

Appendix F: Draft Memorandum of Understanding Between the National Park Service, Department of Land and Natural Resources-State of Hawaii, and the County of Hawaii For The Implementation, Management, Protection and Public Use of Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail

This Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") is entered into, by the National Park Service, ("NPS") the State of Hawaii, by its Department of Land and Natural Resources, ("DLNR") and the County of Hawaii ("County") for the purpose of managing the Ala Kahakai NHT (Trail).

ARTICLE I: BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

WHEREAS, the State of Hawaii, the County of Hawaii, and the NPS have the authority to enter into Agreements that are mutually beneficial and in the interest of the public;

WHEREAS, the National Trails System Act (Act) [16 USC 1244 (a)(22)] established the Trail and placed responsibility for administering the Trail with the NPS;

WHEREAS, only federal lands are to be administered as initial protection components of the Trail; but the Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to encourage and assist state, local, and private entities to establish, manage, and protect those segments of the Trail and associated resources that cross nonfederally-owned lands;

WHEREAS, the proposed approximately 175-mile long Trail traverses both federal, state, county, and private land and contains sensitive Hawaiian cultural and natural resources;

WHEREAS, these cultural and natural resources are exceptionally unique, rare and unparalleled compared to any other National Historic Trail in the United States, and require careful coordination and commitment from the parties to this MOU and general public to insure their sustainability, particularly when exposed to extended public use over time;

WHEREAS, establishing the alignment(s) and effectuating the management, maintenance and regulation of activities along Trail is a complicated and long-term project;

WHEREAS, NPS, DLNR and the County have determined that it is necessary to establish a documented working relationship between the NPS and the Hawaii public agencies that have jurisdiction and legal responsibility for land along the Ala Kahakai NHT;

WHEREAS, DLNR and the County, the public agencies with jurisdiction over some area of land where the Trail may traverse, support the concept of a properly protected and managed Trail for traditional and recreational access;

WHEREAS, DLNR has jurisdiction and/or ownership of various sections of historic trails that may comprise the Trail through the Divisions of Historic Preservation, Land, Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands, State Parks and Forestry and Wildlife-Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Program, and their respective Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR);

WHEREAS, several major private landowners have conditions attached to SMA permits, zoning changes, subdivision approvals, or other land use permits administered by the County which require them to allow pedestrian access to and along the shoreline,

WHEREAS, some of these accesses may be suitable for incorporation into the Trail;

WHEREAS, the County continues to receive applications for land use changes from private landowners that may affect the Trail.

WHEREAS, it is essential to coordinate and clarify the jurisdictional, regulatory and management actions and fiduciary responsibilities between the Federal, State and County governments in relation to the management of the Trail in order to provide a seamless trail experience for the user;

ARTICLE II: AUTHORITY

- A. National Trails System Act ("the Act")(16 USC 1241-1252),
- B. Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapters 6E, 171,183C, 184, 198D, 205, 205A, and section 46-6.5
- C. Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) 13-275-284, 13-300, 13-221, 13-146, 13-130
- D. Hawaii County Code, Chap. 25 and 34

ARTICLE III: STATEMENT OF WORK

All of the parties mutually agree to meet, confer, consult, and plan together and to

1. Participate in implementing the Trail Comprehensive Management Plan and to manage the Trail's resources as appropriate and feasible.
2. Establish individual coordinators within each agency for Trail administration activities.
3. Keep each other informed and consult periodically on management issues pertaining to the Trail.
4. Collaborate on amendments or modification to this MOU, as needed, to further clarify the jurisdictional and working relationship between the three parties or any additional organizations or agencies.
5. Work to develop a single set of guidelines regarding administration and management of the Ala Kahakai NHT to avoid inconsistency.
6. Develop and implement a Programmatic Agreement in accordance with the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, including 36 CFR Part 800.6(a)(C) and 800.14(b), and with the respective agencies to ensure appropriate identification and treatment of historic properties potentially affected by use of the Trail and to coordinate federal and state statutory and regulatory authorities regarding historic properties and burial sites.
7. The parties are not obligated to commit resources or to participate in obtaining funds unless such commitments are a part of a specific, separate agreement. Parties can enter into specific agreements and working plans for implementation of individual projects, hiring of personnel, transfer of funds, purchasing of supplies, and other matters.

NPS agrees to:

1. Act as the lead agency in coordinating activities associated with the implementation of the CMP and this MOU and with administration and management of the Trail.
2. Review land use permit applications, environmental assessments and impact statements, and other reviews pertinent to the Trail, as requested by parties to this MOU.
3. Produce and share among the parties Geographic Information System (GIS) maps documenting the historic trail and access data submitted by Na Ala Hele and others, including data generated by the NPS, provided that such information is used in compliance with the terms of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Archeological Resources Protection Act.
4. Work with DLNR and the County in responding to legal issues associated with the Trail.
5. Consider accepting management responsibilities for state-owned portions of historic trail that become official parts of the Trail or for land owned by private entities that wish to participate in the Ala Kahakai NHT program.
6. Coordinate with the Hawaii Island Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Advisory Council on issues that pertain to the Trail.

DLNR agrees to:

1. Overall:
 - a. Coordinate support from the pertinent Divisions and Programs of the department in the form of data sharing and technical expertise.
 - b. Advocate to the Governor, Legislature, and Congress on issues that affect the Trail.
 - c. Include the Ala Kahakai NHT in the review of Conservation District Use applications and other land use permits that affect lands likely to contain ancient and historic trails that might be included in the Ala Kahakai NHT.
2. Through the Division of Historic Preservation (HP):
 - a. Continue to provide NPS with historical and archeological data from the HP database.
 - b. Assist with the investigation and classification of unrecorded burial sites and historic properties.
 - c. Provide regulatory oversight and guidance on issues associated with burial sites and historic properties.
3. Through the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands:
 - a. Provide regulatory coordination where the Trail traverses Conservation District lands.
4. Through the Division of State Parks:
 - a. Provide management of the Trail consistent with the NPS Comprehensive Management Plan where it traverses State Parks.
 - b. Collaborate on the design of signs and interpretive media and provide technical interpretive assistance along other sections of Trail not owned by State Parks.
5. Through the Division of Land:
 - a. As is mutually determined feasible and desirable, execute either a Set-Aside or Lease Agreement through the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) that would formally approve the conveyance to the NPS of portions of State-owned ancient or historic ala loa (long trail) that qualify to be included as official components of the Trail. It is understood that the execution of either a set-aside or a lease does not relinquish the State's fee simple interest in trail segments that have been determined to be State-owned via Chapter 264-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes.
6. Through the Division of Forestry and Wildlife-Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Program:
 - a. Continue to provide abstract data that pertains to the Trail corridor.
 - b. Assist with the determination of alignments that qualify for recognition as part of the Trail or for conveyance to NPS.
 - c. Coordinate with the Hawaii Na Ala Hele Trail and Access Advisory Council on issues that pertain to the Trail.
 - d. Provide technical training on trail maintenance to NPS staff and community volunteers.
 - e. Provide input on the Trail management planning process.
 - f. Collaborate on the design of specific signage that identifies the route of the Trail on the ground and other signage, such as signs warning of specific dangerous natural conditions related to rockfall, flashflood, cliffs, and submerged hazards (excluding hazards related to the ocean).
 - g. Provide other pertinent technical information and staff support related to trail management and maintenance if it does not adversely affect other Na Ala Hele projects and existing staff workload.

h. Consider the feasibility of adding currently identified State-owned trail segments that traverse private property, with the consent of the landowner, to the Na Ala Hele Program and include these segments under 13-130 HAR.

The appropriate County Departments agree to:

1. Continue to enforce county and state laws requiring public access to and along the shoreline as a condition of land use approvals. These trails may become official components of the Trail.
2. Require that applicants conduct metes and bounds surveys of any historic trails and routes that will be required as part of the land use permitting process to be preserved and that may become part of the Trail.
3. Encourage private landowners who have public access requirements as conditions of a land use approval to execute an agreement with the NPS to include these areas in the Trail, where appropriate.
4. Work with the NPS to identify public access easements with potential incorporation in the Trail.
5. Work with the NPS to identify trail segments through county parks for incorporation into the Trail.
6. Collaborate on the design of specific signage that identifies the route of the Trail, particularly where it traverses County Beach Parks.
7. Include the Ala Kahakai NHT administrative office on the mailing list for the Planning Commission.

ARTICLE IV: TERM OF MOU

A. This MOU will remain in effect for five years, beginning on the date of the last signature below. This MOU may be renewed upon mutual agreement between the Parties

ARTICLE V: KEY OFFICIALS

A. Key officials are essential to ensure maximum coordination and communication between the parties and the work being performed. They are:

For the NPS

Aric Arakaki, Superintendent
Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail
73-4786 Kanalani Street, #14
Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
Telephone: (808) 326-6012
e-mail: aric_arakaki@nps.gov

For DLNR

Curt Cottrell, Na Ala Hele
Department of Land and Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl Street
Kilanimoku Building
Honolulu, HI 96813
Telephone: (808) 587-0062
e-mail: Curt.A.Cottrell@hawaii.gov

For the County

Chris Yuen, Planning Director
Aupuni Center,
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3,
Hilo, HI 96720

Telephone: (808) 961-8288
e-mail: chris_yuen@co.hawaii.hi.us

Or

Patricia Engelhard
Director of Parks and Recreation Department
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 6
Hilo, HI 96720
Telephone: (808) 961-8311
e-mail: parks_recreation@co.hawaii.hi.us

ARTICLE VI: MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION

- A. Upon mutual consent of the parties, this MOU may be modified or amended as necessary to clarify roles, management obligations, regulatory functions, or any other purpose necessary to further the administration of the Trail.
- B. Modifications or amendments to this MOU may be proposed by any Party and shall become effective upon written approval by all parties.
- C. This MOU may be terminated upon 60 days advance written notice given by one of the parties to the others, or it may be terminated earlier by mutual consent of all Parties.

