

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement
Newsletter # 1 Public Scoping, Spring 2009



**You're Invited
to a Workshop!**
See details on page 8

Join Us in Planning for the Future of Kalaupapa

A Message from the Superintendent

Dear Friends,

You are invited to join us in charting the future of Kalaupapa National Historical Park for the next 20 years.

Kalaupapa National Historical Park on the Island of Moloka'i was established by Congress in 1980 to tell the story of the isolated Hansen's disease (leprosy) community by preserving and interpreting its sites and values. The National Park Service is dedicated to preserving the memories and experiences of the past so we may continue to learn valuable lessons from them long into the future. Today the park is dedicated to supporting and protecting the well-being and privacy of residents formerly afflicted with the disease that have chosen to remain at Kalaupapa. We are especially fortunate to have the invaluable insight and inspiration of these individuals to help guide us in the planning process.

The National Park Service is also committed to preserving and interpreting a wide range of significant resources and values at Kalaupapa. Native Hawaiian communities thrived at Kalaupapa and the adjacent valleys for hundreds of years prior to the establishment of the leprosy settlement in 1866. Their remnants contribute to the fullness of Kalaupapa's archeological resources and combine to make the park one of the richest archeological preserves in Hawai'i. Natural resources include several rare and endangered plant, animal, and marine species, some of which are found nowhere else in the world. The dramatic sea cliffs, narrow valleys, varied coastlines, and flat leaf-shaped peninsula together create an awe inspiring viewshed.

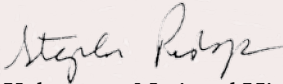
Visitors to Kalaupapa National Historical Park are overwhelmed by the sheer natural beauty and powerful spiritual connections when they walk these sacred grounds. Though visitor access to Kalaupapa is limited to 100 persons per day (in order to protect the privacy and lifestyle of the residents that live at Kalaupapa), visitors are still able to experience this unique place where so many suffered, yet were able to overcome tremendous adversity, and in many cases triumph by living life to the fullest. The park's designation as both a National Historic Landmark and a National Natural Landmark is a tribute to the incredible story and beauty of Kalaupapa.

This is your opportunity to help create a vision for the future. We need your participation to develop a new general management plan (GMP) that will guide the future of Kalaupapa National Historical Park.

There has not been a comprehensive plan for Kalaupapa since the park was established, and the National Park Service faces many issues and challenges for its future management. Over the years, the resident community has been steadily declining. As a result, the role of the State of Hawai'i, Department of Health Hansen's Disease Branch has been reduced while the National Park Service has taken over many operational responsibilities. The general management planning effort will also address boundary issues, including an evaluation of a 1998 boundary study of the adjacent North Shore Cliffs of Moloka'i and ways to improve existing leases and agreements with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and Department of Land and Natural Resources.

We are reaching out for your *kōkua* and *mana'o* as we develop the general management plan. Starting in late April, the National Park Service will host public workshops on Moloka'i, O'ahu, Maui, Hawai'i, and Kaua'i. We sincerely hope you will join us at one of these workshops to learn more about the general management plan, meet the planning team, and share your ideas, concerns and thoughts about Kalaupapa. If you cannot attend a workshop, there are several other ways to provide comments and participate in the planning process that are detailed in this newsletter. Please feel free to share your thoughts and ideas with us at any time during this process.

Your input in planning for the future of this sacred place is essential for the continued well-being of the patient community along with the protection, preservation, and interpretation of cultural, historical, and natural resources. Let us all join together in a spirit of cooperation and collaboration as we go forward.

Aloha nui loa,
Stephen Prokop 
Superintendent, Kalaupapa National Historical Park



National Park Service

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GMP Project Website

For current project information and to
provide comments directly online:
<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/kala>

Park Website

For general information about the park:
<http://www.nps.gov/kala>

E-Mail

KALA_GMP@nps.gov

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

In the 1970's a number of Hansen's disease residents at Kalaupapa led by Richard Marks passionately sought the support of local elected officials to designate Kalaupapa as a unit of the National Park System to preserve and protect this very special place and its history. As a result of these grassroots efforts, Kalaupapa National Historical Park became a unit of the National Park System in 1980.

