

Glossary

Anchialine pool: generally small brackish standing waters in rocky (lava) basins that vary in salinity and exhibit tidal fluctuations, although in most cases they lack a surface connection to the ocean.

Ancient trail: Used in this plan to refer to trails made in Hawaiian antiquity, predating western contact in 1778.

Archeological resource: any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the effects of human activities on the environment (NPS 1998c).

Auto Tour Route: a route designated along existing roads. The route allows reasonably simple and direct travel either on or parallel to coastal *ala loa* route, keeping in mind traveler convenience and year-round safety. All roads selected for the auto route accommodate two wheel drive vehicles and are open year-round. The route will be marked with an identifying sign and the official trail marker.

Challenge cost-share agreement: any agreement entered into between the NPS and any cooperator for the purpose of sharing costs or services in carrying out authorized functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to any unit or program of the National Park System [Sec. 8(a) of the National Park Service Administrative Reform Act of 1996]. Challenge cost-share programs were developed to increase and strengthen partnerships in the preservation and improvement of cultural, natural and recreational resources for which federal land-managing agencies are responsible. Program funds are authorized at the discretion of the U.S. Congress each year.

Compliance: refers to a plan's conformity with federal regulations. Compliance with 12 federal laws, executive orders, and regulations and associated state regulations must be considered with actions related to this plan. The federal laws and executive orders are the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act of 1979; Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; Endangered Species Act of 1973; Federal Cave Protection Act of 1998; National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593; Wilderness Act of 1964; and Executive Orders 11988 (Floodplain Management) , 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), and 12898 (Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations).

The NPS will coordinate compliance with federal laws and regulations for this plan. Compliance requirements and the NPS role in meeting them will depend on the type of action, its relationship to the trail, and the project sponsor.

For actions carried out by other federal, state, or local organizations, the NPS will provide technical assistance to meet the requirements of NEPA or other federal laws.

For actions of private owners or others at trail sites or segments not directly related to this plan and having no federal involvement through funding, licensing, permitting, endorsement, or other support, compliance with NEPA or other federal regulations will not be required. State and local requirements may apply.

Actions involving federal funding that are not implementing recommendations in this plan may still have an impact on trail resources. For example, a federally assisted highway project proposed by a state government could adversely affect historic resources. In this case, the project sponsor would be responsible for meeting NEPA and other compliance requirements. The NPS would provide comments and other assistance in addressing impacts on trail resources.

Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP) consists of three separate components. The Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP), the centerpiece of the CIP, outlines the vision and goals for the

interpretive program for several years and provides the interpretive guide for the trail. Annual Implementation Plans outline the measurable actions taken yearly to implement the LRIP. Finally, the CIP includes an Interpretive Database – an inventory of legislative history, trail plans, visitor surveys, and interpretive media as it is developed for the trail.

Cooperative Agreement: a clearly defined, written arrangement between two or more parties that allows some specific action to be taken while protecting the landowner interests (for example, to allow access for resource protection and management, interpretation or recreation; to allow the posting of markers or signs; or to allow others to manage activities or developments).

Cultural Landscape: a geographic area, including natural and cultural resources and the wildlife and domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscape: ethnographic landscape, historic designated landscape; historic site; and historic vernacular landscape (NPS 1998c).

Cultural Landscape Report (CLR): the primary report that documents the history, significance and treatment of a cultural landscape. A CLR evaluates the history and integrity of the landscape including any changes to its geographical context, features, materials, and use. A CLR will often yield new information about a landscape's historic significance and integrity, even for those already listed on the national register. Where appropriate, national register files should be amended to reflect the new findings (NPS 1998c).

Ethnobotany: the study of plants used by specific cultures for various reasons. The field acknowledges those who are in continual contact with plants permitting them to classify, in their way, the plants and to generate cultural rules for manipulating the plants and their local environments.

Ethnographic Landscape: areas containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources, including plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures, each with their own special local names (NPS 1998c).