ARTICLE VII: STANDARD CLAUSES

A. Civil Rights

During the performance of this MOU, the parties agree to abide by the terms of Executive Order 11246 on nondiscrimination and will not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin. The parties will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed without regard to their race, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin. No otherwise qualified individual will be denied access to a program or activity solely on the basis of a disability.

B. Publications of Results of Studies

No party will unilaterally publish a joint publication without consulting the other parties. This restriction does not apply to popular publication of previously published technical matter. Publications pursuant to the MOU may be produced independently or in collaboration with others; however, in all cases proper credit will be given to the efforts of those parties contributing to the publication. In the event no agreement is reached concerning the manner of publication or interpretation of results, any party may publish data after due notice and submission of the proposed manuscripts to the other parties. In such instances, the party publishing the data will give due credit to the cooperation but assume full responsibility for any statements on which there is a difference of opinion.

C. Non-Fund Obligor Document

This instrument is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document. Any endeavor to transfer anything of value involving reimbursement or contribution of funds between the parties will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures. Such endeavors will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of the parties and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This instrument does not provide such authority. Specifically, this instrument does not establish authority of noncompetitive award to the cooperator or any contract or other agreement.

Approved as to Form:

For the Department of Land and Natural Resources

Deputy Attorney General

Date

For the County of Hawaii

Corporation Counsel

Date

Approved:

For the National Park Service

Jonathan B. Jarvis, Regional Director
Pacific West Region

Date

Aric Arakaki
Ala Kahakai Trail Superintendent

Date

For the Department of Land and Natural Resources

Chairperson of the Board of Land and Natural Resources

Date

For the County of Hawaii

Mayor of Hawaii County

Date

Appendix G: Sample Agreement between the National Park Service and an Interpretive Facility or Historic Site along the Ala Kahakai NHT

XYZ Historical Society Museum
address

Type of Property: Interpretive facility

Owner: XYZ Historical Society

General -- [Delete Complementary Interpretive Facility or Site/Segment as needed from the above header. For sites not owned by a trail state agency select the first paragraph below and delete the other five. For a site owned by a state agency, select the appropriate paragraph and delete the others.]

This agreement represents the Secretary of the Interior's recognition, under the National Trails System Act [16 USC 1241 et seq. § 7(h)(1)], that the XYZ Museum located at _____, meets the national historic trail criteria established by the National Trails System Act and any supplemental criteria prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The National Park Service and the XYZ Historical Society agree voluntarily to strive to achieve the highest level of visitor appreciation of trail resources and history at the Museum, as provided for in the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan for the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail for "...the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment." [16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq. § 3(a)(3)].

Through this agreement, the National Park Service and the XYZ Historical Society agree to work jointly on planning, interpretation, resource management, and other matters that relate to the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail at the Museum and to strive to meet the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan for the Trail.

The XYZ Historical Society retains all legal rights to the property, and nothing in this agreement is to be construed as granting any legal authority to the National Park Service over the property or any action by the Barton County Historical Society.

The agreement may be canceled by either party at any time by providing written notice to the other party. The National Park Service and the XYZ Historical Society agree, whenever possible, to identify issues or concerns to allow for resolution. This agreement will remain in effect unless cancelled by either party, or until the ownership of the property is transferred to another entity.

Signatures

On behalf of the XYZ Historical Society I hereby agree to the recognition of the XYZ Historical Society Museum as an interpretive facility for the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail.

Executive Director

On behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, I recognize the XYZ Historic Site as an official component of the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail.

Superintendent, Ala Kahakai NHT

Appendix H: Hawai'i Island Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Hawaiian Trails

HAWAII ISLAND GUIDELINES FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC HAWAIIAN TRAILS (SUBJECT TO REVISION)

(ADOPTED BY NĀ ALA HELE'S HAWAII ISLAND ADVISORY COUNCIL ON MAY 10, 2005)

***PURPOSE:** The Nā Ala Hele Hawai'i Island Advisory Council recognizes the need to establish guidelines for consistent treatment of historic Hawaiian trails when developments occur adjacent to them (see attached "Ancient, Historic and Old Government Trails and Roads in Hawaii: A Summary of Pertinent Law"). While each situation poses unique circumstances and every case requires individual consideration, certain guiding principles can be agreed-upon. It is hoped that these guidelines will help with Council decision-making and take some of the guess work out of the process for the Council, developers, State and County agencies and the public. This is a working document that is subject to revision, as we find ways to improve upon it. Please check with the Nā Ala Hele Hawai'i Island program to make sure you are using the most current version.*

■ **If the Historic Hawaiian Trail Is Under State Jurisdiction, Consultation with the Nā Ala Hele Hawai'i Island Advisory Council Is Highly Recommended**

The Hawai'i Statewide Trail and Access System, known as Nā Ala Hele, is part of the Department of Land & Natural Resources' Division of Forestry and Wildlife. The program is required to establish advisory councils to solicit advice and assistance in the implementation of the statewide trail and access system. See attached "Fact Sheet" for more information on the Nā Ala Hele program.

■ **The Assessments of Trail Values by Nā Ala Hele's Hawai'i Island Program & State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) Differ**

SHPD's assessment of the value of a historic trail depends on its physical condition and archaeological integrity. While SHPD recognizes the cultural value of trails, a trail's archaeological value (and SHPD's preservation recommendation) is greatly influenced by its present-day state of preservation and whether it is an integral part of a larger complex that is to be preserved.

Hawai'i Island's Nā Ala Hele (NAH) assessment of the value of a historic trail involves more than its current physical condition. In its assessment of trail values, NAH also considers these factors:

1. evidence that the trail historically existed by examining archaeological reports, historic maps, historic accounts, early surveyors' notes, land deeds, boundary testimonies, and/or cultural impact assessments,
2. whether the trail potentially connects to other trails to form more lengthy routes, and
3. the public purpose served in preserving the trail.

NAH may also recommend "land banking" of trails deemed to have public value when resources are lacking to open them to public use.

■ **Trail Relocation and/or Destruction**

It is the Hawai'i Island NAH Council's (hereinafter "Council") position that no relocation or destruction of historic trails be approved. Any such decision is done on a case-by-case basis, and many factors must be considered. Assessment of the trail's values (see previous section) is done, and council members may visit the subject area as part of decision-making. Council meetings are open to the public, and public opinion re: trail relocation and/or destruction is considered. Cultural experts, the State's Department of the Attorney General, and Nā Ala Hele's abstractor may need to be consulted. Planners, landowners and/or developers are encouraged to contact the Council early in the planning process. This can prevent misunderstandings and potentially costly delays.

■ **Trail Erosion**

When the trail is located in an area vulnerable to potential erosion, provisions for trail relocation in the event of trail erosion should be included in all trail-related agreements and approvals. This is in order to ensure that the negotiated trail will be usable forever. Water diversion techniques, i.e. waterbars, may need to be employed if water runoff is occurring or potential for soil erosion is present. Information on “Best Management Practices” (BMPs) to prevent or correct erosion problems is available through Nā Ala Hele.



Wave action has eroded the soil around the 'alā stepping stones.



Trail has become unusable in sections.

■ **Trail Width**

Trail widths vary. There are no standard widths. Sometimes widths are apparent through direct trail observation and archaeological studies. Trail widths can change over time as they are used for different purposes or experience natural forces, such as erosion. Sometimes widths are specified in land deeds, historic maps, or in County permit documents when trail easements are required.

■ **Breaches**

The number and width of breaches should be minimized. The original location of the trail should be restored within the breach, using materials that mimic the historic trail surface. In this manner the breached section will be connected to the original trail on either side. Review of planned breaches by the Council is recommended. Planners and developers are encouraged to request time on Council agendas for that purpose.



This is the preferred surface treatment. It mimics the authentic, historic surface while enabling road use.



The smooth, reddish cobblestone effect does not resemble the historic surface.

■ Buffer Width

Buffer widths vary. There are no standard widths. The council prefers widths of more than 15 ft., as measured from the trail's outside edges. This also applies to relocated and restored trails. Buffer widths are determined on a case-by-case basis and consideration is given to the archaeological integrity of the subject trail, surrounding environment, land uses, land ownership, and nearby natural and cultural features. The Council should be consulted early in the planning process.



Although 15 ft. from the trail's center line, the rockwall and house dominate. There is little historic ambiance here.



The feeling of open space and history is retained in the midst of a major resort when wider, natural buffers are present.

■ Buffer Treatments

Whether in its original historic condition or a realigned historic trail, no construction should be allowed within the buffers and the natural, existing terrain and grade should be maintained throughout the buffers. If the trail is in its original historic condition, only hand-clearing within the buffers should be permitted at any time.

In most instances, it is better to retain the existing vegetation, especially plants that provide shade. It is preferred that no landscaping be done within trail buffers unless the plants chosen are native to the area. The trail itself should be kept clear of vegetation.



Native plants such as *noni* sprout on their own.



The wild *kiawe* can be a welcome contrast to the manicured golf course.

■ Treatments Outside of Buffers

Surroundings immediately adjacent to trail buffers greatly influence the trail experience. When trails are near the shoreline, structures (including walls and fences) *ma kai* of the trails are discouraged to protect view planes and the historic ambiance. In some locations the natural lava "skin" may be the best choice if earth moving equipment has not already damaged the natural lava surface. Additionally certain plants can pose a safety hazard or result in undue maintenance requirements. Plants that drop large leaves and/or fruits (e.g., coconuts) or are likely to lean or encroach into the trail's buffer should be avoided.

Avoid plants that could become invasive, i.e., extensive root systems, exotic ground covers,

or prolific seed producers. Choosing native plants naturally growing in the area is likely to be the most practical approach, requiring minimal watering and special care. Be careful not to plant noxious weeds that are naturally occurring, such as fountain grass. Thorny plants should also be avoided.