The main story told at Kalaupapa is the forced isolation from 1866 until 1969 of people from Hawai'i afflicted with Hansen's disease (leprosy) to the remote northern Kalaupapa peninsula on the island of Moloka'i in the State of Hawai'i.

Native Hawaiian people lived in Kalaupapa for more than 900 years before it was identified as an ideal location to isolate people afflicted with Hansen's disease. Age-old *heiau*, (places of worship), rock walls, and a diversity of archeological features speak to the generations of Hawaiian families who made the Kalaupapa

peninsula their home. Living within traditional *ahupua'a*, or land divisions, Hawaiians farmed and managed the land and waters, harvesting the bounty to sustain life.

The park (10,725 acres) encompasses the relatively flat peninsula and three deeply carved valleys whose steep slopes rise from 1,600 to more than 3,000 feet to include the upper rim of the cliffs. Park boundaries extend one-quarter mile offshore and encompass the islands of Huelo and Ōkala.

The first group of individuals afflicted with Hansen's disease arrived at Kalawao on the eastern side of the Kalaupapa peninsula on January 6, 1866. The Siloama Church of the Healing Spring (1866) at Kalawao represents the early involvement of religious organizations at Kalaupapa. St. Philomena Church (1872) is associated with the work of Father Damien (Joseph DeVeuster) also located at Kalawao. Father Damien's life and death among his people helped focus the attention

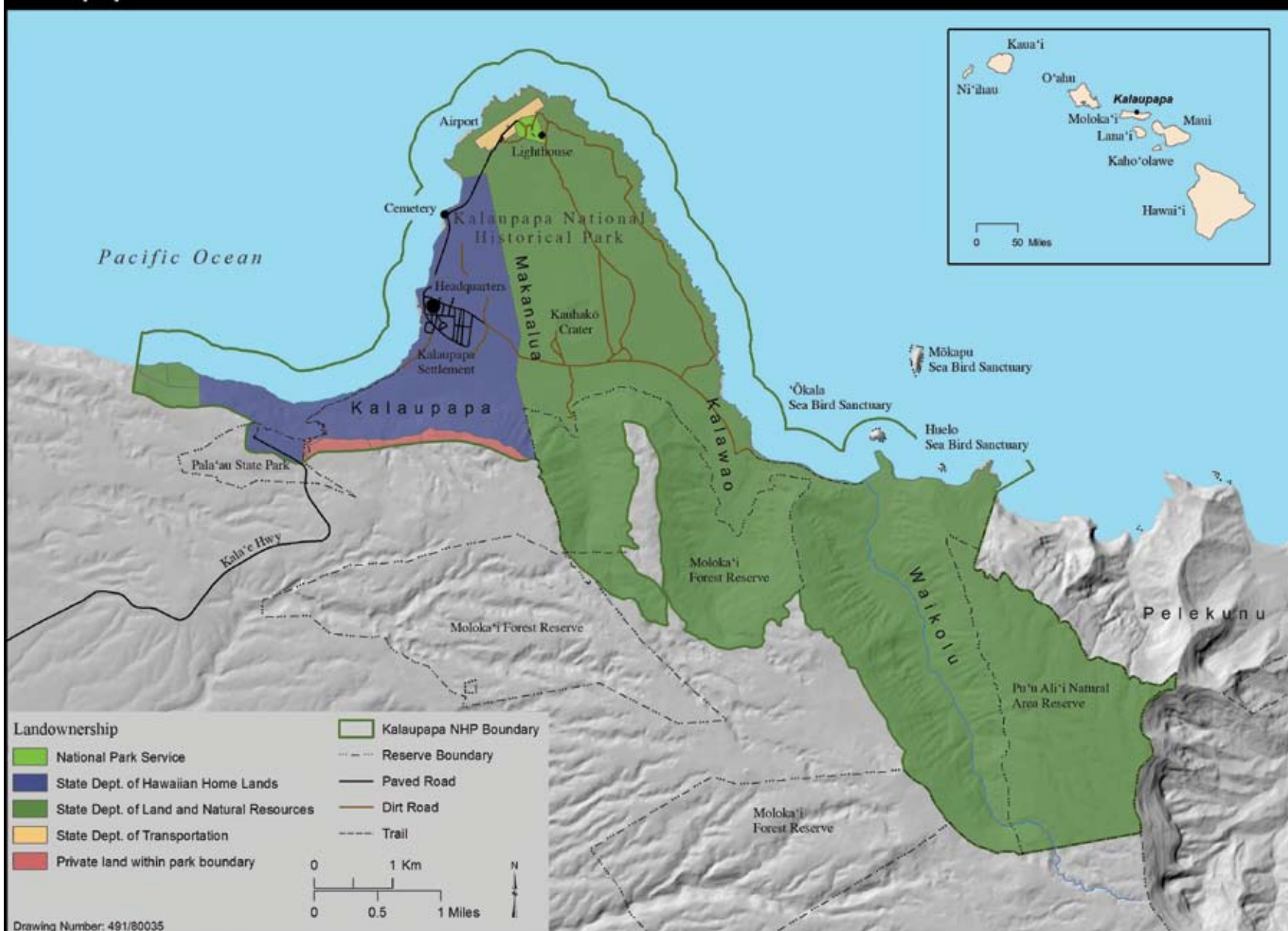
of the world on the problem of this disease and the plight of its victims.

