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# STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2015

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Department of Land & Natural Resources





## PREFACE

The Hawai'i State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2015 Update is prepared in conformance with a basic requirement to qualify for continuous receipt of federal grants for outdoor recreation projects under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, Public Law 88-758, as amended. Through this program, the State of Hawai'i and its four counties have received more than \$38 million in federal grants since inception of the program in 1964.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources has the authority to represent and act for the State in dealing with the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the LWCF Act of 1965, as amended, and has taken the lead in preparing this SCORP document with the participation of other state, federal, and county agencies, and members of the public. The SCORP represents a balanced program of acquiring, developing, conserving, using, and managing Hawai'i's recreation resources.

This document employs Hawaiian words in lieu of English in those instances where the Hawaiian words are the predominant vernacular or when there is no English substitute. Upon a Hawaiian word's first appearance in this plan, an explanation is provided. Every effort was made to correctly spell Hawaiian words and place names. As such, two diacritical marks, *ʻokina* (a glottal stop) and *kahakō* (macron) are used throughout this plan. The primary references for Hawaiian place names in this plan are the book *Place Names of Hawai'i* (Pukui, 1974) and the *Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names* (State of Hawai'i Office of Planning, 2014).

In addition, when viewing the document as an electronic PDF, the formatting of the document is best viewed at a zoom level of 100% .

The National Park Service, Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578), as amended, provided support in the preparation of this report. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, strictly prohibits unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or disability. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1201 Eye Street NW, 5th Floor, Washington D.C. 20005.





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this Hawai'i State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2015 Update was financed in part through a planning grant from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578, as amended).

The SCORP was formulated through the efforts and cooperation of federal, state, and county agencies, private organizations, and many interested citizens. For this and the broad range of public participation in the preparation of the SCORP, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources is very grateful.

We note that photographs throughout the document are current.

*In partnership with the National Park Service, Land & Water Conservation Fund Program*









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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADA	American Disabilities Act
AYSO	American Youth Soccer Organization
BLNR	Board of Land and Natural Resources
BMI	Body mass index
CDC	U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CELCP	Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DAR	Division of Aquatic Resources
DBEDT	Department of Business and Economic Development and Tourism
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOBOR	Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
DOCARE	Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement
DOFAW	Division of Forestry and Wildlife
DOH	Department of Health
DOT	Department of Transportation
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FY	Fiscal year
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HTA	Hawai'i Tourism Authority
HWJV	Hawai'i Wetland Joint Venture
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAH	Nā Ala Hele
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
OHA	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
ORMP	Ocean Resources Management Plan
PCJV	Pacific Coast Joint Venture
SCORP	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SWANCC	Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County
TAT	Transient Accommodations Tax
TPL	Trust for Public Land
UHERO	University of Hawai'i Economic Research Organization
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association









# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction and Overview







# 1 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Since the inception of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program in 1964, preparation of a state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (SCORP) has been required for states to remain eligible for LWCF funding assistance. The State of Hawai'i, Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), under Act 236 (the Hawai'i State Planning Act 1984), is responsible for preparing and implementing the SCORP.

This 2015 SCORP update meets the federal requirement and is the tenth update of the Hawai'i SCORP, which was first prepared by the state in 1966. Hawai'i's SCORP serves as a tool for statewide outdoor recreation planning, leadership, and action. The SCORP is intended to guide federal, state, county, and private agencies in Hawai'i in the planning, development, and management of Hawai'i's outdoor recreation resources.

## 1.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

Chapter 1 presents an introduction and overview of the SCORP document, including the purpose, background on outdoor recreation influences, and planning process.

Chapter 2 describes Hawai'i's outdoor recreation environment, including the physical setting, and history and culture. It also introduces recreation providers and funding sources, which are more fully described in Appendix D.

Chapter 3 introduces the Recreational Inventory which is presented in Appendix A.

Chapter 4 is a discussion of trends in outdoor recreation both in Hawai'i and nationwide since the last SCORP update.

Chapter 5 is the Wetlands Resource Plan, a requirement of all SCORP documents as LWCF funds may be used for wetland acquisitions.

Chapter 6 is an assessment of Hawai'i's outdoor recreation needs based on the results of public and agency participation and the trends described in Chapter 4.

Chapter 7 details concrete issues and challenges in providing outdoor recreation in Hawai'i.

Chapter 8 is the strategic plan that describes outdoor recreation goals and objectives that address the issues in Chapter 7 and the strategies to achieve them over the next five year period.

Chapter 9 describes the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP), or how proposed projects will be prioritized for LWCF funding assistance.

Chapter 10 includes references should a reader seek more in-depth materials.



## 1.2 LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF)

The LWCF program provides funding for the acquisition and development of public lands to meet the needs of all Americans for outdoor recreation and open space. LWCF funds are derived from a portion of offshore oil revenues and gas receipts. The LWCF Act was passed by Congress in 1964 and signed into law in 1965. In September 2014, the LWCF program celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Over the past fifty years, the LWCF has contributed to the protection of some of the nation's most important recreation resources as well as to millions of locally important recreation areas. The LWCF is composed of four programs:

- "LWCF's State and Local Assistance Program supports close-to-home parks and recreation in almost every county in the nation.
- The Forest Legacy and Cooperative Endangered Species (Section 6) Programs fund federal partnerships with landowners, states, local governments, and non-profit partners to conserve working forests and private lands.
- The Highlands Conservation Act targets LWCF funding to help secure the drinking water for major northeast cities.
- Finally, the American Battlefield Protection Program provides states and localities with matching funds to preserve the sacred ground of our history before it is lost forever" (LWCF Coalition, 2014).

*"Actions deferred are all too often opportunities lost, particularly in safeguarding our natural resources."*

(President John F. Kennedy, Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on Outdoor Recreation Needs 1963)

The State and Local Assistance Program, the program that is most directly related to this SCORP, provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition, development, and renovation of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the U.S. The program has given out 42,000 grants totaling \$4.1 billion to the States, Territories, the District of Columbia, and local units of government. Matched by local participants, these grants resulted in a total investment of \$8.2 billion in outdoor recreation. These funds have successfully conserved more than three million acres of recreation land and open space, and helped to create more than 29,000 state and county recreation facilities nationwide (National Park Service, 2014).

Some of the iconic places that have benefited from the LWCF include:

- Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
- Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
- The Appalachian Trail from Georgia to Maine
- Sandy Point State Park in Annapolis, Maryland
- Western Park in Burlington, North Carolina
- Chicago Spray Pools in Chicago, Illinois
- MacArthur Park in Los Angeles, California
- Custer State Park, South Dakota
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco, California
- Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in Atlanta, Georgia

When creating the LWCF program, Congress clearly indicated that the program should have a lasting effect on the supply of recreation sites and facilities by requiring that sites become a permanent part of the national recreation estate. As a result, Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act states unequivocally that grant-assisted areas are to remain forever available for “public outdoor recreation use” or be replaced by lands of equal market value and recreation usefulness.

Administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior through the National Park Service (NPS), LWCF funds are available to states and counties on an annual basis for eligible public outdoor recreation projects. Applications for funding are processed at the state level by the Division of State Parks with the grants being subject to final approval and award by NPS.

### 1.2.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE LWCF AT 50 YEARS

For the LWCF’s 50th anniversary in 2014, the LWCF Coalition, an umbrella group of more than 1,000 state and local land owners, small businesses, ranchers, sportsmen, veterans, outdoor recreationists, and conservation organizations, made the following recommendations to protect and improve the program:

- LWCF should be honestly budgeted at no less than the full, congressionally authorized level of \$900 million annually, a funding level established in 1978 and never indexed for inflation.
- No less than the \$900 million deposited each year into the LWCF account from federal offshore oil and gas leasing revenues should be permanently dedicated to this purpose. Over the life of the program, more than \$18 billion of LWCF’s funding has been diverted into general revenues for other, unintended purposes.
- Congress must act to secure a permanent reauthorization for LWCF before it expires in September 2015. Reauthorization should ensure full funding each year for the LWCF at large, while preserving the historic role Congress has played in allocating funds between LWCF’s component programs each year based on demonstrated needs.
- No less than 1.5 percent of annual LWCF funding should be used for opportunities that specifically increase public recreational access (LWCF Coalition, 2014).

The Society of Outdoor Recreation Professionals (SORP) prepared a series of position papers (2009, 2011, 2013), to target “the question of how to strengthen the Land and Water Conservation Act to best meet the outdoor recreation needs for all Americans for the next 50 years” (Society of Outdoor Recreation Professionals, 2013). The 2009 paper focuses on repositioning the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program and reframing the relevancy of statewide comprehensive planning for outdoor recreation. The 2011 paper evaluates how SCORP plans are prepared and sets forth principals for SCORP planning. The final paper, published in 2013, culminates in proposed legislation for a new LWCF Act for 2015. The proposed legislative platform suggests that the LWCF continue to be utilized for acquisition, development and rehabilitation of recreational resources. It also underscores the original tenants of the 1965 legislation, including that outdoor recreation is a benefit to human health and America’s economy; that outdoor recreation facilities are an important element of conservation; that urban America needs quality outdoor recreation opportunities; and that collaboration between the federal government and states as well as collaborative public planning are essential. The platform also suggests that:



- LWCF should help fill in the gaps to create a national “system” where our current collection of local, state and federal outdoor recreation facilities are linked through greenways, trail and byways.
- LWCF should consider public accessibility in planning, acquisition and development.
- LWCF should be available for use by federal agencies that provide outdoor recreation when a state’s SCORP deems their project as a high priority.
- LWCF should be evaluated and adapted every ten years.

### 1.2.2 HAWAII’S LWCF ALLOCATION

The national network of LWCF funded and protected recreational resources extends to the State of Hawai‘i. Since 1966, the State of Hawai‘i and the four counties have received more than \$38 million in federal grants for outdoor recreation acquisition and development projects (each State’s apportionment is based on population and need). These funds have been used to benefit over 401 acres of recreation land in all four of Hawai‘i’s counties.

**Figure 1.** Land and Water Conservation Fund Investments and Impacts



Hawai‘i’s apportionment was affected by the economic downturn in 2008, but the funding from the LWCF program has gradually increased since the last SCORP update (Figure 2).

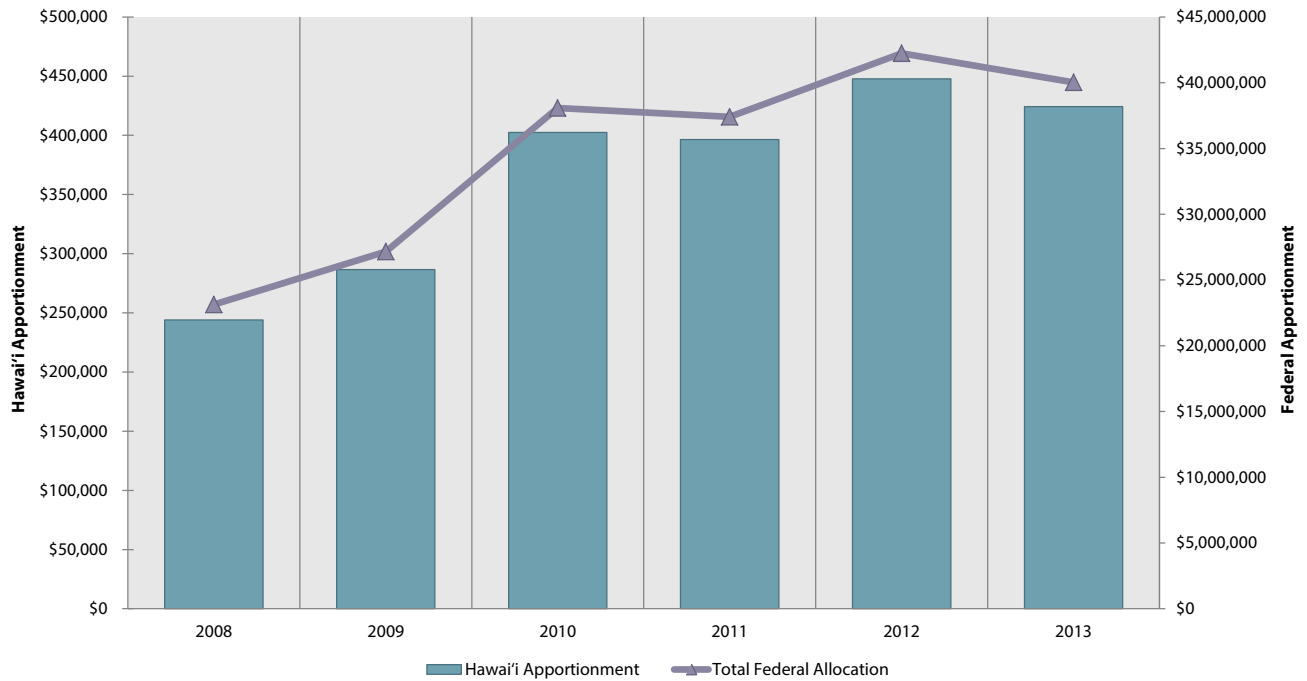
Since 2008, ten (10) projects totaling \$3,927,824 in LWCF grant assistance have been awarded from Hawai‘i’s annual apportionment (Figure 3).

### 1.3 PURPOSE OF THE SCORP

To remain eligible to receive LWCF matching grant funds, states must prepare and update their SCORP every five years. The scope of the SCORP is designed to meet the specific program responsibilities of the federal LWCF Act, whose concerns are outdoor recreation, land acquisition, facility development, redevelopment, and rehabilitation.

This SCORP focuses on identifying and addressing the shifting needs and challenges related to outdoor recreation in Hawai‘i. It further emphasizes the importance of preserving and improving outdoor recreation resources for our way of life and the future of Hawai‘i’s economy. Purposes of the SCORP include: 1) identifying public and agency preferences and priorities for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities, which will guide the use of LWCF funds by state and county recreation agencies; and 2) identifying outdoor recreation issues of statewide importance and those issues that can be addressed with LWCF funding.

**Figure 2.** Hawai'i Annual Apportionment



**Figure 3.** Hawai'i LWCF Projects 2009-2013



The SCORP directs LWCF grant funding into facilities that best meet the public's outdoor recreation needs and demands. The 2015 SCORP Update establishes a review and selection process for projects to receive LWCF grants. In general, projects are given a priority rating based on how closely they meet the objectives identified in the SCORP Strategic Plan (Chapter 8), whether they are in accordance with the purposes of the LWCF program, length of time frame for completion, and accessibility for all segments of the population. Chapter 9 includes a detailed description of the Open Project Selection Process and selection criteria.

The SCORP addresses statewide issues in a comprehensive manner, provides an opportunity for public involvement, includes a sufficiently detailed strategy for the obligation of LWCF monies, and identifies types of wetlands with recreational opportunities which need protection.

This SCORP can also be used as a reference guide or information source for those interested in recreational trends, supply, and demand in Hawai'i.

## 1.4 THE PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is an essential element of the SCORP planning process. It is through public input that community demands for recreation facilities are assessed, outdoor recreation issues and needs are identified, and potential projects to address these issues and demands are recognized.

Between January 15 and March 17, 2014, public input was solicited on the SCORP update through an online public survey and five public meetings. Over 1,100 people from around the state participated in this process. During that same period, recreation agency staff responded to a "providers" survey and participated in meetings with State Parks staff and their consultants to discuss the SCORP planning process, the LWCF, emerging issues in outdoor recreation and barriers to implementation and delivery. In all, 30 agency officials from six county agencies, six state agencies, and two federal agencies attended the meetings.



Public meeting participants, Honolulu

A detailed description of the public and agency participation process and findings can be found in Appendix C.

### 1.4.1 SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics of the public survey respondents are briefly described below. The results of this study are based only on the responses from those that chose to participate and have a personal interest in the planning of the SCORP. The results do not reflect how the non-respondents would have responded. Therefore, there is a degree of bias in the findings, and generalizations of the results should not be made for the entire state.

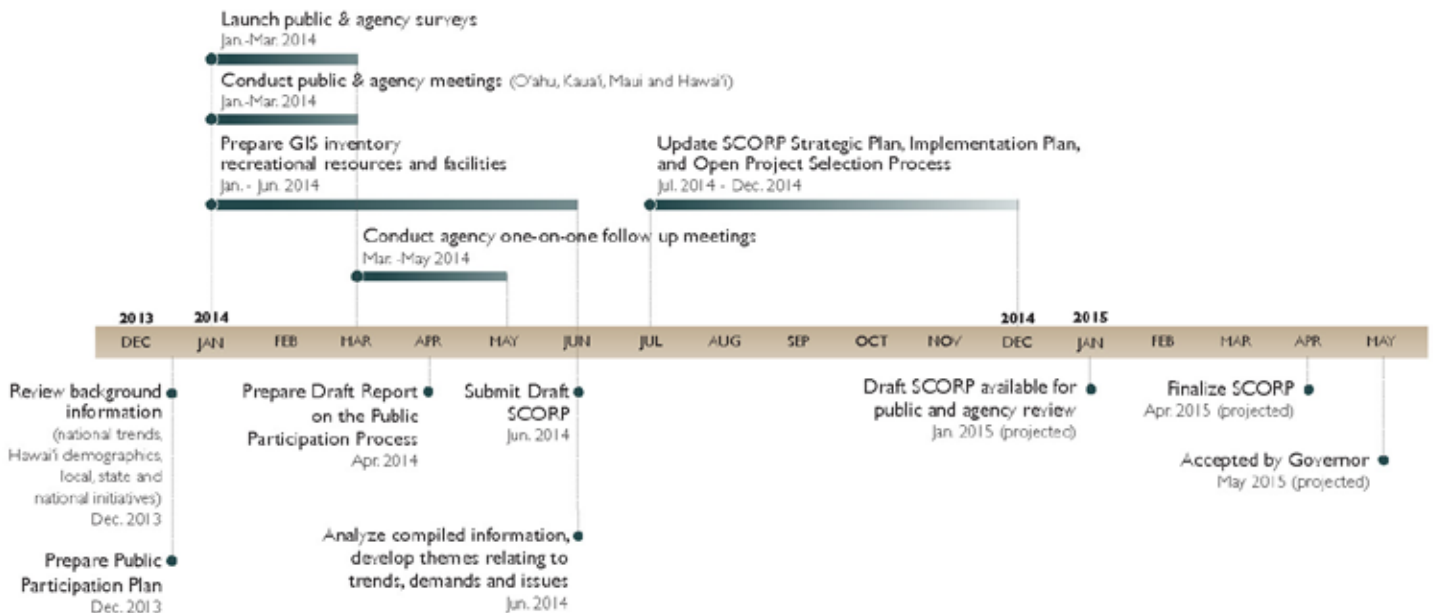
1,122 members of the public, which comprises 0.08 percent of the state population, participated in the online survey. Over 60 percent of respondents were between 35 and 64 years of age, with the largest group of respondents (24.7 percent) between 55 and 64. The survey respondents were more male than the general population (58.4 percent to 49.9 percent). Average household size of respondents (2.79) was very similar to the statewide size of 2.89. Those households making over \$40,000 made up 72 percent of the respondents.

96 percent of the survey respondents live in Hawai'i as their primary place of residence. Hawai'i Island was overrepresented in the survey relative to the island's population as a percent of the statewide population. The percent of survey respondents from Kaua'i and Maui was closer to the statewide proportion, but O'ahu was somewhat underrepresented.

The information received from the surveys and meetings during the public participation process formed an important basis for determining critical recreation issues and developing strategies for addressing those issues (Chapters 7 and 8).

The 2015 SCORP Update identifies key issues related to the demand and quality of outdoor recreation, determines priority needs in response to these issues, and develops strategies to accomplish these priorities. Coordination with other agencies is an integral part of this approach. Government agencies (federal, state, and county) and private organizations responsible for outdoor recreation programs have been active in the preparation and review of this SCORP update.

**Figure 4. SCORP Planning Process and Timeline**









## CHAPTER 2

### Hawai'i's Outdoor Recreation Environment





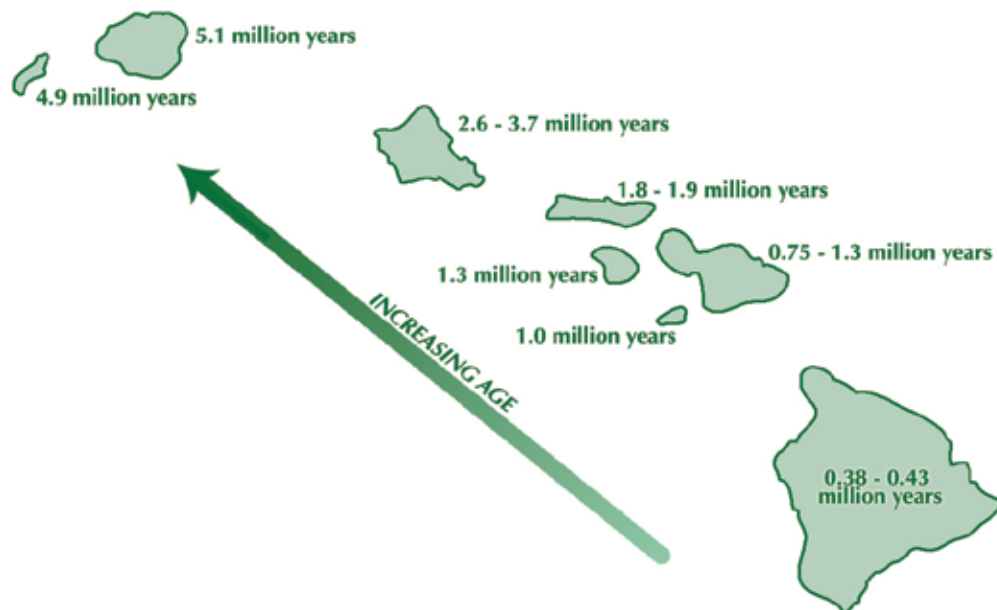
## 2 HAWAII'S OUTDOOR RECREATION ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

Hawai'i's unique environment and mild climate provide an ideal backdrop for myriad year-round outdoor recreation activities. The State of Hawai'i ranks 47th in land area among the 50 states. The 137 islands and atolls of Hawai'i have a total land area of 6,423 square miles and are spread out over 1,500 miles. The eight main islands of the Hawaiian group (from largest to smallest) are Hawai'i, Maui, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, Ni'ihau, and Kaho'olawe.

Hawai'i's islands are the youngest in a long chain of volcanoes, called the Hawaiian-Emperor Seamount Chain, that formed as the Pacific Plate moved to the northwest over a hotspot, or an upwelling of magma. Eruptions over millions of years from these volcanoes eventually created the basaltic islands of Hawai'i (Figure 5). As the Pacific Plate continues to move, the Hawaiian Island chain will grow to the southeast while the northern islands, starting with Ni'ihau and Kaua'i, will eventually be eroded away by wind and rain. For now, Hawai'i Island, the youngest of the Hawaiian Islands, remains above the hotspot and is still growing through eruptions from the volcano Kīlauea. Eventually, over many millions of years, the undersea volcano of Lō'ihi, located to the southeast of Kīlauea, will become the next Hawaiian Island.

**Figure 5.** Age of Hawaiian Islands



Source: (Rubin, 2005).



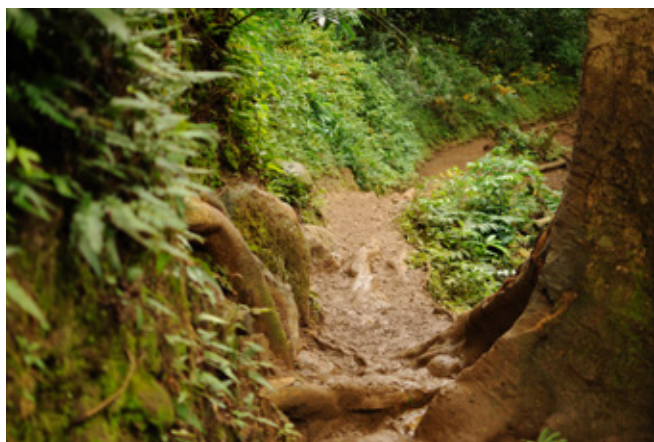
Located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, 2,400 miles from the nearest continental shore, the Hawaiian Islands are the most isolated archipelago in the world. Such isolation prevented easy colonization of the islands by flora and fauna. Those few species that did arrive came by wave action, wind, flight, and eventually with humans. The elevation and moisture gradients of high tropical islands with a rain shadow create a diversity of microclimates. This isolation and geographic complexity had led to the development of high levels of endemism and diversity in the plants, birds, and invertebrates of Hawai'i (Conservation International-Melanesia Center for Biodiversity Conservation, 2007).

Hawai'i is globally recognized as a biological hotspot not only for its biodiversity but also because its flora and fauna are highly vulnerable to habitat loss and alteration, invasive species, and natural disasters. It is estimated that nine percent of native flora are already extinct and over fifty percent are at risk (extinct, endangered, vulnerable, or rare). Within the 50 states, Hawai'i has the greatest number of extinct plants and animals while its four counties are in the top five counties nationwide for number of federally listed Threatened or Endangered species (Sakai, Wagner, & Mehrhoff, 2002). This has earned the state the unfortunate reputation as the "endangered species capital of the world."



*Endemic Rubus hawaiiensis* (Source: Forest & Kim Starr)

The dominant climatic feature of Hawai'i is the easterly trade winds that are present 80 to 95 percent of the time between May and September and 50 to 80 percent of the time October through April. As the trades interact with the geography of the islands, they create a unique to Hawai'i – clouds are nearly always present but are often confined to mountain areas, rain showers are very common, and temperatures are mildly warm and vary by as little as six degrees Fahrenheit over the year. While climate conditions in Hawai'i tend to be fairly stable, the high mountains create a rainshadow effect, separating most islands into wet (windward) and dry (leeward) sides of the island. There is also a significant elevation gradient to temperature and precipitation. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, the highest mountains in the islands, are often



*Mānoa Falls Trail* (Source: Daniel Ramirez flickr)

covered with snow in the winter while Mount Wai'ale'ale on Kaua'i has the highest recorded annual average rainfall in the world. Rainfall is highly variable year-to-year, sometimes varying by 200 to 300 percent, and can occur in extremely high intensities (Western Regional Climate Center, 2014).

Hawai'i is susceptible to potential natural hazards, such as flooding, hurricanes, volcanic hazards,

earthquakes, and wildfires, which can impact the recreation experience. Flooding can occur due to tsunamis or through flash flooding that occurs during intense rainfall events. Hawai'i's hurricane season is between June and November, but hurricanes are not very common in Hawai'i (as opposed to, for example, the Caribbean). However, since 1950, when reliable recordkeeping on hurricanes began, five hurricanes have caused major damage to Hawai'i. Each year, thousands of earthquakes occur in Hawai'i mainly due to volcanic activity. The vast majority of the earthquakes are so small that they are detectable only with highly sensitive instruments. However, moderate and disastrous earthquakes have occurred in the islands. Wildfire is of particular note in regards to recreation because it has the potential to destroy or severely damage the recreation value of lands throughout the state. On average over the last decade, 1,000 wildfires have burned 17,000 acres of land in Hawai'i each year. The land area burned has increased 17 times over the past century.

Hawai'i's recreational environment is often divided into mauka (mountain or toward the mountains) and makai (seaward). Mauka recreation, often in forest settings, tends to include land and nature-based activities such as hiking, wilderness camping, picnicking, and hunting. State recreation agencies most directly connected with mauka recreation include the Division of State Parks and Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW). Makai recreation along the shoreline and in the ocean includes surfing, swimming, snorkeling, diving, fishing, boating, beach activities, camping, and picnicking. State recreation agencies most directly connected with makai recreation include the Division of State Parks, Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR), and the Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR). Hawai'i's four counties: Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui and Hawai'i, manage outdoor recreation



*Kohanaiki Beach Park, Hawai'i Island*

facilities that span the landscape, mauka to makai, including large regional sporting complexes, neighborhood parks, playgrounds, beach parks, and some boat ramps.

## **2.2 HISTORY & CULTURE**

It is important to understand Hawai'i's unique social, cultural, and economic setting as well as its land tenure history in order to plan for and evaluate the future demands and needs for the state's outdoor recreation facilities.

Polynesian settlement in Hawai'i occurred no later than 800 CE (AD) and may have occurred as early as 300 CE (AD) (Kirch, 2001). Although colonists of the Hawaiian Islands brought a variety of plants and animals to establish themselves, the abundant marine resources of the islands allowed colonists to develop a robust fishing and farming subsistence economy. Later, as some of the pigs brought by both Polynesians and Europeans escaped and became feral, hunting



became another important part of subsistence living in Hawai'i. While reliance on such activities as a primary source of food is less common today, many residents of Hawai'i continue to participate in hunting and fishing for subsistence and recreational purposes. Traditional and customary land use today is protected under Article XII, Section 7 of the Hawai'i Constitution, which protects "all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes and possessed by ahupua'a (traditional land division extending from mountain top to nearshore ocean environment) tenants who are descendants of native Hawaiians who inhabited the Hawaiian islands prior to 1778, subject to the right of the State to regulate such rights."

Eventually, each island became an independent kingdom ruled by a king who divided the land of his island among his principal chiefs, retaining a portion of the lands for his own use. Those chiefs then further divided their land to lower chiefs, who continued the practice until the lowest class of tenants had a piece of land. Although all tenants were considered to have some rights to the land, the distribution of land was on a revocable basis and tenants were at the whim of the king if the lesser chief died or fell out of favor (Chinen, 1958). In this way, the system was feudal in nature but tenants were not serfs tied to the land – they could move between the lands of various chiefs (Chinen, 1958).

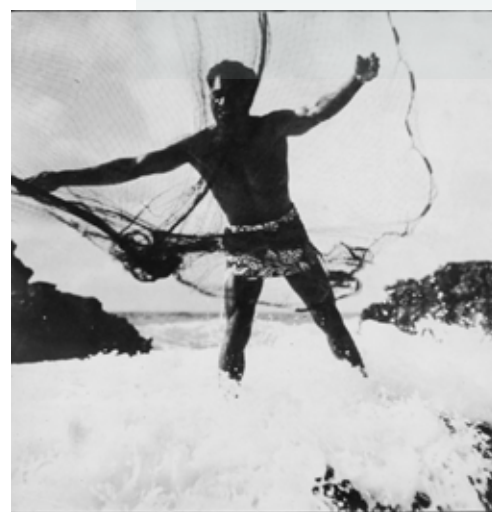
This system remained in existence through the creation and unified rule of the Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1795. However, Kamehameha I, the first king of the unified Hawaiian Islands, also required that tenants pay a land tax, provide some produce from their land, and provide service at his discretion. Refusal of any of these demands was grounds for forfeit of one's land (Alexander, 1882/2006).

In the early 1800s, the increasingly large foreign population in Hawai'i, used to purchasing land fee simple, forcefully challenged the king and his chiefs on their feudal system of land ownership. Various laws were passed to protect tenants and to democratize the monarchy, but ultimately, the land system was completely reformed in 1848. Recognizing that the feudal land system was not compatible with the modern economy, Kamehameha III and his advisors agreed to (a) allow the king to retain his lands and (b) to set aside one third of the remaining lands for the Hawaiian Government, one third for the chiefs, and one third for tenants. Divisions, or māhele, of the royal land and chiefs' lands to their tenants occurred over the course of 1848. This land tenure reformation became known as the Great Māhele or just the Māhele (Chinen, 1958).