Plant surveys done prior to the area’s development can help to identify naturally occurring plants. Council members may be able to suggest resource people and sources for native plant materials.



Guy wires were used to keep the plumeria tree from falling into the trail.



Naupaka is encroaching into the trail, making it impassable by more than one person at a time.

■ Adjacent Historic, Cultural & Natural Sites and Interpretive Signs

Opening a trail to public use can potentially impact sensitive historic, cultural and natural sites adjacent to the trail. State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) requires management plans showing how potential impacts of public use will be mitigated. In addition impacts to native Hawaiian customary and traditional rights and practices, and the alleviation of those impacts need to be addressed in the management plan.

Burials require special protection. Hawai’i Island’s Burial Council (through SHPD) should be consulted for guidance. Certain cultural and natural sites may need to be closed to the public. It is recommended that those concerns be brought to the Council for recommendations and referrals.

It is essential to educate people about the significance of and proper behavior around trails and sensitive sites nearby. Signage can be effective in this regard. Interpretive signage planned for trails and adjacent sites should be reviewed by the Council. Check if standardized signage has been adopted for the particular area.



Note the property pin set into the historic trail.



Property markers of various types are commonly found in historic trails and walls. This one is secured with cement within a historic trail. Such practices deface historic sites.

■ Public Access Control

Privately owned public accesses are commonly open during daylight hours only. In such cases, the Council advocates consistent hours: from sunrise to 1/2 – 1 hour after sunset (allowing time for people to pack up and leave after enjoying the sunset).

Historic Hawaiian trails are a special case because traditionally those trails were in use at all times. The Council supports continuing that practice for historic trails and routes that (1) are connected to a public road or other historic trails or (2) lead to or follow the shoreline. The Council recognizes that situations may arise in which control of public access is necessary.

■ How to Contact the Hawai'i Island NAH Council

The Division of Forestry and Wildlife - Nā Ala Hele office can connect you to whoever is the current chairperson of the Advisory Council (974-4217). You can request to be on the agenda for the Council's monthly meeting. Contact of specific council members is also encouraged.

(4/17/05, dlc)

Appendix I: Comparison of Costs of the Alternatives

Class C - Cost Comparison of Alternatives for Ala Kahakai NHT CMP ¹

Study and Project Funding Needed	Alt. A	Alt. B: low	Alt B: high	Alt. C: low	Alt. C: high
Over the Next 15 Years					
Studies--Overviews of the entire trail					
Archeological Overview and Assessment		\$40,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$120,000.00
Ethnographic overview		\$50,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$100,000.00
Historical overview		\$40,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$75,000.00
Natural resource overview		\$50,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$130,000.00
Facility and infrastructure study		\$40,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$60,000.00
Total Study Costs	\$375,000.00	\$220,000.00	\$375,000.00	\$310,000.00	\$485,000.00
Projects					
Trail segment reconnaissance		\$115,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$160,000.00
Trail segment analysis and planning		\$660,000.00	\$1,100,000.00	\$920,000.00	\$1,490,000.00
Metes and Bounds surveys		\$121,000.00	\$495,000.00	\$121,000.00	\$495,000.00
Trail restoration/construction		\$480,000.00	\$640,000.00	\$675,000.00	\$900,000.00
Trailhead development		\$710,000.00	\$1,020,000.00	\$710,000.00	\$1,020,000.00
Campsite development		\$84,000.00	\$168,000.00	\$84,000.00	\$168,000.00
Facility planning (25 % of construction)		\$198,000.00	\$297,000.00	\$198,000.00	\$297,000.00
Total Project Costs	\$300,000.00	\$2,368,000.00	\$3,860,000.00	\$2,848,000.00	\$4,530,000.00
Total One -time Costs (Studies + Projects)²	\$675,000.00	\$2,588,000.00	\$4,235,000.00	\$3,158,000.00	\$5,015,000.00
Anticipated Federal Share of One -time Costs	\$405,000.00	\$1,035,200.00	\$2,117,500.00	\$1,263,200.00	\$2,507,500.00
Annual Operations Costs					
Staff salaries and benefits (core staff)		\$288,000.00	\$352,000.00	\$419,000.00	\$513,000.00
Staff salaries and benefits (shared)		\$81,000.00	\$99,000.00	\$121,000.00	\$148,000.00
Office: rental, equipment, supplies, phones		\$48,000.00	\$66,000.00	\$64,000.00	\$88,000.00
Travel (cars, interisland/mainland travel)		\$26,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$28,000.00	\$38,000.00
Brochures, interpretive materials, signs		\$20,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$40,000.00
Partner support		\$30,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$60,000.00
Total annual Operation costs (NPS)	\$260,000.00	\$493,000.00	\$633,000.00	\$702,000.00	\$887,000.00

¹ Caveat for all cost estimates: The implementation of the approved plan, no matter which alternative, will depend not only on future NPS funding and service-wide priorities, but also on partnership funds, time, and effort. The approval of a CMP does not guarantee that funding and staffing needed to implement the plan will be forthcoming. Full implementation of the CMP could be many years in the future. These cost estimates suggest the range of federal funds in relation to partnership funds-state, county, nonprofit organizations, private entities, and individuals- required to open to the public the section of trail from Kawaihae through Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau in 15 years and to protect other sections of trail in that time period.

² The Feasibility Study projected a 50% nonfederal match for one-time costs. Alternative A estimates that the federal share would be approximately 60% because much of the trail work would be limited to the national parks. Alternative B estimates the federal share on the low estimate (anticipating greater partner involvement and fundraising) would be approximately 40% and on the high estimate, 50%. Alternative C estimates that the federal share on the low estimate (anticipating greater partner involvement and fundraising) would be approximately 40% and on the high estimate, 50%.

Appendix J: Community Meeting Results

March-June 2003

April-June 2003

MEMORANDUM # 066

TO: Ray Murray, Aric Arakaki, ALKA Planning Team
FROM: Mike Donoho
DATE: 08 July 2003
RE: Public Scoping Report

This report is a summary of the meeting format and input received from the nine scoping “open house” meetings for the Ala Kahakai NHT held between March 22 and June 28, 2003. The input received was from the “Mana’o Form” survey, verbal comments made during the meetings, and through consultations held in each area. Comments submitted after the scoping meetings and this report will also be included in the Comprehensive Management Plan.

INTRODUCTION/PROCESS

The public scoping for the production of the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (NHT) Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (CMP/EIS) was conducted to provide a baseline understanding of private landowner and the general public’s perceptions of the trail as well as how the trail should be opened and managed. The meetings were held in an “open house” format for six hours on Saturdays to accommodate active weekend schedules. This format allowed attendees to drop in at their leisure, take in information about the trail, provide input to the planning team, and to depart as needed and still be able to fully participate in the process. This was intended to maximize attendance and public exposure to the CMP/EIS process. The Notice of Intent (NOI) for the Ala Kahakai CMP/EIS was published on April 4, 2003, and the scoping period officially ran through May 4, 2003. However, in an effort to outreach as many stakeholders as possible, the scoping period was extended through June 28, 2003 so that meetings could be hosted in several communities along the designated corridor of the Ala Kahakai

Date	Time	Region	Location	Attendees
March 22	9 am to 3 pm	North Kona	Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	12
April 5	9 am to 3 pm	South Kohala	Pu’ukohola NHS	40
April 19	9 am to 3 pm	North Kohala	Hisaoka Gym Mtg. Rm.	40
May 3	9 am to 3 pm	South Kona	Paleaku Peace Gardens	24
May 17	9 am to 3 pm	Kailua Kona	King Kam Hotel	24
May 30	4 pm to 7 pm	Naalehu	Na’alehu Community Ctr.	12
May 31	10 am to 1 pm	Pahala	Pahala Community Center	4
June 21	9 am to 3 pm	Hilo	Lyman House Museum	26
June 28	10 am to 3 pm	Puna/Volcano	Cooper Center	18

NHT. The public scoping schedule proceeded as follows:

Total Hours: 47

Total Attendees: 200

Although Na’alehu and Pahala are generally in the same region, the trail staff was advised to host two separate meetings, which were held on subsequent days. The Puna/Volcano meeting at the Cooper Center began at 10:00 am rather than the usual 9:00 am due to a scheduling conflict.

The meetings were advertised through the mailing of announcements utilizing an address list that included hiking enthusiasts affiliated with *E Mau Na Ala Hele*, a list of relevant legislators, the Kaloko-Honokohau NHP contact list, and other interested individuals, organizations and agencies that provided their contact information to the trail staff. The meeting announcements were sent to the following number of addresses in each region:

<u>Region</u>	<u># of Mailings</u>
North Kona	198
South Kohala	200
North Kohala	210
South Kona	280
Kailua Kona	360
Naalehu/Pahala	175
Hilo	210
<u>Puna/Volcano</u>	<u>197</u>
Total Mailings:	1,830

Meetings were also advertised in the West Hawaii Today and Hawaii Tribune-Herald, with notices appearing 1-3 days prior to the event. No notice appeared in newspapers for the first open house in North Kona due to logistical difficulties with West Hawaii Today. Large signs were posted on the meeting days in high-visibility areas on adjacent roadways and on buildings where the meetings were held to encourage walk-by and drive-by participation. Meeting announcements also appeared in the Ala Kahakai NHT and E Mau Na Ala Hele newsletters.

The meetings were equipped with eight display boards that covered the following topics: *the Ala Kahakai NHT Act of 2000, Trail Facts, Trail Issues, Planning by Ahupua'a, Community-based Planning, Partnerships, Public Scoping, and Project Schedule*. Hand out materials were also available to attendees, including the Ala Kahakai NHT Planning Newsletter, a trail Fact Sheet, a map of the National Trails System, the Ala Kahakai NHT Act, and the *Mana'o Form* survey with stamped, pre-addressed envelopes so attendees could complete the survey at home and mail it in at a later date.