Situated on the leeward side of the peninsula, Kalaupapa Settlement is still home for several surviving former Hansen's disease patients (also referred to as "residents") whose cherished memories and experiences are highly valued. Once a community in isolation, Kalaupapa now serves as a place for education and contemplation.



Father Damien with a group of Kalaupapa residents. Courtesy of the Bishop Museum Archives.

Kalaupapa National Historical Park



What is a General Management Plan?

A general management plan (GMP) is a long-range plan required for each park unit in the National Park System. A GMP will answer “What kind of place do we want this park to be?” It guides managers in making decisions about how best to protect resources, what levels and types of uses are appropriate, what facilities should be developed, and how people should access the park. The GMP for Kalaupapa National Historical Park will describe the general path that the National Park Service (NPS) intends to follow in managing the park over the next 15-20 years.

The NPS considers Kalaupapa as a part of larger cultural, ecological, and socioeconomic systems of Hawai‘i. This approach includes collaboration with park neighbors, land managers, and communities, to ensure that the decisions made through this process are widely supported and sustained over time.

All concepts, strategies, and actions in a GMP must be consistent with the park’s purpose and significance and the National Park Service’s Organic Act of 1916, providing for protection of the park’s natural and cultural resources while inviting appropriate visitor use and enjoyment of the park. While comprehensive, the GMP is not designed to resolve all the issues facing the park, provide detailed facility designs and management actions, or guarantee funding for proposed actions.

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and NPS policy, the GMP will be prepared with an accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The GMP/EIS will identify significant issues and concerns and present a reasonable range of management alternatives for public review. The various alternatives will be analyzed in the environmental consequences section of a detailed EIS.

Who Will Plan for Kalaupapa’s Future?

Planning for Kalaupapa National Historical Park will be conducted by a multi-disciplinary team including park staff and other professionals from the National Park Service. The team also includes subject matter experts including Kalaupapa residents and members of the broader Hawaiian community who can provide essential information on specific and technical topics. In addition, the team will be consulting with other knowledgeable people inside and outside the NPS and with the general public.

Partner and public collaboration and involvement throughout the planning process will play an essential role in the development of this general management plan. Concerns, expectations, ideas, and values of all interested individuals and entities will be seriously considered and reviewed for inclusion in the plan. It is likely that most of the ideas that compose the final plan will come directly from partner and public comments.



How Can I Be Involved in Planning for Kalaupapa’s Future?

Your continued involvement in the planning process is critical for the successful completion of the GMP. There are three primary time periods when you can provide formal comments to the National Park Service, and you can always write or call us to voice your concerns or insights and to check in on the planning process.