The Great Māhele is the foundation of public land policy in Hawai'i today. Because only a very small portion of the land was actually distributed to tenants, the Great Māhele created a system in which nearly all the land in the state was owned by three entities – royalty

## **Outdoor Recreation: A Hawaiian Legacy**

Hawai'i's most well-known sport is surfing, and Hawaiian chants that include he'enalu (sliding on waves) date back to the 15th Century. In addition to surfing, Hawaiian men, women, ali'i (chief or ruling class) and maka'āinana (commoners) participated in many other ocean and land-based sports, including canoe racing/surfing, swimming, combat games, hōlua slides (sledding on grassy slopes). Harvest season was a special time for games, athletic competitions and celebration called makahiki. (Hukilau Network, 2014)



Source: State of Hawai'i Archives



(crown lands), the government, and chiefs. This situation created a system of very centralized land use and management that continued even when Hawai'i became a U.S. territory in 1898. At that time, two million acres of Hawai'i was ceded to the U.S. government. While other western states reduced centralization of land management through homesteading, this method was neither successful nor pursued with much conviction in Hawai'i (Callies, 1984). Today, the State of Hawai'i owns 37 percent of the land in the state, the U.S. government owns 12 percent, the counties own 0.8 percent, and only eight private<sup>1</sup> land owners own another 20 percent. In all, the government and 18 private land owners own more than 75 percent of the state's land area (State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, 2013). This composition of land tenure creates unique outdoor recreation opportunities and challenges.

Following the Great Māhele, sugar became the dominant economic activity in Hawai'i during the latter half of the 19th century and stayed that way for nearly a century. During this time, five corporations, known as the "Big Five," owned most of the sugar land. Some of these corporations and their descendants, including Castle and Cooke, Alexander and Baldwin, and Grove Farm, are still some of the most land-rich private companies in the state. The supremacy of the sugar industry in the economy of Hawai'i left a lasting legacy on the land that still influences those participating in recreation today. As a general practice the corporations allowed their employees use of their lands for recreation such as hiking, hunting, and shoreline activities. The corporations were also instrumental in developing community services, including recreational facilities such as gymnasiums and ball fields for the residents of their camp towns. In the late 1900s, as vast acres of land in the state became empty of use, the former sugar corporations began to look for new ways to use their lands and potentially capitalize on the new economic driver of tourism. As the plantation era recedes in history, the large land holdings have become divided and sold to a growing number of landowners. The parcelization of land, coupled with new concerns over liability, has resulted in formerly open sugar lands being closed to recreation use that was considered customary.



*'O'ōkala Park on Hawai'i Island*

## 2.3 OUTDOOR RECREATION PROVIDERS

Many different federal, state, and county governmental agencies as well as commercial, private, and non-profit entities provide recreation opportunities in Hawai'i.

In general, federal and state agencies have a resource management orientation because they typically provide passive recreation in areas with high resource values. County recreation agencies emphasize active recreation, facilities, and programs for activities at the regional, district, community, and neighborhood levels. Private recreation agencies and organizations

<sup>1</sup> The eight private landowners who own the most land in Hawai'i are as follows, from most acreage owned to least: Kamehameha Schools/Bernice P. Bishop Estate; Parker Ranch; Lanai Resorts LLC; Alexander and Baldwin; Molokai Ranch; Robinson Family; Robinson Aylmer; and Grove Farm. The top seven each own more than the four counties combined.



support and add to recreation opportunities provided by public agencies, and play a primary role in meeting recreation needs for special audiences. Appendix D includes a comprehensive list of public agencies and their role in outdoor recreation.

At the local level, recreation planning and programming is generally provided by county Planning, and Parks and Recreation departments, while facility construction and maintenance are typically provided by county Public Works departments.

**Park Dedication Ordinances.** All of the counties have park dedication ordinances, which require residential developments to dedicate land in perpetuity to the counties for the development of public parks. The counties also have the discretion to accept fees in lieu of land.

**Open Space Provisions.** County zoning codes contain provisions for open areas in terms of setback and maximum lot coverage. Incentives are provided through the development plan process which allows higher densities in exchange for the provision of more recreation and open space.

**Public Access Requirements.** Requirements to provide public access are contained in separate county ordinances or within zoning code provisions (Table 1). These regulations require developments adjacent to public recreation resources to dedicate public access to those resources. Enforcement of these requirements continues to be an issue.

**Table 1.** Public Access Requirements for County Subdivision Approvals

ISLAND	COUNTY CODE CITATION	WIDTH AND INTERVAL	APPLICABILITY
Hawai'i	Chapter 34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Minimum width of ten (10) feet</li> <li>– Intervals vary based on zoning districts, but range between 800 and 2,500 feet</li> </ul>	All subdivisions with less stringent requirements for subdivisions with less than six (6) lots permitted prior to March 4, 1996
Kaua'i	Title IX, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 9 (9-2.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Minimum width of ten (10) feet</li> <li>– Intervals of not less than 300 feet and not greater than 1,500 feet</li> </ul>	Six (6) or more lots, whether contiguous or not*
Maui	Title 18, Chapter 18.16, Section 18.16.210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Minimum width of fifteen (15) feet</li> <li>– Intervals of no greater than 1,500 feet</li> </ul>	All subdivisions
O'ahu	Chapter 22, Article 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Minimum width of twelve (12) feet</li> </ul>	All subdivisions and multiple family development as well as existing development when adding six (6) or more units

Private sector organizations, including both for-profit and nonprofit entities, play a key role in providing outdoor recreation in Hawai'i and throughout the U.S. For example, many of the campgrounds in Hawai'i are operated by private groups such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YWCA, YMCA, and community churches. In some cases, these private camps are available for public use.



Also primarily within the private sector are the sports leagues and team sports for both children and adults, including youth baseball/softball (e.g. Pony League and Little League), adult softball, soccer (e.g. American Youth Soccer Organization and Hawai'i Youth Soccer Association), youth football (e.g. Pop Warner), as well as youth and adult basketball, volleyball, swimming, canoe paddling, and track and field. There are also numerous recreation user groups such as the Hawai'i Bicycling League and the American Canoe Association, Hawai'i Chapter. On a smaller scale, users are organized into a variety of recreation clubs, ranging from archery to photography clubs.



Source: theogeo flickr

The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i, a branch of the national non-profit organization, has played a major role in land conservation and in providing educational opportunities for the public. The Nature Conservancy operates ten nature preserves on five islands, eight of which are jointly administered with U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, DLNR, the City and County of Honolulu, and/or local private organizations. The Hawaiian Islands Land Trust (HILT) is a non-profit that either owns (fee-simple) conservation lands or holds a conservation easement (property interest) on land. They have protected over 17,500 acres on five islands. HILT provides some direct opportunities for outdoor recreation through both guided and unguided walking, hiking, and wildlife-watching opportunities. Their land preservation and in some cases restoration activities help to maintain the ecological landscape, which is important to Hawai'i residents and attracts visitors.

National and community-based organizations, too numerous to list offer recreational and interpretive opportunities. These organizations provide vital services that go beyond what Hawai'i's public agencies are able to provide.

Businesses are also significant providers of outdoor recreation opportunities. A diverse array of activities are offered by commercial operators, including (but not limited to) tour boats, scuba diving, snorkeling, recreational fishing, wind-, board-, and bodysurfing, sailing, jet skiing, and kayaking. Golf is another activity provided mainly by the private sector that is popular for residents and visitors to Hawai'i.

The private sector indirectly finances public recreation through the payment of real property, excise, conveyance, and other taxes imposed by government to finance needed public services. More direct contributions include the payment of user fees,



Surfboard rentals in Waikiki (Source: k\*8 flickr)



donations, license and permit fees, fines, and fees for concessions in recreation areas. The NPS has recently increased user fees in an attempt to increase funding for park improvements. The state and counties also implement fees at some parks as other funding sources decrease. In addition, parks and recreation programs benefit from the services of citizen volunteers.

## **2.4 FUNDING SOURCES**

Funding for outdoor recreation comes from a variety of primarily public sources. Funds, grants, and operating budgets all contribute to the acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of outdoor recreational resources and facilities. Each source of funding has its purpose or focus and accompanying guidelines or conditions upon its use. The LWCF is one element of the larger funding landscape in Hawai'i, with its own stated purpose and conditions.

Despite the many funding sources for outdoor recreation, adequately financing outdoor recreation has been challenging, which has affected the ability of states and counties to deliver the volume and quality of service the public expects. As an example, no LWCF funds were appropriated to any states for fiscal years 1996-1999 because of problems balancing the budget at the federal level. Since the resumption of LWCF appropriations in 2000, Hawai'i's apportionment rose each year, to \$1.4 million in 2002, but then began declining and at its lowest was only \$244,054 in 2008. Despite the economic downturn in 2008, both the federal and Hawai'i allocations from the LWCF have generally increased since the last SCORP update in 2008 (Figure 2). In 2012, Hawai'i received an apportionment of \$447,771.

Appendix D includes a series of tables that list sources of funding for outdoor recreation; the agencies that administer the funds; and, a note about each fund's purpose.



## CHAPTER 3

### Outdoor Recreation Inventory





### 3 OUTDOOR RECREATION INVENTORY

Hawai'i offers a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities with seven National Parks and Historic Sites, six National Wildlife Refuges, 55 State Parks, 31 State Small Boat Harbors and Boating Facilities, and hundreds of county parks and recreation areas across the eight main islands. However, of these eight islands, Ni'ihau is privately owned, much of Lāna'i is privately owned, and Kaho'olawe does not have a permanent population.

A detailed outdoor recreation inventory and maps are provided as Appendix A. The inventory of existing recreational facilities and resources was updated through discussions with selected representatives of federal, state, and county agencies, and private recreation groups and organizations, and by reviewing recreation and land use plans, recreation program reports, and capital improvement program documents. The inventory is divided by island. Each island's recreational sites are listed alphabetically, and the specific site's recreational facilities, amenities, and activities are noted.

Collecting data from across the state and keeping it up to date will be an ongoing process that requires collaboration among the federal, state, county, and private recreation providers. In addition, some inventory entries remain incomplete because jurisdiction and acreage information could not be verified.

**Table 2.** Outdoor Recreation Facilities by Island Land Area & Resident Population

ISLAND	POPULATION BY ISLAND (2010)	LAND AREA (SQ. MI.)	NUMBER OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES*	NUMBER OF LWCF 6(F) FACILITIES*
Kaua'i	66,921	552	110	22
Ni'ihau	170	68	no data	0
O'ahu	953,207	598	341	41
Maui	144,444	772	151	19
Moloka'i	7,345	260	25	1
Lāna'i	3,135	141	9	1
Kaho'olawe	0	45	0	0
Hawai'i	185,079	4,028	184	20

\*As identified in the SCORP inventory tables (Appendix A)

Source: State of Hawai'i Data Book 2013, Table 1.11



**Table 3.** Facilities per Unit of Population and per Square Mile*Highest value in each column is bolded.*

	FACILITIES PER 1,000 PEOPLE	FACILITIES PER SQUARE MILE	LWCF 6(F) FACILITIES PER 1,000 PEOPLE
Kaua'i	1.64	0.20	<b>0.33</b>
O'ahu	0.36	<b>0.57</b>	0.04
Maui	1.05	0.20	0.12
Moloka'i	<b>3.40</b>	0.10	0.14
Lāna'i	2.87	0.06	0.32
Hawai'i	0.99	0.05	0.09

### 3.1 NEW & EXPANDED RECREATION AREAS

Table 4 identifies notable recreation areas that were acquired or transferred between agencies for recreational use since the 2008 SCORP or were otherwise not inventoried with the last update.

**Table 4.** Notable Recreation Areas since 2008 SCORP

ISLAND	NAME	YEAR ACQUIRED	ACREAGE	OWNERSHIP
<b>O'ahu</b>	Pūpūkea-Paumalū State Park Reserve	2007	1,130	1,100 acres to State Parks 30 acres to the City & County of Honolulu
	Kawainui State Park Reserve Nā Pōhaku (48 acres) Kapa'a (18 acres) Kalāheo (2 acres)	2005	68 acres	State Parks
	Kawainui Wildlife Sanctuary	2008	693 acres	DLNR-DOFAW
<b>Maui</b>	Central Maui Regional Park Reserve & Sports Complex	2014	65 acres	State Parks
	Līpoa Point	2014	280 acres	DLNR
<b>Hawai'i</b>	Lapakahi State Historical Park (expansion)	2011	17 acres	State Parks
	Kīholo State Park Reserve	2002	4,362 acres	State Parks
	Kohanaiki Beach Park	2013	38 acre	County
	Machado Acres Park	2013	8 acres	County
	Hilo Bayfront Soccer Fields (transfer from DLNR to County)	2004	33 acres	County



# CHAPTER 4

## Trends







## 4 TRENDS

This chapter summarizes trends in outdoor recreation in the U.S. and in Hawai'i since the 2008 SCORP. The purpose of this chapter is to highlight the outdoor recreation developments that recreation organizations, public agencies, and policy makers identify as priorities.

### 4.1 NATIONAL TRENDS & PRIORITIES

The following sections describe several studies that have been completed since 2008 on outdoor recreation trends in the U.S.

#### 4.1.1 OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS AND FUTURES

The U.S. Forest Service published a report in 2010 that describes current outdoor recreation participation patterns by Americans and compares patterns across regional and demographic strata. Focusing on recreation activities conducted in areas of rangeland and forest land, the report's purpose was to feed into an overall assessment of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. The five outdoor recreation activities the report projects to grow fastest nationally in per capita outings over the next five years are (in order of projected growth): (1) Developed skiing; (2) Undeveloped skiing; (3) Challenge activities (mountain climbing, rock climbing, caving); (4) Equestrian activities; and (5) Motorized water activities (motorboating, waterskiing, personal water craft) (Cordell, 2012).

#### 4.1.2 OUTDOOR PARTICIPATION REPORT

The Outdoor Foundation, a 501(c)(3) non-profit established by the Outdoor Industry Association prepares an annual study tracking outdoor recreation trends of Americans. In 2013, study results were based on a survey of over 40,000 people, ages 6 and above. Key findings from the 2013 study include:

- About 50 percent of Americans over the age of six participated in outdoor recreation in 2012.
- About one-quarter of all outdoor recreators participate in outdoor activities at least twice per week.
- Running is the most popular exercise among Americans when measured by number of participants and total annual outings.
- Stand up paddling had the highest number of new participants in 2012.
- Adventure racing grew the most of any outdoor recreation activity over the past five years.
- Outdoor participation rates are increasing among adolescent boys but decreasing for adolescent girls.
- Barriers to outdoor recreation include a lack of interest among youth, but for young adults, lack of time is a bigger barrier.



Source: Bryan Elkus flickr



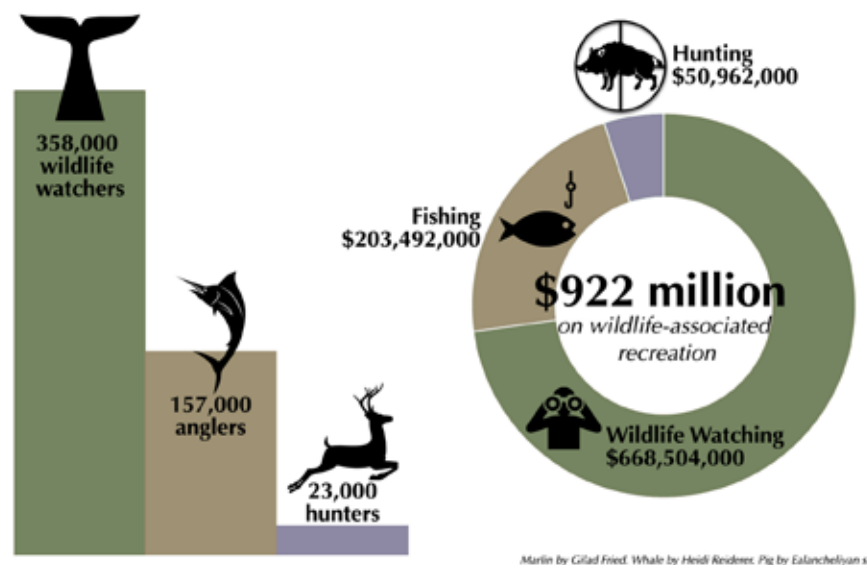
### 4.1.3 NATIONAL SURVEY OF FISHING, HUNTING AND WILDLIFE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION

Fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation is incredibly popular both nationwide and in Hawai'i. Recognizing this, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducts the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years. It is considered one of the nation's most important wildlife recreation databases and is intended to inform the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program. Wildlife-associated recreation is reported in two major categories: 1) fishing and hunting and 2) wildlife watching, which includes observing, photographing, and feeding fish or wildlife. These categories are not mutually exclusive because many individuals participate in more than one activity.

The 2011 survey found that 465,000 Hawai'i residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older fished, hunted, or watched wildlife in Hawai'i.

Figure 6 provides a summary of the national survey results for activities in Hawai'i for residents and visitors. The sum of anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers exceeds the total number of participants in wildlife-related recreation because many individuals engaged in more than one wildlife-related activity.

**Figure 6.** Wildlife-associated Recreation in Hawai'i



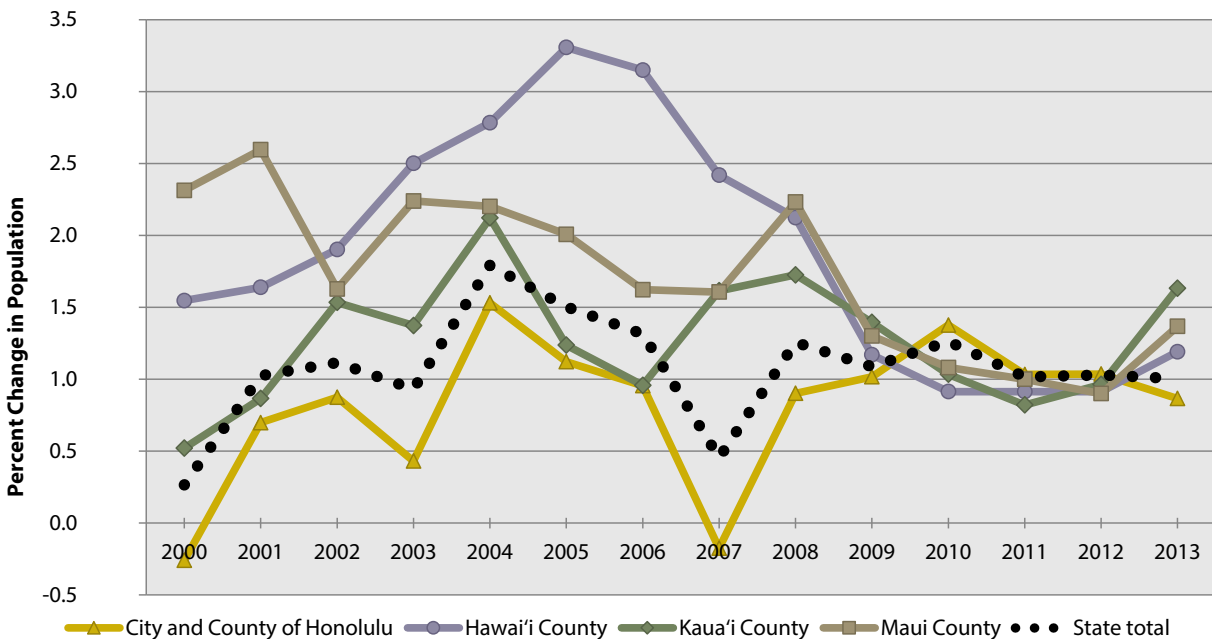
## 4.2 STATEWIDE TRENDS & PRIORITIES

### 4.2.1 POPULATION GROWTH

Population has a direct impact on recreation. As population increases, the demand for recreational facilities increases as well. Population growth often creates greater population densities and urbanization, especially on islands with limited land area.

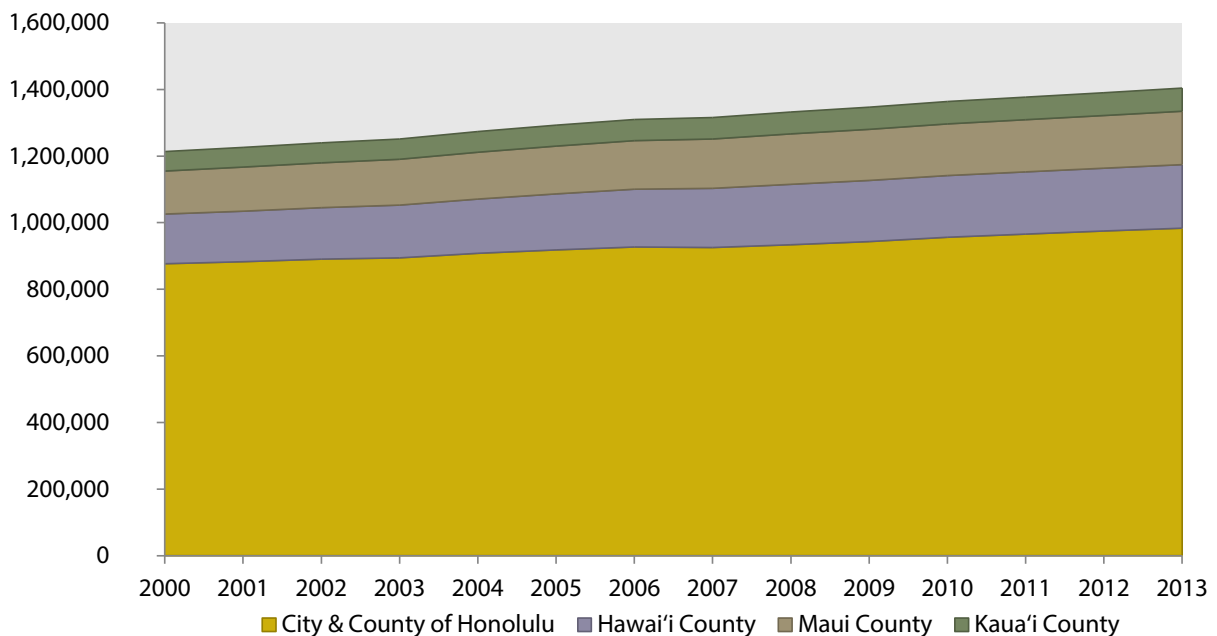
For the last 20 years, statewide population growth has been steady at an annual rate of 0.9 percent (Figure 7). Although the population has grown at a higher rate in Kaua'i, Maui, and Hawai'i counties, the City and County of Honolulu continues to be home to over half of the state's population (Figure 8). Population growth is expected to continue, but at a lower rate than seen during the last five years. By 2035, projections show a statewide growth rate of 0.7 percent (Figure 9). Hawai'i is growing at an above average rate compared to the rest of the U.S.

**Figure 7.** Percentage Change in Resident Population by County 2000-2013



Source: State of Hawai'i Data Book 2013, Table 1.07

**Figure 8.** Resident Population by County 2000-2013

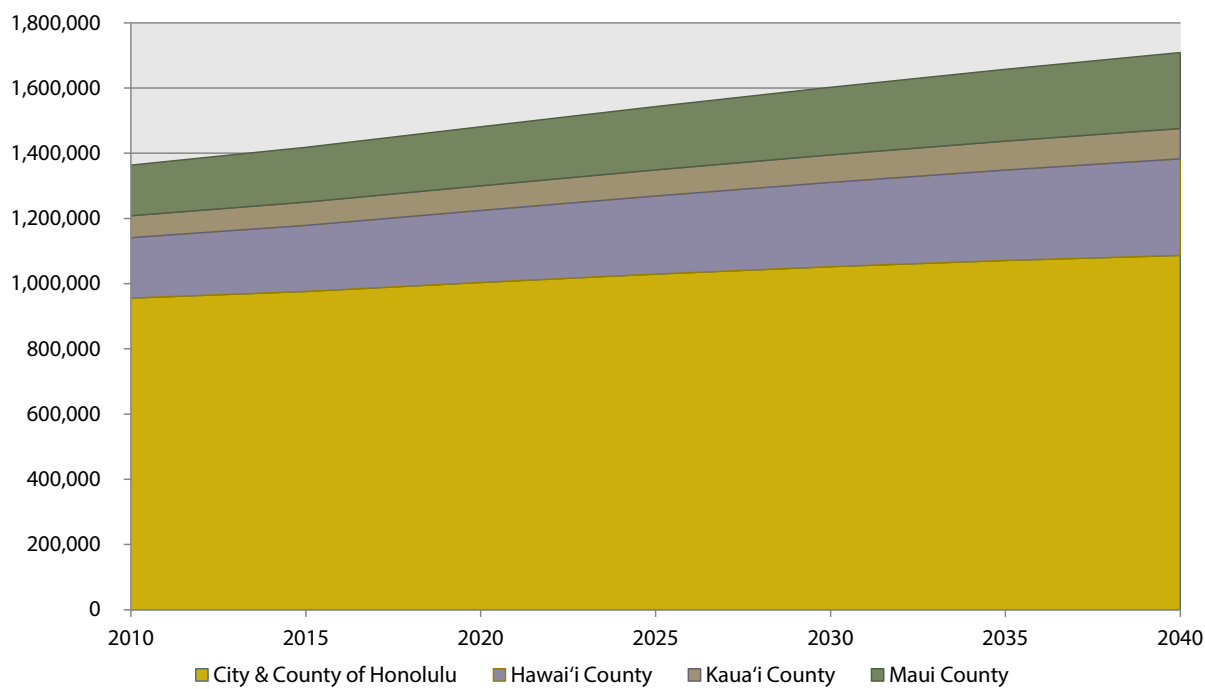


Source: State of Hawai'i Data Book 2013, Table 1.06



The Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT) estimates about a 25 percent increase in the state's population between 2010 and 2040 (State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, 2012).

**Figure 9.** Resident Population Projections by County 2010-2040

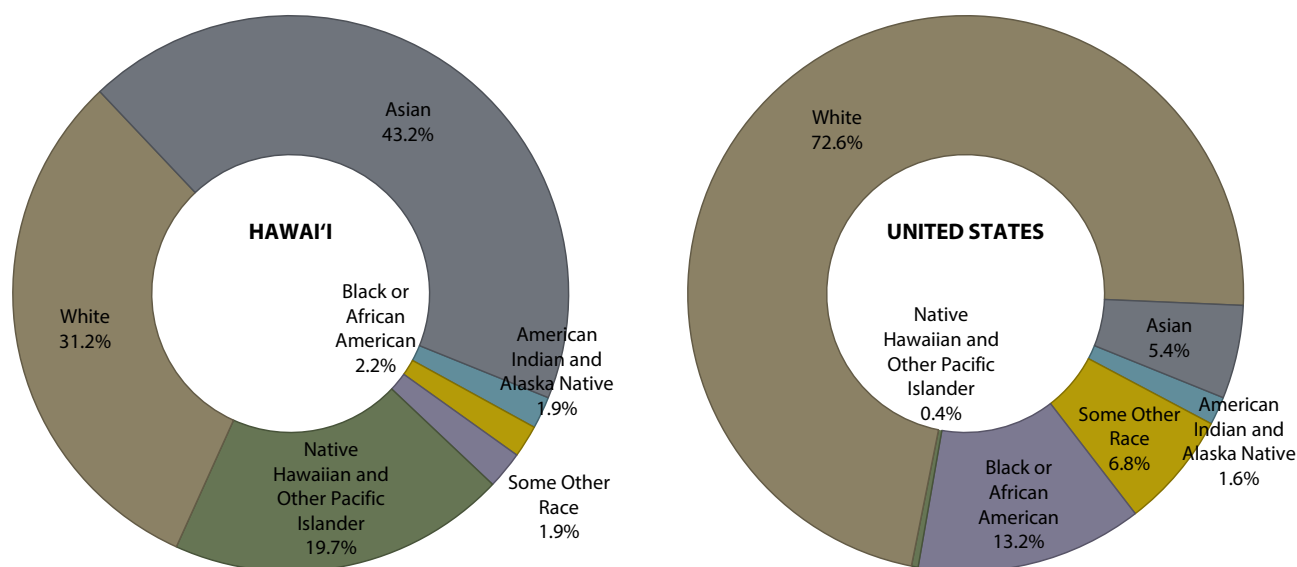


Source: State of Hawai'i Data Book 2013, Table 1.26

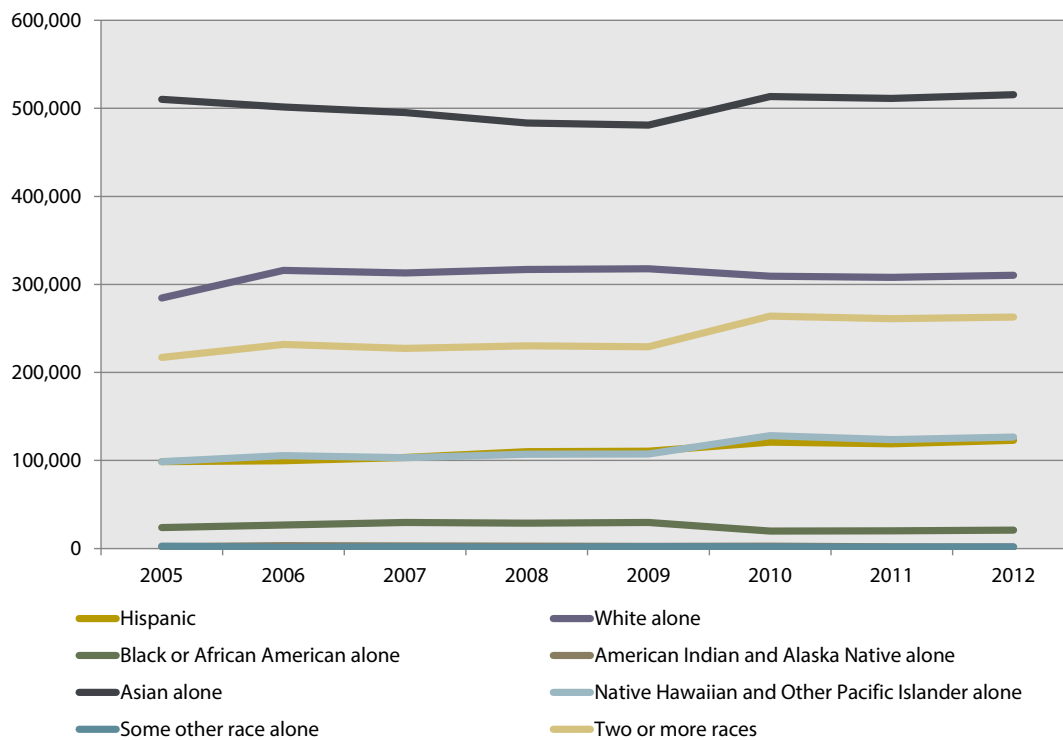
#### 4.2.2 RACE & ETHNICITY

Hawai'i is one of the most racially diverse states in the U.S. Nearly a quarter (23.6 percent) of the state's population identifies as two or more races. Only 2.4 percent of people in the U.S. as a whole identify as two or more races.