The non-profit trail advocacy group, *E Mau Na Ala Hele*, was represented at all but the Na'alehu and Pahala meetings, and furnished materials relevant to the Ala Kahakai. These materials included photographs of the 1998 hikes along the then-proposed corridor, the hike log book, and various studies. Their presence provided a first hand resource for questions by attendees related to the trail, and they assisted with set-up and break down of the meeting facility. The non-profit Naalehu Main Street organization hosted the meetings in Na'alehu and Pahala.

A presentation in Powerpoint format was delivered at least once at each meeting except for the South Kohala meeting at Pu'ukohloa Heiau NHS, and as many as three times (Kailua-Kona). The presentation covered such topics as the conceptual framework for the trail, the CMP process, and other related items. The presentation instigated verbal input for the plan design and content by attendees.

SUMMARY OF INPUT

Attendance and the flexible meeting format varied between regions, however there was consistency in the input given for the plan and future management alternatives. This section summarizes the verbal input given at each meeting and through consultations:

Planning Process:

- Have students at UHH help with website design
- Contact UHH professors of Geography and Hawaiian Studies
- Meet with the Hawaii Leeward Planning Conference (private landowner organization)
- Meet with all Hawaiian Civic Clubs
- Host meetings away from the National Parks
- Have a set agenda for the next round of meetings, to focus on the issues
- Bring old survey maps
- Put captions/stories with photos in displays
- Show public and private lands on a large scale map
- Put project timeline and other information on the Ala Kahakai website
- Use caution when presenting the culture as a non-Hawaiian

Plan Content

- "Ala Kahakai" carries negative connotations from earlier trail efforts that began in 1970's
- The absence of vehicular access to the trail acts as a buffer, walking to trail has less impact
- Put "preservation of area in National Register"
- Need to understand the past and to not force an effort to establish the trail
- "Plant today to eat tomorrow, not eat today"

- Once development begins, “open & conservation” designation is lost
- Look to the elders in each community
- Need to get strong community support in each area
- Trail needs to be safe to users and adjacent residents
- Designated trail corridor should extend Pololu, to cover area also needing protection
- Kamehameha brought all areas together - need the trail to go around the whole island
- Land grants (Mahele) did not include trail easements, remained public
- There was no trail – “fictitious.” Ancient Hawaiians traveled only by canoe in Kohala
- Could not travel by canoe in winter weather – needed to have shoreline trails
- This trail should compensate for access rights that are currently being taken away
- Extend designated corridor to Hilo
- Plan for horses on the trail in appropriate places, has historical and modern use
- Push for larger buffers – some places are too constrained
- Encourage Nature Conservancy, etc., to buy up adjacent lands
- Propose tax incentives for perpetual easements through private lands
- How will ADA be incorporated on a historic trail?
- Need guidelines for camping on the trail
- Focus on development “hot spots”
- View trail as a museum piece vs. active use
- Trail should be along highway north of Kawaihae, through Hawaiian homelands
- Inventory existing open sections of the trail
- Turtle protection allows for more sharks and attacks, reduction in limu kohu, which in turn causes shoreline erosion
- Ala Loa also refers to a mauka-makai trail in Kahuku (south point area)
- Focus on children – offer stewardship trail to students/classes first
- Designate kupuna as point of contact for school groups
- Trail is intact to Kumukahi, Pahoia area
- Foreigners (Filipinos, etc.) only concerned with money, which is sent back to their homeland
- Remove 4WD access to/on trail
- Establish a bag limit to regulate natural resource consumption
- Do not make a toll trail
- Leave the trail better than you found it (users)
- Need appropriate behavior guidelines for trail
- Use impact fees for enforcement officers and monitoring programs
- Need a konohiki system of land management
- Burials require special treatment in the CMP
- “Kuleana,” not “stewardship,” as stewards can retire, kuleana is permanent responsibility
- Need to establish carrying capacity for the trail
- Need youth involvement
- Need professional active management of trail and resources
- Need a map of all sacred areas on the island
- “Walk” with all senses: notice smells, sights, sounds – where feet cannot go
- Need to respect residents living near trail
- Need to reeducate people about usage of trails
- Teach traditional Hawaiian means of water transport, medicines, cargo, sandals, stepping stone placement, and other aspects of trail use and management
- Use bypasses and permits for some areas that are too sensitive for open use
- Connector (mauka-makai) trails are only for people from that area
- Some aspects of land management were whole-island (like the human body), not just ahupua’a
- Different areas tell different stories
- Don’t just preserve the culture, but restore it. Can’t understand the wind unless one uses it for sailing, for instance
- Create an endowment for volunteer-based maintenance – perpetual funding base for trail improvement projects
- Create a catalog of options to mitigate impacts to and along trail
- Contemporary commercial activities are a European influence, and not indigenous economics
- Need coastal resource monitoring

Enforcement
Only Native Hawaiians

Question 5: *Government Involvement?*

Organization/coordination/negotiation/legal issues (9)
To a limited extent, as little as possible, out of the picture (4)
A lot (4)
Funding (3)
Maintain trail, signage (3)
Enforcement (3)
Respect culture and community (2)
Distribute information/education (2)
Regulate use/Control access (2)
Whatever is really needed
Restoration

Question 6: *Negative & positive effects of NHT?*

Positive

Access/awareness/education for local people (8)
Potential recreational amenity (6)
Respect for host culture (3)
Clear set of rules (2)
Beautification/restoration (2)
Better management (2)
Instill public pride
Greater conservation ethic
More funding

Negative

Decreased security, more looting/vandalism (7)
Overuse (6)
More trash/pollution (5)
Commercialization (3)
Trespass (2)
Opposition by locals/property owners (2)
Problems associated with vehicles
Decreased safety

Question 7: *How should cultural resources be protected?*

Realignment/reroute trails/bypasses (5)
Volunteer watch groups (5)
Stiff laws, penalties (4)
Permits/guides (3)
Education (3)
Vegetative screening, camouflage, barriers (3)
Konohiki type management system/kapu (2)
Appropriate signage/discretion (2)
Restrict vehicle access (2)
Video on planes (2)
Guidebook on behavior (2)
Fencing/Barred gates over caves (2)
Surveillance cameras/monitoring (2)
Boardwalks and handrails

Question 8: *How should natural resources be protected?*

Limit fishing (4)
Volunteers from local community (3)

Interpretation/signage	(2)
Rangers will maintain areas	(2)
Plant Hawaiian plants	(2)
Remove alien species	(2)
No commercial use	(2)
Keep car away from ocean – make people walk	
Need a konohiki type system	
Use a hike log to document users	
Education	
Videos	
Guidebooks	
Preservation areas	
Monitoring/surveillance	
Use Hawaiian Moon calendar	
Native Hawaiian reciprocity	

Question 9: *Pros and cons of managed access?*

Pros:	
Participation by public/management presence	(9)
Maintain historic integrity	(2)
Partnerships	(2)
Jobs	
Keep drugs out	
Access w/o 4WD	
Provide recreational opportunities	
Inventory cultural resources	
Stay on trail	
Cons:	
Trash	(2)
Trespass	(2)
Accidents	
Minimal	
Clash of cultures	
Increased access into previously inaccessible areas	

NEXT STEPS

Based on the results of the survey and verbal input on the plan and its process, draft management alternatives covering the entire trail and region-specific alternatives will be created. Focus groups will be convened that will include private landowners, relevant government and non-government organizations, and public citizens to further detail the formation of these draft alternatives. After the draft alternatives have been created, the next round of public meetings in each region will be scheduled. The format is anticipated to be somewhat different than the open house events in the first round, so as to elicit specific responses to each proposed alternative. This meeting series is expected to begin in early 2004.

ALA KAHAKAI NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL DRAFT ALTERNATIVE REVIEW MEETINGS

Meeting 1: KONA OUTDOOR CIRCLE

April 17, 2004; 10:00am to Noon

NHT STAFF: Superintendent Aric Arakaki and Mike Donoho, Planner
Facilitator: Dickie Nelson

In Attendance: 12, not counting 2 KOC staff, 3 NHT staff and AP Reporter. Refer attachment for name / address contact information.

Agenda:

- **Pule** by Kahu Billy Paris
- **Introductions**
- **Guidelines** for Discussion
- **Power Point Presentation:** Overview of progress to date
- **Review five alternatives**
- **Voting for top three preferences**

OUTCOMES:

- impact County and State government rules?
- NHT: A collaboration process is being developed.
- Who validates what is historic?
- NHT: The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) is the point of reference for preservation; NPS will uphold state **Comments:**

Alternative A: No comments offered.

Alternative B: The involvement with land owners...would NHT manage?
NHT: Yes.

Alternative C:

- Could we widen the trail? Say 3 –4 person width. Men of old were tall and large men. They were nightwalkers.
NHT: Good comment – will be taken into consideration. Case by case basis.
What is the scale inland?
NHT: Approximate.
- "In favor of C"
- Is it practical for NHT to manage?
NHT: Every national trail program is supported by a *non-profit organization*. The intent for this project is to create an *npo* as a support group to assist in the management of the trail.
- "Concerned about enforcement capability. A konohiki protocol could be a part of the management/maintenance program".

Alternative D:

- No *pukas (in the trail)* would lead to development
Preservation orientation...how will this and county mandates. A comprehensive archaeological inventory for Ala Kahakai is under contract with SHPD.

Alternative E: No comments offered.

2. VOTING RESULTS: (Blue=1st choice; Green=2nd choice; Red=3rd choice)

Alternative A:	As presented: 0 With modifications: 0
Alternative B:	As presented: 3 green; 1 blue With modifications: 4 red
Alternative C:	As presented: 8 blue With modifications: 2 blue
Alternative D:	As presented: 5 green; 2 red With modifications: 2 green

Alternative E: As presented: 4 red; 1 green
With modifications: 1 red

3. General comments:

- Land owners who deny access: TMK maps, Realtor assistance, communications with NHT are available as mitigating resources.
- Caves...oiwi disturbances...catalog and seal entrance to cave.
- Cultural protocol regarding ahupua'a...very strict adherence, very effective stewardship over natural resources. Can this practice be restored?