Here are several ways for you to participate throughout this planning effort:

- Attend public workshops in 2009 (Scoping), 2010 (Preliminary Alternatives), and 2012 (Draft GMP/EIS)
- Access information about the GMP and provide your comments directly online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/kala>
- Sign up on the mailing list to receive publications about the GMP. You can choose whether you’d like to receive paper newsletters sent to your mailing address or e-newsletters sent to your e-mail address.
- Complete and mail response forms included in the newsletters
- Send a letter to the Superintendent
- E-mail your comments to KALA_GMP@nps.gov
- Telephone the park at (808) 567-6802 ext 1101

GMP Schedule		
Estimated Time Frame	Planning Activity	Public Involvement Opportunities
Spring 2009	Public Scoping—Identify concerns, expectations, values, and ideas related to Kalaupapa * We are currently on this step. See times and dates of meetings on the back page of this newsletter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review the newsletter• Participate in public workshops• Send us your ideas and comments• Meet the planning team• Read the summary of scoping comments newsletter
2010	Preliminary Alternatives—Outline different possible visions and strategies for the future of Kalaupapa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review alternatives in the newsletter• Participate in public workshops• Send us your ideas and comments on the alternatives
2012	Draft General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement— Detail different alternatives, the preferred alternative, and impacts that could result from implementing the alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review the draft GMP/EIS• Participate in public workshops• Send us your comments on the draft GMP/EIS
2012	Final General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement— Analyze comments, revise draft document, and finalize the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review the Final GMP/EIS
2012	Implement the Approved GMP/EIS—Prepare and issue a Record of Decision and implement the plan as funding allows	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stay involved to implement the GMP• Check park website for updates

Foundation for the General Management Plan

The GMP will be based on a foundation for planning and management, called a foundation statement. Development of the foundation statement is the first step in the planning process, which then guides the creation of the GMP. The foundation statement includes the following components:

- Park purpose (why Congress established the park),
- Park significance statements (why the park is important—within a global, national, regional, and system-wide context),
- Primary interpretive themes (statements that best summarize and describe the key stories of the park),
- Fundamental resources and values (the most important ideas or concepts to be communicated to the public about a park that are critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance).

The following purpose, significance, and interpretive theme statements are in draft form until the general management plan is finalized. Please review these statements and provide any suggested revisions, changes, or additions. The full draft foundation statement can be accessed at:

<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/kala>

Park Purpose

Kalaupapa National Historical Park tells the story of the isolated Hansen's disease (leprosy) community by preserving and interpreting its site and values. The park also tells the story of the rich Hawaiian culture and traditions at Kalaupapa that go back at least 800 years.

Park Significance

- Kalaupapa National Historical Park's surviving (and deceased) Hansen's disease population, with its material culture, oral histories, and intact physical community, is the only one of its kind in the United States.
- Kalaupapa National Historical Park preserves the only intact historic institutional settlement in the United States created for the sole purpose of isolating people with Hansen's disease from the rest of society.
- Kalaupapa National Historical Park's number of archaeological resources, vast variety of site types, its extensive time range of habitation and land use, and the exceptional preservation of its archaeological sites combine to make the park one of the richest and most valuable archaeological areas in Hawai'i.
- Kalaupapa National Historical Park is the site of Father Damien's renowned work that brought global attention to Hansen's disease and its treatment, and inspired Mother Marianne and others to serve the Hansen's disease community.
- Kalaupapa National Historical Park presents an exemplary geologic and scenic panorama of towering sea cliffs and a flat leaf-shaped peninsula that were created by a cataclysmic landslide and subsequent volcanic eruption.
- From *mauka* to *makai* (mountain top to coast line) Kalaupapa National Historical Park preserves and interprets some of the last remaining examples of fragile Hawaiian Island plant and animal communities found nowhere else in the world.
- Kalaupapa National Historical Park preserves robust and diverse near shore marine resources due to the geographic remoteness, locally restricted access, and traditional subsistence practices.



The sea cliffs and coast lines are part of what make Kalaupapa unique.



The Kalaupapa School, c. 1904. The school teacher is John Unea, Sr., who arrived at Kalaupapa in 1893 with his son. A. Law Collection.