**Figure 10.** Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: Hawai'i vs. U.S. in 2010



**Figure 11.** Race in Hawai'i 2005-2012



Source: U.S. Census American Community Surveys 2005-2012

**Table 5.** Top 10 Ranking of Selected Races by Population in Hawai'i 2010

RACE ALONE		RACE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION	
RACE	POPULATION	RACE	POPULATION
White	336,599	White	564,323
Filipino	197,497	Filipino	342,095
Japanese	185,502	Japanese	312,292
Native Hawaiian	80,337	Native Hawaiian	289,970
Chinese	54,955	Chinese	199,751
Korean	24,203	Korean	48,699
Black or African American	21,424	Black or African American	38,820
Samoan	18,287	Samoan	37,463
Vietnamese	9,779	American Indian & Alaska Native	33,470
Marshallese	6,316	Vietnamese	13,266

Source: State of Hawai'i Data Book 2013, Table 1.37

#### 4.2.3 AGING & SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS

Following a national trend, the Hawai'i population is aging due to declining birth rates and longer life expectancies. The median age of the resident population in Hawai'i rose to 38.6 years in 2010 from 36.2 years in 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The population of those 65 years and older rose from 160,601 in 2000 to 195,138 in 2010 (21 percent increase) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).



According to the 2012 American Community Survey, 10.9 percent of Hawai'i civilian non-institutionalized residents reported a disability. This is skewed toward older people – 34.4 percent of people 65 years of age and older have a disability. Of the total population reporting a disability, 21.9 percent are employed and earn an annual median income of \$23,299, which is more than \$8,000 below the median income of a person without a disability. Accordingly, a significantly larger portion of the disabled population is below the poverty line (16.0 percent versus 9.4 percent) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012).

#### 4.2.4 MILITARY POPULATION GROWTH

As the only U.S. state located in the Pacific Ocean, Hawai'i is home to a variety of military installations, creating a high military personnel population in the islands. All of the military installations in Hawai'i are on O'ahu except the Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kaua'i and Pōhakuloa Training Area on Hawai'i Island. The military installations are: Marine Corp Base Hawai'i, Wheeler Army Airfield, Schofield Army Barracks, Fort Shafter Army Base, Barbers Point Coast Guard Air Station, Bellows Air Force Station, Kahuku Training Area, Makua Training Area and Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.

The number of active duty military personnel has been increasing in recent years. In 2000, 81,486 military personnel and dependents resided in Hawai'i, or 6.7 percent of the state's total population. The amount of military personnel and their dependents rose in 2013 to 107,604, or 7.6 percent of the state's total population (State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, 2013).

#### 4.2.5 TOURISM GROWTH

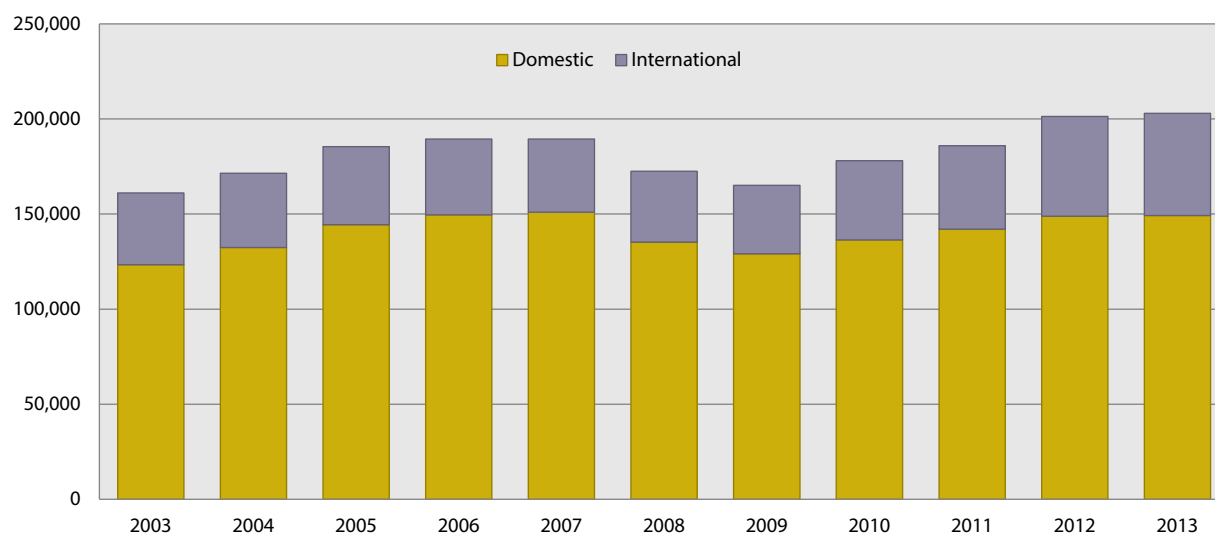
The tourism industry plays an extremely significant role in Hawai'i's economy. In 2007, tourism generated more than \$14.5 billion in visitor spending (State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, 2013). In addition, tourism generates state taxes through accommodation, sales, and auto rental taxes. Visitor arrival is in large part motivated by Hawai'i's outdoor appeal, as demonstrated by many tourism marketers' reliance on outdoor images in advertising and vacation guides (Figure 12).

**Figure 12.** Hawai'i Tourism Authority's Website Highlights a State Park



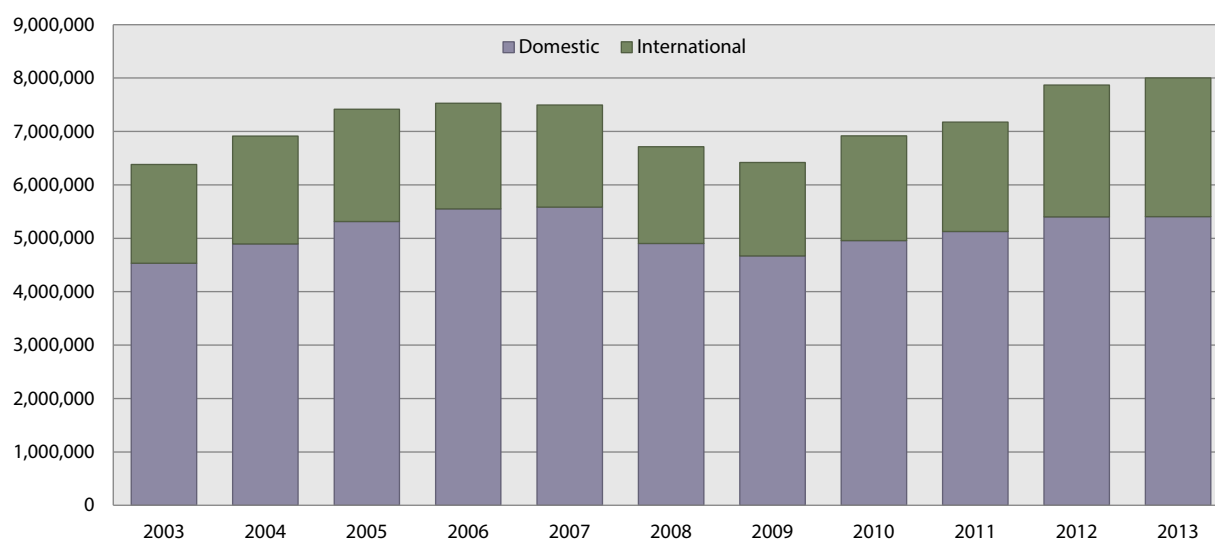
People visiting Hawai'i affect the state's total de facto population and average daily census. As shown in Figure 13, on any given day in 2012, there were 201,267 people visiting Hawai'i adding approximately 15 percent more to the total population.

**Figure 13.** Average Daily Visitor Census 2003-2013



Source: State of Hawai'i Data Book 2013, Table 7.03

**Figure 14.** Visitor Arrivals 2003-2013



Source: State of Hawai'i Data Book 2013, Table 7.03

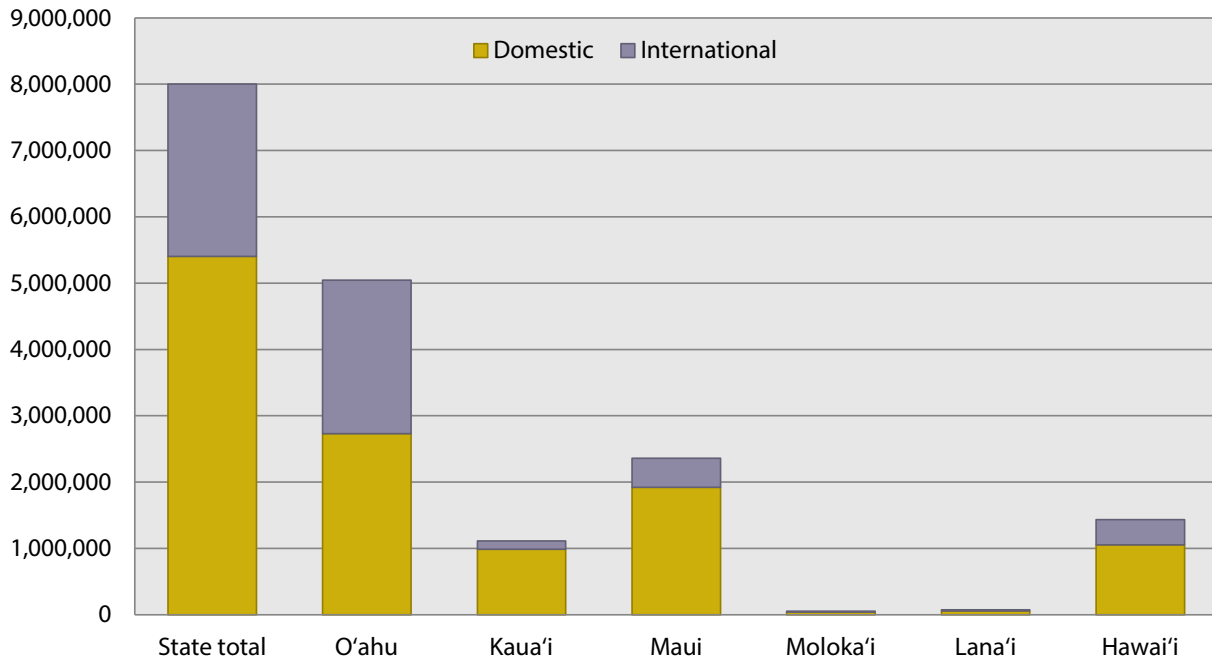
The global recession, which began around 2008, had an immediate negative impact on the tourism industry with a noticeable drop in visitor arrivals. The visitor arrival numbers, however, have steadily increased each year since then as shown in Figure 14; and in fact, the 2012 visitor arrivals were the highest they have been since the beginning of recordkeeping in 1966. The rate of increase in arrivals dropped significantly in 2013, but the total number of arrivals still increased. The number of visitors to Hawai'i is forecast to increase to nearly ten million annual arrivals in 2040 from around 8.6 million in 2014 (State of Hawai'i Department of Business,



Economic Development, and Tourism, 2012). If the Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA) is successful in attracting rising Asian markets like China and Korea, this number could rise even further.

Visitor arrivals have not been evenly distributed throughout the islands. As shown in Figure 15, O'ahu receives the largest number of visitors with 63 percent of the state's total.

**Figure 15.** Visitor Arrival by Area Visited 2013



Source: State of Hawai'i Data Book 2013, Table 7.07

The 2012 Visitor Satisfaction and Activity Report by the Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA) utilized surveys to measure satisfaction levels for different components of the visitor experience (accommodations, attractions, dining, shopping, etc.). It also provides data on the activities visitors engaged in during their vacation.

Visitors give high marks for their overall experience in Hawai'i. On average, 73 percent of visitors rated their most recent trip as "excellent" in 2012. This rating is one of the highest satisfaction rates since HTA began this survey and continues the positive trend of the past five years (Hawai'i Tourism Authority, 2012b).

#### 4.2.6 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

According to the University of Hawai'i's Economic Research Organization (UHERO), Hawai'i's economy is likely to be on the path towards strong expansion over the next several years (2013). After a slowdown in the tourism industry during the global recession, growth in arrivals is expected to continue to expand, albeit at a slower pace. UHERO estimates that visitor spending will expand by around seven percent in both 2014 and 2015 (UHERO, 2013). Given the importance of visitors for recreation funding, this is good news for outdoor recreation. However, the increase in number of arrivals may also strain recreational facilities and should be taken into account in maintenance and improvement planning.



Hit hard by the recession of 2008, the construction sector in Hawai'i is currently in a cyclical expansion. UHERO estimates that, in 2013, the number of construction jobs will rise by nearly 10,000 compared to 2012. The recession also impacted recreation providers who had to cut budgets and staff, resulting in deferred maintenance, limited new construction, and reduced programs. Therefore, the period of 2009-2014 has seen recreational agencies focus on repair and maintenance efforts with hopes of moving into new park developments in the next several years.

General unemployment, already low in Hawai'i compared to the rest of the nation, is expected to continue to fall to 3.6 percent in 2016. Personal income (adjusted for inflation) is anticipated to continue to rise (UHERO, 2013). All of these developments will improve the tax base. This is a positive development for recreation because many recreation agencies receive a significant amount of funding from taxes. It may also result in more disposable income available to residents, who may take greater advantage of recreation opportunities.

In general, after several years of economic challenges, Hawai'i's economy is on the upswing. This comes with both positive effects on recreation (increased revenues) and with concern for the increased demand on already taxed facilities. As reported by the Outdoor Industry Association, outdoor recreation is estimated to generate 6.7 billion dollars in consumer spending, 65,000 direct Hawai'i jobs and \$478 million in state and local tax revenue (Outdoor Industry Association, 2014).

#### 4.2.7 INADEQUACY OF PHYSICAL FITNESS

The Hawai'i Physical Activity and Nutrition Plan's (PAN Plan 2020) most relevant findings to the SCORP are related to Hawai'i's inadequate physical fitness. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends a mixture of aerobic and muscle strengthening activities (Table 6). In 2011, nearly 60 percent of Hawai'i's adults met the aerobic recommendations and 32 percent met the muscle strengthening requirements. However, only 23.8 percent meet the recommendations for the combination of aerobic and muscle activities. High school students in Hawai'i are even less likely to get the recommended amount of physical activity – only 21 percent of students got 60 minutes of aerobic activity a day (State of Hawai'i Department of Health, 2013).

**Table 6.** Physical Activity Recommendations for Adults and Youth

AGE GROUP	EXERCISE INTENSITY	EXERCISE AMOUNT
Adults (>18 years)	Moderate Aerobic	150 min/week
	or	
	Vigorous Aerobic	75 min/week
Youth	Moderate or Vigorous	60 min/day
Adults also need muscle strengthening activities on two or more days per week. As part of their 60 minutes a day, children need to include muscle strengthening and bone strengthening activities at least three times a week.		

Source: Hawai'i State Department of Health, 2013



*“High school students in Hawai‘i are even less likely to get the recommended amount of physical activity – only 21 percent of students got 60 minutes of aerobic activity a day in 2011.”*

(State of Hawai‘i Department of Health, 2013)

The PAN Plan 2020 “describes strategies to increase physical activity and healthy eating, with long-term goals of reducing overweight, obesity, and chronic disease among all Hawai‘i residents” (State of Hawai‘i Department of Health, 2013). Several of the plan’s objectives relate directly to outdoor recreation:

- **Objective 2:** Designate and allocate a minimum of ten percent of federal and state highway transportation funds to implement complete streets, bicycle and pedestrian plans, greenbelt and trail systems, and Safe Routes to School programs.
- **Objective 4:** Develop and implement processes at the state and by every county to include physical activity priorities when determining building design and location, land-use planning, and transportation decisions (e.g., revise, disseminate, and utilize the Healthy Community Design Assessment/Checklist).
- **Objective 5:** Increase by ten percent the percentage of people who use active transportation to commute to work or school by expanding opportunities for active transportation (e.g., bike share programs, public transit, transit-oriented development, Safe Routes to School, Work and Recreation).

#### 4.2.8 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Public-private partnerships are becoming increasingly important to providers, especially county park agencies, as a way to help fill funding gaps, to accomplish maintenance at a lower cost, or to provide unique improvements or services and programs. In 2008, 31 percent of agency providers responding to the SCORP survey indicated they utilized “adopt-a-park” programs or other partnerships with non-profits. In 2014, the percentage increased to 52 percent of respondents, indicating a growing awareness of these partnerships and possibly a greater reliance upon them to deliver services. Every county except Maui currently has some level of adopt-a-park program for community members to assist with maintenance and improvements of parks. As a good example, the City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation has benefited from 44,026 hours of community service to the county’s parks in just the first four months of 2014. The County of Hawai‘i reported that they could not operate or maintain certain recreation areas without the help of their adopt-a-park groups. However, it is critical that these groups are set up in a way that promotes longevity and commitment to the parks. The County of Maui told a cautionary tale in which community members volunteered to build a playground at Kalakupua, but then there was not enough community assistance to help maintain it, and eventually, the county had to close the playground for safety reasons.

Public-private partnerships can also facilitate improvements or services and programs that are above the standard infrastructure or unique to a place. One example is the recent lease of Kewalo Basin to Howard Hughes Corporation, where it is expected that, through the lease, Howard Hughes will improve facilities commensurate with the luxury housing that the corporation is building across Ala Moana Boulevard (Magin, 2014). The commercial enterprise will also have the freedom to negotiate with commercial entities to provide services and retail opportunities within the harbor. Similarly, non-profit “friends of” groups that manage outdoor recreation facilities are able to solicit unique commercial services unfettered by public procurement laws

focused on lowest bids. This freedom enables the selection of concessionaires with brand recognition or maintenance providers with corporate efficiencies.

Other public-private partnerships can leverage resources for the public good. The City and County of Honolulu Parks and Recreation Department partners with Matson, Inc.'s Ka Ipu 'Aina program, which encourages community service by providing free shipping containers for waste during volunteer park clean-ups and donating \$1,000 to organizations that participate in a major park clean-up. Community curatorships or "friends of" groups also leverage social capital for the public good, motivating volunteers to accomplish maintenance functions of facilities such as ball fields and trails or conducting ecological or cultural interpretation and restoration projects. These partnerships have numerous benefits including providing expanded services, strengthening community bonds, encouraging community members to be physically active in an outdoor recreation setting, and developing deeper personal connections with the land and water.

#### 4.2.9 TRENDS IN STATE LEGISLATION

A brief description of all state legislation related to outdoor recreation passed between 2008 and 2014 is included in Appendix B. This section describes only a selection of the bills.

**Shoreline Access.** One of the most important pieces of legislation to be passed since the last SCORP was Act 160, which was signed into law in June 2010. Act 160 protects the public's right to lateral shoreline access. It requires DLNR to maintain beach transit corridors by prohibiting landowners' human-induced vegetation that interferes with access within the corridor.

**Liability.** In 2014, state liability protection for warning signs for outdoor recreation on public lands was made permanent through the passing of Act 86. Both the state and many outdoor recreationists had long advocated for this law to be made permanent as it makes the state more certain that it will always be protected from tort liability.

**Increasing Funding to State Recreation Agencies.** Two laws, Act 161 (2013) and Act 081 (2014), aimed to increase the amount of Transient Accommodation Tax revenues allocated to State Parks and Nā Ala Hele from \$1 million to \$3 million a year. However, Act 161 directed the increased revenue to the state General Fund and Act 081 diverted the funding to acquisition of Turtle Bay.

**Multi-modal Transportation.** In the 2008 SCORP, bicycle and pedestrian paths came through as an issue of statewide importance. Since that time, state and county agencies have responded to this need by beginning to incorporate the concepts of multi-modal transportation into their laws and policies. The state passed a law (Act 54) in 2009 requiring the State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation and county transportation departments to adopt a "Complete Streets" policy that:

"seeks to reasonably accommodate convenient access and mobility for all users of the public highways...including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, motorists, and persons of all ages and ability."



Both the state and counties have produced policy and reports to advance the principles of Complete Streets. In 2012, O'ahu developed the O'ahu Bike Plan, which aims to construct 559 miles of on- and off-road bikeway facilities over the next 20 to 30 years. Kaua'i's Holo Holo 2020 vision and Multi-modal Transit Plan both include plans to expand existing and add new multi-use paths for bike and pedestrian use. One of Kaua'i's signature developments in this area is the Ke Ala Hele Makalae multi-use coastal trail discussed in Section 4.3.4. Both this trail and the planned Hilo Bayfront Trail have received LWCF grants in part because the 2008 SCORP identified multi-use trails as a high recreation priority. HDOT's Hawai'i Pedestrian Plan, released in May 2013, details a number of steps towards making Hawai'i's roadways more pedestrian-friendly. This plan won the American Planning Association's National Planning Excellence Award for Transportation. Although they may be transportation-focused, by providing bike lanes or an improved pedestrian experience, these plans help to advance outdoor recreation activities that are important to Hawai'i.



Source: BYU-Hawai'i flickr

**Improved Communication and Management.** Several laws have been passed since 2008 that relate to improved communication between the public and the state as well as between different recreationists. Act 145, passed in 2014, establishes a two-year pilot project to resolve user conflicts on public recreational lands by convening one working group on O'ahu to identify and implement management strategies. Act 194 (2012) established the West Maui Ocean Recreation Management Area Advisory Committee to advise DLNR on state waters within the area.

**Effects of Climate Change.** In 2012, the Hawai'i legislature passed Act 286, incorporating climate adaption into the Hawai'i State Planning Act. The resulting statute, Section 226-109 Hawai'i Revised Statutes, sets forth ten priority guidelines for state and county decision-making. The ten guidelines are listed below:

- Ensure that Hawaii's people are educated, informed, and aware of the impacts climate change may have on their communities;
- Encourage community stewardship groups and local stakeholders to participate in planning and implementation of climate change policies;
- Invest in continued monitoring and research of Hawaii's climate and the impacts of climate change on the State;
- Consider native Hawaiian traditional knowledge and practices in planning for the impacts of climate change;
- Encourage the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as coral reefs, beaches and dunes, forests, streams, floodplains, and wetlands, that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of climate change;

- Explore adaptation strategies that moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities in response to actual or expected climate change impacts to the natural and built environments;
- Promote sector resilience in areas such as water, roads, airports, and public health, by encouraging the identification of climate change threats, assessment of potential consequences, and evaluation of adaptation options;
- Foster cross-jurisdictional collaboration between county, state, and federal agencies and partnerships between government and private entities and other nongovernmental entities, including nonprofit entities;
- Use management and implementation approaches that encourage the continual collection, evaluation, and integration of new information and strategies into new and existing practices, policies, and plans; and
- Encourage planning and management of the natural and built environments that effectively integrate climate change policy.

#### 4.2.10 HAWAII OCEAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program is responsible for development of the Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP), which is prepared to address activities affecting the Coastal Zone. In Hawai'i, the Coastal Zone is defined as the entire state, and so the ORMP relates to activities on land, the coasts and the ocean as well as their effects on marine and coastal areas. The ORMP acknowledges the impacts to the coastal zone from commercial uses and visitor and resident outdoor recreation. Most of the goals in the ORMP are related, in one way or another, to outdoor recreation, but the following goals have direct bearing on outdoor recreation (State of Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program, 2013):

- Increase number of shoreline accessways.
- Increase number of enforcement officers assigned exclusively to enforce fishing rules.
- Increase the number of projects or Best Management Practices implemented and evaluated at priority coral reef sites (in reference to the Hawai'i Coral Reef Strategy 2010-2010, prepared by DLNR-DAR).
- Day use mooring program funded and implemented in consultation with communities.
- Increase in percent of day use moorings maintained and managed by the state.
- Increase in number of classes/educational efforts completed to educate boaters on day use moorings and the importance of mooring maintenance.
- Increase in number of tour operators who are recognized as Dolphin SMART (a voluntary program through NOAA to recognize tour operators who encourage responsible viewing of wild dolphins).
- Increase in number of moorings for Native Hawaiian canoes that are operated exclusively for educational purposes.
- Increase in number of fishpond restoration projects given technical assistance and support for permitting processes.
- Increase in number of community outreach and awareness events held and/or participants reached.
- Inclusion of Hawai'i marine resource module as part of required boater education certification requirement.
- Increase in number of Community Based Sustainable Fisheries Areas.



#### 4.2.11 ALTERNATIVE FINANCING FOR PUBLIC ACCESS

In 2013, the Hawai'i Office of Coastal Zone Management initiated an effort to investigate and evaluate means for financing coastal public access acquisition, improvements and maintenance. This initiative recognizes the importance of ensuring coastal access to Hawai'i's people and the difficulties associated with public acquisition, improvements, and maintenance due to prohibitive cost of land and limited public budgets. This initiative also recognized that each of Hawai'i's four counties have coastal acquisition programs that rely on traditional means (i.e. dedication of land with development). However, the programs vary in strength, funding, and staffing due to the many other priorities that the counties face. Seeking to provide the counties with additional resources in the form of research and recommendations, the CZM program has prepared this in-depth evaluation of existing programs, financing opportunities, and alternative strategies that may not have been considered in Hawai'i. The report was published in July 2014 (PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc., 2014).

#### 4.2.12 STATE SPORTS DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

In 2013, Governor Neil Abercrombie tasked Lieutenant Governor Shan Tsutsui with expanding Hawai'i's ability to host major sports events through the state's Sports Development Initiative. The goal of this program is to "establish Hawai'i as a premier sports destination for professional, amateur and youth athletics" (2013). It will also promote and expand youth athlete mentoring, camps and clinics as well as encourage active, healthy lifestyles for both children and adults. Sports tourism is a growing market that both affects and depends on the quality of outdoor recreation resources statewide. High profile recreation and sports events draw large numbers of residents and visitors annually as spectators, participants, sponsors, and often national and international media coverage. They are also beneficial to the economy, bringing in over \$100 million annually.

Some of the existing major sports events in Hawai'i include the Honolulu Marathon, National Football League's Pro Bowl, Ironman Triathlon, Sony Open (golf), Moloka'i Hoe (canoe racing), Vans Triple Crown of Surfing, Maui Invitational (basketball), and the Hawaiian International Billfish Tournament. Up until June 2014, Hawai'i was in the running to host the 35th America's Cup sailing race in 2017. The America's Cup is the world's oldest international sport trophy.

Developing and maintaining world-class recreational facilities is a major factor in being able to attract international sports events. Facilities, such as the Waipi'o Peninsula Soccer Complex, have potential benefits as valuable economic and community resources. Sports events, ranging from participant-based tournaments, like the AYSO National Championship, to spectator-based events, like the Pro Bowl, represent an area for potential growth of the recreation-based tourism market that will have great economic benefits without overtaxing our state's natural resources. The Aquatic Center at the Patsy T. Mink Central O'ahu Regional Park meets a similar need for swimming events. Recognizing this crucial component of sports tourism, the Lieutenant Governor's Sports Development Initiative specifically includes "the improvement of current facilities and development of world-class, state-of-the-art venues."



### 4.3 COUNTY TRENDS & PRIORITIES

A prominent trend among Hawai'i's four Counties is a recognition of the value of parks and trails for Hawai'i's residents and visitors. Mayoral speeches and initiatives give weight to the need for new parks and to improve aging facilities. Simultaneously, parks departments are also focusing on a backlog of deferred maintenance. A few of the trending initiatives are highlighted below. In addition, a descriptive listing of county ordinances from Honolulu, Maui, and Hawai'i related to outdoor recreation is included in Appendix B.

#### 4.3.1 CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Mayor Kirk Caldwell's 2013 State of the City speech highlighted five priorities, one of which is, "re-establishing pride in our city parks, our crown jewels." The speech expressed concern with the perception of Honolulu's parks as unsafe and unclean and expressed a desire for the City to be known for great parks. The Mayor identified two parks specifically, Ala Moana Park due to its proximity to boat harbors and visitor amenities and Thomas Square due to its historic nature and its central location among established arts and educational institutions (Caldwell, Inaugural State of the City Address, 2013). The Mayor's 2014 State of the City speech was given at the Ala Moana Beach Park's McCoy Pavilion to underscore the importance of parks. The 2014 address proposed \$65 million for parks operations and maintenance, \$39 million for parks capital improvements, and suggested that public-private partnerships will be sought to help revitalize Honolulu's park system (Caldwell, 2014).

Bike lanes and bike shares were also mentioned as a priority in the Mayor's 2014 State of the City address. One of the City and County of Honolulu's major outdoor recreation initiatives has been the O'ahu Bike Plan, which was completed in 2012. The plan's vision is that "O'ahu is a bicycle friendly community where bicycling is a safe, viable and popular travel choice for residents and visitors of all ages." Intended to guiding the Honolulu Department of Transportation Services' bikeway planning, the O'ahu Bike Plan's goals are as follows:

- To increase the mode share of bicycle trips.
- To enhance cooperation between roadway users.
- To encourage and promote bicycling as a safe, convenient, and pleasurable means of travel.
- To be recognized by the League of American Bicyclists as a Bicycle-Friendly Community.



Groundbreaking of King Street cycle track in Honolulu, September 2014.  
(Source: City and County of Honolulu Bicycle Program's Facebook page)

The O'ahu Bike Plan proposes to implement policies related to the 5 "E's" of bicycle planning (i.e. encouragement, engineering, education, enforcement and evaluation) and to construct 559 miles of on- and off-road bikeway facilities over the next 20 to 30 years.



### 4.3.2 COUNTY OF MAUI

According to Mayor Alan Arakawa's State of the County addresses from 2011, 2012, and 2014, some of the main issues the County of Maui has faced in regards to recreation include the need for additional sports fields, creation of liveable, walkable communities, protecting open space, and repair and maintenance of parks facilities. Several major projects have broken ground and/or been completed: West Maui Skate Park (partially funded through the LWCF); acquisition of Paukūkalo Coastal Wetlands; Kihei Bikeway; South Maui Regional Park; Phase III of the Northshore Greenway, a bike and pedestrian path; and Central Maui Regional Park (County of Maui, 2011; County of Maui 2012; County of Maui, 2014). In collaboration with Maui County, DLNR, State Parks completed the acquisition of 65 acres and initiated construction on the first phase of Central Maui Regional Park in August 2014. In line with the lieutenant governor's sports initiative, County has also brought the Maui Makani Classic international windsurfing competition to Ho'okipa beach and plans to attract international kitesurfing contests as well.

Most recently, the County has been focused on operations, repair, and maintenance. In 2014, the mayor announced that the County is working to make improvements to and repairs on 42 park restrooms, starting with parks in Kahului, Pā'ia, Ha'ikū, Lahaina, and Nāpili. The County is also focusing on repairs to sports fields, outdoor courts, aquatic facilities, and passive recreation spaces (County of Maui, 2014).

### 4.3.3 COUNTY OF HAWAII

While the County of Hawai'i has not developed any formal initiatives, the Department of Parks and Recreation has been actively investing in new, expanded, and improved parks and park facilities. For example, the Department is spending \$3 million on children's playgrounds. Most recently, they built one playground in Kona, one in Honoka'a, and two in Hilo, one of which (at Pana'ewa Zoo) was funded partially by the LWCF. In recent years, they have also added a summer youth basketball camp, a



*Canoe hale at Kohanaiki Beach Park*

new campground at Kohanaiki, and Machado Acres Park in Hilo. Near-term projects include the Hilo Bayfront Trails, a network of multi-modal path expected to be partially funded with LWCF monies, and the first phase of the Pāhoa Park expansion, which will add \$25 million in infrastructure, facilities, fields, and concessions. Planning is also underway for district parks in Waimea and Kealahou.