4. Comments from the Power Point Presentation:

- Have you clarified the length of the trails?

NHT: Which trails are to be a part of Ala Kahakai will be determined through alternative review and certification process.

- Do you have names of people who have information about the trails?

NHT: The list is growing.

- Will you mark the trails that have been destroyed?

NHT: Good comment.

- Intensive research is in progress by Kona Outdoor Circle regarding the ahupua'a it sits on.

NHT: NHT is committed to assist in the education of this research where applicable.

- NHT should invite families of each ahupua'a to contribute their mana'o regarding the history (Hannah Reeves).

5. Closing Pule offered by Dickie Nelson

Note: Meeting time extended by ½ hour with permission from those in attendance. Meeting adjourned at 12:30pm.

Meeting 2: HONOKAHAU HARBOR CLUBHOUSE

April 24, 2004; 10:00am to Noon

NHT STAFF: Superintendent Aric Arakaki and Mike Donoho, Planner

Facilitator: Dickie Nelson

In Attendance: 15 excluding 3 NHT staff. Note: one came at 11:22am; 9 left just after 12 Noon.

Agenda:

- Pule offered by Dickie Nelson
- Introductions
- Guidelines for Discussion
- Power Point Presentation
- Review five alternatives
- Voting for top three preferences
- Pule offered by Mikahala Roy

OUTCOMES:

1. Adjustments to the Agenda:

- The assembly requested and agreed to re-arrange the seating from a theater-style arrangement to a semi-circle format so that participants would be facing each other.
- While the guidelines suggested the holding of comments until the completion of the power point presentation, the assembly made comments as the presentation was being given. The outcome of these interjections significantly altered the suggested agenda / time allocation.
- Alternative A was the focus of the balance of the meeting until adjournment at approximately 2:00pm. Alternatives B through E were not discussed.
- An Alternative "F" was suggested and discussed.
- Six attendees remained after the noon hour. An in depth discussion on Alternative A ensued. Alternative A and the suggested Alternative F appeared to be favored by those who remained in discussion beyond the noon hour.
- There was no voting for the top three preferences.
- There was no distribution of the survey forms [Note: surveys were available to those who took handouts by the sign-in sheet.

2. General Comments:

- Some who attend these meetings have no background on the (Ala Kahakai) trail.
- The current (theater format) seating arrangement presents some problems.
- A request to re-arrange the seating into a "circle" arrangement was suggested. A spot survey was taken and all agreed to re-design the seating into a semi-circle arrangement where all could see each other as well as the presentation screen. One of the attendees later asked that the following comments be added to the general comments: "The trail should not facilitate easy and open access to sensitive historic sites".

3. Power Point Presentation: During the presentation, the attendees commented and asked questions, as they felt inclined to do so.

- Resist (object) to the verbal statement that, "the environment is diminishing" was misheard as "culture is diminishing ". Statement was clarified
- There are some areas where the trail does not exist.
- A committee of Hawaiian consultants is needed.
- There are sidewalks constructed over some portions of the trail.
- Concerned about Federal Regulations (i.e. ADA requirements) when using federal funds. NHT responded: ADA accommodates the preservation of historic integrity of trails.
- Trail – not a right for everyone to use.
- [Some commercial tour operators] disrespect true trails. Can't sell it, there is no dollar value. Native Americans have demonstrated that there are no safeguards to protection of sacred sites.
- Moku-puni o Keawe is the seed of resistance to the Akaka Bill (Federal Recognition) and creation of identifying an "aupuni o Hawaii."
- Integrity of State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) is in question. A lawsuit is pending between SHPD and a native non-profit organization
- Provide a list of community groups that NHT works with.
- Suggest Mikahala submit a comprehensive letter to NHT regarding her concerns. Mikahala's response: "Can't...see this venue as her opportunity to express her concerns.
- While trail crosses many ahupua'a, the Hawaiian protocol (most of the time) stayed within their own ahupua'a...there is a 40' public domain setback from the shoreline...it is still in dispute with the commercial charter boats (example: Queen Lilioukalani's shoreline property at Papawai Bay's 40' foot extension under

water clashes with the charter boat floating buoys)

- Mr. Roy stated that we should not be building trails where there historically were none and he said that he had no problem with people laterally accessing the shoreline within prescribed, 40 feet set backs
- NHT: "This is not the only forum for providing information...call, visit, fax, email, etc. our office.
- Hawaiian culture does not act under majority rule
- NHT meetings provide full disclosure to the best of their ability to do so.
- Local people one of the challenges...they have not nurtured their ohana...colonization has had a very negative impact on the younger generation...take all the fish they want...don't care...this includes Hawaiians and non Hawaiians.
- Senator Dan Akaka needs to come to the people, come to these meetings...he is supposed to speak for us, yet he does not represent all Hawaiians.
- Need comfort stations...this calls for added roads to maintain the comfort stations as use of the trail increases...enforcement and good maintenance is a great concern...if the Feds can't fund, leave the trail alone. NHT responded: It will create a non-profit organization to work with smaller segments of the trail. (not all non-profit organizations represent local families). Also: if resources are not available, then certification will not proceed.
- Trail enthusiasts...many do not know of sacred sites along the trail...out of ignorance they desecrate sacred sites.
- Will NHT collaborate with other agencies and non-profits to control desecration acts (of ignorance)? NHT: Yes.
- Keauhou Historic Trail...what happens to it? Kamehameha Schools purchased it from the State of Hawaii. Is Kamehameha Schools aware of the trail area?
- Traditional families of the land (kama'aina) very valuable to glean information from regarding the Trail.
- What happens when funding goes away?
- Continue to respect and listen "to the land".
- Kapu signs are not a guarantee to protecting the trails.
- Need to have a plan to control "bad behavior".
- Trail segment suggestions must be from people in each segment area.

Proponents of the Trail tend to benefit from eco tourism programs.

- People who desecrate the trail are from all ethnic groups.
- The King's Trail was for the Alii only. "It is our right!"
- Contact descendents from Kawaihae to Lapakahi...they are very protective of this area...gather valuable information from each of the ahupua'a. They provide a deeper understanding of the practices of the past.
- How can we protect the sacred areas?
- Some NP (spell out) groups destroyed three 600-year-old sacred sites at Lapakahi Park. State authorities were notified, but did nothing.
- Signs / procedures don't always work...anticipate similar problems with the 175 miles of Trail...existing trails benefit...non existing trails do not benefit.
- SHPD / families in conflict regarding use of trails at Lapakahi State Park...DOCARE is very difficult to contact.
- Alii land...developers displace Hawaiian population.
- What we decide today will impact those who follow (Hawaiian) in our footsteps.
- Certification: Hawaiian testimony is a higher priority over government / non-profit groups when in conflict...dependency of the land has the highest priority.
- "Hiking" is not traditional practice and there is no equivalent Hawaiian term.
- Hawaiian community is #1 certification step, specifically descendents / kama'aina.

4. **Alternative A:** The following are remarks captured relative to Alternative A:

The remarks that follow are from Chris Nazara of Kau:

- USA has no jurisdiction over the Hawaiian Kingdom.
- I support Alternative A. Also, I do not accept the "Trail Act"...it is a fraud. I gauge my walk by the wisdom of ke Akua.
- Court challenge...palapala disconnected by western law.
- I do not expect any more of these discussions without the proper kama'aina's present.
- I have taken the oath to honor the Hawaiian Kingdom. USA has come to *come to me* to discuss land / trail issues. *I AM THE LIGHT, WATER, WAY.* I am also here as a servant.
- The Queen's (Lili'uokalani) Protest is the legal document that I follow.
- We are all children of God.

[From this point on only six persons remain in the discussion. The others left.]

- "A" is better than the other alternatives...CDUA - contested case requires the plaintiff to use their own money against all government agencies.
- Missing from "A": is serious legal consequences for violations.

- Based on what has been said thus far on Alternative A, there should be another alternative...Alternative F...there should be no red lines. *The Federal Government has no jurisdiction over trails and all lands.* This includes the trails on National Park Lands. The Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail Act is Invalid!
- The 1887 Hawaiian Constitution explains how to reactivate the Kingdom.
- Queen Lilioukalani acted to protect *all* trails.
- Chris: "We shouldn't have to be at this kind of meetings...we are here by permission from our ancestors...my ancestors flow through me".
- NHT: How can Aric and Mike help the trails issue?... "Take what was shared today and communicate this to your superiors.
- Chris: Ala Kahakai NHT staff should continue to work with the community to "malama aina"
- We don't know whom to trust! I've seen what the State has done...now we are in the midst of a Federal initiative regarding the Trails...I don't trust the Feds...yet they have good employees (Aric / Mike) who really care but their superiors overrule them!

5. **Facilitator's closing comments:** The outcomes from this meeting suggests NHT staff needs to evaluate and suggest possible adjustments to its agenda in preparation for the third meeting, which is to take place at Pu'ukohala on May 8, 2004.

Meeting 3: Pu'ukohola, Kawaihae

Saturday, May 08, 2000; 09:30am to Noon

NHT STAFF: Mike Donoho, Planner

Facilitator: Dickie Nelson

In Attendance: 6, excluding 3 NHT staff, 1 Ala Na Hele, 1 Pu'ukohola staff

Agenda:

- Pule offered by Dickie Nelson
- Introductions
- Purpose for this meeting
- Guidelines for Discussion
- Power Point Presentation
- Review five alternatives
- Voting for top three preferences
- Pule offered by Papa Akau

Note: Following the review and acceptance of the agenda and the discussion guidelines, the power point was presented with instructions that there would be no responses accepted from those in attendance during the pp presentation. There would be ample opportunity *following* the power point presentation.

