli*, the native Hawaiian people. This fact is easily proven by consulting any of a myriad of health indicators and social statistics on the deplorable condition of native Hawaiians. Impacts on the ability to continue customary beliefs and practices due to restriction of access, though illegal, continue to occur, resulting in a "loss of habitat" in which to practice traditional lifestyle.

Therefore, to address this issue, the Kaloko-Honokahau Management Plan/EIS needs to include a thorough discussion of federal and state constitutionally-recognized customary and traditional *kanaka maoli* (native Hawaiian) religious and cultural practices. Case law such as established in the recent (Sept. 1992) Hawaii Supreme Court decision regarding traditional native rights of access on state and private lands (Pele Defense Fund v. Paty, Hawaii Supreme Court case #15373) also should be included.

2

Based on understanding of these native Hawaiian rights, policies and procedures should be included in the management plan **from the start** to avoid infringement of these *kanaka maoli* rights, and to avoid having Kaloko-Honokahau be part of destroying the living connection to the natural and historic sites we all seek to preserve.

Other national parks in Hawaii have failed to recognize, accommodate, and respect *kanaka maoli* rights in their rules and established policies, resulting in numerous incidents of harassment and insensitivity to the continuation of constitutionally guaranteed religious and cultural practices. We hope that this will not be repeated at Kaloko-Honokahau National Historical Park.

Native Hawaiian Residents:

We also are in support of the rights of native Hawaiian families of the area who have traditionally taken care of these cultural areas, and feel they are obligated to continue in that responsibility. As an integral part of the native ecosystem, they perform a vital role in providing for continued on-site monitoring of the use of the area, as well as cultural

3


interpretation based on experience and specific knowledge.

There has been a continuous genocidal approach to displacement of *kanaka maoli* from their ancestral lands, severing the living connection with the land, and leaving the land without a suitable cultural interpreter. The National Park Service should see this as an opportunity and "investment in the future" to accommodate the continued presence of the native Hawaiian family presently residing at Kaloko-Honokahau.

3

In conclusion, we hope that you will seriously consider the above issues for the future success of Kaloko-Honokahau National Historical Park, and for the continued existence of traditional *kanaka maoli* lifestyle. Mahalo.

With lifelong commitment,


Palikapu Dedman, President
Ka 'Ohana O KaLae

PDF:mmc

Response to Ka 'Ohana O Ka Lae

1.

In our experience, marking burials does not help them because it draws attention to them. If a burial site is already well known to the general public, then marking it with signs indicating its significance and how it is protected by federal law could help keep the casual visitor away from it. If a burial site is not well known or highly visible, however, then a sign will draw new attention to it and could actually cause damage, rather than prevent it.

The Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) is the law that provides federal agencies with direction and guidance when dealing with human burials. Under that law we must consult with Native Hawaiian organizations, including the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawaii Nei. The Hawaiian Island Burial Council qualifies as a Native Hawaiian organization, as defined by NAGPRA. We will include the Island of Hawai'i Burial Council in our consultations under NAGPRA.

2.

The recent Hawai'i Supreme Court decision regarding traditional native rights of access does not affect federally owned lands at Kaloko-Honokōhau. Nonetheless, based on the direction provided by the Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau and Public Law 95-625, Kaloko-Honokōhau is to be operated as a national historical park in which native Hawaiian traditions and practices are to take place.

3.

Response #3 to the Kona Hawaiian Civic Club discusses the rights, responsibilities, and continued presence of the native Hawaiian family presently residing in the 'Ai'ōpio fish trap area of the national historical park.



NATIVE HAWAIIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL

A NONPROFIT CORPORATION

1088 Bishop Street, Suite 1204, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Telephone (808) 523-1445

Facsimile (808) 599-4380

October 29, 1992

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service, Pacific Area Service
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Box 50165, Room 6305
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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OCT 29 1992

PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

To Whomever it May Concern:

Our organization, Native Hawaiian Advisory Council (NHAC), would like to offer testimony in opposition to the proposed 1992 draft plan for Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park. The new plan abandons many of the key components that were part of the visionary plan first designed in 1974 by an advisory group of commissioners, consultants and researchers who studied the park for over a year.