Mayor Billy Kenoi has also been active in supporting outdoor recreation, especially in parks, and physical fitness. His office organizes annual Hawai'i Health Fests on various parts of the island. In 2013 and 2014, the mayor's office held a Keiki Triathlon as part of Kenoi's Healthy Hawai'i Island initiative, which aims "to connect, build, and activate a healthy community" (Office of the Mayor Billy Kenoi, County of Hawai'i, 2013). Since he took office in 2008, Kenoi's



administration has seen the opening of seven new playgrounds and the renovation, planning, or ground breaking of twenty parks. Like the County of Maui, the County of Hawai'i is also focusing on catching up on an \$80 million maintenance back log (Lauer, 2013).

#### 4.3.4 COUNTY OF KAUA'I

One of the overarching, recreation-related initiatives on Kaua'i since 2010 has been Mayor Bernard Carvalho, Jr.'s Holo Holo 2020 vision. In his 2010 inauguration speech, the mayor defined Holo Holo 2020 as a call "for all organizations, businesses, residents and visitors on Kaua'i to be part of creating an island that is sustainable, values our native culture, has a thriving and healthy economy, cares for all – keiki (children) to kūpuna (elder adults), and has a responsible and user-friendly local government" (County of Kaua'i, n.d.). Of the 38 projects proposed under Holo Holo 2020, the following relate to outdoor recreation:

- Complete Kalāheo Neighborhood Center community garden
- Expand Hanalei Black Pot Beach Park to ten acres
- Amend park rules to regulate commercial activities
- Complete Ke Ala Hele Makalae (a multi-use path on the east side of the island)
- Create "super" beach parks with upgraded facilities
- Create a park/lawn area at the Civic Center
- Complete Kaneiolouma restoration, an archaeological and cultural site in Po'ipū
- Place cultural facilities under stewardship agreements
- Restore/preserve cultural sites
- Complete Kekaha Gardens Park
- Sustainability for EnhanceFitness program<sup>2</sup>

As listed above, one notable recreation project of Holo Holo 2020 is completion of Ke Ala Hele Makalae ("the path that goes by the coast"), which is a scenic multi-use path along Kaua'i's east shore. As of January 2014, the path extends from 'Āhihi Point at its northernmost end to Lydgate Park with a gap in Waipouli. When complete, the path will run for 16 miles, connecting Anahola with Līhu'e and Nāwiliwili.

Like the Counties of Maui and Hawai'i, Kaua'i is dealing with maintenance and repair back logs. In his 2013 State of the County address, Mayor Bernard Carvalho, Jr. put forth a vision called "Raising the Bar." Part of this vision is the creation of a parks "Rapid Response Team" that can "be deployed to insure [sic] that leaks are fixed, vandalism is addressed, and, above all, health and safety issues are identified and addressed in a timely manner. And by that I [Mayor Carvalho] mean IMMEDIATELY."

"Raising the Bar" also means that the Public Works and Parks Departments of Kaua'i are given adequate funds for essential repair and maintenance at parks, even while other departments experience budget cuts (Kauai Mayor Bernard Carvalho's 2013 State of the County Address, 2013).

<sup>2</sup> EnhanceFitness is a "low-cost, evidence-based group exercise program, helps older adults at all levels of fitness become more active, energized, and empowered to sustain independent lives" (<http://www.projectenhance.org/enhancefitness.aspx>). It started in 2007 on Kaua'i, and is offered three days a week at eight locations around the island.



Responding to the need for strategic park planning, County of Kauaʻi, Department of Parks & Recreation published a parks master plan in 2013. The plan includes a prioritized list of park improvement projects broken down by the island's Planning Districts based on a parks inventory and an assessment of shortcomings and future demand. Specific park improvement projects were prioritized by phase (Kimura International, Inc., 2013).

Another major recreation-related county plan is the Kauaʻi Multimodal Land Transportation Plan, which was adopted by the County Council in January 2013. This plan outlines the steps the County will take to achieve a balanced multimodal transportation system through the year 2035. Goals outlined in the plan include a transportation system that supports public health and enhances the cultural values of Kauaʻi, the rural character of the island and a high quality of life.

A locally well-publicized development affecting outdoor recreation on the island of Kauaʻi is the County's 2010 plea agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice in response to violations of the Endangered Species Act and Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The violations stemmed from the killing and/or wounding Newell's shearwaters, endangered migratory seabirds. The nocturnal birds are attracted to bright lights and young fledglings circle the light source until they fall from exhaustion or from colliding with buildings or wires (State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, 2014). Once on the ground, the exhausted or injured birds are easy prey for feral cats, dogs or killed by automobiles on roadways. The subsequent legal action against the County resulted in the development of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) that includes minimization of bright nighttime lighting during the fledgling months. This affects outdoor recreation in that sports that were formerly scheduled during the evening under lights (most notably, high school football) are now scheduled during afternoon hours. The result for outdoor recreation is a shift in a popular social activity, Friday night high school football games. However, the limitation in hours that sports can be played in a 24-hour period may create a broader pressure on demand for a variety Kauaʻi's sports courts and fields.



# CHAPTER 5

## Wetlands Resource Plan





## 5 WETLANDS RESOURCE PLAN

### 5.1 PURPOSE OF THIS CHAPTER

The U.S. federal government recognizes that wetlands play an integral role in maintaining the quality of life and support our national economy, food supply, water supply and quality, flood control, and fish, wildlife, and plant resources. To help in the protection of wetland resources, The Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (16 U.S. Code Sections 3901-3932, November 10, 1986, as amended 1998 and 2002) authorized the purchase of wetlands using Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funds.

Since passage of the Act, SCORPs have been required to establish wetland acquisition priorities for LWCF allocations. At a minimum, the wetlands component of the SCORP must:

- Be consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
- Provide evidence of consultation with the state agency responsible for fish and wildlife resources.
- Contain a listing of those wetland types that should receive priority for acquisition (section 5.5).

### 5.2 WETLAND VALUES

Wetlands are lands that are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems, where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is often covered by shallow water (Erickson, 2006). Wetlands are characterized by the presence of hydrology (water), soil type (oxygen deficient), and vegetation type (water tolerant). Wetlands can be fresh water, brackish water, or marine environments. They include places such as marshes, swamps, estuaries, and marine intertidal areas. Unique Hawaiian wetlands include brackish fishponds and anchialine ponds (typically brackish water pools that have a subsurface connection to the ocean due to porous substrates such as lava rock). Wetlands provide ecosystem services that are of value to humans and wildlife (discussed below). When translated to U.S. Dollars, Hawai'i's wetlands have been estimated to be valued between \$4,443 and \$5,206 per hectare (approximately \$10,979-\$12,864 per acre) (Ostergaard-Klem, 2012).

#### 5.2.1 ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS

Wetlands are extremely rich ecological environments, providing a host of landscape functions that support biodiversity and human needs. Wetland functions are generally grouped into three broad categories: biogeochemical functions (related to trapping and transforming chemicals which improve water quality), hydrologic functions (maintaining water regimes in a watershed which reduce flooding), and habitat or food web functions.

Wetlands provide habitat for thousands of species of aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals. A recent study found that in Hawai'i, 222 federally listed threatened or endangered plants and animals use wetland ecosystems for all or part of their range (Van Rees & Reed, 2014). Wetlands



***“More than half of U.S. adults (98 million people) hunt, fish, birdwatch, or photograph wildlife in a wetland setting, spending a total of \$59 million dollars annually.”***

(U.S. EPA, 2012)

provide ecological services to Hawai‘i’s human population by absorbing floodwaters from rain events, storm surge, and tsunamis. This ability to control floods can alleviate property damage and loss and save lives. Wetlands also absorb excess nutrients, sediment, and other pollutants before they reach rivers, lakes, and oceans protecting the nearshore marine environment.

### 5.2.2 RECREATIONAL FUNCTIONS

Wetlands are excellent for fishing, canoeing, hiking, and bird-watching; and they make exceptional outdoor classrooms for people of all ages. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), more than half of U.S. adults (98 million people) hunt, fish, bird watch, or photograph wildlife in a wetland setting, spending a total of \$59 million dollars annually (U.S. EPA, 2012). In addition, recreational use on National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs) generated almost \$1.7 billion in total economic activity during fiscal year 2006, according to a report released by the USFWS (Carver & Caudill, 2007). Recreational spending on refuges generated nearly \$185.3 million in tax revenue at the local, County, State, and Federal level.

Wetlands serve as outdoor classrooms where ecological principles are taught. Through wetland education programs and community work days, people of all ages are better able to understand environmental concepts through hands-on activities, learn how to conscientiously interact with a wetland environment while contributing to the conservation of the resource.

Wetlands play an important role in Hawai‘i’s recreational and commercial fishing industry. While only a small percent of Pacific island marine life are estuarine-dependent, several of these species are critically important to Hawai‘i’s economy, such as the ‘ama‘ama (mullet), awa (milkfish), ‘opae (shrimp), and the nehu, a tropical anchovy used as live bait in the pole-and-line skipjack tuna fishery. Wetlands also provide, directly or through the food chain, prey organisms for reef and open coastal fishery resources.

In Hawai‘i, wetlands offer a cultural and/or subsistence environment where kalo (taro) has been historically grown in irrigated field systems called lo‘i. Some lo‘i kalo were naturally occurring wetlands that were adapted to agriculture while others were man-made and irrigated by ditches known as ‘auwai. Regardless of origin, lo‘i kalo provide wetland functions and are some of Hawai‘i’s most visible wetlands. Interest in the cultivation of kalo, is an increasingly growing touchpoint for Hawai‘i residents. Lo‘i kalo have successfully been integrated with recreational facilities in places such as Ulupō Heiau State Historical Park on O‘ahu and Hā‘ena State Park on Kaua‘i, where local community gardening of kalo serves as an interpretive device. In nearby Hanalei, Kaua‘i agricultural producers grow kalo commercially within the Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge.



*Kids working in a kalo patch.*

Wetlands play a key role in supporting quality ocean recreation in the Hawaiian Islands. Beach activities are the single-most popular outdoor recreational activity among visitors to Hawai'i (Hawai'i Tourism Authority, 2012) and "visiting a beach" was ranked as the most popular water-based activity in the 2015 SCORP public survey. Wetlands clean surface runoff physically and chemically and slow pulses of freshwater and sediment during times of heavy rain. The water quality functions of wetlands help protect sensitive coral reef habitat from pollutants, fluctuations in salinity, and sediment loads, and help to keep Hawai'i's waters clear and inviting for everyone who loves beach recreation.

### 5.2.3 MANAGEMENT & REGULATION OF WETLANDS

Several federal, state, and county agencies are involved with the management of wetlands in the State of Hawai'i. In general, the priority is management for resource protection with recreation a secondary emphasis, where appropriate. Current management and restoration measures allow for some passive recreational and/or educational use of wetlands, such as interpretive programs, environmental education programs, bird watching, and guided hikes depending on the sensitivity of the resource and the program mission of the managing agency.

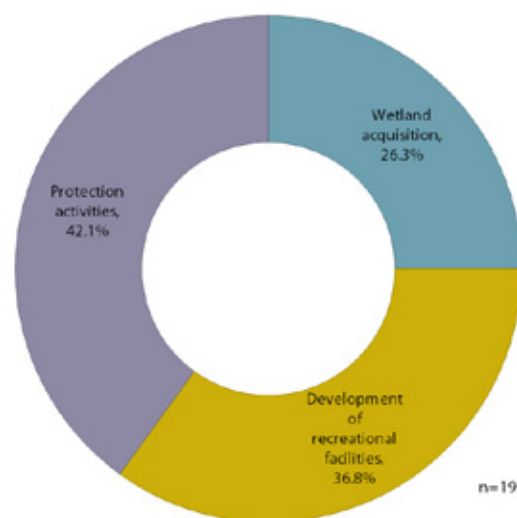
#### **Federal Agencies**

Four federal agencies – the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, the USFWS, and the EPA – are responsible for the planning, administration, acquisition, protection, and management of wetlands. Since 1994, these agencies have operated cooperatively under a Memorandum of Agreement in an attempt to improve the protection of wetlands and to promote fair and flexible wetlands programs for landowners.

NOAA is another agency involved with wetland management issues. NOAA funds and implements several programs that protect wetlands, particularly in coastal and estuarine environments, in order to fulfill the agency's responsibilities relative to the Endangered Species Act and Magnusson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation Act. NOAA funding directly supports the states' Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program for shoreline conservation which includes wetland protection. NOAA also manages the National Estuary Research Reserves System, and in 2013, Hawai'i's CZM Program initiated the process to select and nominate an estuary for inclusion in the NERR system. Other programs include Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, and the Community Based Restoration Program.

The NPS plays an active role in wetlands management, restoration, for wetland resources within its parks and public awareness through the Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Program, and the preparation of SCORPs.

**Figure 16.** Providers' Anticipated Wetland Management Activities





### **State Agencies**

Agencies involved with the acquisition, management, and restoration of wetlands at the state level include DLNR's DOFAW, Division of State Parks, and Land Division; the Department of Health (DOH); Office of Hawaiian Affairs; and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. There is no state wetland plan; however, DOFAW is currently updating the State Wildlife Action Plan, which includes actions related to waterbirds and their wetland habitats. The division has also been managing a master plan for Kawainui-



*Kanahā Pond State Wildlife Sanctuary (Roxanne Darling flickr)*

Hāmākua Marsh Complex on O'ahu, Hawai'i's largest extant wetland and recognized since 2005 as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention (Morin, 2014).

### **County Agencies**

As land owners, Hawai'i's four counties are responsible for managing parks and open space some of which include wetlands, such as the man-made lake (flood control feature) created at Ho'omaluhia Botanical Garden and the natural wetland and fishpond at Kualoa Regional Park (both on O'ahu). The County of Hawai'i recently acquired Honu'apo Park, which includes a fish pond and an estuary ecosystem.

In preparation for this SCORP update, a survey was administered to public agency staff that manage or plan for recreation (i.e. planning departments, park and recreation departments and resource management agencies). Of those participating in the survey, about 60 percent responded that their agencies own or manage wetlands for the protection of their ecological resources and about 50 percent of the agencies offer programs or recreational facilities in or oriented toward a wetland environment such as nature trails, boardwalks, or bird watching blinds. The survey included a question regarding respondent agencies' plans for making investments in wetland resources: In the next five years does your agency plan to invest in wetland resources through acquisition, recreational facility development (e.g. boardwalks, interpretive signage), and/or protection? Of the 19 agency respondents, approximately 60 percent indicated that their agency plans some investment of resources in wetland acquisition, facility development or protection activities, with several respondents anticipating a combination of acquisition, development of recreational facilities and protection.

### **Other Organizations**

Several non-governmental organizations play an important role in wetlands management and restoration in Hawai'i. These groups work toward restoration of wetlands and their values for cultural, water quality, aesthetic and other purposes.

Leading the effort to coordinate wetland interests is the Hawai'i Wetlands Joint Venture (HWJV). The HWJV is one of a consortium of Joint Ventures within the Pacific Coast flyway, collectively known as the Pacific Coast Joint Venture (PCJV). The PCJV includes: Northern



California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska. Their Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawai'i (2006) is considered to be the most comprehensive plan for wetland conservation purposes in Hawai'i (Smith, 2014). The Plan is currently under revision and is anticipated to be finalized by the end of 2014.

Many other non-governmental organizations are involved with wetland conservation, including major land trusts such as the Hawaiian Islands Land Trust and the Trust for Public Land as well as The Nature Conservancy. Smaller, community-based non-profits throughout the state have also taken active roles in the protection and restoration of wetlands.

## 5.3 THREATS AND VULNERABILITIES

### 5.3.1 LOSS OF WETLAND AREA

The U.S. Geological Survey estimates that, in the 1780s, the U.S. contained an estimated 392 million acres of wetlands. Of these acres, 221 million were located in the lower 48 states, 170 million in Alaska, and approximately 59,000 in Hawai'i (Dahl, 1990). In 2009, the lower 48 states contained an estimated 110.1 million acres of wetlands, meaning a loss of about 50 percent of wetland acreage (Dahl, 2011).

By the 1980s, Hawai'i lost approximately 12 percent of its wetlands, reducing the wetland acreage of the state to 51,800 (Dahl, 1990). A recently published assessment of wetland losses in Hawai'i that relies on advances in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) found that this number may be higher and that approximately 15 percent of the wetlands on the main Hawaiian Islands have been lost since pre-settlement times (Van Rees & Reed, 2014). The GIS-based analysis found that the rate of wetland loss the greatest on O'ahu, where 65 percent of the island's pre-settlement wetlands have been lost.



*Alaka'i Swamp boardwalk*

While the average overall state wetland loss appears low, Hawai'i has lost valuable coastal wetlands at a much higher rate. The USFWS estimates that 22,475 acres of coastal wetlands existed circa 1780 and that coastal wetlands decreased by 31 percent to 15,474 acres in the 1980s (Dahl, 2011). Coastal wetland losses can be attributed to a conversion from wetland agriculture (e.g., taro, lotus, rice) to other agricultural uses such as sugarcane, and ranching activities.

Additionally, coastal wetlands are generally located in areas that are highly valued for development. Wetlands have been filled for development and have suffered secondary effects of human encroachment including loss of water quality due to point and non-point source water pollution.



### 5.3.2 LOSS OF ECONOMIC VALUE

Net wetlands change is one environmental indicator that factors into Hawai'i's Gross Progress Indicators (GPI), a measure of economic productivity that is an alternative to Gross Domestic Product (Ostergaard-Klem, 2012). The GPI-Hawai'i report, published in 2012, estimates that for the years between 1993 and 2000, the average annual cost for the state due to net wetland change at \$1.11 million.

### 5.3.3 LOSS OF ECOLOGICAL VALUE

Of Hawai'i's remaining wetlands, the PCJV estimates that approximately 75 percent are negatively impacted by altered hydrology and non-native invasive plants. Wetland hydrology has been affected by flood control measures, stream channelization, agricultural practices and the depletion of freshwater aquifers. These human-created alterations affect the volume and fluctuations of water in wetlands. Changes to the landscape also affect wetland water quality characteristics where the inputs of sediments, pollutants and brackish or saltwater into the resources are altered.

Wetlands are also degraded by invasive species which can outcompete native species. Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*), California grass (*Brachiaria mutica*) and pickleweed (*Batis maritima*) are cited by both the PCJV and the USFWS as particularly troublesome plants that have done much damage to wetlands and degrade habitat for native and migratory birds (Ducks Unlimited, 2006), (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2011). Loss of ecological value means loss of habitat for several native organisms as documented by the USFWS Hawai'i Fish Habitat Partnership in their strategic plan (Hawai'i Fish Habitat Partnership, 2010).

### 5.3.4 CONSERVATION FUNDING ISSUES

State and federal agencies continue their efforts to preserve wetland areas, but many projects are currently limited by a lack of funding. Over the past five years, public awareness of the value of wetlands has increased and technological resources have improved. However, despite federal initiatives, funding for natural resource agencies has decreased. For example, funding for land acquisition under the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program in 2012 was the lowest amount (at \$5.1 million) in its ten year history, and it was not funded in 2013.

The global recession that began in 2008 has also constrained and reduced the budgets of state, local, and federal governments. In particular, the 2013 federal budget sequestration that prompted automatic spending cuts across all federal agencies has severely restricted the dependability of grants for wetland restoration and preservation. Hawai'i's state and local governments often depend on these federal grants to supplement their own wetland activities.

Without adequate funding, opportunities for key acquisitions are lost, inventories remain uncompleted, trained staff are not always available to properly manage valuable wetland habitats, and needed supplies (e.g., materials for fence construction, signage, etc.) may be unavailable.



Wetland restoration interpretive signage, Makena, Maui

## 5.4 UPDATE OF ACTIVITIES: 2008-2014

This section provides an overview of wetland-related activities that have occurred since Hawai'i's SCORP update in 2008.

### 5.4.1 JUDICIAL DECISIONS AFFECTING WETLAND POLICY

Over the years, wetlands policy and regulations have been shaped as a result of challenges to the Supreme Court (SWANCC v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2001), (Rapanos v. United States, 2006). In 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the proportionality and nexus tests applied commonly in land use proceedings also apply to agencies requiring off-site wetlands mitigation as a condition of development approval (Koontz v. St. John's River Water Management District, 2013).

### 5.4.2 CLEAN WATER ACT GUIDANCE

In response to judicial decisions, the EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have submitted a final guidance for interagency review to help clarify what wetlands are subject to protections under the Clean Water Act. The purpose of the guidance is to clarify the types of waters that are protected by the Act by providing consistent procedures for identifying waters and wetlands that are subject to the Act. The guidance does not add any new types of waterbodies that were not protected by the Act previously (such as isolated wetlands) (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2013).

### 5.4.3 REISSUE OF NATIONWIDE PERMITS & REGIONAL CONDITIONS

Modifications to the Army Corps of Engineer's nationwide permits (NWP) became effective in January 2013. The reissue is for 50 nationwide permits, 48 of which are re-issued from the 2007 NWP. One NWP pertaining to wetlands was no longer re-issued. It formerly authorized activities in waters and wetlands associated with inspections and repairs of pipelines, which can be authorized by other NWPs for maintenance and utility line activities. Two new NWPs authorize activities relating to renewable energy facilities on land and in water.

In addition to the NWPs, in 2012 the Honolulu Engineer District issued Regional Conditions that further modify the Nationwide Permit specific to certain sites and processes for Hawai'i. As it relates to wetlands, the regional conditions specifically preclude certain NWPs from use at Kihei Wetlands and precludes other NWPs from use at NWRs, State Wildlife Sanctuaries and Marine Life Conservation Districts located in Hawai'i. It prohibits the use of other NWPs at anchialine pools, montane bogs, freshwater and saline lakes (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Honolulu District, 2012).

### 5.4.4 RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND PLANS

The following is a listing of a few significant plans and reports prepared since the last SCORP update in 2008.

- The Hawai'i Fish Habitat Partnership, a consortium of stakeholders with an interest in a technically sound aquatic habitat restoration program for Hawai'i. Organized by the USFWS's Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, the Partnership issued a Strategic Plan in 2010. The plan identifies the importance of in-land habitats, with special mention of the importance of estuaries and the unique habitats that are provided by anchialine



***“wetland protection and management is crucial to maintain self-sustaining breeding populations of waterbirds”***

(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Census Bureau, 2011)

ponds. Strategic Plan goals include several action items that pertain to wetlands.

- The USFWS finalized the Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds in 2011. This plan aims to restore and maintain multiple, self-sustaining populations of the four federally endangered Hawaiian waterbirds – the Hawaiian duck (koloa), Hawaiian common moorhen (‘alae ‘ula), Hawaiian coot (‘alae ke‘oke‘o), and Hawaiian stilt (ae‘o). The USFWS has divided Hawai‘i’s significant wetlands into the categories “Core Wetlands” and “Supporting Wetlands” in the Plan. Core wetlands are those areas that provide habitat for supporting larger populations of Hawaiian waterbirds. The plan emphasizes that core wetlands must be “secure from conversion to non-wetland condition and have reliable long-term management” (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2011). There are seventeen core wetlands identified in the plan.

Supporting wetlands are those areas that provide habitat important for smaller waterbird populations or that provide habitat needed seasonally by certain waterbird populations during their life cycle. The USFWS suggests that protection and management of these supporting wetlands is required to recover endangered waterbirds, but that there is room for some flexibility in how the sites are managed. There are thirty-four supporting wetlands identified in the plan.



*Ae'o, Hawaiian Stilt (Minette Layne flickr)*

- The State of Hawai‘i, Office of Planning Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM) initiated a process to select a site for eventual designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) in 2013. The NERR System is a network of 28 areas representing different biogeographic regions of the U.S. that are protected for long-term research, water-quality monitoring, education and coastal stewardship. Established by the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972, as amended, the NERR System is a partnership program between NOAA and the coastal states. NOAA provides funding, national guidance and technical assistance to support research. Each NERR is managed on daily basis by a lead state agency or university, with input from local partners. Currently, Hawai‘i is not represented in the NERR system, but He‘eia Estuary on O‘ahu has been preliminarily selected as a NERR.
- The PCJV’s Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawai‘i is currently under revision and is anticipated to be finalized by the end of 2014. The Plan contains an inventory of wetlands that utilizes the USFWS Recovery Plan data, in conjunction with the National Wetlands Inventory, state biological and physical data from state resource maps, and local knowledge of conservation worthy sites (<http://pcjv.org/Hawaii/>). The 2015 update will focus on identifying those wetlands that provide the greatest benefit

to native waterbirds and migratory waterfowl (Rubey, 2014).

- In 2011 and 2013, the HWJV sponsored the Hawai'i Wetlands and Waterbirds Workshop. The workshop provided a forum to wetland managers and professionals on current wetland science for site management and restoration techniques, with discussion of their effects in the context of Pacific Island ecosystems. It was at this workshop that a new paper was presented that estimated higher wetland losses than previously thought (Van Rees & Reed, 2014).

## 5.5 PRIORITY WETLAND TYPES FOR ACQUISITION

Recognizing that wetlands play an integral role in maintaining quality of life, the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 authorizes the purchase of wetlands using Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funds. Expenditures of LWCF grants on wetland resources should show consistency with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan prepared by the USFWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1991).

The National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan suggests that the states evaluate wetland acquisition projects with the following priority considerations:

With respect to scarcity, it has been established previously in this chapter that Hawai'i has lost an estimated 12 percent to 15 percent of its wetlands. Wetland losses have occurred across all wetland types, thus all wetland types within the ecoregion can be considered rare. Coastal wetlands have been particularly vulnerable, declining by close to one-third by the 1980s.

The National Wetland Priority Conservation Plan provides a Wetlands Assessment Threshold Criteria for states to utilize in determining if a project qualifies for acquisition using LWCF grant monies. The threshold criteria, published in 1989, is adapted in the Open Project Selection

<b>SCARCITY</b>	Wetland types that are rare or have declined within an ecoregion
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>	Wetland sites subject to identifiable threat of loss or degradation
<b>FUNCTION &amp; VALUES</b>	Wetland sites with diverse and important functions and values and/or especially high or special value for specific wetland functions

Process (Chapter 9) to account for Hawai'i's contemporary scarcity, vulnerability and function and values considerations.





*Anchialine Pond at Kohanaiki Beach Park*





# CHAPTER 6

## Needs Assessment







## 6 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Hawai'i is a unique place for outdoor recreation. Due to its mild, tropical weather and location in the middle of the Pacific, Hawai'i offers activities that are not available anywhere else in the U.S. These outdoor activities draw millions of visitors a year and are beloved by the 1.4 million residents of the state.

The 2015 SCORP public survey found that people participate in outdoor recreation as an individual and with their friends in almost equal amounts. Including those who participate with their family, those three responses comprise over 70 percent of the responses. Nearly every respondent identified having fun, being outdoors, and exercise or physical fitness as their reasons for participating in outdoor recreation.

This chapter provides a description of the outdoor recreation needs that were identified by the public and recreation providers as well as needs identified by other studies. Priority needs include: ocean-based activities for both residents and visitors; hiking and walking trails; picnicking facilities; sports fields; and, facilities that support wildlife associated recreation. The needs described in this chapter are carried forward in the goals, objectives, and strategies found in Chapter 8, Outdoor Recreation Strategic Plan.

### 6.1 OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS: HAWAI'I RESIDENTS

In the public survey conducted for this plan residents of Hawai'i, identified visiting the beach, swimming in the ocean, and snorkeling as the top three water-based activities in which they participate. More than 43 percent of survey respondents said that they visit the beach weekly and another 20 percent said they visit the beach daily. According to the 2012 Visitor Satisfaction and Activity Report, 83 percent of tourists participate in beach activities while visiting Hawai'i (Hawai'i Tourism Authority 2012). Assuming that these visitors are going to the beach at least once in their average 7.31-day trip, a rough extrapolation of this data out to the state resident and visitor populations suggests that over half a million residents and over a hundred and fifty thousand visitors are going to beach once a week.<sup>3</sup>



*Kailua Beach, O'ahu on Independence Day*

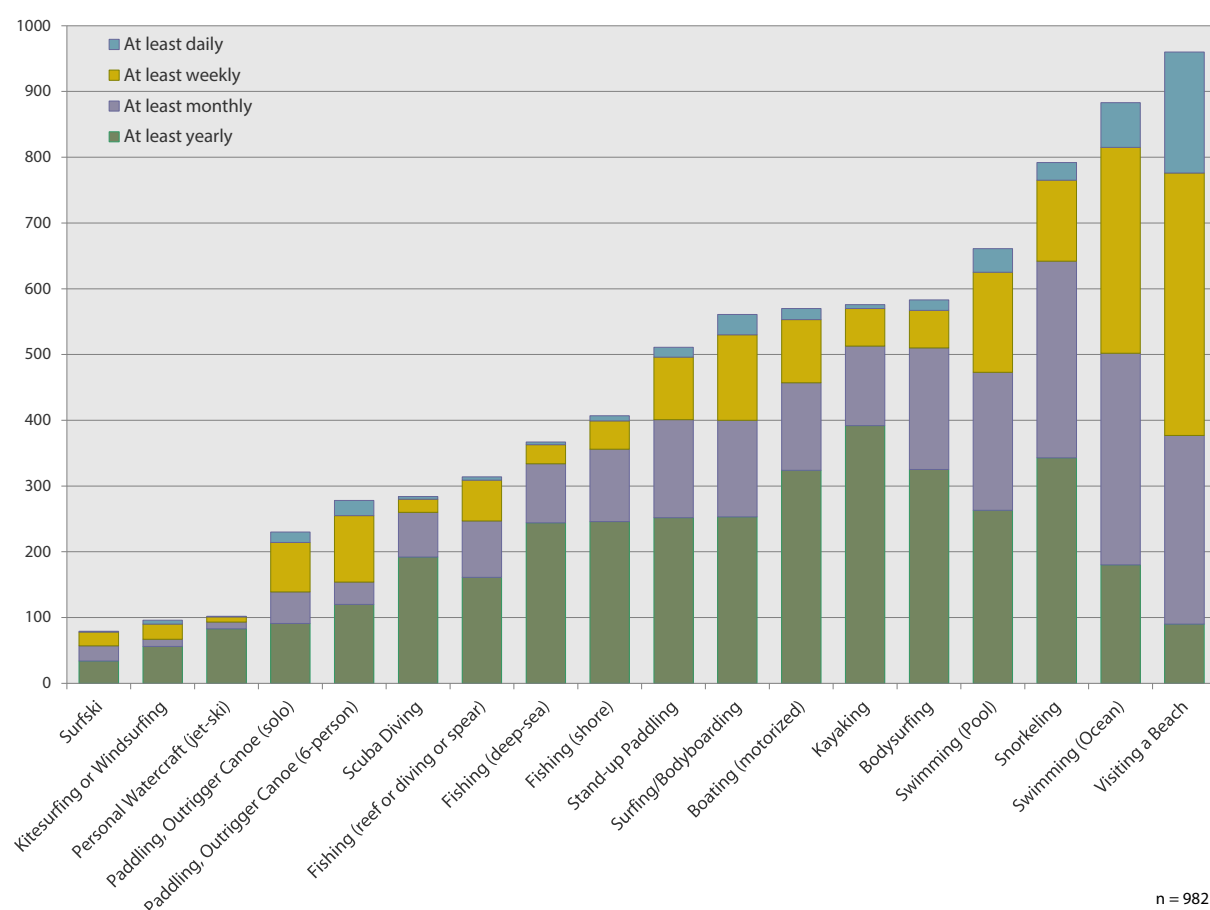
<sup>3</sup> Based on the 2012 average daily census of tourists of 201,267, multiplied by 0.83 (Hawai'i Tourism Authority, 2012a). This calculation assumes that the tourists who are present on a single day will be there for an average of 7.31 days. The resident calculation is based on the 2012 population of 1,392,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012).