There were no responses following the pp presentation, therefore the alternative trail models were reviewed with responses from those present. NHT began with Alternative E.

OUTCOMES:

Alternative E:

- More trail can be determined based on Highways Act
- What % is on the corridor? NHT: 60%. (of the trail)
- Weakness – non contiguous
- S. Kohala, DHHL, Queen Lilioukai, Parker Ranch
- "High water mark is private lands"
- No such thing as Ala Kahakai (Ala Hele / Ala Loa are the proper identifications)...State not doing good maintenance
- Tell private owners, "they don't own trail (6' width)
- Kauikeaoli – 1847 Constitution
- State, County, Federal working together can accomplish much
- Liloa Alapanui came to Kawaihae to spend time
- Government still owns Kohala – mauka/makai
- Public lands were Crown Lands
- Residents had access only to *their* ahupua'a
- Commercial use and pig hunting undesirable
- Different group desecrate
- New owners – culture conflict (burials destroyed)
- Law of the Splintered Paddle applies today
- Mauka-makai trail has to have trail that connects to Ala Kahakai
- Eco tourism (non-Hawaiian / Hawaiian owners) have no right entering these trails
- Developer desecrate sacred sites in Kohala...case now in court

Alternative D:

- What is a historic verifiable site? NHT: Testimony by lineal descendent(s) / Kama'aina; SHPD
- Many sections have gulches
- If canoe routes are added, koa sites in that area may be jeopardized by "outsiders"
- Need much research
- Do not go where you are not welcomed
- People think they can go anywhere
- Community provide level of management
- More access = more problems
- DOCARE needs to be better funded, need effective enforcement – if none, don't do it

- Good alternative, less expensive, no connector trails
- Most are respectful of sites
- Permits, konohiki
- Why do people desecrate sites? Ignorance, looting
- How do we manage? Fines, jail – go back to enforcement – education
- This is a conservation of the U.S. Government insulting the Hawaiian people
- Archeologist misinterpret history of the trails
- Old traditional practices are forgotten or simply not known
- DOECARE needs more funding to maintain trail section
- Canoe corridor opens up possibilities for kayak business
- This is a very good plan (less expensive)
- Whole trail need be permitted – need effective “konohiki” (however defined)
- Dollar fines to those who desecrate
- Dollars to enforcement program
- We Hawaiians see Americans take without permission
- Hawaiians don’t recognize State and Federal rules – we follow rules or go jail
- Americans discredit Hawaiians with knowledge of the area because they have no Degree

ALTERNATIVE C:

- More difficult to manage
- Do in my area alone...the rest is single trail...demo in one area to start
- Same as “D” – Tony
- Massive responsibility!...sound management essential
- Use one area as a start to demonstrate the possibility that this is a good program

ALTERNATIVE B:

- This is more manageable – easier to enforce...keep canoe routes out
- “Insulting” B goes for everything
- Why no water routes? Would like to see water routes in this alternative

ALTERNATIVE A:

- No action, does not address problems that society has brought us today. This is not a good alternative
- No action is misleading on the part of the Federal Government – Hawaiians work with the legislature...increase DOCARE involvement
- Not consistent with the Trail Act

VOTING RESULTS: (Blue=1st choice; Green=2nd choice; Red=3rd choice)

Alternative A:	As presented: 2 Blue With modifications: 0
Alternative B:	As presented: 0 With modifications: 2 Green; 3 Red
Alternative C:	As presented: 2 Blue, 1 Green With modifications: 1 blue
Alternative D:	As presented: 1 green; 1 red With modifications: 1 Blue, 1 Red, 1 Green
Alternative E:	As presented: 0 With modifications: 0
None of the alternatives:	1Green, 1 Red

Meeting 4, North Kohala Hisaoka Gym Meeting Room

Saturday, May 15, 2004; 9:30am to 12:30pm

NHT STAFF: Mike Donoho, Planner

Facilitator: Dickie Nelson

In Attendance: 9, excluding 3 NHT staff, 1 Ala Na Hele member

Agenda:

- Introductions
- Purpose for this meeting
- Guidelines for Discussion
- Power Point Presentation
- Review five Alternatives
- Voting for top three preferences
- Pule offered by Papa Akau
- In the previous three meetings it was noted that it was difficult to keep the participants focused on the Alternative being discussed. Consequently, those in attendance were asked to respond to the Alternative being considered in the following manner:
 1. **If they were supportive of the Alternative, explain why;**
 2. **If they were not supportive, why;**
 3. **If, with modifications, they could support the Alternative, they were asked to state their suggested modification(s).**

This was inserted as discussion guidelines to minimize if not eliminate lengthy non-related statements to the Alternative being addressed.

While we attempted to focus on Alternative E following the guideline mentioned above, we immediately began to record general comments for a period of time before we really started to focus on Alternative E. Continuing on the balance of the alternatives. It was very challenging for both Mike and myself to keep the group focused.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

- Regarding Alternative A – modified: What you mean – public lands (State, Federal, County), if sold, what happens to *certification*? (if the new owner uncooperative / unwilling)? NHT: Each case would be reviewed individually.
- Commercialization – should be kept out...we will lose our Culture
- Lineal decedents / kama'aina should be consulted per ahupua'a.
- Public lands – many being stolen, for alternative C. Brewer in Kau (3,000 acres in litigation)
- People support non Hawaiians

Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail Act:

- Developed by non Hawaiians – Hawaiians not consulted
- Encourage income-generating projects such as eco tourism – big problem –this is the third time this has been mentioned. This should be a part of the decision making (certifying process per corridor) Reference: page 14, item C: "great potential for public recreation) this cannot be done.
- As the trails become accessible, more homeless people will find new resting places – this will call for new security measures
- Deed restriction – at the time of land sale – language should protect the integrity of the trail
- NHT certification process should be based on community input & other factors
- How do we realign the trail damaged / covered by development?

ALTERNATIVE E:

- State thinks they control the water, they know nothing...want to open water for canoes. DBEDT initiate income generating projects.
- The sale of lands – the deed language must protect the integrity of the trail. There are 13,000 landowners.
- Law of 1847 – Ala Loa Trail held in trust by the Federal Government
- Native Hawaiian rights abused (PASH) by Hawaiians and non Hawaiians
- Recommend review of the new and old laws to see what (laws) are appropriate to enact or delete.
- Irrelevant – depends on local mana'o plus the land owner determines

- Against! Federal / State will exploit based on past government history
- Start with Kawaihae area – many historical events...consult with the kama'ainas and SHPD
- How can you link a connector trail that does not exist?

ALTERNATIVE D:

- Needs to begin and end with the kama'aina
- Water routes – no control – the access to the area is a “free for all”
- Don't certify water routes for use – “KAPU”
- Regulations is a plus if it is enforceable
- Strong penalties for non compliant users of trail (mandatory jail time)
- Community watch is effective (use of cameras)
- Communication system essential for an effective enforcement program

ALTERNATIVE C:

- Too difficult to manage
- Many cultural sites – don't want exposed to the public (desecration will increase)
- Against overload
- Easiest alternative to exploit (commercialize)
- Culturally insensitive

ALTERNATIVE B:

- Kama'aina's determine activation or not
- Unacceptable – non traditional
- No action from Kawaihae to Upolu Point (Support Alternative G)

ALTERNATIVE A:

- Safest! It protects the trail and all of the cultural sites

OPEN COMMENTS:

Regarding the Planning Update Report:

- Opening comments – oppose exploitation of commercialism
- Trail Purpose – remove 3rd bullet
- Page 3 – remove last 2 bullets (mission goals)

VOTING RESULTS: (Blue=1st choice; Green=2nd choice; Red=3rd choice)

Alternative A: As presented: 6 Blue
With modifications: 0

Alternative B: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative C: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative D: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative E: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

None of the above: 1 blue, 7 green, 7 red

Meeting 5: COOPER COMMUNITY CENTER, VOLCANO

May 29, 2004; 09:00 – 11:30am

NHT STAFF: Superintendent Aric Arakaki and Mike Donoho, Planner
Facilitator: Dickie Nelson

In Attendance: 2 (a third person arrived at 11:30am) excluding 3 NHT staff.

Agenda:

- Pule offered by Dickie Nelson
- Introductions
- Purpose for meeting
- Guidelines for discussion
- Power Point Presentation
- Discussion on the five alternatives
- Voting for top three preferences
- Survey distributed for completion at home

OUTCOMES

Note: Those in attendance were instructed to respond to the alternatives in one of three ways:

1. Agree – explain
2. Agree with modifications – explain
3. Disagree – explain

This guideline was incorporated in the facilitating to minimize if not eliminate time consuming / non-related responses to the alternative being considered.

General comments:

- “Don’t limit yourselves – think big”
- Read the book “*Blue Latitudes*”

Alternative C: Provides a progressive / encompassing picture of trail (corridors) – shoreline trails / mauka makai connectors.

Alternative B: Misrepresentation of the activities of the trail / corridors

Alternative E: Start with public lands – does not apply “faith vs. show me first”

The following responses utilizing the three (3) categories (agree / agree with modifications / disagree) are reflected below:

ALTERNATIVE A:

Disagree (3):
Shoreline should be open to all (1);
Need historic trails connected (2)

ALTERNATIVE B:

Disagree (3):
Misrepresent the purpose of the Act (2)
Too many historical routes eliminated (1)

ALTERNATIVE C:

Agree (3):
Very realistic and historic depiction of trails (of the five alternatives) (3)
Concerned about the huge responsibility – suggest incremental management plan with evaluation clauses / adjust as necessary as it progresses (1)

ALTERNATIVE D:

Disagree (3):
Too limiting – not a complete picture (3)

ALTERNATIVE E:

Disagree (3)
Too limiting (3)

VOTING RESULTS: (Blue=1st choice; Green=2nd choice; Red=3rd choice)

Alternative A: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative B: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative C: As presented: 3 Blue
With modifications: 0

Alternative D: As presented: 3 Green
With modifications: 0

Alternative E: As presented: 3 Red
With modifications: 0

Meeting 6: Lyman Museum, Hilo

May 29, 2004; 1:15 – 4:30pm

NHT STAFF: Superintendent Aric Arakaki and Mike Donoho, Planner
Facilitator: Dickie Nelson

In Attendance: 12, excluding 3 NHT staff.