Of critical concern to NHAC is the tenuous position the Pai family now finds itself in as they are limited to a five-year lease in which they only have an oral commitment that it will be renewed. So much of the original intent of the 1974 advisory committee has been lost that the Pai family will no longer be able to play a key role in developing a cultural living park. Instead, scientists, NPS staff, a museum technician and tourists will dominate the park. This does not allow preservation of a small fragment of Native Hawaiian culture, this allows professionals who have grown up in a western culture to reinterpret what they think Hawaiian culture is.

I am NHAC's Staff Attorney and speaking from my personal experience NHAC I would like to remind you of Cape Perpetua on the Oregon coast, another park run by the National Park Service. The most tragic display board that has ever been put up for public viewing is found there. In an immaculately cared for museum explaining the history of the Oregon coast, a series of display boards describes the history of the Native Americans who resided on the Oregon coast. The boards explain how the coastal Indians lived in an abundance of natural resources which they managed carefully. The boards go on to explain that this peaceful existence was all changed when the western world invaded their stable society -- first with fur traders, then pioneers. The coastal Indians were eventually forced by these

1

invading westerners to move to a reservation. However, not satisfied with merely destroying their self-sufficient life style, the last display board concludes the tragic story by stating coastal Indians ceased to exist as an indigenous peoples.

What value do you think having a park on Hawaiian culture is if you have no Hawaiians that live there to exude the aloha spirit? There is a special essence that only Native Hawaiians seem to be able to capture, professionals raised according to western standards will not be able to mimic this quality in a way that is satisfying to park visitors. At the Cape Perpetua park western tour guides told a clinical story about the indigenous people that once lived there. How much more satisfying would it have been if the visitors could have talked with and watched the coastal Indians themselves.

Similarly, in this case gradually phasing out Hawaiian families from having an active role in the park will result in the same sterile, boring visitor park that Cape Perpetua has become. Instead, the National Park Service should aggressively pursue incorporating all remnants of Hawaiian culture as lived by real Native Hawaiians. Anything less is a sham.

NHAC actively opposes the new 1992 draft plan as proposed. Our organization recommends returning to the original plan as designed in 1974 and incorporating the plans and suggestions of the original advisory commission and Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau.

Finally, from NHAC's experience it seems that visitors are not interested in seeing artificial environments when they could see the real thing.

Mahalo for this opportunity to express our position.

Joyce M. Brown

Response to Native Hawaiian Advisory Council

1.
See response #4 to the October 26, 1992 written testimony of State Senator Malama Solomon.

Keola Childs - 10/12/92
David Roy - 12/ 9/92

Testimony of Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau Inc.
Draft Management Plan //EIS by the National Park Service
For Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park.
Presented at Public Meeting, October 29, 1992,
Ala Wai Golf Course Country Club, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Gentlemen:

Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau, Inc. hereinafter referred to as "Na Kokua", was registered to do business as a non-profit organization with the State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs on November 27, 1990 (see attached Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws).

An application to the IRS for recognition of exemption under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code was approved May 8, 1992. Income to the organization will be exempt from federal income taxes. All gifts, grants, donations, and in-kind services are considered tax deductible. The Corporation has received a Foundation status and is considered a publicly supported organization.

The directors include members of the Honokohau Study Advisory Commission of 1974, consultants contracted by the Commission as well as original supporters of the movement to save Kaloko pond and Aimakapa fishpond in Honokohau which led to the establishment of the Study Commission under P.L. 92-346, July 18, 1972.

The specific purpose of Na Kokua as described in its Charter is "to engage in charitable and educational activities to establish and perpetuate the Kaloko-Honokohau National Cultural Park in accordance with the recommendations of the aforementioned Commission of 1974 as set forth in the study report entitled The Spirit of Honokohau as submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on May 18, 1974.

The officers of the Corporation are:

President - David K. Roy, Jr., Vice Chairman and Executive officer of the
Honokohau Study Advisory Commission.
Vice President - Keola Childs, an original supporter of Kaloko pond.
Secretary - L. Mikahala Genovia, an original supporter of Kaloko pond.
Treasurer - Mervyn C. Thompson, CPA,

page 2

Testimony of Na Kokua - draft GMP/EIS, NPS.

A careful study and comparison of the GMP proposed by the NPS with the original study report prepared by the Honokohau Study Advisory Commission has been completed, reactions aired with open discussion and all aspects based on personal experience in formulation of the recommendations developed and familiarity with the "Spirit of Honokohau" document were fully considered and the following position was affirmed.