Remnants of a Native Hawaiian structure on the Kalaupapa peninsula.



Sea caves occur along the pali at Kalaupapa.

Park Interpretive Themes

- Afflicted with a dreaded disease and forcibly exiled from family and friends, Hansen's disease residents were physically isolated from society into a lawless and hopeless setting. Through perseverance they created a community that reflected strength, dignity, faith, and merriment.
- Kalaupapa's unique site preservation and variety of site types (including the *lo'i* of Waikolu Valley) together with its long history of subsistence and its geographic location allow us to appreciate the ways in which Native Hawaiian communities flourished in the Kalaupapa region and its valleys for hundreds of years. Their ingenuity, work ethic, and adaptation to the harsh windswept and weathered environment reflect important components of Hawaiian history and traditional cultural practices.
- The architecture, landscapes, and archaeology of the peninsula reflect an evolution of the settlement from barely surviving residents with Hansen's disease at Kalawao to a highly organized medical and social community at Kalaupapa.
- With the advent of sulfone drugs, the improvement of care, and the end of Hawai'i's isolation policy in 1969, the residents' perceptions of Kalaupapa evolved from what was once considered a prison to a home today.
- The fear and stigma associated with Hansen's disease is slowly changing as the world community learns that medical treatment and not isolation should be the human standard to deal with incurable diseases.
- Father Damien devoted himself to improving patient lives at Kalawao both physically and spiritually, giving them protection, comfort and hope. Mother Marianne and Brother Dutton continued the work of Father Damien. Their selfless devotion to people in need continues to inspire us today.
- Perceived today as a scenic Hawaiian paradise, Moloka'i's dramatic North Shore Cliffs and flat Kalaupapa peninsula are the result of numerous geologic forces still at work throughout the Pacific archipelagos. These geologic features created a natural prison for isolating people with Hansen's disease.
- Kalaupapa's plant and animal communities, including the seabird colonies and *Lo'ulu* (*Pritchardia hillebrandii*) forest, harken back to the pre-contact condition of the Hawaiian Islands. The rarity of these surviving fragile populations is a reminder of how much has been lost.
- Kalaupapa National Historical Park's unique and thriving reef environment reminds us of what these areas were once like throughout Hawai'i, and it serves as a potential source of replenishment for degraded reef systems around the islands.

What Issues Should Be Addressed in a Plan for Kalaupapa's Future?

Kalaupapa National Historical Park is a unique park in its mission and operations. It faces imminent and significant challenges in the near and long-term future.

Together with our partners, the planning team has identified some initial issues listed below. Because the general management plan is a long-range vision for the park, the issues are broad and conceptual. It is important that you provide your thoughts, concerns, and issues to be addressed in this plan.

Preliminary Issues

- **Short-term and Long-term Plans.** Kalaupapa is home to about a dozen residents formerly diagnosed but now cured of Hansen's disease who choose to remain in the settlement. Approximately 100 additional people work and live at Kalaupapa to support State Department of Health and National Park Service operations and programs. While these residents continue to live at Kalaupapa, protecting their lifestyle and privacy is a mandated purpose of the National Park Service. However, there will come a time when these special members of the community are no longer in residence at Kalaupapa, and at that time the State Department of Health will no longer have a purpose for being at Kalaupapa. The GMP will address this fundamental transition in operations, management, and overall direction. The GMP could lay out both short term plans for management while residents remain at Kalaupapa, as well as long-term management guidance for when they are no longer at Kalaupapa.
- **Future Use of Buildings.** Approximately 200 buildings, structures, and features compose a rich historic landscape and setting reminiscent of "old Hawai'i." Today, the vast majority of these buildings are actively used and occupied. At a time when residents and Department of Health staff are no longer at Kalaupapa, most of these buildings will be empty. Future uses for these buildings could be identified and decided through this planning process.
- **Evaluation of Boundaries.** The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, as amended, requires that general management plans consider the adequacy of existing boundaries. In the context of Kalaupapa, the GMP could explore boundary modifications, designations, and provide guidance for future lease and cooperative agreements with the State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and Department of Land and Natural Resources.
- **Natural Resource Protection.** The park is home to a diversity of plant and animal species from *mauka* to *makai* (mountain top to coast line), and the marine environment is generally robust and thriving. While some natural terrestrial and marine areas are relatively pristine, other areas have been overtaken by invasive plant and animal species. There are other existing and potential threats to natural resources, such as climate change and overfishing. The planning process provides an opportunity to develop strategies for long-term preservation of natural resources in collaboration with the park's neighbors and partners.
- **Visitation.** The amount of visitation to Kalaupapa is directed by the Kalaupapa Patient Advisory Council and is currently limited to 100 persons per day for the primary purpose of protecting residents' privacy and lifestyle. Access to Kalaupapa is physically difficult and costly, as the primary ways people come to Kalaupapa are via airplane or by mule or foot along the cliff trail. The Catholic church has announced plans to declare Father Damien a saint. Once Father Damien is canonized, it is expected that more people will be interested to see and experience Kalaupapa. When there are no longer former Hansen's disease community members residing at Kalaupapa, regulating visitor numbers and activities will be the responsibility of the National Park Service. The planning process provides opportunities to explore how visitors could experience Kalaupapa in the future.