Agenda:

- Pule offered by Dickie Nelson
- Introductions
- Purpose for meeting
- Guidelines for discussion
- Power Point Presentation
- Discussion on the five alternatives
- Voting for top three preferences
- Survey distributed for completion at home

OUTCOMES:

Note: Those in attendance were instructed to respond to the alternatives in one of three ways:

1. Agree – explain;
2. Agree, with modifications – explain;
3. Disagree – explain.

ALTERNATIVE A:

Disagree (3):

Based on losses of trails (2)

Defeats purpose of establishing historic trails (1)

Agree with modifications (1): Could be workable if all of the other alternatives fail.

ALTERNATIVE B:

Disagree (3)

Believe water routes essential to trail system. Lacks needed protection (1)

Unrealistic – land travel cannot occur in places that are “impassable” (1)

Will not get private owners to cooperate (concerned about liability issues); who are the users? (1)

Agree with modification (1): “Terrific beginning (framework). This response was submitted after the completion of the remarks under “disagree”.

The three participants raised a question regarding the use of ADA requirements. NHT stated the ADA requirement would be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Integrity of the trail's historic and cultural value may supercede the requirements to incorporate ADA compliance for a particular trail section.

ALTERNATIVE C:

Agree (1): travel, like the circulatory system of the human body. Representative of traditional means of travel around the island.

Agree with modification: (6)

Like multiple options, however, the attempt to have it all...need to focus...will be more specific in my survey response (1)

Start with public lands (Alternative E). Can include “Alternative G” into layout (1)

This is for the ultimate hiker (1)

Provides longer / shorter options (1)

Historical value (1)

Provides safety valve...allows options for trail establishment due to intervening variables (1)

Wear and tear on historic trails – good to have alternative routes...a safety issue when only one route, for emergency situations/evacuations (1)

ALTERNATIVE D:

Agree:

Reflects limited historic trail usage(1)

Avoids ADA requirements

Agree with modifications:

Stick to the coastline (1)

Install by increments where appropriate (1)

Disagree:

Concentrated negative impacts on archaeological sites...eliminates needed continuity of trail land / water routes (1)

General Comment:

Keep historical clusters (beautiful ocean scenery / historic sites can detract trail seekers)

Concern: State's relevance regarding the need for ADA compliance. NHT: Consultation is part of the Certification Process.

ALTERNATIVE E:

Agree with modifications: (3)

A good starting point moving towards Alternative C (3)

VOTING RESULTS: (Blue=1st choice; Green=2nd choice; Red=3rd choice)

Alternative A: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative B: As presented: 1 Green
With modifications: 1 Green, 3 Red

Alternative C: As presented: 3 Blue
With modifications: 7 Blue, 1 Green

Alternative D: As presented: 3 Green, 1 Red
With modifications: 1 Green, 3 Red

Alternative E: As presented: 3 Red
With modifications: 3 Green

Meeting 7: Konawaena Elementary Cafeteria

June 5, 2004; 09:30 to 12:30pm

NHT STAFF: Superintendent Aric Arakaki and Mike Donoho, Planner
Facilitator: Dickie Nelson

In Attendance: 5, excluding 3 NHT staff

Agenda:

- Pule offered by Barbara Stancil
- Introductions
- Purpose for meeting
- Guidelines for discussion
- Power Point Presentation
- Discussion on the five alternatives
- Voting for top three preferences
- Survey distributed for completion at home
- Pule offered by Dickie Nelson

GENERAL COMMENTS:

- In the advertisement for the meetings: include / mention "not open house"
- Are State Parks included in these considerations (Na Ala Hele)
- How do you define public lands? NHT: Prior to 1882 if trail existed, it is interpreted as public lands
 - Group asked to review the Trails Act
 - Why is the trail not fully around the island? NHT: Many reasons – Senator Dan Akaka stated the trail needs to be a certain length; the railroad system interrupted the trails on the windward side; other various reasons were discussed.
- Discussed the pros & cons of "commercialization".

RESPONSES TO THE FIVE ALTERNATIVES:

ALTERNATIVE A:

Disagree (4): Already there

- Illegal – not in compliance with the Trails Act
- Does not address future development – need to act now
- Need to see more than what "A" offers

Agree (1) but suspicious of the Federal Government's intentions

Agree with modification:

- Like the wild, openness – no rules
- No developers, they could destroy the trails

ALTERNATIVE B:

Agree (5):

- If feasible
- Continuous trail
- Is attractive as a goal
- Accessible to all
- Protect coastline
- "Dream" to walk where our ancestor's walked
- Need water aspect

ALTERNATIVE C:

Agree: (5):

- Allows most flexibility in certifying the planning
- Like the water routes
- Favorite loops (2)
- Expands constituency
- Most visionary

Disagree: (1)

- I personally agree but our non profit organization that advocates for a private Owner disagrees with "C"
- Increase density

ALTERNATIVE D:

Agree: (1)

- Focus on what we know about the trails

Agree with modifications: (1)

- Allow for connectors

Disagree: (3)

- No continuity
- Not a lot of continuity, difficult to access
- Who defines history?

ALTERNATIVE E:

Disagree: (5)

- Believe in people's right to access the trails

Agree with modification: (1)

- Advantage over "A", improve government lands

Closing comments: Regarding poor turnouts at these meetings, the public has to feel their comments are truly being heard. This group felt they had that freedom to express themselves and that their comments were recorded accurately.

VOTING RESULTS: (Blue=1st choice; Green=2nd choice; Red=3rd choice)

Alternative A: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative B: As presented: 1 Green, 1 Red
With modifications: 1 Blue, 1 Green, 1 Red

Alternative C: As presented: 4 Blue
With modifications: 1 Green

Alternative D: As presented: 0
With modifications: 1 Green, 1 Red

Alternative E: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

None of the above: 1 green, 2 red

Meeting 8: Na'alehu

Saturday, June 19, 2004; 09:30 – 12:30pm

NHT staff: Superintendent Aric Arakaki and Mike Donoho, Planner
Facilitator: Dickie Nelson

In Attendance: 12, excluding 3 NHT staff. Note: Started meeting with two in attendance who had only ½ hour to stay; balance trickled in over the course of the next hour. Flexibility in the presentation was initiated.

Agenda:

- Introductions
- Purpose for the meeting
- Power Point presentation
- Discussion on the five alternatives
- Voting for the top three preferences

OUTCOMES:

Note: Those in attendance were instructed to respond to the alternatives in one of three ways:

1. Agree – explain
2. Agree with modifications – explain
3. Disagree – explain

ALTERNATIVE A:

General questions / statements:

- Explain liability issue. NHT: private owners have a hazy interpretation of being indemnified.
- Maintenance of the trail? NHT: Provisions for maintenance covered under the Certification Phase that will be explained in the presentation.
- "Adopt a Trail" consideration?
- Environmental issues? NHT: Again, this is covered in the Certification Process.
- How will heiaus and burials be cared for? NHT: This concern would be addressed in the Certification Process.
- The Hawaii Burial Council's integrity is in question.
- Didn't the Ala Loa Trail go around the entire island? NHT: In theory, yes. Senator Dan Akaka's office decided to settle with this corridor proposal.
- NHT hired by National Park Services as a resource component to initiate, monitor and contribute where appropriate to see the project's goals to its completion.

ALTERNATIVE B:

General statements:

- Making "extensions" will follow Certification Guidelines.
- When "constructing" the trail, it has to be learned / done the old way.

AGREE: - 1

- "Ideal"

ALTERNATIVE C:

General statements:

- The name for the "Trail" differs from ahuapua'a to ahuapua'a
- Seems ambitious.
- Local input is critical.

AGREE – 1

- Don't limit self

ALTERNATIVE D:

General statements:

- "D" is realistic for the short term – C is realistic for the long term.
- Develop an orientation / instructional video for Hotel / Airline industry
- There is no ownership of trails for those who participate.
- No ho'okupus.

- No grants – volunteer driven.

ALTERNATIVE E:

General questions / statements:

- Will you work with the Sovereign Groups? NHT: yes.
- Lose opportunities to get help for access.
- Is the definition of “Public Lands” subject to change? NHT: The Highways Act of 1892 is the guiding definition.

VOTING RESULTS: (Blue=1st choice; Green=2nd choice; Red=3rd choice)

Alternative A: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative B: As presented: 2 Red
With modifications: 0

Alternative C: As presented: 1 Blue, 1 Green
With modifications: 0

Alternative D: As presented: 1 Blue
With modifications: 0

Alternative E: As presented: 1 Green
With modifications: 0

Meeting 9: Pahala High School Cafeteria

Saturday June 19, 2000; 2:30 – 4:30pm

NHT Staff: Superintendent Aric Arakaki and Mike Donoho, Planner
Facilitator: Dickie Nelson

In Attendance: 3 excluding 3 NHT staff. Note: One person arrived one hour into the presentation. All three were from Na‘alehu.

Agenda:

- Introductions
- Purpose for the meeting
- Power Point presentation
- Discussion on the five alternatives
- Voting for the top three preferences

OUTCOMES:

Note: Those in attendance were instructed to respond to the alternatives in one of three ways:

1. Agree – explain
2. Agree w / modifications – explain
3. Disagree - explain

General Comment: ATV vehicles: use on alternative sites rather than on the historic sites.