While water-based, and especially ocean-based, activities are clearly important to Hawai'i, it was walking on paths, tracks or sidewalks that respondents reported doing the most frequently. A quarter of survey respondents take daily walks. Possibly reflecting the statewide push for more paths since 2008, respondents in 2014 emphasized not just the need for more bike paths and sidewalks, but also for safe paths. Hiking, picnicking/BBQ, and wildlife watching are three other top land-based activities.

Standing out in qualitative responses was hiking, in which 90 percent of respondents participate. When asked what recreation providers could do to improve their outdoor recreation experience, over 100 survey respondents took the time to make additional comments about hiking. These comments almost universally fit into two categories: (a) demand for more trails or access to mauka lands and (b) the need for trail facilities and maintenance.

**Figure 17.** Frequency of Participation in Water-based Activities

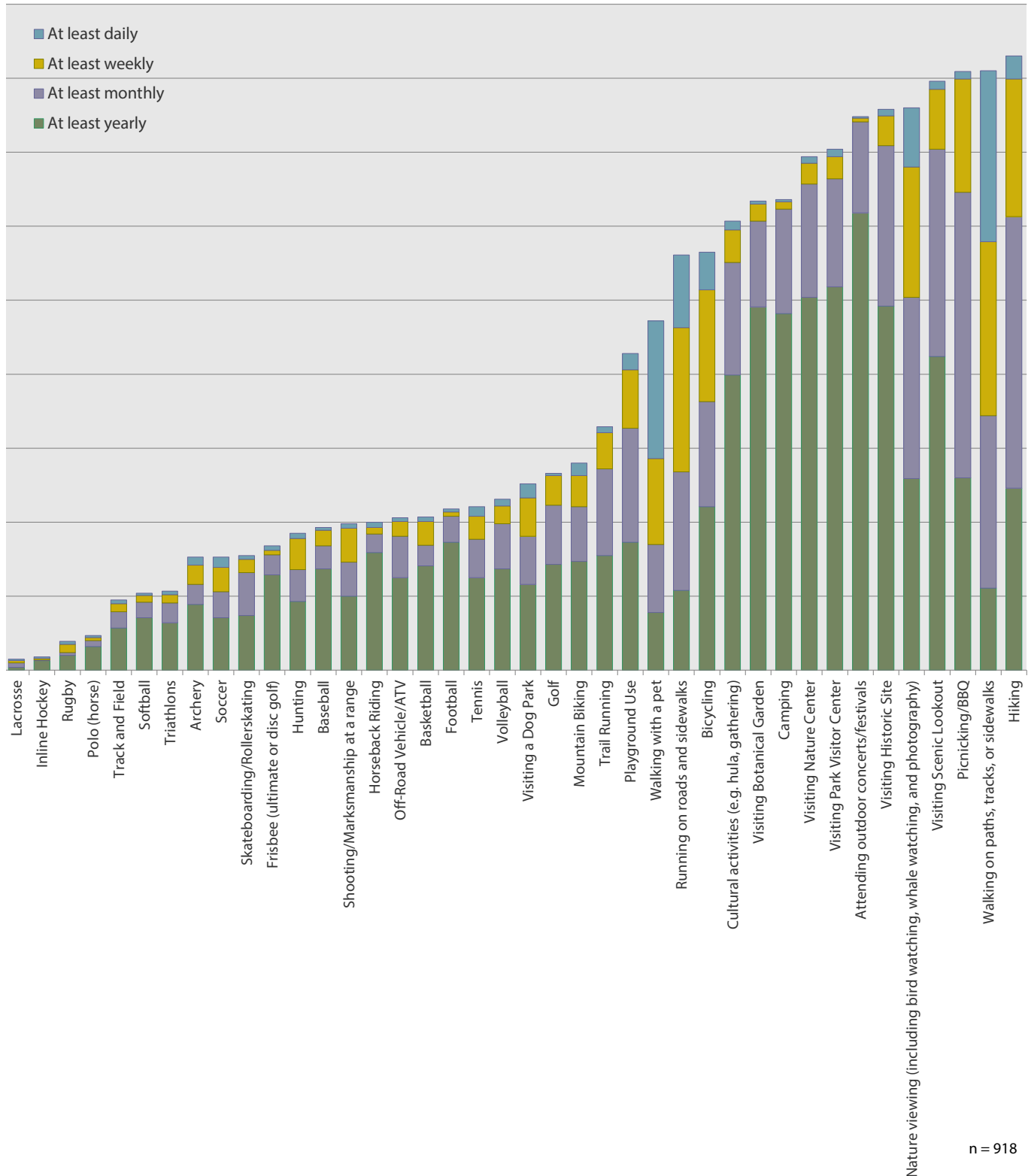


n = 982

There are some noticeable differences in reported activity participation throughout the state. Unsurprisingly, the region with the most activity is Honolulu, followed by O'ahu's windward coast. More respondents from Maui than any other island reported participating in kitesurfing or windsurfing. Hunting is markedly more popular among Hawai'i Island and Kaua'i residents. O'ahu residents reported the lowest participation in snorkeling, off-road vehicle/ATV use, and mountain biking. Kaua'i residents report playing golf and canoe paddling in higher numbers than other island residents while Hawai'i islanders participate in triathlons at higher rates. Throughout the state, wildlife related activities are also popular. As discussed earlier in this

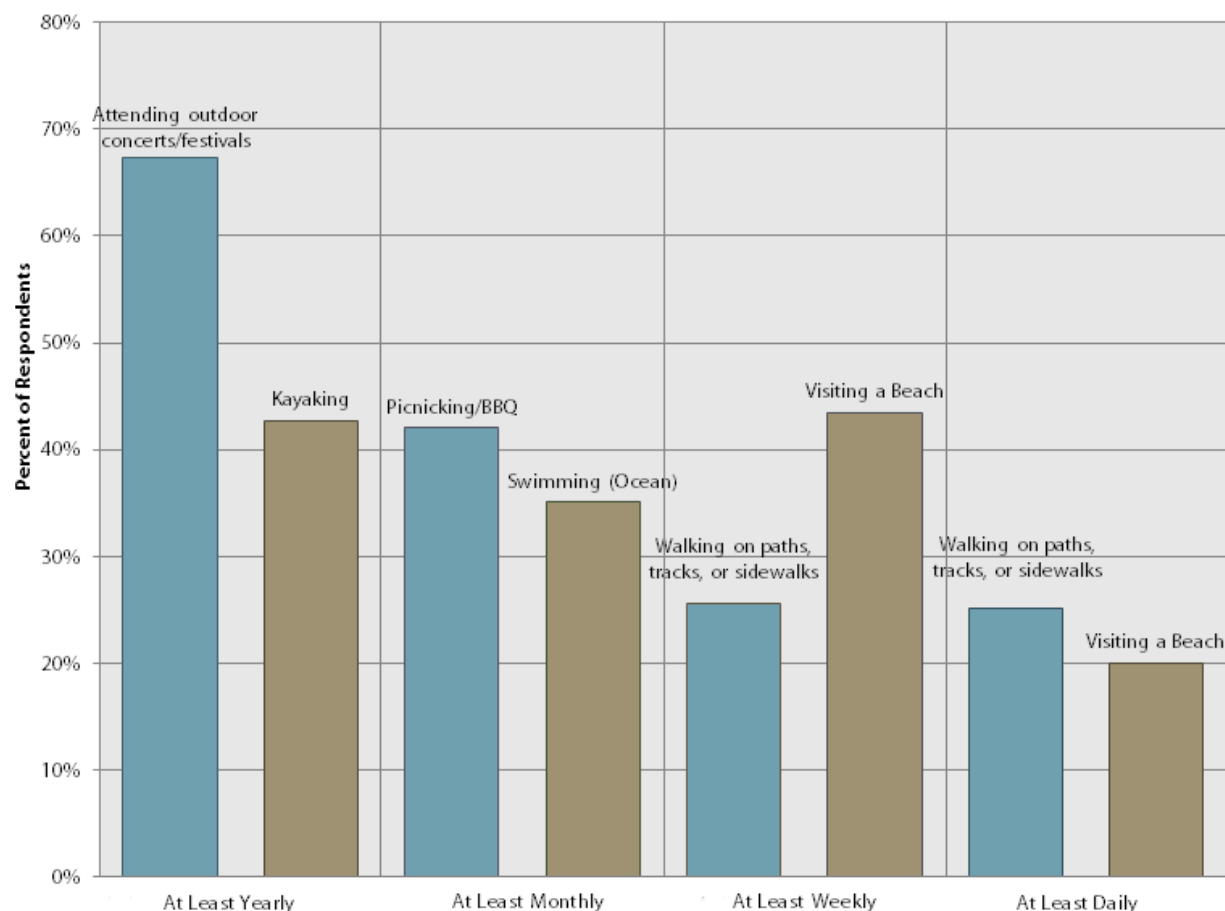
report, the 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associate Recreation found that 465,000 Hawai'i residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older fished, hunted, or watched wildlife in Hawai'i.

**Figure 18.** Frequency of Participation in Land-based Activities



It is clear that statewide, Hawai'i's resident population demands ongoing beach facilities and beach access, walking and hiking facilities, picnic facilities and facilities that support wildlife-associated recreation.

**Figure 19.** Comparison of Activity Frequency



Many Hawaiian songs, chants, and legends highlight the cultural and personal relationship between individuals and the environment. This bond is expressed in sports such as surfing, sailing, and outrigger canoeing. It also manifests itself in outdoor activities such as visiting a heiau (pre-Christian place of worship and significant Hawaiian cultural site), harvesting kalo, fishing, and gathering natural materials for food, traditional arts and craft, and medicinal purposes. When asked about land-based recreational activities, 607 of 918 respondents to the public survey indicated that they participate in cultural activities such as hula or gathering. When asked why they participate in outdoor recreation, several respondents provided comments regarding culture, including, "to gather food for myself, my 'ohana, and others," "practice and preserve the Hawaiian culture," and "kuleana maka'āinana ahupua'a a me na mea'ai, cultural practices-way of life."

For Hawai'i's resident population, cultural practices and outdoor recreation are deeply intertwined, if not inseparable. As such, there is an on-going demand for access to nature in general and cultural sites specifically.

## 6.2 NEEDS TO SUPPORT & MANAGE VISITORS TO HAWAII

According to the 2012 Visitor Satisfaction and Activity Report by the Hawai'i Tourism Authority, the most popular outdoor recreational activity among visitors across all markets was "beach/sunbathing/swimming." Other popular activities include: snorkeling, running/jogging/fitness walking, sightseeing, visiting local communities (Chinatown, Hale'iwa, etc.), visiting historic sites, attending a luau or Polynesian show/hula, and surfing/bodyboarding/paddleboarding (Table 7).

Recognizing that visiting the beach is the most popular activity of both Hawai'i's visitor and resident population, investments in beach access, beach facilities will be an on-going need. These investments are needed to accommodate visitor demand while addressing issues such as protecting the natural resources from over use, protecting the public's safety and avoidance of user conflicts discussed in the Issues section of this report.

**Table 7.** Visitor Outdoor Recreational Activity Participation Statewide

OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	PERCENT OF VISITORS/MARKET				
	U.S. WEST	U.S. EAST	JAPAN	CANADA	EUROPE
<i>SIGHTSEEING</i>					
Self-guided tour/Drive Around Island	84.8	84.4	55.0	86.9	76.4
Boat/submarine tour, whale watching	20.6	31.1	13.4	31.4	28.5
Visit Communities	28.9	31.3	22.7	38.7	26.9
Limo, Van/Bus tour	7.4	18.7	39.6	17.3	21.3
Scenic Views/Natural Landmarks	59.0	67.9	27.5	71.1	68.3
Helicopter/Airplane Tour	5.8	12.5	2.4	12.2	15.6
Movie/TV film location	3.2	5.5	4.4	4.5	7.0
<i>RECREATION</i>					
Beach/sunbathing/swimming	86.9	86.9	64.9	92.1	92.1
Surfing/bodyboarding/paddleboarding	26.5	22.6	6.7	31.7	26.0
Canoeing/kayaking	12.1	11.2	2.9	10.6	11.3
Snorkeling/scuba diving	47.6	41.7	17.7	54.9	45.5
Jet skiing/parasailing/windsurfing	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.0
Golf	10.8	10.6	8.2	12.4	5.5
Running/jogging/fitness walking	38.4	36.3	20.9	41.8	23.4
Backpacking/hiking/camping	21.3	23.1	7.1	21.8	23.9
Agritourism*	8.6	11.2	4.7	10.7	7.7
Sports event or tournament	3.2	3.9	2.4	4.4	3.6
State Parks/Botanical Gardens	40.7	47.8	14.1	49.2	52.0
<i>CULTURE</i>					
Historic military site	21.8	40.3	15.7	24.8	43.9
Other historic site	25.3	30.8	14.7	32.9	32.8



OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	PERCENT OF VISITORS/MARKET				
	U.S. WEST	U.S. EAST	JAPAN	CANADA	EUROPE
Luau	25.9	40.7	3.6	32.5	22.1
Polynesian show/hula	18.2	25.2	29.3	24.4	35.8
Lessons, Hula/canoeing	3.1	3.8	4.8	5.1	5.4
Art/craft fair	12.3	12.9	2.3	14.8	7.3
Festivals	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.1	2.8
Farmers Market	36.0	27.2	19.5	47.0	27.2

Source: (Hawai'i Tourism Authority, 2012b)

\*Agritourism is defined as an agriculturally-based activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch. An example in Hawai'i is Kualoa Ranch on O'ahu.

### 6.3 NEW OR CHANGING NEEDS SINCE 2008

Despite the breadth of existing outdoor recreation in the state, there continues to be demand for new and improved activities. For example, stand-up paddleboard (SUP) is one of the fastest growing sports in the U.S. (Outdoor Industry Association, 2014). This trend is clear in Hawai'i as well. In 2008, only 18 percent of respondents to the Hawai'i SCORP survey said that they participate in SUP whereas, in 2014, over 50 percent of respondents report participating in SUP. Increased interest in adventure sports is another national trend that recreation providers have observed in Hawai'i. Kaua'i providers mentioned a trail run that goes out to Kalalau Valley and Hawai'i Island National Park Service representatives said they have been approached for adventure races. A more local trend is increased demand for camping, especially on the west side of Hawai'i Island but it was mentioned as an issue at every island's recreation providers meeting. Corroborating this new demand, the percent of survey respondents participating in camping increased by fifteen percentage points between 2008 and 2014.



Camping at Polihale Beach Park on Kaua'i (Source: FelixR flickr)

New demands like boot-camp style fitness classes put pressure on park facilities while some old demands, such as for legal motocross areas and additional hiking trails, continue to be unmet. A particular challenge for recreation providers is addressing high demand for sports fields due to an increasing population and proliferation of activities. Additional



Soccer game at Waipio Peninsula Soccer Park (Source: Charles "Andy" Lee flickr)

sports with year round seasons and new interest in sports like Frisbee golf and lacrosse are stressing multi-purpose fields on Kaua'i, Maui, and O'ahu. In the case where a county allows extended use of the fields, these additional demands create a catch-22 in which the county has less time to maintain the fields but the additional use means that maintenance is even more necessary. Another new demand that is challenging for recreation managers is the use of technology in outdoor recreation. In the providers meetings for this plan, agency staff mentioned in-water jetpacks, geocaching, and airborne drones. Feeding this demand, in some ways, is a trend toward outdoor recreationists wanting to find the "next best," most challenging activities. The worst outcome of this attitude is the need for rescue or medical attention when people partake in dangerous activities or activities for which they are not physically prepared. Several providers partially faulted the proliferation of information on the internet for this new trend.



*Geocaching on Hawai'i Island  
(Source: Ryan Ozawa flickr)*









# CHAPTER 7

## Issues





## 7 ISSUES

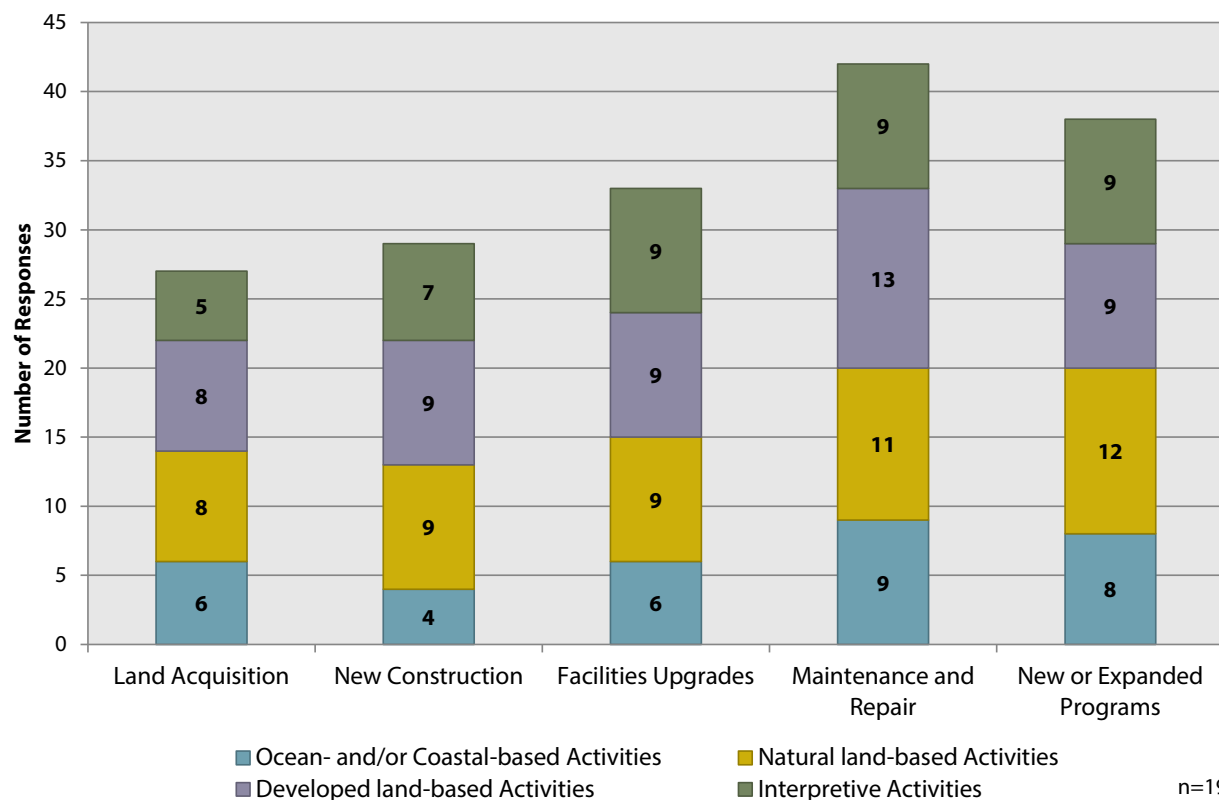
This chapter details concrete issues and challenges in providing outdoor recreation in Hawai'i. The issues of greatest concern are a product of the challenges associated with delivery of safe, well-maintained, and accessible outdoor recreation facilities in balance with protection of cultural and natural resources in a year-round, high-demand environment. The issues described in this chapter are carried forward in the goals, objectives, and strategies found in Chapter 8, Outdoor Recreation Strategic Plan.

### 7.1 ISSUE #1: QUALITY & CONDITION OF FACILITIES

Poor “quality or condition of facilities” is a serious issue as it prevents many people from participating in outdoor activities, particularly those that are in high demand. Operating and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities is both the public and recreation providers’ number one priority for investment in outdoor recreation for the next five years. This is a jump up in ranking from 2008 and may reflect what many providers say is catching up on 10 to 20 years of neglected maintenance.

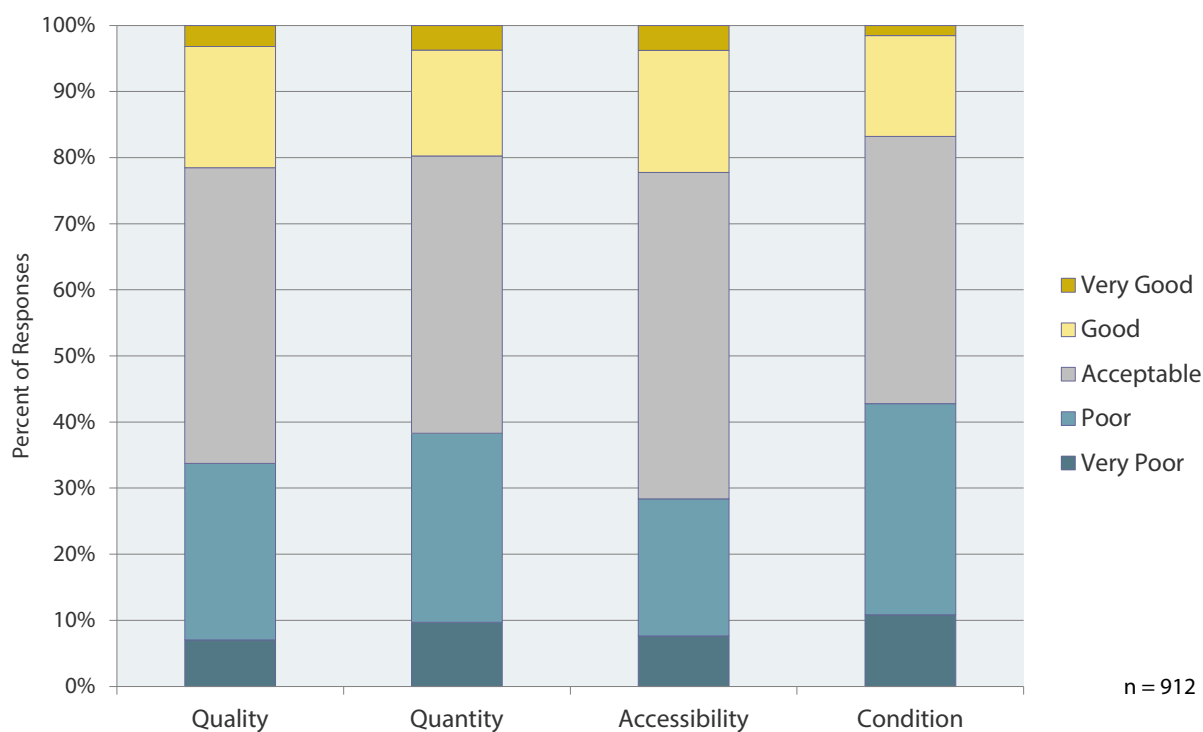
Recreation providers reported that, over the next five years, maintenance and repair projects are anticipated at a higher rate than land acquisition, new construction, facilities upgrades, and new or expanded programs. Providers also identified “renovation of older park facilities and/ or upgrading of existing recreational facilities” as their top priority for LWCF funds.

**Figure 20.** Agency Plans over Next 5 Years

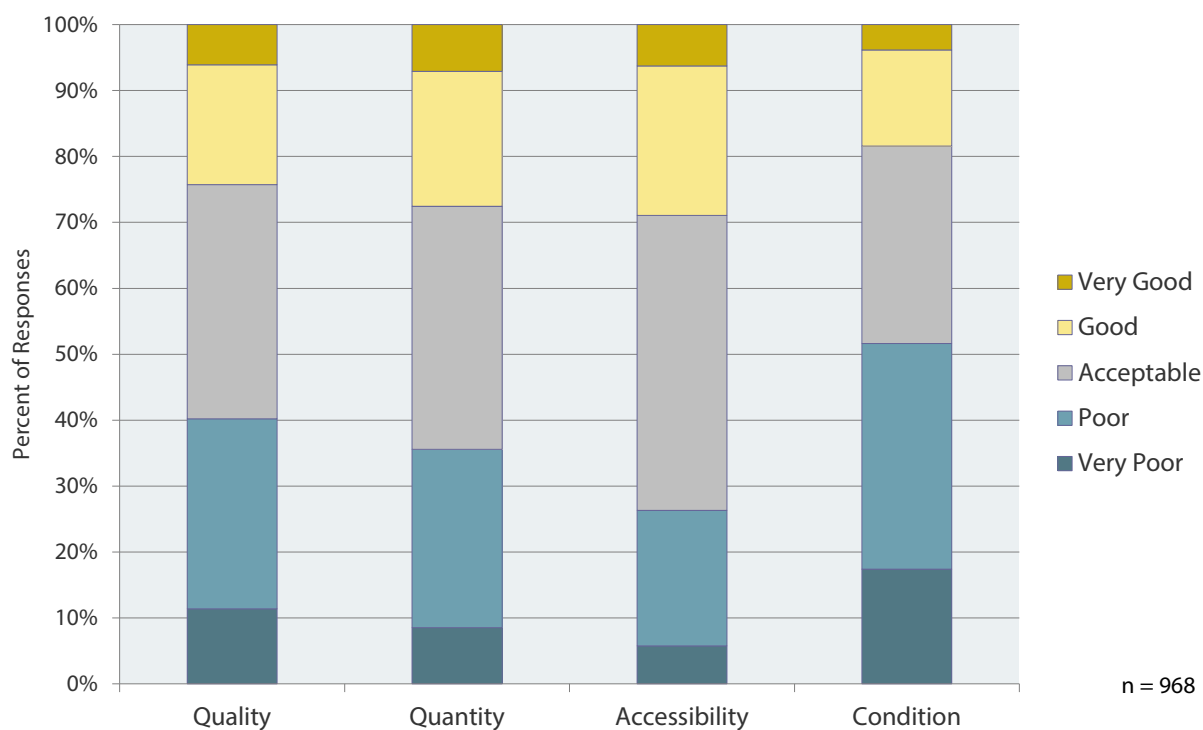


After “lack of time,” “quality or condition of facilities” was the most frequent response to the public survey question regarding barriers to outdoor recreation. When asked about the quality, quantity, accessibility, and condition of land and water-based facilities, respondents gave the worst scores to the condition of the facilities.

**Figure 21.** Quality, Quantity, Accessibility, and Condition of Land-based Facilities



**Figure 22.** Quality, Quantity, Accessibility, and Condition of Water-based Facilities



Maintenance and bathroom condition concerns were also the most mentioned issues when the public was given the opportunity to comment in the survey. Areas called out by respondents in regards to the state of water-based facilities include Kailua/Lanikai/Waimānalo, Kona/West Hawai'i, and O'ahu boat harbors.

For land based activities, respondents mentioned Kona/West Hawai'i, and Maui and O'ahu in general. Note that the emphasis on West Hawai'i may be due to the overrepresentation of Hawai'i Island respondents and the additional media coverage the SCORP survey and meeting received in the Kona region.

Respondents reported that addressing maintenance, improving or providing bathrooms, and improving or adding facilities are the most important actions that recreation managers can take to encourage people to participate in or improve their experience of outdoor recreation activities.

**Table 8.** Public vs. Provider Ranking of Outdoor Investment Priorities

ANSWER OPTIONS	PUBLIC PRIORITY	PROVIDER PRIORITY	DIFFERENCE
Operating and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities	1	1	0
Protecting natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas	2	4	-2
Providing public access to recreation areas	3	2	1
Protecting cultural/historic resources	4	3	1
Developing beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other sustainable ocean recreational activities	5	6	-1
Preventing and mitigating vandalism of recreation facilities	6	5	1
Developing paths for walking, jogging, or biking	7	8	-1
Increasing opportunities in mauka areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities	8	7	1

## 7.2 ISSUE #2: HIKING TRAIL DEMAND AND USE

One activity that the public identified as particularly problematic is hiking, in which 90 percent of survey respondents participate. Comments regarding hiking in the survey almost universally fit into two categories: (a) demand for more trails or access to mauka lands and (b) the need for trail facilities and maintenance. Often, these two issues go hand-in-hand. Mariner's Ridge and Maunawili Falls trails are two good examples on O'ahu where there is an extremely successful and popular mauka access without any supporting facilities, such as parking or restrooms. Mariner's Ridge, which is on privately owned land is now closed to the public and neighbors of the Maunawili Falls trailhead asked their legislative representative to put forth a bill that would close it until DLNR is able to provide adequate facilities. Among both the community and recreation providers, there seems to be a great deal of disappointment and frustration about loss of trails, but Nā Ala Hele expressed concern about adding trails without additional resources. While they recognize the need to spread people out to new trails to avoid having



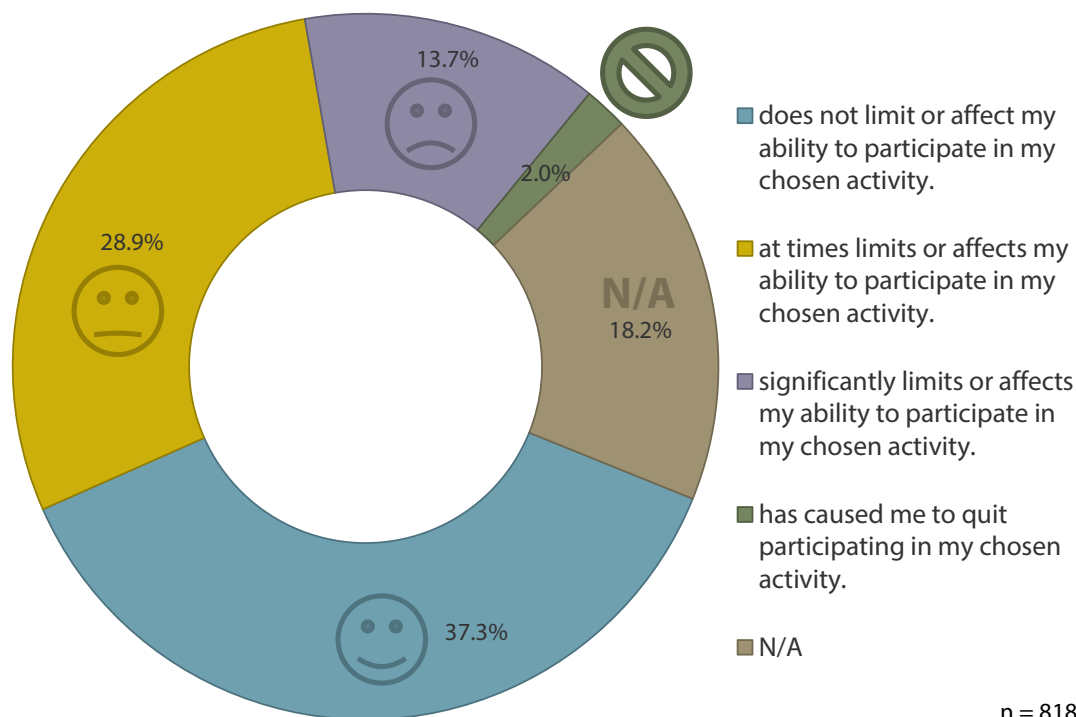
more trails like Mānoa Falls, which now supports around 200,000 hikers annually, it is important to trail providers that they focus on providing safety, maintenance, and support facilities for their existing inventory.