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT GMP:

Summary - Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau, Inc. finds that:

1. THE GMP DOES NOT IN FACT COMPLY WITH PUBLIC LAW 95-625.
2. THE DEFICIENCIES ARE SUBSTANTIAL AND COMPREHENSIVE, AND NOT MERELY TECHNICAL. THE DRAFT IS FATALLY FLAWED AND IS UNACCEPTABLE.
3. THE DRAFT SHOULD BE REMANDED TO THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE NPS FOR REVISION INTO COMPLIANCE.
4. THE REVISED DRAFT MUST BE PREPARED WITH THE DIRECT, ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY.
5. THE TITLE MUST BE AMENDED TO REFLECT A DESIGNATION OF "CULTURAL" RATHER THAN HISTORICAL IN KEEPING WITH THE SPIRIT OF HONOKOHAU AND THE MANDATE OF P.L. 92-346, THAT "THE REPORT BE OF THE FINDINGS RESULTING FROM THE STUDY."
6. THE REVISED DRAFT MUST REFLECT THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION "Na Hoapili O KALOKO-HONOKOHAU" AS PRESCRIBED IN P.L. LAW 95-625."
7. NO FURTHER PLANNING ON DETAILS OF PARK DEVELOPMENT/^{CAN} TAKE PLACE WITHOUT THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SAID NA HOAPILI O KALOKO-HONOKOHAU ADVISORY COMMISSION TO GUIDE THE NPS AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPIRIT OF HONOKOHAU.
8. AS PERTAINING TO THE TENURE OF NA HOAPILI O KALOKO-HONOKOHAU ADVISORY COMMISSION, THE PROVISION MUST BE ADJUSTED TO ACCOMMODATE AN AUTOMATIC RENEWAL OF ITS STATUS FOR A SUCCEEDING PERIOD OF TEN YEARS DURATION UNLESS MUTUALLY AGREED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND THE NA HOAPILI O KALOKO-HONOKOHAU ADVISORY COMMISSION THAT IT IS NO LONGER NEEDED AND SHOULD CEASE TO EXIST.
9. NO ACTION ON THE REVISION OF THE DRAFT CAN BEGIN UNTIL THE FOREGOING HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AND PROPER DIRECTION PROVIDED FOR THE NPS REGARDING THE MANDATES OF P.L. 95-625 AS TO HAWAIIAN CULTURAL CONCERNS.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE FOREGOING COMMENTS.

1. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH P.L. 95-625:

- o The law provides that, among other things, the park shall function as a center for the perpetuation of traditional native activities and culture; that it shall provide a resource for the enjoyment of such traditional culture by local residents as well as visitors.
- o We find that the draft GMP makes it impossible for native Hawaiians to practice and perpetuate traditional cultural activities and cultural activities, as called for in the law and as called for in the Spirit of Honokohau document which was the basis and motivation of Congress in passing this law.

1. It fractures and divides integrated activities into zones which prevent the exercise of traditional cultural activities. The zones need to be re-conceptualized and re-configured.

1

2. The park plan fails to recognize this area for what it traditionally has been: a fishing village node in a complex, mauka-to-kai waho (offshore) socio-economic system. As such, the GMP particularly fails to incorporate the use and role of the near-shore and off-shore waters with the land based village areas. This is a typical failure of Western Civilization thinking, which is used to carving up land into private pieces and leaving oceans and lakes for public sewers. This thinking, this plan, would result in Hawaiians having only a base camp with no place and no means of practicing and perpetuating the single cultural activity which is absolutely fundamental to the existence of a fishing village: fishing in the traditional manner, with the traditional relationships to on-shore activities.

2

3. The Park plan fails to present and provide a role for the Kohanaiki shoreline lands which it acknowledges as being called for inclusion per law. It is not enough to say these lands should be included. The use and role of these lands, together with the abutting ocean area, must be presented, because to the native Hawaiians these particular areas have a fundamental, key role in the entire cultural concept embodied in the Spirit of Honokohau.