ALTERNATIVE A:

Disagree – 3

- Trail system, in general, is good
- Developers inquire on a daily basis
- No action means no protection

ALTERNATIVE B:

Disagree – 2

- “Full experience” of all the trails within the corridor will not be experienced

ALTERNATIVE C:

Agree – 3

- We are a “water State”; the water routes completes the trail system
- Don’t want to lose the complete system of trails
- Hana (Maui) has a “full trail” system

ALTERNATIVE D:

General comment: “Kind of agree” – it keeps what we have intact (preservation).

Disagree – 1

- It limits the horizons (only getting a piece of the trail experience)

ALTERNATIVE E:

Disagree – 1

- “A bit limiting”

VOTING RESULTS: (Blue=1st choice; Green=2nd choice; Red=3rd choice)

Alternative A: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative B: As presented: 0
With modifications: 0

Alternative C: As presented: 2 Blue
With modifications: 1 Blue

Alternative D: As presented: 0
With modifications: 3 Green

Alternative E: As presented: 2 Red
With modifications: 1 Red

Appendix K: Assessment of Consistency with the State of Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program

The Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program has ten objectives related to the topic of recreational resources, historic resources, scenic and open space resources, coastal ecosystems, economic uses, coastal hazards, managed development, public participation, beach protection, and marine resources. Each of these topics is discussed below in relation to the *Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* (CMP) for the Ala Kahakai NHT. Approximately 40% of the Ala Kahakai NHT corridor is in CZM Special Management Areas. (See map 18.)

Recreational Resources: *Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.*

The preferred alternative calls for preserving ancient and historic segments of the coastal *ala loa* and connecting them with more recent trails, jeep roads and sidewalks to create a continuous trail parallel to the shoreline of approximately 175 miles in length. In addition, the alternative is based on an *ahupua'a* approach to trails that incorporates *mauka-makai* trails on public lands and other lateral trails to recognize a traditional system of trails. Since the National Park Service (NPS) owns and manages only 17% of the Ala Kahakai NHT, this vision for the trail will be accomplished segment by segment over several years in close coordination with the Department of Natural Resources Nā Ala Hele Trail and Access Program and the Division of State Parks, Hawaii County, and private landowners, among others.

Some parts of the Ala Kahakai NHT are immediately on the shoreline on sandy trails, and some is removed from the immediate shoreline but parallels it and often beach access is available from the trail. As the trail is completed, it will enhance public access to the shoreline consistent with conservation of natural resources and cultural resources. Even those segments of the trail that are outside of the coastal zone will contribute to public access to the shoreline by providing a continuous trail and by incorporating other lateral trails and *mauka-makai* trails on public lands.

Historic Resources: *Protect, preserve, and where desirable, restore those natural and man-made historic and pre-historic resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and cultures.*

The authorized purpose of the Ala Kahakai NHT is to preserve and protect ancient and historic segments of the coastal *ala loa*.

Archeological resources, historic structures, and cultural landscapes would be protected within the agreed upon trail tread and negotiated adjacent protected area as defined in management agreements for each trail segment. National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer will be initiated early in the process of inventory and development of management agreements. Not all sites along the trail route are known at this time, but the CMP includes a process for completing archeological and other cultural resource inventories. Table 3 lists known sites that would be protected. Not all of these sites are within the coastal zone, but all are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture. All relevant federal and state cultural resource protection laws would apply to the trail.

Under the preferred alternative C, an *ahupua'a* approach to management would be used in order to enhance the cultural values associated with the trail. Under this alternative, local communities would be encouraged to preserve and protect trail resources. Those with ties to the land would be consulted first and throughout the trail segment planning process. This approach is in keeping with the John Ka'imikaua's comments on stewardship. "[Under the 'aha councils] the people who lived in the *ahupua'a* had the last say about how their resources would be used...They knew how dependent they were on the environment and they all worked together to make sure that resources were preserved."

The basis of the trail protection program in the preferred alternative is the preservation of cultural features and landscapes that sustain the practice of Hawaiian values. Protection of a system of trails on public lands within an *ahupua'a* context would provide the opportunity for native Hawaiians to pursue traditional cultural, religious, and natural resource stewardship activities that may include sustainable gathering.

Scenic and Open Space Resources: *Protect, preserve, and where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources.*

No major construction is proposed. Facilities include trail marking and informational, interpretive, and directional signs. Where and when campsite development becomes feasible, composting toilets may be added. With the *ahupua'a* management approach, there would be opportunities to evaluate and protect scenic resources, especially those associated with Hawaiian stories and values.

To protect visual resources, trail administration would develop sign guidelines and design guidelines for trail and facility development for length of the trail. One source of guidelines is Minerbi (2004, p. 17) which presents a methodology for identifying scenic resources in the coastal zone. It accounts for landscape and topographic features, human perception, observation points, and objects of the observation that can be used to identify significant scenic areas along the Ala Kahakai NHT route, where changes of scenery occur, and where the aesthetic experience (always connected with the *mo'olelo* of the place) is enhanced.

Each trail segment to be incorporated into the Ala Kahakai NHT would receive site-specific planning that would locate improvements in a manner to least affect the area's visual character and views. Every attempt would be made to preserve views to the sea. Signs would be kept to the minimum required to inform trail users of safety, private property rights, and resource protection issues and would be designed to be appropriate to the area.

Coastal Ecosystems: *Protect valuable coastal ecosystems from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.*

Portions of the Ala Kahakai NHT corridor abut Natural Area Reserves and Marine Management Areas. (See map 19). In addition, portions of the trail pass through or by areas that provide habitat for endangered species of plants, birds, and mammals and areas that include anchialine pools or fish ponds.

Generally, the Ala Kahakai NHT will be managed to ensure that natural systems are not significantly affected. Site-specific biological inventories and assessments developed with each trail segment management plan will provide sufficient information to evaluate options for trail development to help ensure that there are no adverse impacts from development or trail use.

As trail and site development occur and site-specific surveys identify species which have been listed or proposed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) [See Appendix D for a list.], the National Park Service will contact the USFWS to initiate consultation under Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Potential adverse impacts to listed and proposed species will be eliminated or reduced in compliance with the provisions of the Act. State and county laws will also apply.

'Opa'eula, red shrimp, are the single most important factor indicating the health of an anchialine pool. Before a trail segment is officially opened to the public, the presence of red shrimp in trailside pools will be inventoried to provide a baseline of information. Then pools along managed trail segments will be monitored for the visible presence of red shrimp. Protocols for managing and monitoring pools developed at Kaloko-Honokōhau NHP and other pool management plans required as a condition of development will be applied to other pools along the trail route.

Trail administration will establish rules and regulations regarding public use of the pools. Use of the most high value pools could be restricted for traditional, research, educational, and sanctuary purposes. High value pools are those that have (1) an array of native anchialine species, (2) a unique assemblage of euryhaline (species with a wide tolerance to salinity), and/or marine species, or (3) unique cultural features. Assessment of cultural features will be made by an archeologist (Brock and Kam, pp. 51-52). Public education through signs and interpretive exhibits, monitoring, and if necessary, trail use restrictions will be employed to protect pools along the trail route.

Economic Uses: *Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State's economy in suitable locations.*

The CMP for the Ala Kahakai NHT recommends using existing buildings and other existing facilities to provide information, interpretation, and education to the local resident and visitors. Other than the potential for additional trail construction, no additional facilities would be located in the coastal zone as a result of this CMP. The preferred alternative does provide for heritage tourism, ecotourism, and geotourism, activities that could contribute to the economic welfare of local communities.

Coastal Hazards: Reduce hazards to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, and subsidence.

Trail administration would encourage the development of facilities that would address health and safety of visitors to sites and trail segments that are included in the Ala Kahakai NHT.

The user of the Ala Kahakai NHT can encounter a variety of hazards depending upon the location of the trail. As described in chapter 4, these include poor air quality and hot lava due to the continuing eruption of Kīluea, tsunami, poisonous insects, exposure to *leptospirosis*, flash floods, and lack of potable water. Under all alternatives, health and safety issues will be addressed as appropriate for each segment of trail or each site along the trail. Trail visitors can learn of potential dangers and the necessary precautions to take from brochures and other written information, from postings on the trail website, from signs at trailheads or trail sites, and other forms of interpretive media.

Managed Development: *Improve the development review process, communications, and public participation in management of coastal resources and hazards.*

This plan will have little effect on development review process. The management approach relies on public participation in trail planning and plan implementation and therefore will involve the public in management of coastal resources and protections from hazards. Depending upon the trail segment owner and manager, if appropriate, compliance with the County of Hawaii Special Management Area (SMA) permit requirements would be made.

Public Participation: *Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management.*

As noted above, trail management will involve local communities as much as possible in managing the trail and in educating the local users and tourists in coastal management.

Beach Protection: Protect beaches for public use and recreation.

For those sections of the trail that are located on sand near the shoreline, trail management would encourage protection of the beaches for public use and recreation. The presence of the trail adjacent to the shoreline may provide, but its very presence, protection of beach resources

Marine Resources: Implement the State's ocean resources management plan.

Trail use may lead people to the shoreline where they could fish or take advantage of other ocean resources. The concern of trail management will be the potential for overharvest of resources important to Native Hawaiian subsistence users of coastal resources. In order to determine the extent of impacts, if any, in areas that will be included in the Ala Kahakai NHT where local fishers and gatherers have expressed concerns, baseline data will be assembled to establish the abundance and diversity of the existing nearshore and reef resources. Once a baseline is established, a monitoring program will determine the significance of the impacts. Local fishers and gatherers will be included in trail planning to provide recommendations for fishery protection and sustainable gathering. This information could also be collected as ethnographic data. Interpretive media and informational materials will convey the limitations on fishing and gathering and encourage appropriate activities.



Shoreline Access Sign, Kailua-Kona, N. Kona, NPS photo