### 7.3 ISSUE #3: USER CONFLICTS

Nearly half (44.6 percent) of the respondents reported that they are limited or prevented from participating in an outdoor activity due to conflict with another activity that shares facilities or resources with their activity. Of those respondents, 16 individuals reported that conflict with another activity has caused them to quit their chosen activity. The most common issues mentioned as being involved in conflict were boating (issues with ramps, slips, and conflicts with non-boating activities), too many users, and swimming. Nine comments specifically called out Kailua Beach on O’ahu as a conflict zone.

Most of the comments in the public survey and in provider meetings about conflict referred to specific geographical areas of conflict. The following places were identified as having serious user conflicts – Kailua Beach on O’ahu, Koko Head Shooting Range, Keahou Bay, Waikīkī, and Kanahā Beach Park on Maui. Kailua Beach was the most cited conflict area in the survey, with respondents reporting conflicts related to a perception of overcrowding, commercial users, and motorized boats and kitesurfers in swimming areas. Respondents described inter-user conflicts at Waikīkī (fishing and swimming) and at Keahou Bay (motorized boating and non-motorized ocean recreation). Comments about Koko Head Shooting Range referred to pressure from too many users, compounded by a

**Figure 23.** User Conflict



*“The O’ahu program is challenged by O’ahu’s large local population and tourist visitation. The Mānoa Falls and Maunawili Falls Trails are now seeing over one-hundred thousand hikers a year. Both trails are showing visual evidence of highly damaged or eroded conditions caused by high use.”*

(Aaron Lowe, Nā Ala Hele O’ahu Trails & Access Specialist, 2014)

shortage of open hours. Recreation providers identified kitesurfing as an antagonistic conflict with other ocean and beach recreation at Kanahā, Maui.

User conflict can harm a participant's experience of outdoor recreation and sometimes can cause them to quit an activity altogether. In recreation theory, conflict is often conceptualized as "goal interference" and can occur along a spectrum from complementary to antagonistic (Table 9). In Hawai'i, nearly half of the public survey respondents reported being limited (competitive) or prevented from participating (antagonistic) in their sport due to conflicts (Figure 23). Most commonly mentioned conflicts in the survey include pressure from too many users, issues with boat ramps and slips, and multi-user conflicts with ocean swimmers. Recreation providers also identified several conflicts that were confirmed in the public survey – the unavailability of multi-purpose fields (as discussed above), uses conflicting with ocean swimmers, boating issues, and safety concerns, especially in reference to the homeless.

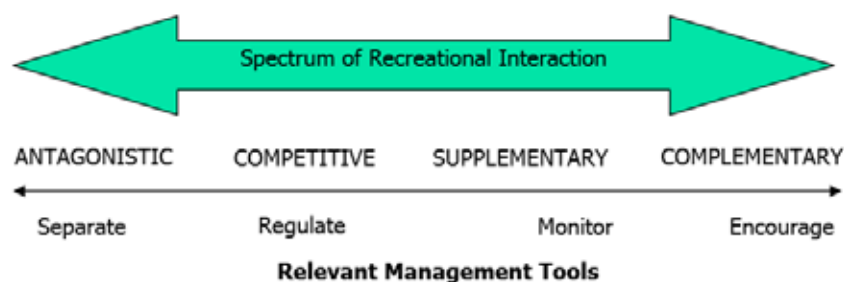
One clear example in Hawai'i of the "goal interference" conflict framework is the conflicts arising from the often opposing needs and desires of consumptive (hunters, fishermen) and non-consumptive (wildlife watchers, hikers, snorkelers) users. In particular, game management strategies of hunters, who want to maintain a healthy population of ungulates, are at odds with conservation strategies that aim to eradicate non-native ungulates.

**Table 9.** Conflict Spectrum

INTERACTION TYPE	KEY CHARACTERISTIC	OUTCOME	EXAMPLE
Complementary	Increasing rates of return with increased use	Positive sum and growing – no conflict	Canoeing and fishing
Supplementary	Neutral interaction	Positive sum – linear minor conflict	Snowmobiling and ATV use
Competitive	Decreasing rates of return with increased use	Trending toward zero sum – conflict	Fishing and jetskiing
Antagonistic	Any activity of one drives the other to zero	Negative sum – strong conflict	Wilderness camping and ATV use

Source: (Marcouiller, Scott, & Prey, 2005)

**Figure 24.** Relevant Management Tools for Conflict



Source: Marcouiller, Scott, & Prey, 2005





## 7.4 ISSUE #4: UNCERTAIN & INADEQUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Without adequate funding, protection from liability, thoughtful oversight and mutually beneficial partnerships, Hawai'i's outdoor recreation providers cannot perform management, maintenance, and enforcement necessary to ensure quality recreational facilities.

As discussed in Section 2.4, maintaining adequate and stable funding for outdoor recreation has been challenging. This has affected the ability of the state and counties to deliver the volume and quality of service the public wants and expects them to provide.

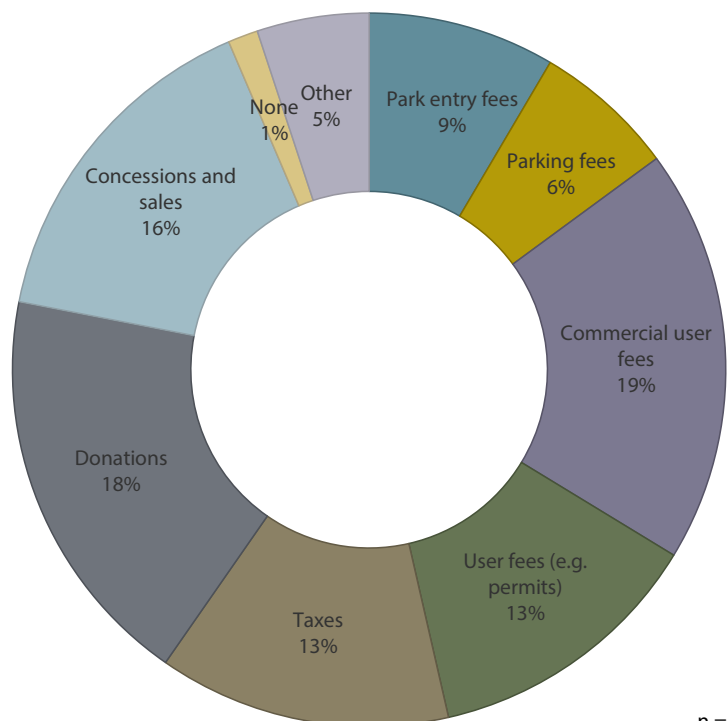
Recreation providers identified limited and/or decreasing funding/budgets as their most serious challenge in managing or providing outdoor recreation facilities.

At the state level, Act 081 signed into law in 2014 is an example of how tenuous funding for outdoor recreation can be. The act diverted funds from the Transient Accommodations Tax Trust Fund that were previously dedicated to State Parks and Nā Ala Hele programs to pay debt service on a revenue bond that funded acquisition of conservation easements at Kuilima (Turtle Bay) (Appendix B). Conserving land on O'ahu's famed north shore is important to the public and spawned a well-known grassroots campaign with the slogan "keep the country country." However, the diversion of funds will mean trade-offs in reduced State Parks and Nā Ala Hele programs and services at existing facilities. Understanding such trade-offs is important for legislators and the public. Thus, communications about the state's recreational needs, demands and challenges are articulated in the SCORP and disseminated to decision-makers at the state and county level.

In an uncertain funding environment, underutilized means of financing outdoor recreational facilities become increasingly important. The Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program recognized this and commissioned a study discussed in Statewide Trends to examine alternative means for the financing of public accesses to makai resources. This plan offers innovative suggestions for recreation providers and decision-makers to pursue in their attempt to satisfy the public's demand to acquire, improve and maintain access to Hawai'i's beloved shorelines.

One traditional, but underutilized in Hawai'i, funding source is the user fee. However, recreation providers responding to the survey for this

**Figure 25.** Public Support of Various Methods for Funding Outdoor Recreation



n = 825

plan responded most often that they were “exploring/considering” user fees and recreational leases rather than currently using them. An example of an agency employing user fees is Nā Ala Hele’s authorization of 32 commercial trail tour operators who can use certain trails and access roads deemed appropriate for commercial use. Authorized vendors reserve slots for a particular day on a particular trail and pay a per patron fee according to a per unit system based on the impact the mode of transport (i.e. hike, bike and horse, motorcycle, 4WD) has on the trail. This ensures that activities by multiple vendors do not exceed the established daily capacities for each trail. It also provides a mechanism for screening tour operators. Net revenue<sup>4</sup> from Nā Ala Hele commercial fees totaled \$81,424 for fiscal year 2012 (State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources, 2012).

**Table 10.** Commercial Trail Users, Fiscal Year 2011

PATRON TYPE	FEE	O‘AHU	KAUA‘I	HAWAI‘I	MAUI	TOTAL
Hikers	\$5	10,627	46	526	14	11,213
4 Wheel Drive Passengers	\$25-100	0	1,693	538	0	2,231
Equestrian Riders	\$7	0	513	0	0	481
Motorcycle Riders	\$10	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain Bike Riders	\$7	0	0	0	0	0
Total		10,627	2,252	1,064	14	13,957

Source: (State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources, 2012)

Since 2008, entrance fees have also been implemented at some State Parks, and the City and County of Honolulu has instituted both a parking fee and an entry fee at Hanauma Bay. The LWCF provides reasonable fee structure guidelines for LWCF project sites whereby fees charged to non-residents cannot exceed twice the amount charged to residents. Where there is no charge to residents, non-resident fees cannot exceed those charged at a comparable state or local public facility (National Parks Service, 2008). These long-standing, national guidelines could serve as the basis for a tiered fee system throughout the state. In fact, at Hanauma Bay, where everyone arriving by private vehicle pays a parking fee, the entry fee is free for Hawai‘i residents. Similar tiered fee systems are used at Nu‘uanu Pali State Wayside, Hāpuna Beach State Recreation Area, and ‘Akaka Falls State Park.

The public supports user fees – just under half of respondents to the public survey support user fees. They also support a variety of other fees for funding the development and maintenance of recreational areas and/or facilities, but commercial user fees were supported the most (18.8 percent of respondents). Donations were the second most supported source of funding, followed by concessions and sales. Many respondents commented that there should be a lower cost fee for kama‘āina. Recreation providers identified commercial permits and user fees as the most common way they currently fund the development and maintenance of recreational facilities. Entry fees and recreation leases are the two methods of funding that the most providers are exploring or considering.

<sup>4</sup> Twenty percent of total gross revenues from ceded lands is allocated to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.



Of existing user fees, camping and lodging fees are probably the most commonly used by providers. Income from user fees could be a useful regular source of funding that state and county recreation providers could rely on even when their general funds are appropriated to meet other needs (e.g. Turtle Bay conservation easement). However, implementation of user fees should not be an excuse to remove even more tax revenue funding from recreation agencies.

With limited resources to manage Hawai'i's recreational facilities, recreation providers have limited time to pursue alternative funding sources. The other concern is that as new revenues are generated, general operating budgets may be cut, which will eventually lead to a zero increase in funding to meet recreation needs. To alleviate this catch-22, recreational providers may benefit from regular information about available funding sources and support in accessing those funds. Dissemination of the SCORP Update to recreation providers at the state and county level and an efficient Open Project Selection Process are ways to facilitate access to outdoor recreation funding.

## **7.5 ISSUE #5: LIABILITY CONCERNS**

Liability concerns were also raised as a barrier to providing a complete outdoor recreational landscape, especially in the mauka lands. High profile, fatal accidents at Sacred Falls and Opaeka'a Falls have precipitated tort claims that have cost the State of Hawai'i millions of dollars (Kobayashi, 2012). The history of costly tort claims in Hawai'i now weighs heavily into planning and management decisions. Liability concerns both on private and public land have limited use of or closed popular mauka recreational activities and sites, notably the Ha'ikū Stairs and Mariner's Ridge trails. Counties especially are frustrated because they do not have the same universal liability as the state, particularly at beaches that require a county lifeguard.

Frustration with closed trails was a frequent comment in the public survey as well. Some providers and members of the public have speculated in meeting discussions that this frustration may be particularly acute because of the history of land tenure in Hawai'i. Many people remember the days when plantations owned vast tracts of land and employees and their 'ohana (family) were free to use cane roads to access mauka resources and even to hunt.

## **7.6 ISSUE #6: ENFORCEMENT**

Sufficient enforcement of laws and safety regulations are essential to protect both the public's wellbeing and the health of Hawai'i's natural and cultural resources. The need for additional enforcement was a strongly expressed demand by both recreation providers as well as public survey respondents. Representative examples of issues include DOBOR's inability to adequately enforce rules preventing recreational boats in their harbors from becoming essentially houseboats, prosecution of



*Graffiti at Makena State Park.*

theft of solar and pump equipment, and vandalism of signage. Comfort stations are a particular hotspot for enforcement issues – paper products are stolen, rubbish is flushed down toilets, and illegal activity occurs behind closed doors. Providers reported in the survey for this plan that their number one priority need is to provide “safe, secure recreational setting, including enforcement.”

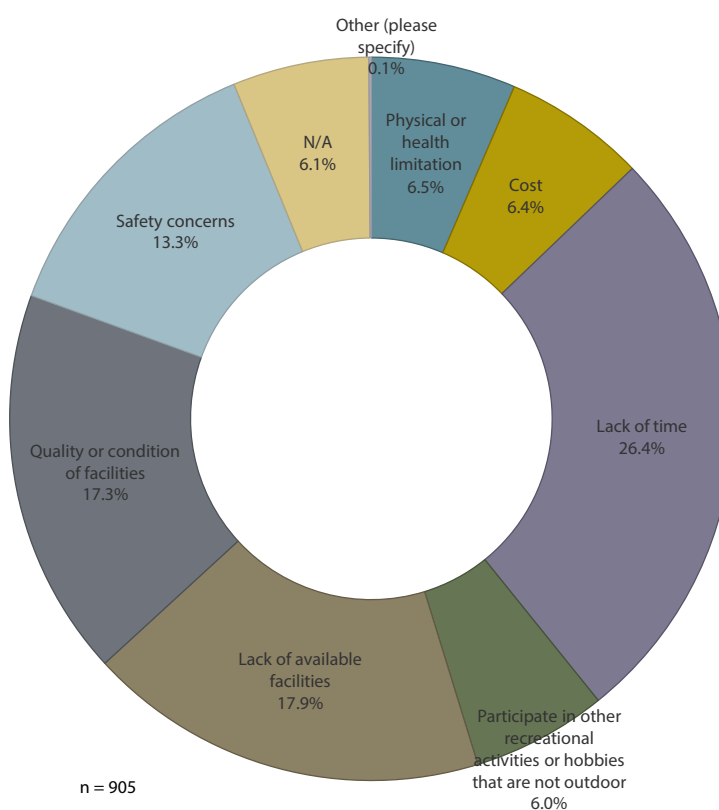
## 7.7 ISSUE #7: ACCESSIBILITY

The ability to access a range of outdoor recreation activities is different depending on age, ability and socioeconomic status. While the majority of Hawai‘i’s residents and visitors are able to take advantage of the outdoor recreation opportunities the state provides, there are still barriers to access for some. For most, competing demands on time is the greatest barrier to participation in outdoor recreation.

This is consistent with a nationwide trend finding that teenagers in particular are not necessarily uninterested in outdoor activities, they are simply overscheduled. Recreation providers on Hawai‘i Island and O‘ahu also mentioned the physical and mental barriers of major roadways (Hawai‘i Belt Road and Nimitz Highway, respectively) separating the mauka residents from makai resources.

Responding to various shifts in demographics in Hawai‘i is essential to protecting the outdoor recreation experience and to providing support for appropriate activities. One of the most salient demographic trends in Hawai‘i is its increasing population. Hawai‘i is growing at an above average rate compared to the rest of the U.S. DBEDT estimates about a 25 percent increase in the state’s population between 2010 and 2040 (State of Hawai‘i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, 2012). Increasing population has driven certain trends and created some problems in providing outdoor recreation. In general, the majority of recreation providers polled said that they have seen increasing participation in outdoor recreation activities due to population growth. More specifically, the County of Maui has historically been the fastest growing county in the state, and now, with nearly 150,000 residents,

**Figure 26.** Barriers to Access



Maui recreation providers reported that they have a “shortage of everything.” Both Maui and Hawai‘i counties are now growing at roughly the same rate, and in response, they seem to be the counties investing the most in new and expanded parks. However, this has a ripple effect in that providers already report struggling to operate and maintain their existing facilities – adding more parks only increases this financial and personnel burden.

Challenges in providing adequate outdoor recreation opportunities for increasing numbers of residents is compounded by the fact that the number of visitors to Hawai‘i is forecast to increase to nearly ten million annual arrivals in 2040 from around 8.6 million in 2014 (State of Hawai‘i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, 2012). If HTA is successful in attracting rising Asian markets like China and Korea, this number could rise even further. As discussed in Chapter 4, visitor arrival is at least partly motivated by Hawai‘i’s outdoor appeal, and as such, they put additional pressure on outdoor recreation areas and infrastructure.

Shifts in the age make-up of the state also will have profound effects on user preferences for outdoor recreation activities. As discussed in Chapter 4, Hawai‘i’s population is aging – by 2035, the population of individuals 65 years and older is forecast to increase by 111.6 percent over 2007 levels (Enterprise Honolulu, 2010). An aging population is more likely to demand facilities that provide for less strenuous activities such as walking, golfing, and nature viewing.

The aging and disabled populations are exposed to more challenges and hazards than the majority. As an example, Hawai‘i has been identified by multiple studies as most dangerous state in the U.S. for pedestrians 65 and over (Star-Advertiser Staff, 2014). In addition, people 65 years and older are most likely to have a disability – they comprise 34.4 percent of the disabled population in the state. According to the proceedings of the Symposium for Physical Activity and Sport for People with Disabilities, people with disabilities are less active than people without disabilities due to a number of barriers (emphasis added):

- “People with disabilities are more likely to experience attitudinal, social and programmatic barriers that may limit their inclusion in physical activity, fitness, sports, recreation and physical education.
- Healthy behaviors are just as important for promoting health and wellness and preventing disease in people with disabilities as they are for those without a disability. Yet, people with disabilities have been left out of many health promotion efforts.
- Many fitness and recreation facilities, outdoor spaces, and some types of fitness equipment are not accessible to people with disabilities making efforts to participate in physical activity very difficult.”



Surf lesson for Wounded Warrior Project (Source: U.S. Army)



This has resulted in a situation in which 56 percent of people with a disability do not engage in any physical activity as compared to 36 percent of people without a disability. Also, only 23 percent of people with disabilities are active for at least 30 minutes three or more times per week (Lakowski & Long, 2011).

In response to the special needs of these two populations, safety and accessibility measures will be increasingly necessary in the future to allow aging and disabled individuals to engage fully in outdoor recreation activities. In 2010, the Department of Justice adopted Outdoor Developed Areas standards (Aoki, 2014). Currently, the new standards apply only to federal facilities, but they are expected to be adopted under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in the near future. This means that the standards will eventually apply to all public facilities (under Title II) and private entities (under Title III). For public recreation entities like Hawai'i State Parks, program access must be provided in addition to facility access. In other words, if picnicking is a "program" that State Parks provides then some reasonable number of *accessible* picnicking facilities must be provided. The new standards include threshold numbers of required facilities as well as standards for making them accessible. For trails, the main thrust of the Outdoor Developed Area standards is to provide signage that conveys an assessment of the entire trail's relevant features (such as slope, trail condition, obstructions, etc.). With this information in hand, a person can self-determine if they want to use the trail. Accessibility on-site at a recreation area is important, but it is just as critical that public transportation to an area is available to aging and disabled individuals, many of whom are unable to drive.

*Lack of time, by far, is the most common limitation to outdoor recreation participation (26.4 percent of respondents), followed by lack of available facilities and quality or condition of facilities.*

## 7.8 ISSUE #8: PHYSICAL FITNESS

The importance of physical fitness and the role of outdoor recreation in encouraging and providing exercise is a clear ongoing trend both within Hawai'i and in the U.S. as a whole. The prevalence of obesity (body mass index (BMI) >30) continues to be a health concern for adults, children and adolescents in the U.S. Physical inactivity and unhealthy eating contribute to obesity and a number of chronic diseases, including some cancers, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes (Leavitt, 2008). Promoting regular physical activity and healthy eating and creating an environment that supports these behaviors are essential to addressing the obesity problem. As discussed in Section 4.2.7, the majority of Hawai'i's youths and adults do not meet the U.S. Center for Disease Control's physical activity recommendations.

While the need for physical fitness is unambiguous, research shows that one clear way to achieve positive health outcomes from physical activity is for it to take place outdoors (Godbey, 2009). In particular, when people have access to a park, they are more physically active (Sherer, 2006). Being



Pana'ewa Zoo in Hilo, Hawai'i

*"When people have access to a park, they are more physically active" (Sherer, 2006).*

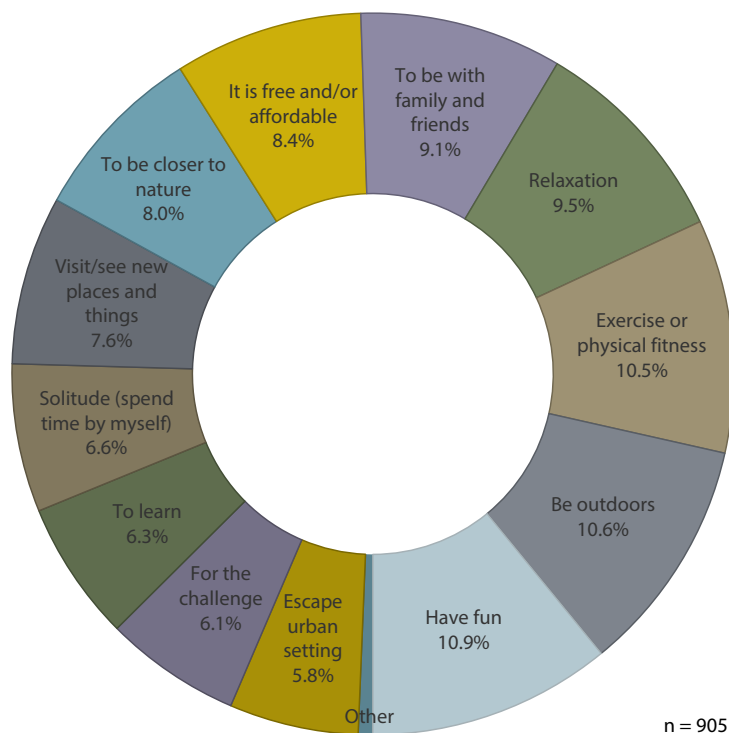


outdoors is an especially important determinant of children’s physical activity levels (Godbey, 2009). There are also mental health benefits, particularly stress reduction, to being outdoors and viewing natural scenes (Godbey, 2009). In Hawai’i, there is clear recognition of these benefits – 92.4 percent of respondents to the public survey reported that they participate in outdoor recreation for physical fitness while 84.2 percent reported that they participate for relaxation (i.e. stress relief).

Government entities are responding to the need for improved physical fitness through various means. The DOH encourages a physically active lifestyle through its Start Living Healthy statewide health promotion campaign. Funded through the Tobacco Settlement funds, this multimedia educational campaign, with partnerships in both the private and public sectors, is designed to provide the people of Hawai’i with easy to understand information on healthy living (<http://www.healthyhawaii.com/>). One of the specific media campaigns, Start Walking, is designed to encourage adults to walk at least 30 minutes, five days a week.

Both the state and counties are adding new parks and working to improve alternative transportation networks. These efforts recognize that areas with greater recreation opportunities (e.g., parks, facilities, recreation lands, bikeways, etc.) have higher rates of physical activity, lower health care expenditures, and lower obesity rates (Rosenberger, Sneh, Phipps, & Gurvitch, 2005). A 2007 study found that every extra \$10 spent per capita on parks translates to a third of a day more per week of vigorous exercise (Cawley et al., 2007 in Godbey, 2009). Several of the county mayors have also made exercise and physical fitness an important part of their administration. Mayor Billy Kenoi of the County of Hawai’i organizes annual Health Fests throughout the island. In 2012, the County of Maui was recognized by the American Heart Association as a Gold Level Fit-Friendly Worksite (County of Maui, 2012b).

**Figure 27.** Reasons for Participation in Outdoor Recreation



## 7.9 ISSUE #9: COMMUNICATION

Outdoor recreationists need information in order to keep themselves safe and the environment healthy. Improving communication between recreation providers and participants is critical to providing a respectful and responsible atmosphere that keeps recreationists safe and the environment healthy.



Approximately five percent of respondents to the public survey specifically mentioned the need for better communication, especially between the state and the public. Requesting better, timelier, and easier-to-access information on parks, trails, events, classes, and other activities was one of the most common communication-related answers to the public survey question of “What is the single most important thing that recreation managers can do to help you participate in or improve your experience of outdoor recreation activities?” In particular, there were a number of requests for better signage and on-site information to promote safe and environmentally-conscious behavior as well as provide knowledge of the site.

Partially in response to this trend towards better communication, there has been a shift in recent years toward providing more complete and easier to use recreation information on websites. For example, State Parks now does all camping permits through an online reservation system. However, there is the other side of this trend in which recreationists now want real-time information, such as trail conditions, ocean conditions, and weather, at their fingertips (on mobile phones). Providers have struggled to catch up to this trend, but one recent example is the HTA’s mobile application called “Festivals of Hawai’i,” which tells users if they are nearby a festival.

Respondents also asked that providers reach out and listen to the stakeholders, especially because frequent users of a recreation area are a good source of information. Such discussions ensure that providers and participants are on the same page in terms of appropriate and safe use of recreation areas.

Even while recreationists want more communication to improve their experience, providers expressed frustration with the difficulties and hazards of communicating, especially with visitors. As the tourism industry has become more decentralized through the proliferation of small tours and vacation rentals, providers said that they have found it much harder to educate visitors to be respectful and safe. This issue is compounded in the era of the internet when local knowledge becomes global knowledge through the posting of a blog review or a YouTube video of a “secret” hike. Such internet postings rarely provide safety context for many of the extreme activities that are promoted, and so results in unknowledgeable or unprepared participants (local or visitor) getting into potentially dangerous situations. This is exacerbated by a provider-observed increase in “soft adventurers,” or people who are interested in nature-based activities but are physically unprepared for them.

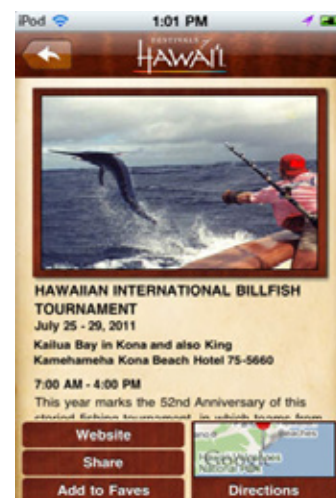
As an example of this situation, at the closed Sacred Falls State Park, where eight hikers were killed by a rockfall/landslide in 1999, officials report that half of the trespassing citations now go to people from out-of-state who learn about how to illegally access the park through websites like <http://notsogreathikingblog.blogspot.com> and <http://www.explorationhawaii.com>. As recently as March 2014, a visitor from was rescued from Sacred Falls State Park. Curt Cottrell

*“O’ahu is a Day Hikers Dream...One centralized website (with a map-based format) that has every hiking trail on O’ahu. I currently use 4-5 different websites to find trails. But none of the sites give all the info on hikes on the island.”*

*“Sometimes activities are not as publicized as I think it should be in our community. It would help if we get notified of recreational activities in our area.”*

*“empower the community by asking for and listening to feedback”*

(SCORP survey responses)



*“Ecotourism is an agent of change...It is inevitable that the introduction of tourists to areas seldom visited by outsiders will place demands upon environment associated with new actors, activities, and facilities”*

(Wall, 1996)

of State Parks summarized this issue by saying that the advent of internet communication means that recreation providers and managers have lost control of the flow of information.

Senator Laura Thielen expressly singled out HTA as not taking responsibility for the success of their marketing (Figure 12). Several providers mentioned that HTA and other tourism providers have been resistant to tell visitors that anything bad can happen to them while in Hawai'i, suggesting that HTA has been unwilling to support efforts to provide safety information. But this directly contradicts what residents want (as discussed above) and results in visitors being less aware of the dangerous side of going into the ocean or hiking to a waterfall.

## **7.10 ISSUE #10: FRAGILITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

Recreationists can unintentionally impact the natural environment if they do not know about the fragility of their surroundings. In Hawai'i, outdoor recreation is dependent on a healthy natural environment, but outdoor recreation activities can have unintended ecological impacts. Hawai'i's residents clearly recognize the central importance of the state's natural and cultural resources for outdoor recreation – in the public survey, they rank protection of these resources as second only to operation and maintenance. In the 2008 SCORP, this was the top priority for the public.

While recreation providers rank protection of natural and cultural resources lower than the public, in meetings and through government action, it is clear that providers appreciate the need to protect the environment for quality outdoor recreation. In 2011, the state legislature passed bills creating the South Kona wilderness area on Hawai'i island (Appendix B). The CZM Program updated the ORMP to encourage better stewardship of ocean and near shore resources, which many people depend on for outdoor recreation (Chapter 4).

One area of particular concern is the expansion of ecotourism in Hawai'i. The Hawai'i Ecotourism Association defines ecotourism as “Nature and culture based tourism that is ecologically sustainable and supports the well-being of local communities” (Hawai'i Ecotourism Association, n.d.). While this is ideally the way ecotourism works, many providers expressed concern that people participating in ecotourism or nature-based activities do not recognize their potential to harm the environment and the local community.

Ecotourism has a positive effect on the economy, but it also presents additional challenges to maintain and protect already strained natural resources. In meetings with providers, attendees gave a number of examples of where the environmentally- and culturally-conscious purpose of ecotourism conflicts with its impacts.

- Manta ray dive sites at Keahou Sheraton and Airport Park (Hawai'i) are perceived to be too crowded and there is a concern that they are not only dangerous for participants but harmful to the rays.
- Swimming with dolphin tours disturb dolphins while they sleep, but the tours are becoming increasingly popular.

- Nā Ala Hele program finds that the need for maintenance of its most popular trails diverts resources away from the agency's mission of acquiring and opening new trails (Lowe, 2014).
- Where roping off an area of the beach has been the practice to protect basking sea turtles and monk seals, conservation groups are now trying different ways to protect them without drawing additional attention from beach goers.

While ecotourism is a potent force with potential for negative environmental impacts, outdoor activities that rely on the environment in general can also have detrimental effects. Like ecotourists, many outdoor recreationists do not acknowledge the potential for harm, which is a state of mind that only exacerbates the situation. For example, at Ka'ena Point, fishermen worry that the off-duty military are using four-wheel drive vehicles on trails and causing erosion that harms the reef and reduces catch. But, these fishermen also use the four-wheel drive trails to access their fishing sites. Recreation providers expressed the most concern about lack of awareness among non-consumptive recreationists, especially as nature and wildlife viewing has become more popular. Examples include snorkelers who touch coral or stand on reefs; sea turtle or monk seal viewers who approach the endangered animals too closely; and dolphin viewing tours that harass spinner dolphins while they rest/sleep. In response to this obliviousness, some recreation managers are finding that they need to do more than provide information. For instance, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is working on a proposed rule package and an Environmental Impact Statement that considers a variety of options to minimize dolphin disturbance.