3

4. The GMP is fundamentally oriented to preservation and interpretation

of what westerners call "archeological features." It presents an obsession with preservation and scientific investigation and interpretation throughout the entire park. While this may be appropriate for those zones primarily oriented to casual visitors, the park is fundamentally unacceptable and intrusive in those portions of the park which are primarily to support native Hawaiian cultural activities.

a. It should be left to the Native Hawaiian community, and from them, to those Native Hawaiians directing the cultural affairs within the traditional zones, how in fact burial sites, fishpond walls and other ancient features are to be maintained or used. These features may well be a key, integral part of an active, healthy culture, and not monuments to a westerner's view of our own culture.

2

b. The location of the proposed replica of a native Hawaiian village is essentially inappropriate by its total dislocation from a proper siting near the ocean. Pulling this replica away from the ocean just to give tourists a "safe", low impact place to put cultural artifacts into a social perspective only results in more objectifying of our culture as something that can be contained in compounds or reservations. It would be better to re-think the requirements of visitor involvement, rather than to distort cultural images to suit mass visitations.

4

5. The GMP fails to provide a role and context for the existing families now living within the park boundaries. We believe these people have a positive, holistic role to play in all of the preservation, interpretation, and perpetuation functions of the park as called for by law. It is clear from the draft that the NPS has missed this role and these relationships entirely. Their present activities in dealing with these families, in actually undertaking to force them off the land today, underscores this very serious and fundamental flaw.

5

6. It will be impossible to provide accurate, meaningful, interpretive features and activities without the Hawaiian culture being allowed to flourish there. Replication without living roots is not real, and not what either native Hawaiian, other local residents, or the visitor public wants.

° Na Hoapili Advisory Commission was never appointed. It is absolutely clear that the intent of the law was to have this body convened and to provide direction to the NPS in its creation of the park plan, not to mention the later operation of the park.

6

1. The result, the draft GMP, reflects this, in all the ways described here.
2. Furthermore, the NPS has failed, in fact, ignored the overtures from Hawaiian organizations for collaboration in planning. It has refused to consider the documented input received from Na Kokua, without discussion.

7

CONCLUSION/SUMMARY

- * The entire park was generated by the vision of the original Honokohau Study Advisory Commission's report, The Spirit of Honokohau.
- * The vision, and the cultural values that had to be reduced to western words, would be crushed by implementation of the current draft GMP.
- * The NPS has failed in every respect to accommodate Hawaiians and Hawaiian culture in the development of the park GMP, and the plan fails to allow for native Hawaiian cultural activities to be perpetuated due to the wholesale deficiencies cited above.
- * The NPS has not observed the intent of P.L. 92-346, H.R. 11774, which has not been terminated by any provision of the Act. It is specifically stated that "the Honokohau National Historical Landmark....encompasses unique and nationally significant cultural, historical, and archeological resources and believes it may be in the national interest...to preserve and interpret those resources... The Congress further believes that it is appropriate that the preservation and interpretation at that site be managed and performed by native Hawaiians, to the extent practical, and that training opportunities be provided such persons in management and interpretation of those...resources."
- * The GMP does not accede to the mandate of the above act that "The Secretary shall submit to the President and the Congress...a report of the findings resulting from the study. The report of the Secretary shall contain, but not be

8

limited to, findings with respect to the historic, cultural, archeological, scenic, and natural values of the resources involved and recommendations for preservation and interpretation of those resources, including the role of native Hawaiians relative to the management and performance of that preservation and interpretation AND providing to them of training opportunities..."

- * The NPS was required by P.L. 92-346 to give preference in hiring and training Hawaiians. There were five procedures for preferential hiring of Hawaiians and dealing with civil service requirements (study report, pp. 59, 60, 61). None of these factors have been addressed in the GMP.
- * IT IS IMPERATIVE that the NPS address all aspects of both P.L. 95-625, Sec. 505 and P.L. 92-346 and comply with the mandates of both Acts, as well as the Spirit of Honokohau, the Study report, in order that all aspects intended be fulfilled.

9

Respectfully submitted,

Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau, Inc.

By its Board of Directors: D. K. Akaka, Jr., G. Applegate, Fred Cachola, Keola Childs, John DeFries, L. Mikahala Genovia, K. Greenwell, P. Kanakaole Kanahahele, H. K. Kane, E. I. Kealanahele, S. K. Morse, D. K. Roy, Jr., G. A. Stepp, M. C. Thompson.

Attachments: IRS Letter of approval of application for recognition of exemption.
Charter and By-Laws of Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau.