Common Questions and Answers

Who owns the land within the park?

Kalaupapa National Historical Park encompasses 8,725 acres of land, 2,000 acres of water, and improvements within the authorized boundary. The park is managed by the National Park Service through leases and long-term cooperative agreements. Land within the park boundaries is owned by the State of Hawai‘i, Departments of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaiian Home Lands, and Transportation, and a small private holding at the top of the cliffs. The lease with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands expires in 2041 and may be renewed at that time. To date, the National Park Service has invested approximately \$23 million in infrastructure improvements at Kalaupapa. The National Park Service owns only 23 acres that include two historic houses and four outbuildings that comprise the Moloka‘i Light Station National Historic District.

Who manages Kalaupapa?

Five primary entities manage the lands, waters, facilities, and programs at Kalaupapa as partners. These include the State of Hawai‘i Department of Health (DOH), the National Park Service, the Kalaupapa Patient Advisory Council, the State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), and the State of Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (DOT).

The **Department of Health** governs and operates facilities and programs related to the care and treatment of Kalaupapa’s residents in order to accommodate the need for routine medical services for this aging population. This includes such activities as running the Kalaupapa Care Facility, Kalaupapa Store, gas station, guest quarters, and providing housing and meals for both patients and DOH workers. The County of Kalawao, of which Kalaupapa Settlement is a part, is under the jurisdiction and control of the DOH.

The **National Park Service** preserves and interprets Kalaupapa for the education and inspiration of present and future generations and provides a well-maintained environment in which the patients are guaranteed that they may remain at Kalaupapa as long as they wish. As part of this mission, the NPS preserves Kalaupapa’s unique historic landscape including features such as numerous historic buildings, archeological sites, cemeteries, vegetation and associated museum artifacts and oral histories. The protection and preservation of the underlying traditional native Hawaiian landscape, associated sites and cultural values is also a key component of the Park’s mission at Kalaupapa, as is the management of the region’s natural resources, including wildlife, native plants, geological features and marine resources.

The National Park Service through time has also inherited management responsibilities for most of the facilities and infrastructure at Kalaupapa involving the water system, sewage and solid waste disposal, recycling, composting, grounds-keeping, electrical infrastructure, building maintenance, and barge operations. As the resident community’s population decreases, it is anticipated that the DOH will continue to turn over maintenance and other responsibilities to the National Park Service.

The National Park Service has cooperative agreements with the State of Hawai‘i, Departments of Health, Transportation, and Land and Natural Resources that allow for shared responsibilities. The NPS maintains a 50-year lease agreement with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands of which 32 years remain. The park also maintains 20-year cooperative agreements with religious organizations, including the Roman Catholic Church in the State of Hawai‘i and the Hawai‘i Conference Foundation of the United Church of Christ.