*People harassing a sea turtle on O'ahu's North Shore (Source: Rocky A flickr)*

## 7.11 ISSUE #11: PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mismanaged outdoor recreation can negatively impact traditional practices or even cause physical harm to archaeological and cultural resources. Inauthentic cultural interpretation can create misunderstandings and perpetuate inaccurate stereotypes.

As discussed in the Needs section of this report, cultural practices and outdoor recreation are deeply intertwined, if not inseparable. As such, there is an on-going demand for access to nature in general and cultural sites specifically.

Local and state recreation providers are generally well informed of the cultural links to outdoor recreation. At a meeting with O'ahu recreation providers, participants stressed that referring to hunting and fishing as "recreational" alone is often deemed insufficient. The activities have deeper meaning and values depending on the circumstances including: cultural (both Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian), subsistence, and traditional. Such provider comments acknowledge their sensitivity to Hawai'i's unique cultural landscape.



As important as providing facilities that support outdoor recreation of a cultural nature is appropriate interpretation of these places for the visiting public, particularly at parks that are open to the public. Without interpretation, an uninformed visitor may not have the awareness of the activities they are observing/participating in or their cultural significance to host cultures. Recognizing this, the Hawai'i Tourism Authority dedicates resources to "Kūkulu Ola: Living Hawaiian Culture Program" to address goals in the Hawai'i Tourism Strategic Plan, such as, "strengthening the relationship between the visitor industry and the Hawaiian community; nurturing the Hawaiian culture by creating visitor experiences, activities and marketing programs that are respectful and accurate; and supporting Hawaiian programs and cultural practitioners, craftsmen, musicians and other artists that preserve and perpetuate the Hawaiian culture."



## 7.12 ISSUE #12: EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change, the increase in worldwide temperature due to human emissions of greenhouse gases, will have an impact on outdoor recreation in Hawai'i. The effects of climate change in Hawai'i will include an increase in air and ocean temperature, ocean acidification, sea-level rise, increased drought frequency, and changes in the frequency and intensity of tropical storms (Cristini, Cox, Konan, & Eversole, 2014). The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) SeaGrant did a study on climate change in Hawai'i and suggested mitigating these impacts by better studying both climate change and tourism in Hawai'i as well as exploring and implementing feasible climate adaptation strategies. Recommended strategies include improving energy management and encouraging the use of alternative energy sources; water conservation; improvements toward disaster risk reduction and resilience; enlargement of marine protected areas; and investments in adaptation of existing infrastructure (Cristini, Cox, Konan, & Eversole, 2014). Recognizing the threats from climate change, Hawai'i's State Planning Act was amended to include ten Climate Change Adaption Priority Guidelines in 2012 (see Section 4.2.8).

Many of the conditions associated with climate change will threaten the natural resources, such as coral reefs and lush forests, upon which recreation in the state depends and may seriously hurt the recreation-based tourism economy. For outdoor recreational resources, this may mean a loss in terrestrial and marine amenities, eroding beaches, and inundation of coastal recreational facilities. Recreation providers may be faced finding funding to move facilities inland or out of newly hazardous areas.





## CHAPTER 8

### Outdoor Recreation Strategic Plan





## 8 OUTDOOR RECREATION STRATEGIC PLAN

This chapter sets forth overarching goals to address the needs identified in Chapter 6 and issues described in Chapter 7 and recommended strategies to implement in the next five years to achieve the goals. Strategies highlighted with an asterisk (\*) are those that have the potential to be addressed through the LWCF.

### 8.1 GOAL 1: PROVIDE A WORLD-CLASS OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPERIENCE (QUALITY OF THE RECREATIONAL EXPERIENCE)

**Objective 1-1:** *Provide adequate facilities, infrastructure, and funding to expand access to and otherwise support high-demand outdoor recreation activities.*

**Strategies:**

- \* Support beach activities and walking on paths and tracks through funding and development of support facilities.
- Provide additional funding through increased allocation from the Transient Accommodations Tax to Nā Ala Hele so that it can keep trails at a safe level of maintenance and provide necessary facilities to allow trails to stay open or be reopened to the public.
- Support legal research into “paper trails.” Develop county and state databases of both mauka and makai accesses.
- \* Provide passive recreation facilities that have multiple uses, such as open fields that could be used for picnicking, outdoor concerts and festivals, and sports.
- \* Construct additional multipurpose or sports-specific fields to accommodate an increased variety of uses and longer seasons.
- \* Develop more camping areas, including primitive sites and improved campgrounds, that are maintained and safe for residents and visitors.
- Work with user groups and associations to provide areas where people can legally participate in motocross while increasing enforcement of illegal off-highway vehicle use.
- \* Acquire or develop lands that can support large, intensive gatherings and festivals to ease impacts to high use parks.

**Objective 1-2:** *Focus outdoor recreation resources on maintaining and renovating existing facilities.*





**Strategies:**

- ✴ Encourage LWCF expenditures on renovation of popular outdoor recreation facilities.
- Support initiatives that direct funds to maintenance of existing outdoor recreation facilities.
- Seek non-traditional means of providing maintenance services, where feasible, such as private contractors, community service organizations, and inmate work crews.

**Objective 1-3:** *Promote new or enhanced accessibility to outdoor recreation through alternative transportation methods.*

**Strategies:**

- ✴ Provide and maintain a continuous bike and pedestrian network, especially in areas with high pedestrian use and between residential communities, business/retail districts, and recreation areas.
- ✴ Support implementation of projects identified in state and county alternative transportation plans such as Hawai'i's Statewide Pedestrian Master Plan and the O'ahu Bike Plan; and the county-adopted "Complete Streets" policies.
- Provide education for cyclists, pedestrians, and drivers to encourage better awareness of and safe participation in alternative transportation.

**Objective 1-4:** *Encourage outdoor recreation through funding and provision of accessible recreation opportunities.*

**Strategies:**

- ✴ Support acquisition of recreational lands or development of recreational facilities that are accessible by public transportation.
- ✴ Support development or redevelopment of recreational facilities to become compliant with Department of Justice adopted Outdoor Developed Areas standards or equivalent standards.
- Encourage communities to be more pedestrian and bike friendly so that people can recreate and exercise on their way to do other activities.
- Provide easily understood and accessible information about where and how to exercise or participate in outdoor recreation.
- Develop classes that teach or improve skills related to outdoor recreation activities. Focus especially on safety and inspiring confidence in a participant's abilities.

**Objective 1-5:** *Eliminate user conflicts that prevent or limit people from participating in outdoor activities of their choice.*

**Strategies:**

- ✱ Provide facilities that are adequate to accommodate the needs of all the users at a recreation area.
- Delineate use-intensive areas or areas where conflict is antagonistic or competitive so that managers can focus their efforts and determine appropriate responses.
- Proactively plan for user conflicts through collection of data on public use at recreation areas.
- Where conflicts are antagonistic, provide spatial separation by demarcating single-use areas.
- Provide sufficient user information about rules, policies, advice for trail and/or ocean respect.
- Establish constructive relationships with user groups, including through multi-user volunteering and social events.
- Establish game management advisory committees for high-use or contentious hunting areas. Include representatives from both the hunter and conservation community.  
Use Hawai'i Island's Game Management Advisory Commission as a model.



Donation tube at Little Rainbow trailhead in Salida, Colorado. Donations benefit Salida Mountain Trails. (Source: Salida Citizen website, 2014)

## 8.2 GOAL 2: EXPAND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION (QUANTITY OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES)

**Objective 2-1:** *Facilitate State and County awareness of and access to outdoor recreation funding.*

**Strategies:**

- ✱ Ensure elected officials at the county and state level are regularly informed of Hawai'i's recreational needs, demands, challenges and goals through dissemination of the SCORP in electronic format and making it available on-line.



- ✱ Ensure that recreation providers are aware of the availability of LWCF grants and the process for acquiring the grants.
- ✱ Support acquisition of recreation lands identified in county-adopted open space plans particularly through the use of the Counties open space grant funds.
- ✱ Support development of outdoor recreation projects identified in County plans such as the Kaua'i Parks & Recreation Master Plan through County budgets and matching LWCF grants.
- Resume disbursement of the Transient Accommodations Tax Trust Fund to the state outdoor recreation providers.
- ✱ Support the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program's efforts to coordinate alternative means of financing the acquisition and maintenance of public accesses to coastal resources.
- Increase TAT and/or Tourism Fund allocation to counties as annual block grants in proportion to prior year visitor counts to support public access maintenance.
- Support the expansion of a tiered system of user fees (in which residents of Hawai'i pay a reduced rate) at high-use state and county outdoor recreation facilities that are currently free.
- Support on-site donation programs for established non-profits that have formalized agreements with outdoor recreation agencies to provide maintenance or interpretive services at outdoor recreation facilities.

**Objective 2-2:** *Provide relief to outdoor recreation providers so that the threat from of liability keeps them from providing great service.*

**Strategies:**

- Support and facilitate indemnity agreements for private land owners from the state when high value public outdoor recreational opportunities exist on private property.
- Lobby for county tort immunity based on responsible public health and safety improvement standards.

**Objective 2-3:** *Take proactive measures to support enforcement so that limited resources can be utilized more efficiently and effectively.*

**Strategies:**

- Identify less sensitive lands that can be developed for activities such as off-road vehicles and dirt biking.
- Support education programs that teach responsible use of outdoor recreation resources.

- Endorse certification programs for nature-based commercial operators, such as those offered by the Hawai'i Ecotourism Association and Nā Ala Hele.
- Support efforts to house homeless.
- Establish more resident park caretakers or Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement residences within State Parks.
- Build and strengthen relationships with daily park users (e.g. fishermen) to encourage reporting of illegal behavior.
- Supplement established enforcement agencies through use of existing or new private security contracts.

**Objective 2-4:** *Encourage public private partnerships to provide enhanced or innovative improvements and services.*

**Strategies:**

- Seek partnerships to provide unique and expanded outdoor recreation activities such as community gardening, interpretive programs, and ecological restoration work days.
- Support community capacity building efforts to increase the number and longevity of community/agency partnerships.
- Where appropriate, support partnerships with corporate entities where augmented services at public facilities are desirable to the community and visitor industry.
- Expand or create "adopt-a-park," "adopt-a-beach," "adopt-a-pier," and "adopt-a-trail" programs to increase public involvement in caring for and funding recreation facilities.

### 8.3 GOAL 3: ENCOURAGE PHYSICAL FITNESS AND HEALTHY PEOPLE THROUGH OUTDOOR RECREATION

**Objective 3-1:** *Provide all residents and visitors, regardless of age, ability, or socioeconomic status with opportunities to participate in a range of outdoor recreation activities.*

**Strategies:**

- \* Ensure that all new or improved outdoor recreation facilities meet the ADA Outdoor Developed Area standards.
- \* Support lifetime sports, including (as defined by the American Academy of Pediatricians) bicycling, jogging, swimming, tennis, golf, and walking.
- Develop partnerships with disabled and elderly groups that create opportunities for these communities to participate in outdoor recreation.



- Provide training for providers on integrating persons with a disability and elderly people into their programs.

**Objective 3-2:** *Use outdoor recreation activities and areas as an essential tool in increasing physical fitness in Hawai'i.*

**Strategies:**

- Promote programs and facilities where people work, learn, live, play and worship (i.e., workplace, public, private, and non-profit recreational sites) to provide easy access to safe and affordable physical activity opportunities.
- Increase funding and resources for parks, recreation, fitness, and sports programs and facilities in areas of high need.
- Increase social marketing efforts to maximize use of recreations programs and facilities for physical fitness and promote co-benefits with environmental and other related approaches. Ensure that the marketing is inclusive and incorporates images of and information aimed at individuals with disabilities.
- Encourage efforts to incorporate physical activity into people's day by supporting state and county implementation of complete streets plans and policies.
- Plan and manage parks and recreation areas so that they promote activities that deliver health benefits.
- Encourage use of walking, jogging, or multi-use pathways by installing mileage/km markers. Support county, state, and federal agencies in publicizing and coordinating pathway distances.

**Objective 3-3:** *Enhance communication between recreation providers and participants through more thorough, relevant, and easier-to-access sources of information.*

**Strategies:**

- Improve the quality and clarity of information about outdoor recreation on county and state websites. Review content frequently to remove "clutter" – out-of-date, low importance, or rarely accessed information.
- Work with hotels, tourism associations, and especially the Hawai'i Tourism Authority to distribute information, especially related to ocean and hiking safety, to visitors about safe and respectful participation in outdoor recreation.
- ✱ Improve clarity of and increase number of locations where interpretive, informational, and safety signs are provided.
- Integrate QR codes and mobile phone numbers into signs to provide interpretive messages and safety information to users.

- Through social media, websites, and offline methods, provide timely information about events and activities in parks and other recreation areas. Take recreation content to where people are already on the internet (e.g. Facebook, Twitter), rather than expecting them to come to the government website.
- Continue to improve efforts to reach out to stakeholder groups, especially through embracing of new, internet-based public outreach tools.
- Expand opportunities to inform visitors about recreation opportunities and safety through airline videos and magazines so they receive information on the front end of their visit to Hawai'i.

## 8.4 GOAL 4: PROMOTE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES THAT PRESERVE AND SUSTAIN HAWAI'I'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

**Objective 4-1:** *Develop and disseminate information about the impacts of outdoor recreation on Hawai'i natural environment to both visitor and resident recreationists.*

### **Strategies:**

- Coordinate with the tourism industry to disseminate information to increase awareness about and respect for the fragility of Hawai'i's natural and cultural resources.
- Incorporate ideas from social marketing, especially (a) tailoring a message to the audience, (b) providing information, and (c) creating commitment and using incentives, into efforts to promote conservation behaviors in both visitor and resident outdoor recreationists.
- Support both educational and regulatory methods to protect wildlife and the environment.
- Involve outdoor recreation participants in management of recreation resources as a means of education and sharing information with other users.
- Implement monitoring programs to assess impacts/damage to natural and cultural resources at heavily used facilities and areas and share these findings with users through interpretive and resource management messages.

**Objective 4-2:** *Enable and enhance opportunities to preserve and sustain Hawai'i's cultural environment through protection of resources and provision of authentic experiences.*

### **Strategies:**

- ✱ Support development of outdoor recreation facilities that support cultural activities such as community gardening of kalo and other traditional foods, hālau (traditional



roofed structure) for outrigger canoes, and mauka trails to forests for hunting and gathering activities.

- Coordinate with Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners to develop interpretive programs and to establish protocol for recreation activities in and around cultural resources.
- ✳ Support development of outdoor recreation facilities that have successfully attracted funding through the Hawai'i Tourism Authority's Kūkulu Ola-Living Hawaiian Culture Program, Natural Resources Program and County Product Enrichment Program when the project goals also meet LWCF purposes.
- Support public recreational programs that encourage culturally relevant activities such as hula, lua (a form of Hawaiian martial arts), paddling, swimming, fishing, and surfing.

**Objective 4-3:** *Encourage outdoor recreation planning and development that considers the effects of climate change and sea level rise.*

- Support investments in monitoring and research of impacts of climate change on outdoor recreational resources.
- Support planning efforts that incorporate Hawaiian traditional knowledge and practices in the planning for the impacts of climate change.
- ✳ Support the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as coral reefs, beaches and dunes, forests, streams, floodplains, and wetlands, that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of climate change.
- ✳ Support development of new outdoor recreation facilities that are outside mapped flood and tsunami hazard areas.
- ✳ Encourage “managed retreat” for rehabilitation of outdoor recreation facilities that are located in flood prone, tsunami hazard, or projected sea-level rise areas.



*Keiki hula at Kūhiō Beach Park on O'ahu.*





## CHAPTER 9

### Open Project Selection Process





## **9 OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS**

### **9.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Proposed recreation projects are selected for Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance through an established Open Project Selection Process (OPSP). This process is intended to comply with Chapter 2 of the LWCF Financial Federal Assistance Manual. It sets forth procedures to assure equal opportunity for all eligible project sponsors and all sectors of the general public to participate in the benefits on the program, and to meet priority outdoor recreation needs of the state.

The process is used to acquire and develop lands with high recreation potential, using a priority rating system. Project applications are submitted to the Department of Land and Natural Resources for consideration and selected projects are submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Processing of applications continues on an annual basis, subject to availability of funds.

### **9.2 GOALS OF THE OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS**

The OPSP is intended to accomplish the following goals:

- Provide for public knowledge of and participation in the formulation and application of the project selection process used by the state in allocating LWCF assistance;
- Ensure all potential state and local applicants are aware of the availability of and process for obtaining LWCF assistance, and provide opportunities for all eligible agencies to submit project applications and have them considered on an equitable basis;
- Provide a measurable link, through published selection criteria, to the specific outdoor recreation needs and priorities identified in SCORP policies and implementation programs; and
- Assure the distribution of LWCF assistance is accomplished in a non-discriminatory manner, especially with regard to minority, elderly, disabled, and other underserved populations and ensure a fair and equitable evaluation of all applications for LWCF assistance.

### **9.3 PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM**

Each state develops a priority rating system for selecting projects that ensures the fair and equitable evaluation of all projects. At a minimum, the rating system:

- Places the strongest possible emphasis on project selection criteria that conforms directly to explicit priority needs identified by the SCORP process. Because compatibility of projects funded with SCORP priorities is the primary measure of responsive planning and selection processes, SCORP-related criteria should be heavily-weighted to ensure that a) the rank ordering of projects closely reflects their response to plan-identified needs, and b) no project without measurable links to SCORP-identified priorities will be funded.
- Encourages public participation in the formulation of grant proposals at the project sponsor level.



- Recognizes the need for accessibility of proposed projects, to the greatest extent practicable, to all segments of the public including minority populations, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and other underserved populations.
- Requires project conformance to LWCF eligibility and evaluation criteria.

## 9.4 STEPS IN THE PROCESS

The Open Project Selection Process includes several steps to carry out the goals of the selection process and is developed in conformance with the LWCF Grants-in-Aid Manual (Part 660.4). Hawai'i implements the LWCF program on an annual cycle.

### 9.4.1 NOTIFICATION OF FEDERAL APPORTIONMENT

The NPS notifies the States of their annual apportionment upon enactment by Congress, usually by February. During Hawai'i's LWCF program review in 2011, the NPS and State agreed to several adjustments in the State's grant selection process:

1. Project applications sponsored by county and state agencies would be solicited in alternating years. Applications would remain competitive based on the OPSP criteria.
2. Selection of several larger projects would be considered over many small projects to improve efficiency for fund management and project award administration.
3. Project awards in the range of \$200,000 to \$500,000 were recommended but not required for equal and fair consideration.

Once notified by NPS, DLNR then informs all eligible state and county agencies about the availability of the LWCF program funds and the period in which project applications will be accepted by State Parks. The state and county agencies are encouraged to work with community groups to identify projects where there may be interest in partnering on recreation projects.

Notification will occur in writing to the agencies, news releases, and posting on the DLNR website. With this notice, DLNR provides information on the LWCF grants program, the types of projects eligible for funding, and the open project selection process. A link on the DLNR website for the LWCF program will include these same materials.

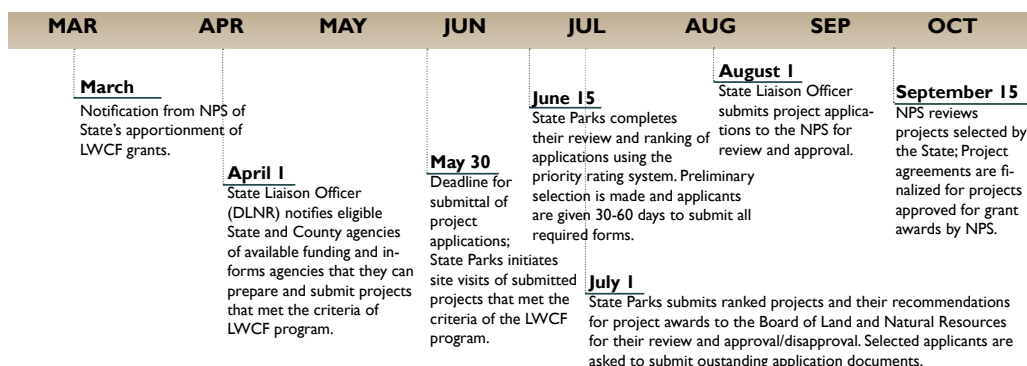
State Parks provides technical assistance to any sponsor who needs help in defining the project scope and preparing the application in accordance with the LWCF Grants-in-Aid Manual.

The State has the option to establish a proportional distribution of the funds to the state and county government agencies. However, based on the fact that all the agencies are equally affected by the top priority needs identified in the SCORP and that both the state and counties anticipate budget shortfalls, fair consideration will be given to all projects, regardless of state or local government sponsorship. To ensure fair consideration, projects sponsored by local governments will be solicited in even numbered years and projects sponsored by state agencies will be solicited in odd numbered years. If the State or the local governments do not submit applications during their given year or if there is a balance after the grant applications have been approved by the National Park Service, these grant funds will be made available to the grant sponsor of the next funding year.

### 9.4.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation in formulating the project proposals occurs at the state or county level by the project sponsor. Public meetings and workshops may be conducted to solicit and consider

public views in defining the proposed projects, so that it is responsive to the needs of various recreation users. This step should be ongoing as the project sponsors plan and budget for their recreation programs and facilities, annually.



**Figure 28.** LWCF Annual Funding Cycle<sup>5</sup>

### 9.4.3 PROJECT EVALUATION

Project applications are submitted by eligible state and county agencies to DLNR, State Parks for consideration. Upon submittal, applications are initially reviewed for compliance with the LWCF Act and public review of environmental impacts in accordance with State EIS law, Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes. DLNR evaluates the project proposals for conformance with the recreation priorities identified in the SCORP and the LWCF Grants-in-Aid Manual. A pre-award site inspection of the project sites is conducted by State Parks to assess site suitability and the degree to which the projects address the recreation priorities identified in the SCORP.

If proposed projects are limited in number and within the funding apportionment, awards may be made to all projects that meet the requirements of the LWCF Act. However, if project applications are numerous and exceed the funding apportionment, projects will be ranked based on the OPSP priority rating worksheets found in Appendix E.

State Parks, on behalf of DLNR, makes its recommendations for project awards to the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR). The semi-monthly meetings of the BLNR are open to the public with the opportunity for public testimony on the projects being considered for funding through the LWCF program. Based on testimony from the public and the applicants, and the technical evaluation of the applications by State Parks, the BLNR either approves or disapproves the recommendations of State Parks. Approval by BLNR also authorizes DLNR, State Parks to enter into a project agreement with NPS for the grant award and subject to the general provisions of the project agreement.

Expenditures of LWCF grants on wetland resources should show consistency with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan prepared by the USFWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1991). The National Wetland Priority Conservation Plan provides a Wetlands Assessment Threshold Criteria for states to utilize in determining if a project qualifies for acquisition using LWCF grant monies. The threshold criteria, published in 1989, are adapted in Appendix E to account for Hawai'i's contemporary scarcity, vulnerability and function and values considerations.

<sup>5</sup> The funding cycle is subject to Congressional approval of the Federal budget and, in some years, the timing is delayed.



#### 9.4.4 PROJECT AWARDS

Upon final project selection by the BLNR, project applications with all the supporting documentation are forwarded to the NPS for final approval and acceptance. A project agreement is signed between the state and NPS. If the award goes to a local government entity, a second agreement is signed between the state and county where the county commits to the general provisions of the LWCF grant award.



# CHAPTER 10

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# APPENDIX A

## Inventory of Statewide Outdoor Recreation Facilities







## OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES MAPS

The outdoor recreation facilities maps (Appendix A) are organized into the following categories:

- **Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas Maps:** shown by development plan districts established by each County's General Plan or regional development plans.
- **Hiking Trails & Walking Paths; Camping & Hunting Areas Maps:** shown by island

Figure 2-1 shows the planning area districts. A list of definitions for the map legend components is provided below.

### List of Definitions for Map Legend Components

#### Recreational Facilities

- **Private Park:** a park owned and managed by a private entity.
- **County Park:** a park owned and/or managed by the County.
- **State Park:** a park owned and managed by the State.
- **National Park:** a park owned and managed by the National Park Service
- **Boating Facility:** a facility for boating, i.e. small boat harbor.

#### Managed Areas

- **Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary:** area designated for the protection of the habitats for some types of wild animals, especially migratory waterfowl, within which hunting and fishing are either prohibited or strictly controlled.
- **Forest Reserve:** multi-use land areas, with the primary purpose for watershed protection, that are managed by DOFAW and which encompass and incorporate a variety of public uses and benefits depending on the nature of the resources found within the reserve.
- **Game Management Area:** area where game is a primary objective. Hunting seasons and bag limits provide maximal sustained public hunting opportunities and benefits.
- **Preserve:** Private and public lands that have been dedicated to conservation; this includes lands in the State's Natural Area Partnership Program (NAPP), which is an innovative program that aids private landowners in the management of their native ecosystems.

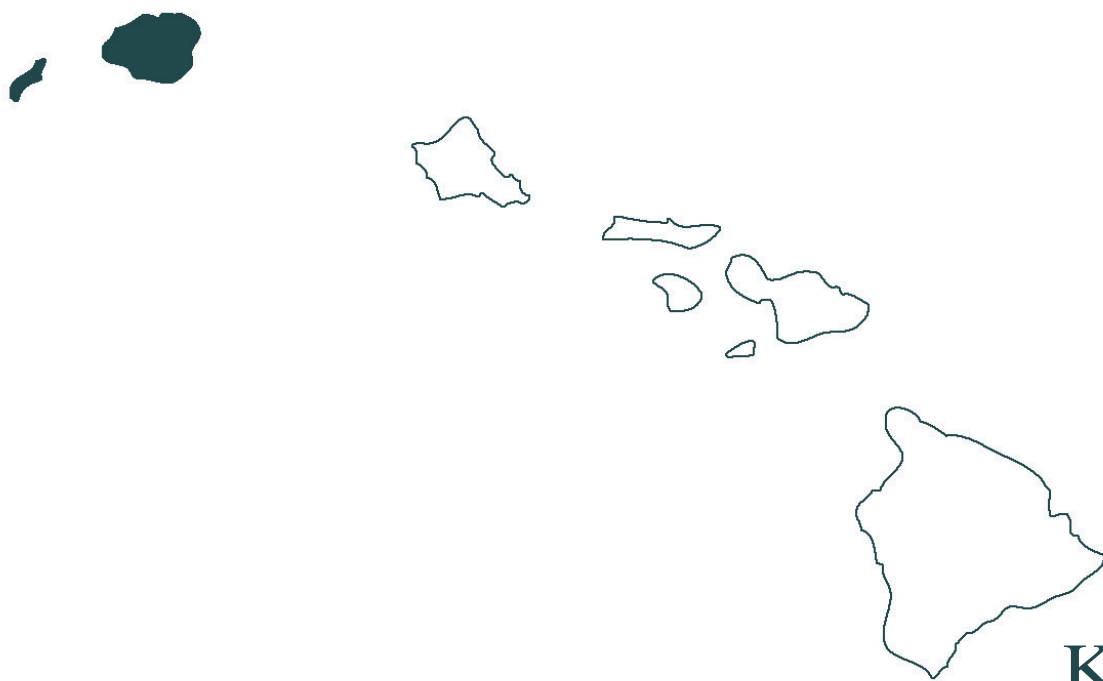
- **Natural Area Reserve:** State lands that have been designated as part of the Hawai'i natural area reserves system (NARS) by DLNR pursuant to section 195-4, HRS.
- **Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD):** area designed to conserve and replenish marine resources. MLCDs allow only limited fishing and other consumptive uses, or prohibit such uses entirely. MLCDs are established by DLNR, as authorized by Chapter 190, HRS.
- **Marine Managed Area:** area managed by DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources, which may include artificial reef, bottomfish restricted fishing area, fisheries management area, fisheries replenishment area, public fishing areas, and other types of marine managed area.
- **Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy):** any anchored, surface, or subsurface structure including its fixtures and anchor line placed in the ocean by the statewide fish aggregating system.

### Hiking Trails & Walking Paths

- **State Trail:** trail owned by the State.
- **Mixed Ownership Trail:** trail owned by multiple owners.
- **Nā Ala Hele Trail:** trail included in the Nā Ala Hele trail system.
- **Pedestrian Walking Path:** paved path used for pedestrian and/or bicycle use (but not every sidewalk along a public or private street).

### Camping & Hunting Areas

- **Public Campground:** campground owned by a public agency (regardless of whether it is managed by a private concessionaire).
- **Private Campground:** campground owned by a private entity.
- **Hunting Area:** area where public hunting is allowed.
- **Archery Hunting Only:** area where only archery/bow hunting is allowed, i.e., no firearms.
- **Safety Zone:** area within a public hunting area where possession of a loaded weapon or discharge of a firearm or other weapon is prohibited to prevent a hazard to people or property.
- **No Hunting:** area outside of, but adjacent to a public hunting area, where possession of a loaded weapon or discharge of a firearm or other weapon is prohibited to prevent a hazard to people or property.