Response to Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau (Keola Childs/David Roy)

1.

Like the Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau study report, the plan divides Kaloko-Honokōhau into zones. Management zoning schemes are prescribed for all general management plans prepared for units of the national park system. These zones are not intended in any way to prevent the exercise of traditional Hawaiian cultural activities.

2.

The plan, on pages 41 and 44, calls for the restoration and traditional use of Kaloko-Honokōhau's cultural resources. The fishponds of the national park are noted to be "the most appropriate resource for this kind of treatment." Re-establishing traditional Hawaiian aquaculture would also encompass Kaloko-Honokōhau's offshore waters, pending designation of this area either as a fisheries management area or a marine life conservation district by the State DLNR. Other park resources to be restored for traditional use include the park's numerous Hawaiian agricultural features, the *heiau*, and possibly the *holua*. To ensure that needed restoration work is carried out in the traditional manner, the plan calls for consultation with knowledgeable Hawaiian individuals and organizations.

3.

The Kohanaiki lands within the authorized boundaries of the national historical park, when acquired by the National Park Service, will be managed for the preservation, interpretation, and perpetuation of the traditional native Hawaiian cultural resource values they contain. National Park Service management would seek to protect and preserve this area's natural and marine resources as well. No facility developments are proposed on these lands. The existing 4-wheel drive road running along the coast would be maintained as a walking trail.

4.

The purpose of the replica village at the proposed site is to keep development and the large numbers of visitors expected in the national park away from fragile and sensitive park resources, and apart from where in-depth Hawaiian cultural activities would be occurring. Moreover, as the plan states, no cultural artifacts are to be placed at the replica village. The alternative would be not to have a replica village development or to provide visitor access to the cultural education complex.

5.

See response #4 to State Senator Malama Solomon's written testimony of October 26, 1992.

6.

Section 505(f)(7) of Public Law 95-625 provided that the Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau Advisory Commission would terminate within

ten years of the enactment of Public Law 95-625. Public Law 95-625 was enacted in November 1978. Since more than ten years have passed since the date of enactment of this statute, the National Park Service cannot use Public Law 95-625 as the basis for establishing the Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau Advisory Commission.

Since February 1993, the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service have not been able to sponsor the establishment of an advisory commission for Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. Executive Order 12838, issued February 10, 1993 and entitled *Termination and Limitation of Federal Advisory Committees*, places restrictions and limitations on all federal executive departments and agencies with regard to sponsoring the continuation or establishment of federal advisory committees. As part of the federal executive branch, the National Park Service must comply with the provisions of this executive order (see Appendix A for the full text).

To address this situation, Congressional representatives have proposed legislation in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate. This legislation has passed in both the House and the Senate. If enacted, it would allow the National Park Service to establish the Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokōhau Advisory Commission.

7.

During the development of the draft general management plan, the Park Superintendent, Pacific Area Director, and the Park Planner met with and received input from several organizations interested in the future use and development of Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. Your group, Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokōhau, Inc., was the only organization who sought to establish a formal working partnership arrangement with the National Park Service as a development and management consultant for the national park. Under that arrangement, your objective seemed to be to authorize yourself to act on behalf of all Hawaiian groups with regard to the development of Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park. Your stated agenda included recommendations for facilities, operations, and programs at the national historical park to be under the administration of Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokōhau. The National Park Service was not able to use your organization as exclusive consultants as there is no authority to permit a private, non-profit group to be the planners and managers of Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park.

As with other organizations and individuals interested in the future use and development of Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park, the NPS met with Na Kokua several times during the development of the draft plan. When invited, a NPS representative attended your regularly scheduled meetings. The Pacific Area Director, the Park Planner, and the Superintendent, at your invitation, attended the Na Kokua sponsored workshop at Kamehameha Schools in March 1992. At that workshop we requested your assistance regarding what kinds of functions and activities you felt should take place at the proposed

cultural education complex and the visitor orientation center. Na Kokua subsequently provided NPS with a written response to that request consisting of recommendations for the overall planning and development of the national historical park. These recommendations and comments were all carefully considered during the development of the draft plan. Those concerning the live-in area were particularly thoughtful and, except for your recommended location for that development, are entirely in accord with the plan's proposed action. When that facility is designed and built, many of your recommendations will likely be followed. Your assistance here has been much appreciated.