Ethnographic Landscape Study: a field study that typically involves working with stakeholders in visits to park landscapes. These studies differ from the more generic cultural landscape studies conducted by NPS because primary ability and authority to identify and describe it are given to the traditionally associated stakeholders themselves (NPS 1998c).

Ethnographic Overview and Assessment: a comprehensive background study, this document reviews existing information on park resources traditionally valued by stakeholders. The information comes mostly from archives and publications; interviews with community members and other constituents—often on trips to specific sites—supply missing data. This study also identifies the need for further research (NPS 1998c).

Ethnographic Resource: a site, structure, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional legendary, religious, subsistence or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with the resource. An ethnographic resource is defined by its significance to a traditionally associated group (NPS 1998c).

Endemic Species: native to a particular place; in this case, occurring naturally in Hawai'i and nowhere else.

General Authorities Act (1970): includes all areas administered by the National Park Service in one National Park System and clarifies the authorities applicable to the system. Areas of the National Park System, the act states, "though distinct in character, are united through their inter-related purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage; that, individually and collectively,

these areas derive increased national dignity and recognition of their superb environmental quality through their inclusion jointly with each other in one national park system preserved and managed for the benefit and inspiration of all people of the United States...”

High Potential Historic Site or Route Segment: a site or segment identified according to the procedures outlined in section 5(e) of the National Trails System Act. Each site or segment must provide opportunities to interpret the trail’s historical significance and to provide high quality recreation along a portion of the route. Route segments should have greater than average scenic values and should also help visitors appreciate the experience of the original trail users. Criteria include historical significance, the presence of visible historic remains, scenic quality, and relative freedom from intrusion. The management planning process determines if sites, trail segments, or associated resources are to be included as official components of the national historic trail.

Historic Designed Landscape: a landscape significant as a design or work of art (NPS 1998c).

Historic Site: a landscape significant for association with a historic event, activity, or person (NPS 1998c).

Historic Structure: a constructed work, usually immovable by nature or design, consciously created to serve some human activity. This category includes trails and ancient earthen structures as well as buildings, bridges, among others (NPS 1998c).

Historic trail: used in this plan to refer to trails developed in Hawai’i post-western contact after 1778 until 1892 when the Highways Act was passed.

Historic Vernacular Landscape: a landscape whose use construction, or physical layout reflects endemic tradition, customs, beliefs, or values (NPS 1998c).

Indigenous Species: occurring naturally in a particular region or environment; in this case, native to Hawai’i but occurring naturally outside of Hawai’i also.

Interpretation: communicates the significance of the history and resources of a park or trail. A synonym might be “education.” It aims to reveal meanings and relationships through original objects, firsthand experience, and illustrative media rather than only to convey factual information. If done well, interpretation can convey the *quality* of experience.

Laze: clouds of mist formed when hot lava reaches sea water.

Memorandum of Understanding: a mutual understanding between the National Park Service and a state or local government or another party that is set forth in a written document to which both parties are participants. A memorandum of understanding does not obligate funds. It is comparable to nonfederal cooperative agreements that may be negotiated between other parties.

Minimum Impact Tactics (MIT): guidelines that assist fire personnel in the choice of procedures, tools, and equipment used in fire suppression and post-fire rehabilitation that will maintain a high standard of caring for the land. These techniques reduce soil disturbance, impact to water quality, noise disturbance, intrusions in the wilderness, and cutting or trampling of vegetation. NPS guidelines, outlined in DO-18, are applied to site conditions, and current and expected fire behavior to determine the appropriate MST actions.

National Historic Trail: a trail designated by an act of Congress. In addition to meeting the requirements of feasibility and desirability, a national historic trail must meet the following criteria:

1) It must be a trail or route established by historic use and must be historically significant as a result of that use. The route need not currently

exist as a discernible trail to qualify, but its location must be sufficiently known to permit evaluation of public recreation and historical interest potential.