The **Kalaupapa Patient Advisory Council** is composed of patients residing at Kalaupapa. The Council provides a formal governing body to represent the concerns and wishes of the patients. The Council assists in regulating and overseeing activities at Kalaupapa and interacts with the DOH and NPS.

The **State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources** co-manages and has co-jurisdiction over terrestrial resources on the DLNR owned lands

including the Pu‘u Ali‘i Natural Area Reserve and the portions of the Moloka‘i Forest Reserve within the park boundary. This includes managing and regulating hunting activities within the park. The DLNR Board currently maintains sole jurisdiction over marine and aquatic resources within the park boundary.

The **State of Hawai‘i Department of Transportation** operates and maintains the Kalaupapa landing strip and airport.

What do the residents think about the future of Kalaupapa?

In 2007, National Park Service and State Department of Health staff conducted interviews with 28 patients enrolled in the State Department of Health Hansen’s Disease Program at Kalaupapa and at Hale Mohalu, on the grounds of Leahi Hospital in Honolulu. The intent was to obtain the perspectives of these individuals, many of whom spent the majority of their lives at Kalaupapa. The interviews document the individual residents’ concerns, wishes, and ideas for the future of Kalaupapa and are a valuable resource for this planning process. A sampling of the interviews is included in this newsletter. As the planning process proceeds, these community members will continue to be integral to the development of the GMP.

How do people get to Kalaupapa?

Access to Kalaupapa is severely limited. There are no roads to the peninsula from “topside” Moloka‘i. Land access is via a steep trail on the *pali* (sea cliff) that is approximately three miles long with 26 switchbacks. A short airplane flight from topside Moloka‘i provides the main access to Kalaupapa, arriving and departing two to three times a day, weather permitting.

Visitation to Kalaupapa is limited to 100 persons per day. State law requires all individuals to secure a permit to enter from the State Department of Health prior to visiting Kalaupapa. Visitors may take a mule ride down the *pali* and participate on a tour operated by Damien Tours.

What laws and policies govern the management and operation of Kalaupapa?

There are many federal and state laws and policies pertaining to the management of Kalaupapa.

Some of the most relevant laws include:

- Public Law 96-565 -- December 22, 1980 establishing the Kalaupapa National Historical Park and Kalaupapa National Historical Park Advisory Commission
- Public Law 100-202 -- December 22, 1987 allowing the park to lease lands from Hawaiian Homes Commission
- Hawai‘i Revised Statutes 326 governing the State Department of Health operations of the Hansen’s Disease Branch and Kalaupapa Settlement
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, requiring federal proposals to analyze potential impacts to park resources, adjacent areas, and socio-economic conditions
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requiring federal proposals to analyze potential impacts to eligible and National Register properties
- National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, as amended, requiring the preparation and timely revision of general management plans
- National Park Service Management Policies 2006

A complete list of federal laws applicable to the National Park System can be accessed at: <http://home.nps.gov/applications/npspolicy>

In Their Own Words

Kalaupapa residents share their stories and their hopes for the future of Kalaupapa.

All the people took me in, and I became like everyone's child. It was really one big family in here, an ohana. I had everything. . .so much love!
- Male (anonymous),
c. 1977-78

"When I'm outside, people turn away, but when I'm here, I feel good, I'm free, I'm home."
-Elroy (Makia) Malo,
2007

"One of the most beautiful places in the world. At Kalaupapa, there is beauty, it was safe."
-Sebastiana Fernandez,
2007

"Visitors should know that life wasn't easy. It was a miracle when the medicines came."
-Cathrine Puahala,
2007



During a recent Kalaupapa Lions Club memorial dinner, resident Clarence (Boogie) Kahilihiwa takes time out to remember past fellow Club members and their many community service achievements over the years as demonstrated by a sampling of the Club's many trophies and plaques shown here. Photo by J. Cerny.



Kalaupapa residents and resident workers displayed true holiday spirit during a full-on 'balloon fight' New Year's Eve 2008. Photo by J. Cerny.