8.

Public Law 92-346 directed the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of the Honokōhau Settlement National Historic Landmark becoming a unit of the national park system. It required the Secretary to submit a report of his findings from that study to the President and the Congress. Public Law 92-346 also established a Honokōhau Study Advisory Commission and directed the Secretary to consult with that advisory commission with respect to matters relating to that study (see plan Appendix A for the full text of Public Law 92-346).

The 1974 study report, Spirit of Ka-loko Hono-kō-hau, containing the Secretary's findings was subsequently submitted to Congress for its consideration. That done, Public Law 92-346 had fulfilled its intended purpose. Congress responded to Public Law 92-346 and the Spirit report's findings and recommendations by passing Public Law 95-625, which thereafter became the National Park Service's mandate with regard to the operation, development and management of Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park.

9.

Section 505(e) of Public Law 95-625 authorizes and directs the Secretary (the National Park Service) to employ native Hawaiians at Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park as appropriate. The National Park Service is doing this. To date, a total of 42 people have been hired at the park as employees of the National Park Service. Nineteen, or about 47 percent, are native Hawaiian as defined by Public Law 95-625.

In addition, the Superintendent has set aside a portion of the national historical park's budget to hire Hawaiian students using the Federal Cooperative Education Program. The purpose of this program is to provide these individuals with both part-time employment at the national park and partial funding to pursue university degrees in park-related fields such as anthropology, archeology, biology, or other natural sciences. When they have completed their degree requirements, these students can be automatically converted to permanent full-time NPS employees in professional positions. These Hawaiians will have advancement potential throughout the national park system.

THE PAHE'EHE'E RIDGE ASSOCIATION
Charles M. Ka'ai'ai, President
1505 Alexander Street, #903
Honolulu, Hawaii'i 96822
Phone 943-2565

November 25, 1992

Gary Barbano, Park Planner
National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd.
Box 50165
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

Aloha Mr. Barbano,

Let me begin by saying that we disagree on a fundamental level. The Department of the Interior, of which the National Park Service is an agency, operates under great conflicts of interest. The Secretary of the Interior must often make compromise decisions based upon the recommendations of its agencies, the political patronage system, and special interest groups. Suffice it to say that, even with trust and/or oversight responsibility for native americans, the native interest is rarely adequately served. This is the basic failure of Interior. How can it be in the national interest to allow the wasting of natural resources to line the pockets of the few?

The Draft Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement of the Kaloko-Honokohau National Park undermines the community and native efforts to assist in the planning for a *cultural* park. The efforts of Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau in proposing the establishment of a national cultural park in 1974 seems to have been completely dismissed in favor of the standard national park development process. In 1872, the National Park system was begun with Yellowstone Act to set aside a wilderness area for the benefit of and enjoyment of the people. In 1916 the National Park Service was established to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects, and wildlife therein, in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Since the inception of the National Park Service many changes have been made. The NPS now manages and maintains Historical Parks and Monuments. It is time that another level of management be implemented, reflecting a greater cultural and spiritual sensitivity. The service maintains areas for the enjoyment of people: recreation. Recreate means "to create anew, restore." For people, that clearly indicates a spiritual renewal. By implementing the 1974-Spirit of Kaloko-Honokohau, Hawaii'i and Hawaii'i's people can share with others the long-practiced understanding and spirituality of this area.

The treatment of Kaloko-Honokohau demonstrates the continued effort of Interior to disinherit native americans and short-change the american public. Kaloko-Honokohau is an active, surviving Ko'a--a benign, environmentally appropriate, ecologically sound management of fish and fishing grounds. Kanaka Maoli practice a subtle and sensitive manipulation of the environment that is harmonious with natural forces. This harmony with nature is the manifestation of spirituality and reverence for the 'aina--land, the place that feeds you. How can you seek to replace a vital resource management strategy, that has been effective and productive for over a thousand years, with a scheme that is as mundane and wasteful of resources as "visitor services?" What an educational experience, *"Six dollars please..., park on the right..., slide show every hour..., have a coke..., buy a souvenir..., don't step off the path..., throw your trash here..., they were a stone age people, you see..., see you next year..."*

Apply the concept of "historical preservation" to another location--what would happen to the existing culture? Apply this concept to an economically marginal area of New York City--
"...stabilize..., ...preserve as is..., ...controlled scientific study..., ...formal guided tours..., ...formal talk sessions..., ...a modest replica of (New York) village..., ...communicate to visitors various aspects of traditional (New York) life..., ...a glimpse of ancient New York life..., ...allow five year leases to existing tenants..." It's ridiculous, and unfair to the culture existing there now. And, what is gained in the national interest?