2) It must be of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history, such as trade and commerce, exploration, or migration and settlement. To qualify as nationally significant, historic use of the trail must have had a far-reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture.

3) It must have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. It is defined in section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and 36 CFR Part 800, the implementing regulations for the NHPA. Archeological resources, historic structures, cultural landscapes, traditional cultural properties, and ethnographic resources may be eligible for the register. A resource needs to be 50 years old to be considered eligible for national register listing unless the resource is of exceptional significance.

Criteria for consideration include the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or

that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

National Trails System: a system of national recreation trails, national scenic trails, and national historic trails established by the National Trails System Act. Refer to appendix A for the Act.

Oral and Life History Study: chronicles important events and associated places in parks, and relates them to the context of individual and community ways of life. These studies involve prolonged collaboration between interviewer and interviewee, essential when rapid change threatens a traditional culture, when elders and their stories are unrecorded, and when subsistence areas, practices, and knowledge require documentation. Methods include a wide range of open-ended and focused interviews which can be compared against documentation, when it is readily available (NPS 1998c).

Organic Act (1916): the act establishing the National Park Service to "promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations ... by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment for the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses upon the ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work. Preservation involves the least change, and is the most respectful of historic

materials. It maintains the form and material of the existing landscape (NPS 1998c).

Rapid Ethnographic Assessment (REAP): a package of interview, observation, focus group, site walks, mapping, and documentary analysis techniques used when there is a need for information in advance of specific actions—like establishing a new park—that may affect a group’s resources and thus its traditions. More focused than the Overview and Assessment, REAP helps satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, and considers the views of various stakeholders as its primary focus. This package can yield new ways to manage places deemed important by group members, as well what they want to share with the public (NPS 1998c).

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation usually accommodates contemporary alterations or additions without altering significant historic features or materials, with successful projects involving minor to major change. Rehabilitation attempts to recapture the appearance of a property, or an individual feature at a particular point in time, as confirmed by detailed historic documentation (NPS 1998c).

Reconstruction: the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. Reconstruction attempts to recapture the appearance of a property, or an individual feature at a particular point in time, as confirmed by detailed historic documentation (NPS 1998c).

Restoration: the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period (NPS 1998c).

Traditional Coastal Fishing and Harvesting: a subsistence practice of those fishers who engage in limited fishing and gathering activities to feed their extended families identified with a specific region and associated through bloodlines and friendships which have developed over generations.

Traditional Cultural Property: a site or place that is eligible for inclusion on the national register because of its association with cultural practices and beliefs (1) that are rooted in the history of a community and passed on through the generations in oral literature or history, and are (2) important to maintaining the continuity of the community’s traditional beliefs and practices.

Tsunami: a large, rapidly moving ocean wave triggered by a major disturbance of the ocean floor, which is usually caused by an earthquake but sometimes can be produced by a submarine landslide or a volcanic eruption. Tsunamis are also referred to as “tidal waves,” but they have no relation to tides (USGS).

Universal Design: related to “inclusive design” and “design for all,” the design and production of products, services, and environments that promote equal opportunity for use by individuals with or without disability regardless of age, ability, or circumstance.

View Plane: Viewshed; the entire area an individual can see from a fixed vantage point; in Hawai‘i, a significant landscape element seen from a public road or trail.

Vog: Volcanic smog.

Wayside exhibit: a display which provides orientation or briefly tells a site-specific story in an outdoor setting. Encountered on a casual basis by the visitor, a wayside exhibit often explains a natural scene, historic resource, or an event at a place where a visitor would have questions. A wayside incorporates graphics such as photos, art, or maps as well as text. Without graphics, the medium becomes an interpretive sign.



Top left: Keolonahihi, N. Kona; middle left: Crown flower; bottom left: Ke'ei, S. Kona; right: Kaloko-Honokōhau NHP, N. Kona. NPS photos