"They said, 'This is your last place. This is where you are going to stay, and die.' That's what they told me. I was a thirteen-year-old kid."
- Male (anonymous),
c. 1977-78

"It was a lonely life here. We had to stay busy, in sports, to not be lonely. We'd look for glass balls, go for hikes in the valley, go with friends to go fishing in Kalawao, and chase goats and pigs. The daily life of the patients- to keep busy- with the garden, clothes, just like other people. We would take children into the valley and have guava fights, the children would get fruits and seeds in their hair...."

-Gloria Marks,
2007

"Don't desecrate what happened here, not because of my lifetime, but because of those who came before me... I would really like to see this place stay sacred... sacred in honor of those who died here because of the disease, those who fought for allowances, fought for their clothing, fought for their medication, fought for their freedom."

-Henry Nalaielua,
2007



With his artwork displayed just behind him, resident artist and musician 'Uncle' Henry Nalaielua strums his 'ukulele local-style along with NPS and State Department of Health workers while entertaining at Kalaupapa's annual Christmas holiday Festival of Trees Arts and Crafts Fair. Photo by J. Cerny.

"Show how people tried to live a normal life. No one was sitting around crying. Patients were involved with all kinds of activities."
-Winnie Harada,
2007

"When we are not here, open it up so people can come and learn. People can come and stay for a few days, so they can learn about Kalaupapa. They will learn about history, take pictures, and learn some of the stories."
-Elroy (Makia) Malo,
2007

You're Invited to a Workshop!

Come and meet the planning team, learn more about the general management plan and planning process, and most importantly, discuss your ideas and concerns for the future of Kalaupapa. Please attend one or more of these workshops. We look forward to seeing and hearing from you!

Monday, April 20
6:00 PM-8:00 PM
Kalaupapa, MOLOKA'I
McVeigh Social Hall

Tuesday, April 21
9:00 AM-11:00 AM
Kalaupapa, MOLOKA'I
McVeigh Social Hall

Wednesday, April 22
9:00 AM-11:00 AM & 6:00PM-8:00PM
Kahului, MAUI
Alexa Higashi Room
Maui Arts & Cultural Center
1 Cameron Way

Thursday, April 23
6:00 PM-8:00 PM
Honolulu, O'AHU
Bishop Museum, Atherton Hālau
1525 Bernice Street

Friday, April 24
9:00AM-11:00AM
Honolulu, O'AHU
Bishop Museum, Atherton Hālau
1525 Bernice Street

Monday, April 27
6:00PM-8:00PM
Kapa'a, KAUA'I
Kapa'a Public Library
1464 Kuhio Highway

Tuesday, April 28
6:00PM-8:00PM
Waimea, KAUA'I
West Kaua'i Technology &
Visitor Center
9565 Kaumualii Highway

"Tell the whole story, the good and the bad."
-Paul Harada,
2007

Wednesday, April 29
1:00PM-3:00PM & 6:00PM-8:00PM
Kaunakakai, MOLOKA'I
Mitchell Pauole Center
90 Ainoa Street

Tuesday, May 26
6:00PM-8:00PM
Kailua-Kona, HAWAII
Kona Outdoor Circle
76-6280 Kuakini Highway

Wednesday, May 27
6:00PM-8:00PM
Hilo, HAWAII
Mokupāpapa Discovery Center,
South Hata Bldg
308 Kamehameha Avenue, Suite 109

Next Steps

After receiving public and partner comments and ideas, the next step will be to analyze and summarize the comments received, which will be distributed in a newsletter.

The comments will then provide valuable information in the development of possible visions for the future (called alternatives). Evaluating a set of alternatives enables us to compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of one course of action over another and provides a sound approach to decision making, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. The preliminary alternative concepts will be distributed for your review and comment in 2010.

Based on the analysis of impacts of the alternatives and the comments received, a preferred alternative will be selected. You will also have an opportunity to comment on the preferred alternative, and the other alternatives in the draft general management plan and environmental impact statement document in 2012.

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Kalaupapa NHP
P.O. Box 2222
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS PENALTY
FOR PRIVATE USE - \$300

Kalaupapa National Historical Park
General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement
Newsletter # 1 Public Scoping, Spring 2009