Apparently, native Hawaiians have not assimilated or disappeared satisfactorily for the National Park Service. It is time to get rid of them. It would not do to have a learned scholar theorize about Hawaiian culture in stirring scientific terminology only to have some common native dispute his findings. "Historical Preservation," as used by the department of Interior, is genocidal. It uses the guise of "preserve and protect" to appropriate native lands, the native economy and native culture for the national interest, i.e., "visitor services," "oil exploration," "re-forestation," "harbor improvement," "wetland reclamation," etc. This results in the wholesale displacement of native americans and the disruption of an environment specific natural order that has survived and flourished for well over a thousand years. What is the choice left for displaced native americans? We must assimilate and die. There is no other homeland where native american culture survives. Immigrant americans emigrated to america, their native culture survives and thrives in the homeland that they left. Immigrant americans proudly hold onto their ethnicity and impose inappropriate values and traditions upon the american environment. Many of these traditions are wasteful and unproductive, a luxury of familiarity, something from the old country. This same luxury of

familiarity is prohibited for native americans, often persecuted, resulting in the loss of distinct environment-specific knowledge and practices, culture. The loss of a distinct culture is the loss of a people. This is genocide.

At this point, all detailed planning for Kaloko-Honokohau should be stopped until a commission can be established to implement the spiritual and cultural aspects of this area. An investigation should be begun to understand the process that allowed the subversion of the original 1974 proposal by Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau, Public Law 95-625 and the 1991 Hearing process. Acquisition of the neighboring parcels should continue. The efforts to protect the environment and natural resources should be implemented to prevent the degradation of the physical resources.

Kaloko-Honokohau can represent a new direction for the National Park Service--away from nature as entertainment and toward spiritual appreciation of nature for recreation, away from preservation to an understanding and appreciation of dynamic natural processes.

O au no, me ka oia'i'o,


Charles M. Ka'ai'ai

cc: Fred Cachola

Response to the Pahe'ehe'e Ridge Association

1. See responses #1, #2, and #7 to State Senator Malama Solomon's written testimony of October 26, 1992.

Waiohuli-Keokea Homesteaders Inc.
N. Tasha Kama, President
715 Kilihau Place
Wailuku, Maui, Hawai'i 96793
December 1, 1992

Mr. Bryan Harry, Superintendent
National Park Service, Pacific Region
United States Department of Interior
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
300 Ala Moana, Room 6305
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear Mr. Harry,

Herewith is our group's WRITTEN TESTIMONY pursuant to the October 29, 1992, Honolulu public hearing on the subject of the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park.

Our group supports Na Kokua Kaloko-Honokohau's recommendations that the 1,000-acre Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park be planned, developed, operated and managed by kanaka maoli (native Hawai'ians) as a place where:

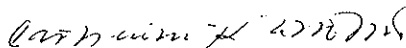
- 1) The indigenous culture is sustained and re-created;
- 2) Kanaka maoli stay in touch with ancestral spiritual values; and
- 3) Kanaka maoli tell their story in their own way.

We urge the National Park Service to restore a cultural designation to the park, i.e., to: Kaloko-Honokohau National Cultural Park. 1

We do NOT favor the draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement which the National Park Service distributed for public review this past summer. 2

In summary, our group supports the concept of the Kaloko-Honokohau area being a cultural park with a focus on native Hawai'ians and their lifestyle - and not a historical park targeted toward tourists. 3

Respectfully submitted,



Catherine Kekoa Enomoto
Representative
Waiohuli-Keokea Homesteaders Inc.

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DEC 11 1992

PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

1003 Lowell Place
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817

cc: United States Senator Daniel Inouye
United States Senator Daniel Akaka
United States Congresswoman Patsy Mink
United States Congressman Neil Abercrombie
Governor John Waihe'e, State of Hawai'i

Response to Waiohuli-Keokea Homesteaders Inc.

1.

See response #3 to the written testimony of State Senator Malama Solomon.

2.

Comment noted.

3.

We agree that Congress, in establishing Kaloko-Honokōhau as a national historical park, intended it to be a place where the focus is to be on the traditional native Hawaiian culture. Congress also intended, however, that Kaloko-Honokōhau be a place where local residents and visitors could come to enjoy, appreciate, and be educated by that culture.

MARK A. MASSARA, ESQ.
Surfrider Foundation Legal Office
1642 Great Highway
San Francisco, California 94122
#415-665-7008
Fax #415-665-9008

Mr. Gary Barbano
Park Planner
National Park Service
Pacific Area Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd.
Box 50165
Honolulu, Hi. 96850

November 19, 1992

Re: Comments on Draft EIS/GMP for Kaloko-Honokohau
National Historical Park
Hawaii County, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Barbano:

I represent Surfrider Foundation, an international nonprofit organization engaged in the protection and enhancement of coastal environments. I attended the recent public hearing at the old Kona airport building on October 26, 1992 and below are Surfrider Foundation's comments on the Draft EIS/GMP for Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park.

First, Surfrider Foundation supports fully and concurs completely with those statements made at the hearing in support of the Pai Ohana and the importance of retaining as much indigenous integrity as possible. Until Hawaiian cultural issues are squarely addressed the GMP is deficient. Surfrider in particular concurs with the statements made by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Hawaii State Representative Virginia Isbell. If the National Park Service is truly committed to creation of a cultural, historical park at Kaloko-Honokohau then it is imperative that local Hawaiians be given an opportunity to determine salient features of the park's functions and operations.

Second, and with respect to the EIS element of the draft document, severe deficiencies are apparent. As you are aware, an Environmental Impact Statement is required to evaluate potential significant environmental impacts which may result from the project as well as investigate mitigation measures and alternatives.

Kaloko-Honokohau Letter
Page Two

Your proposed EIS fails completely to satisfy this charge. Your analysis of environmental damage related to your proposed construction of visitor serving facilities at the park is nonexistent. Your description of environmental damage likely to result from the construction of the proposed massive resort developments at Pine Trees and O'oma, adjacent to the park, at pages 53, 113-14, does not even consider major obvious impacts such as the affects of pesticide laden dust blow off from proposed golf courses to archeology sites and degradation of nearshore water quality due to an estimated two million gallons of pesticide laden runoff daily from irrigation of proposed golf courses. What about other obvious environmental impacts such as traffic and garbage and sewage disposal, all of which will affect the integrity of the park if the planned resorts are constructed.

3

Further, an EIS should identify alternatives. For many years Surfrider and numerous local groups have urged Congress to facilitate acquisition of the adjacent Pine Trees and O'oma parcels in their entirety in order to preserve the area in its current natural state and to expand the park to its logical natural boundaries. The Park's failure to even consider these acquisitions in the required alternatives discussion fails to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

4

Until adverse environmental impacts to water quality and land resources related to the proposed development of the park and analysis of cumulative impacts related to proposed resort developments adjacent to the park are undertaken, the EIS remains fatally defective. In addition, the required alternatives discussion is defective for lack of a discussion of acquisition of the adjacent parcels in order to mitigate the massive environmental impacts associated with the proposed adjacent developments.

Please keep Surfrider appraised of the progress of this project. Do not hesitate to call me if I can provide you with any further information.

Sincerely,



Mark A. Massara

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PACIFIC AREA OFFICE

Response to Mark A. Massara

1.
See response #1 to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and State Representative Virginia Isbell.
2.
The environmental impacts as a consequence of the proposed action were discussed on pages 136-145 of the draft general management plan/environmental impact statement. This entire discussion is found on pages 134-144 of the plan.
3.
Cumulative effects — effects of the proposed action added to the effects of other reasonably foreseeable plans, projects, and activities in the region — are discussed on page 145 of the plan.
4.
These lands are located outside of the Congressionally authorized boundaries of Kaloko-Honokōhau; moreover, the National Park Service has no plans to include them within the park in the foreseeable future. Consequently, their addition to the national historical park was not considered as an alternative during the preparation of this general management plan/environmental impact statement. There is no National Environmental Policy Act requirement that NPS consider lands outside of authorized park boundaries as additions in the preparation of NEPA compliance for a general management plan.