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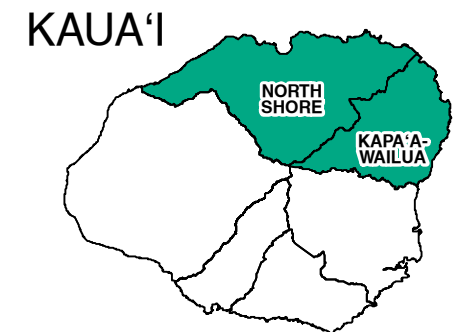
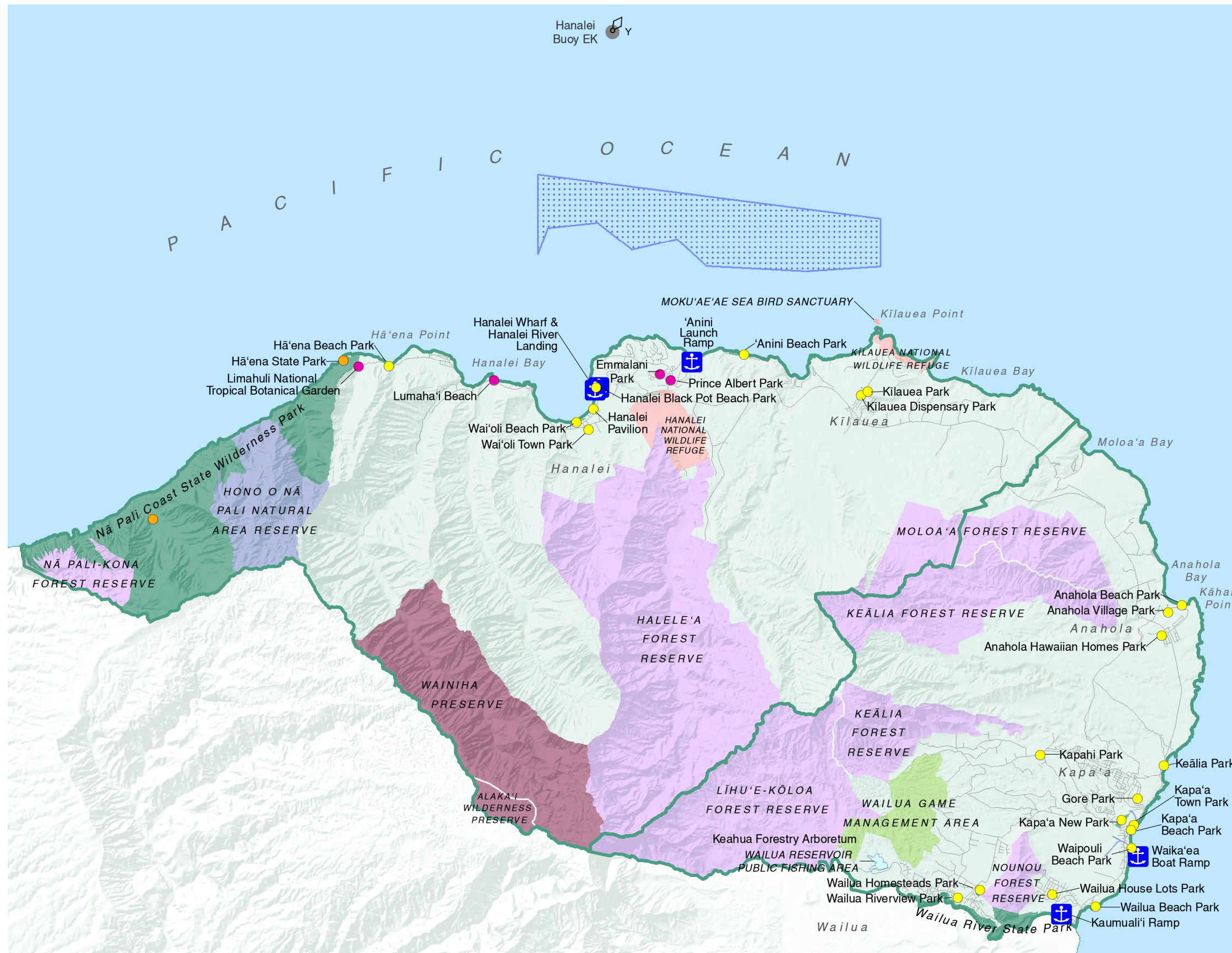
Park or Facility Name				Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting										Sports Activities						Interpretive														
	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Basebal/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display							
Ahukini State Recreation Pier	State		0.9						X						X	X							X	X																														
Alan Faye Boy Scout Camp	Private																						X	X																														
Anahola Beach Park	County		1.54												X	X	X						X							X			X																					
Anahola Hawaiian Homes Park	County		4.95												X	X											X						X				X																	
Anahola Village Park	County		6.99												X	X											X				X		X					X																
'Anini Beach Park	County		12.53	X							X						X						X						X	X		X																						
Barking Sands Pacific Missile Range Facility	Federal										X												X	X																														
'Ele'ele Nani Park	County		7.5																								X																											
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Gore Park	County		0.73												X																																							
Hā'ena Beach County Park	County										X				X	X	X						X							X	X		X	X																				
Hā'ena State Park (Kē'ē Beach)	State	x	65.7							X			X				X																X												X	X								
Hanalei Black Pot Beach Park	County	x	2.47												X	X	X						X							X	X		X																					
Hanalei NWR	Federal		917			X	X											X														X														X	X							
Hanalei Pavilion Beach Park	County		1.34								X				X	X	X						X							X			X													X								
Hanalei River Landing	State			X	X											X																																						
Hanalei Wharf	State			X	X																																																	
Hanamā'ulu Beach Park	County	x	6.45												X	X	X						X					X	X		X		X																					
Hanapēpē Cliffside Park	County	x	1.75																									X																										
Hanapēpē Heights Park	County	x	0.91																									X					X						X															
Hanapēpē Pavillion	County		0.81												X	X															X		X																					
Hanapēpē Stadium & District Park	County	x	14.68																									X					X			X	X																	
Hanapēpē Town Park	County		1.07																									X					X						X															
Hofgaard Park	County		0.3																																																			
Hokulei Subdivision Park	County		2																									X																										
Horner Park	County		0.18																																																			
Hulē'ia NWR	Federal		241			X	X																																							X	X							
Isenberg Park	County		9.16																									X					X				X	X																
Kāhili Mountain Camp	Private																						X																															
Kalāheo Little League	County		1.38																														X				X																	
Kalapakī Beach	County				X						X	X	X		X	X																	X	X																				
Kalawai Park	County	x	21.04												X	X												X			X		X	X			X		X															
Kalena Park	County		1.33																									X					X					X																
Kapa'a Beach Park	County	x	17.54												X	X	X												X		X																							
Kapa'a New Park	County		18.08																														X				X	X	X															
Kapa'a Town Park (Kapaa Ball Park)	County	x	2.78														X														X		X				X	X	X															
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Kaumakani Keiki Kamalii Park	Private																																																					
Kaumakani Park	County		3.45																												X		X			X		X																
Kaumuali'i Ramp	State			X												X																																						
Keāhua Arboretum	State		30															X											X		X		X																					
Keālia Beach Park	County		66										X		X	X	X																																					
Kekaha Beach Park	County	x	9.7												X	X	X												X																									
Kekaha Faye Park	County		8.51																									X						X			X	X																

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation										Developed Land Setting										Sports Activities							Interpretive																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Kukui'ula Harbor Park	County		0.93	X										X	X														X		X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												



Park or Facility Name				Water-Related Recreation													Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive											
	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display			
Waika'ea Boat Ramp	State			X	X											X																																		
Waikomo Park	County		3.74																													X						X												
Wailua Beach Park	County	x								x	x	x					x																																	
Wailua Homesteads Park	County	x	16.63																									X			X		X			X		X												
Wailua Houselots Park	County		10.05																									X			X		X			X		X												
Wailua Marina	State			X	X											X																																		
Wailua River State Park	State	x	1092.6			X	X								X	X		X											X				X	X											X	X	X			
Wailua Riverview Park	County		0.86																										X																					
Waimea Athletic Field	County		11.73																									X			X		X	X		X														
Waimea Canyon State Park	State		1866.4												X			X				X	X		X				X	X		X	X											X		X				
Waimea Neighborhood Park	County		1.86																									X																						
Waimea State Recreation Pier	State		2.2												X														X				X																	
Wai'oli Beach Park	County		6.41												X	X													X				X																	
Wai'oli Town Park	County		5.5																									X																						
Waipouli Park	County		2.93														X												X																					
Weliweli Park	County		9																											X																				
Wiliko Park	County		2.28																									X																						
YMCA Camp Naue	Private																							X																										
YMCA Camp Sloggett	Private																							X																										
TOTAL	109	22		12	9	4	5	0	2	2	9	2	8	0	32	35	17	10	0	0	0	3	16	6	5	1	0	32	23	6	21	3	55	8	0	19	5	19	2	10	7	0	2	4	7	7	13			

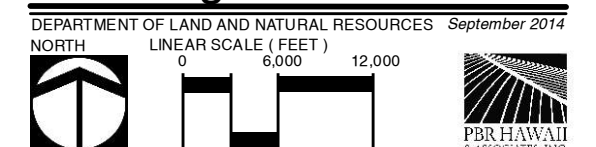




## LEGEND

- Roads
- North Shore & Kapa'a-Wailua District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**
- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park\*
- Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS**
- Forest Reserve
- Preserve
- Natural Area Reserve
- Game Management Area
- Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
- Fisheries Management Area
- Marine Managed Area
- Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

## KAUA'I: North Shore & Kapa'a-Wailua Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas



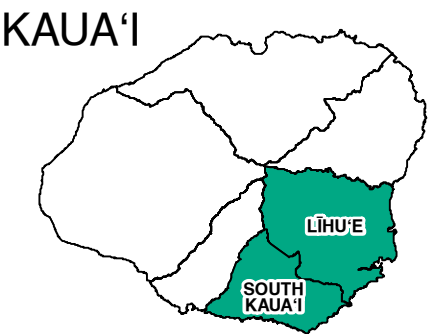
Source: Kaua'i County: Planning Department  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

\* owned or managed by a state agency







LEGEND

- Roads
- Līhu'e & South Kaua'i District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
  - Park Boundary
  - Private Park
  - County Park
  - State Park\*
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
  - Forest Reserve
  - Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
  - Preserve
  - Fisheries Management Area
  - Marine Managed Area
  - Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

KAUA'I: Līhu'e & South Kaua'i  
Recreational Facilities  
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES December 2014

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 4,500 9,000

Kīpūkai Buoy Z

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

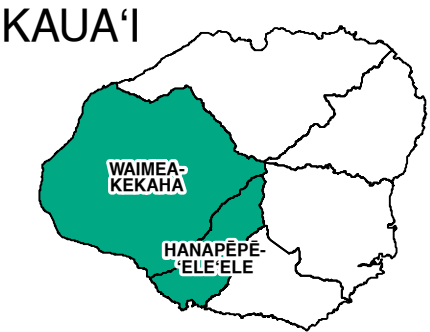
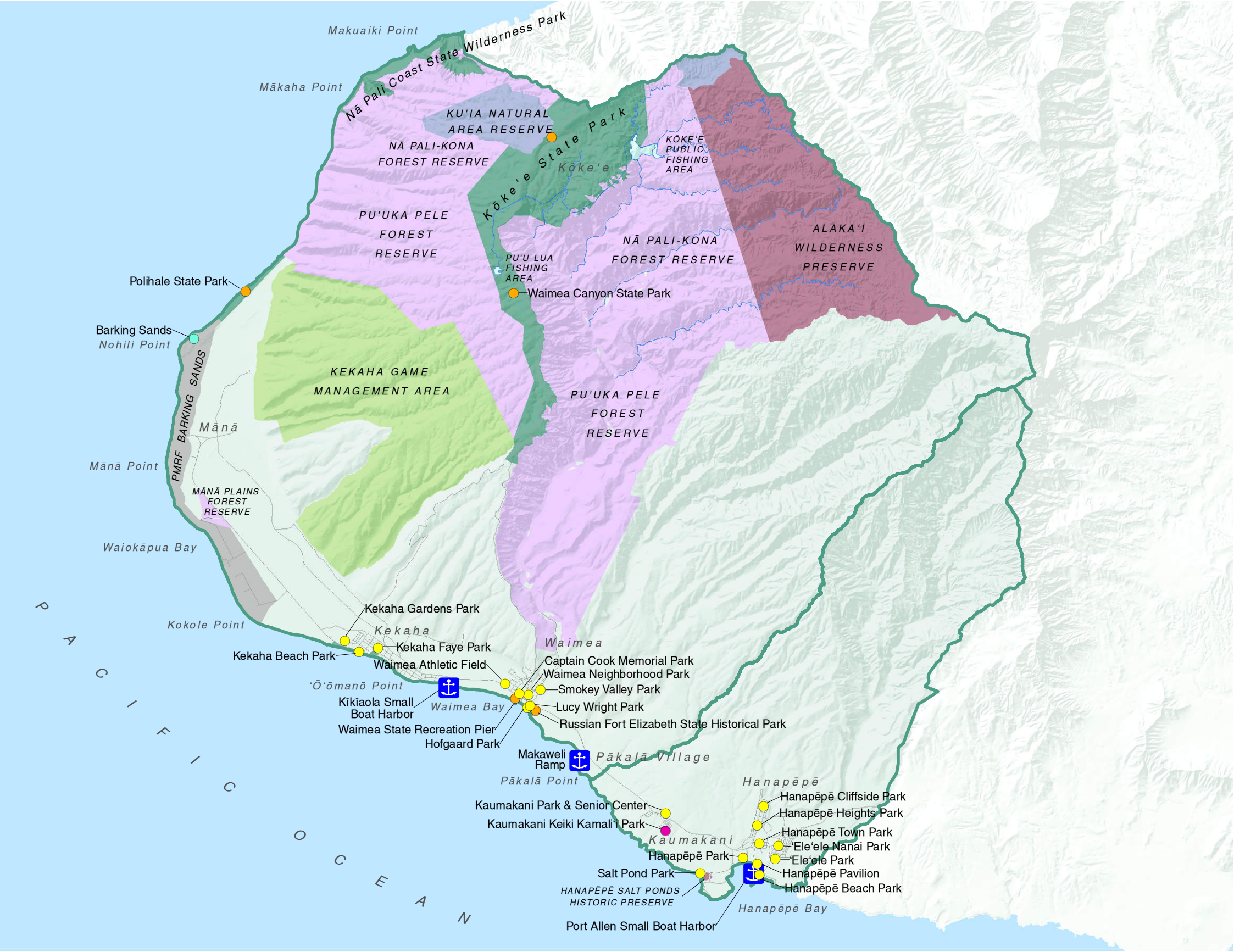
Source: Kaua'i County: Planning Department  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

\* owned or managed by a state agency







LEGEND

- Roads
- Waimea-Kekaha & Hanapēpē-'Ele'ele District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
  - Park Boundary
  - Private Park
  - County Park
  - State Park\*
  - Federal Park
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
  - Forest Reserve
  - Game Management Area
  - Preserve
  - Natural Area Reserve
  - Military
  - Fisheries Management Area

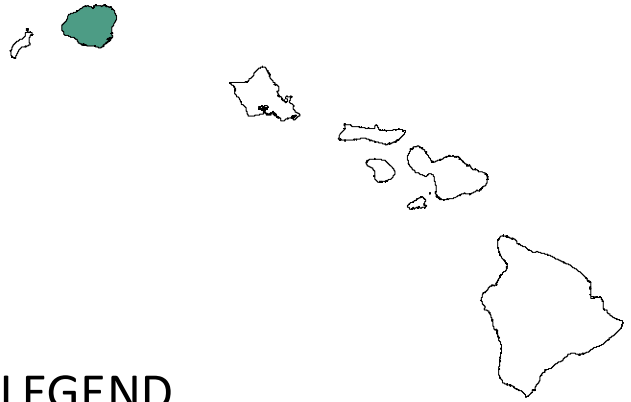
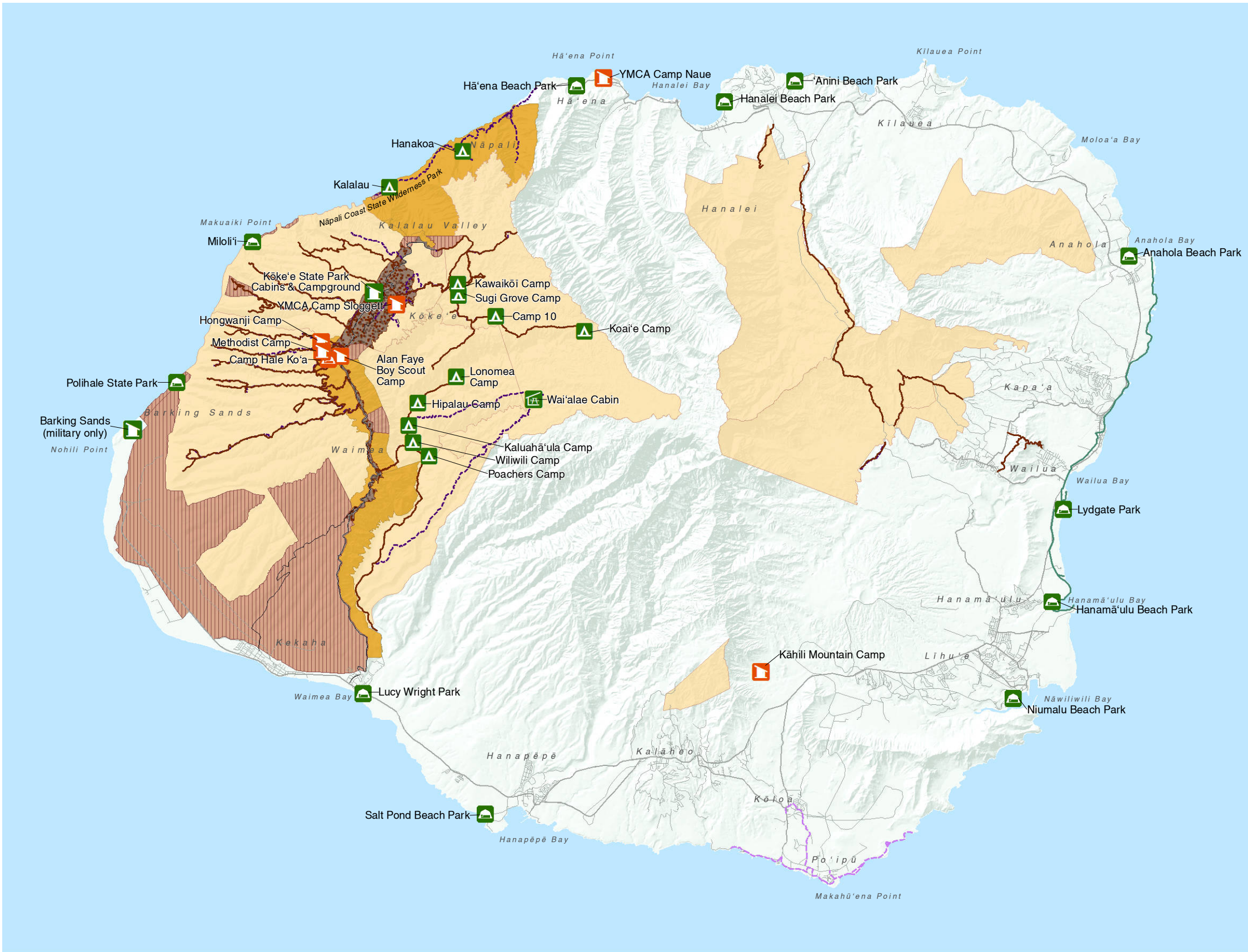
KAUA'I: Waimea-Kekaha & Hanapēpē-'Ele'ele Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

NORTH LINEAR SCALE ( FEET ) 0 6,000 12,000







## LEGEND

Roads

### HIKING TRAILS & WALKING PATHS

- Nā Ala Hele Trail
- Public Trail
- Mixed Ownership Trail
- Private Trail
- Walking Path

### CAMPING FACILITIES

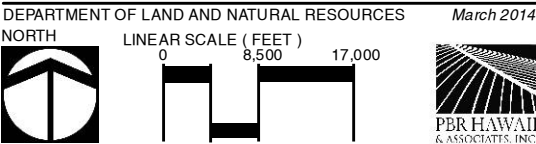
Public Private

- Primitive Campsite
- Campground
- Lodge or Cabin
- Wilderness Cabin

### HUNTING AREAS

- Hunting Area
- Archery Hunting Only
- Safety Zone
- No Hunting

## KAUA'I Hiking Trails & Walking Paths; Camping & Hunting Areas

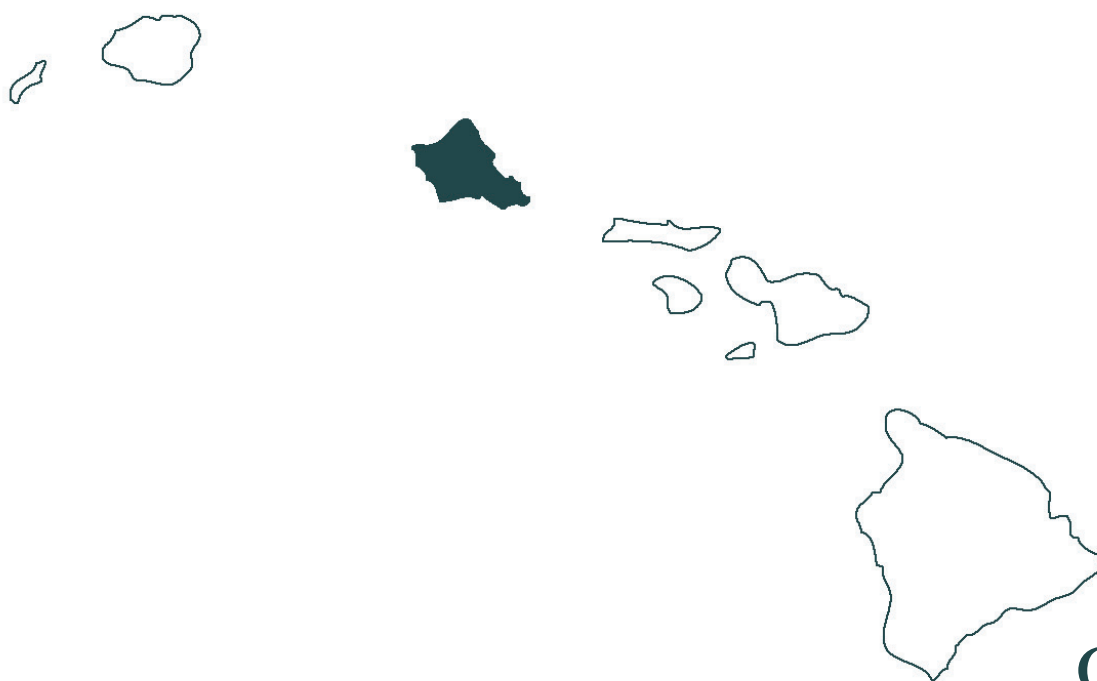


Source: County of Kaua'i: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Department of Land & Natural Resources;  
DOFAW Map No. FW-0284 12/2002  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for general planning  
purposes only. It should not be used for boundary  
interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the  
limitations of the data.

Please consult with the appropriate authority for hunting,  
hiking and camping rules and permit requirements.





O'AHU





Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive											
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Logging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display		
'A'ala Park	County		6.69																							X	X	X			X	X					X		X										
'Āhuimanu Community Park	County		4																								X	X	X						X		X	X											
Ahupua'a O Kahana State Park	State	x	5228.7	x		X						X			X	X	x	X				X	X					X	X				X										X	X					
'Aiea Bay State Recreation Area	State	x	6												X										X			X	X		X																		
'Aiea District Park	County		8.82											X														X	X				X		X		X		X										
'Aikahi Community Park	County		4.02																									X	X				X				X	X											
'Āina Haina Community Park	County		6.2																									X	X				X				X	X											
'Āina Koa Neighborhood Park	County		2.41																									X	X				X				X	X											
Ala Moana Regional Park	County	x	119.18				X				X		X		X		X									X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X				X					
Ala Wai Community Park	County		13.98				X																			X		X	X			X	X			X								X					
Ala Wai Golf Course Clubhouse	County																																																
Ala Wai Neigborhood Park	County		15.7				X																			X		X	X		X	X			X		X	X											
Ala Wai Promenade	County																									X																							
Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X		X				X																						X																
Alahula Square	County		0.28																									X																					
'Ālewa Neighborhood Park	County		2.04																									X					X		X		X	X											
Āliamanu Neighborhood Park	County																											X					X			X	X												
Asing Community Park	County		12.8																																					X									
Āuwaiolimu Neighborhood Park	County		1.83																									X					X		X														
Aweoweo Beach Park			1.43										X		X		X											X																					
Banzai Rock Beach Support Park	County		2.31								X				X												X																						
Barbers Point Beach Park (Kalaeloa)	County		7.39								X		X		X	X	X						X										X																
Bellows Field Beach Park	Federal/County		54.2										X		X		X						X										X																
Beretania Community Park	County		5.36																									X	X			X	X			X		X	X										
Booth District Park	County		4.56											X														X					X			X	X												
Camp Erdman	Private																						X	X																									
Camp H. M. Smith	Federal																						X																										
Camp Mokuleia	Private																						X	X																									
Camp Timberline	Private																						X	X																									
Cartwright Neighborhood Park	County		2.37																									X					X				X												
Central O'ahu Regional Park	County	x												X																		X			X				X	X									
Chun's Reef Beach Support Park	County		3								X				X	X																																	
Crane Community Park	County		4.96																									X										X	X										
Crestview Community Park	County		8.14																									X										X	X										
Date Street Bike Path	County																								X																								
Date Street Mini Park	County																											X																					
DeCorte Neighborhood Park	County		4.02																									X					X			X		X											
Diamond Head Beach Park	County		1.17								X		X		X		X																																
Diamond Head State Monument	State	x	475															X											X				X	X									X	X	X				
Dole Community Park	County		4.58																									X	X				X					X	X										
Duke Paoa Kahanamoku Beach Park	County		0.43								X		X				X																																
'Ehukai Beach Park (Pipeline)	County		1.21								X		X		X		X												X																				
Enchanted Lakes Community Park	County		5.78																									X							X			X	X										

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive											
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display		
'Ewa Beach Community Park	County		13.25																					X											X	X		X											
'Ewa Mahiko District Park	County		25																							X									X	X													
'Ewa Villages Golf Course	County		235																																														
Fern Community Park	County		2.14																							X					X			X	X														
Foster Botanical Garden	County		13.55																																						X								
Frank C. Judd Mini Park	County																									X																							
Geiger Community Park	County	x	10																							X																							
Hahaione Neighborhood Park	County		4.05																							X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X											
Hahaione Valley Neighborhood Park	County		6.16																							X	X			X				X		X	X		X										
Halawa District Park	County		20.17																							X	X			X			X	X	X	X		X											
Haleiwa Alii Beach Park	County	x	19.25								X		X		X											X	X		X		X				X	X								X					
Hale'iwa Beach Park	County		15.67				X					X		X		X										X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X						X					
Hale'iwa Small Boat Harbor	State	x	31	X	X										X																																		
Hālonā Blowhole Lookout	County																																												X				
Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve	County		50							X					X												X		X		X	X								X									
Hans L'Orange Neighborhood Park	County		6.53																							X				X				X		X													
Hau'ula Trail Camps																														X	X																		
Hau'ula Community Park	County	x	9.08																		X					X	X		X		X			X		X	X												
He'eia Kea Small Boat Harbor (Kane'ohe Bay)	State			X	X									X																																			
He'eia Neighborhood Park	County		3.97																							X	X			X			X		X	X													
He'eia State Park	State	x	18.5											X															X		X													X			X		
Hickam Harbor	State																																																
Hoa Aloha Neighborhood Park	County		3.99																							X	X			X																			
Hō'ae'ae Community Park	County		10.1																							X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X											
Hokuahiahi Neighborhood Park	County		4.01																											X				X					X										
Holaniāli'i Neighborhood Park	County		4																							X	X			X				X				X											
Honolulu Harbor	State			X																																													
Honowai Neighborhood Park	County		6.31																							X				X				X		X	X												
Ho'omaluhia Botanical Garden	County												X			X					X						X			X	X	X								X				X					
'Ie'ie Mini Park	County																									X																							
'Iliahi Neigborhood Park	County		3.12																							X	X				X			X		X	X												
'Iolani Palace State Monument	State		11																											X															X		X		
Iroquois Point Neighborhood Park	Private																																																
Irwin Memorial Park																																																	
Isenberg Street Community Garden	County		0.28														X																											X					
James Campbell NWR	Federal		259													X																																X	
Ka'a'awa Beach Park	County		2.03								X		X	X	X												X					X																	
Kaahale Neighborhood Park	County		4.16																													X					X												
Ka'ala Neighborhood Park	County		2.16																																														

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive										
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Logging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display	
Kahalu'u Regional Park (Waihee Marsh)	County	x					X																									X			X													
Kahana Bay Ramp	State			X	X																																											
Kahawai Beach Support Park	County		2.6								X		X				X																															
Kahe Point Beach Park (Electric Beach)	County		4.47							X					X	X							X						X	X	X		X											X				
Kahiwelo Neighborhood Park	County		3																								X						X															
Kahi Kani Neighborhood Park	County		2.64																														X															
Kahua O Waikalua (Kāne'ohe Bayview) Park	County		15.65																																													
Kahuku District Park	County		15.86																														X											X				
Kahuku Golf Course	County		68																														X															
Kaiaka Bay Beach Park	County		52.83										X		X		X						X							X			X															
Kailua Beach Park	County	x	35.2	X	X	X	X					X	X		X		X									X				X		X													X			
Kailua District Park	County		18.65											X													X						X			X	X	X	X									
Kaimuki Community Park	County		2.75																								X		X			X																
Kaiona Beach Park	County		4.33										X		X		X												X				X												X			
Kaiwi State Scenic Shoreline	State		346.85												X			X												X															X		X	
Kaka'ako Waterfront Park	State		28								X				X															X			X															
Kalaeloa Barbers Point Harbor	State			X																																												
Kalae'ō'io Beach Park	County		0.81										X		X		X													X																		
Kalaeola Regional Park (Barbers)	Federal		120																																													
Kalaepōhaku Neighborhood Park	County		1.33																								X	X						X											X			
Kalaheo Neighborhood Park	County		1.43																								X					X		X														
Kalākaua District Park	County		7.77																								X	X				X	X															
Kalama Beach Park	County	x	4.28										X		X		X															X																
Kalama Valley Community Park	County		6																								X	X					X			X		X	X	X								
Kalihi Uka Community Park	County		1.03																								X						X				X	X										
Kalihi Valley District Park	County		11.85											X													X						X		X		X	X		X								
Kalihi Waena Neighborhood Park	County		1.24																								X	X					X															
Kaluapuhi Neighborhood Park	County		5.79																								X						X					X	X	X								
Kamaio Neighborhood Park	County		4.01																																													
Kamamalu Neighborhood Park	County		5.27																								X					X		X												X		
Kamananui Neighborhood Park	County		0.64																								X									X												
Kamanele Square	County																										X																					
Kamehameha Community Park	County		8.6																								X	X					X			X		X										
Kamilo Iki Community Park	County	x	18.47																								X	X	X			X		X		X		X	X	X								
Kamilo Iki Neighborhood Park	County																										X												X									
Kamokila Community Park	County		5.89																								X						X			X		X										
Kamole Mini Park	County		2.15																								X	X																				
Kane'ōhe Bay Harbor (Offshore Mooring)	State			X	X											X																																
Kane'ōhe Beach Park	County		1.05												X		X											X	X					X														
Kane'ōhe Civic Center Neighborhood Park	County		4.18																															X					X									
Kane'ōhe Community Park	County		5.51																								X	X					X			X		X	X									
Kane'ōhe District Park	County	x	31.37											X													X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X								
Kānewai Community Park	County		9.34											X													X	X				X		X		X		X		X								



Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation										Developed Land Setting										Sports Activities							Interpretive										
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Logging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display						
Kanoa Street Mini Park	County																										X																										
Kaomaaiiku Neighborhood Park	County		12.38																							X						X																					
Kaonohi Neighborhood Park	County		4.3																								X					X																					
Kapahulu Bike Path	County																								X																												
Kapaolono Community Park	County		5.5											X																																							
Kapi'olani Regional Park	County	x	154.73								X		X				X									X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X								
Kapolei Community Park	County		12																													X				X		X	X	X													
Kapolei Regional Park	County		69.39																											X		X		X				X		X													
Kapunahala Neighborhood Park	County		3.87																									X	X				X				X		X														
Kauluwela Community Park	County		2.44																									X	X			X				X		X		X													
Kaupō Beach Park			8.18										X		X		X												X																								
Kaupuni Neighborhood Park	County		7.51																									X					X			X	X																
Kawaiku'i Beach Park	County	x											X		X		X												X				X																				
Kawailoa Beach Park	County	x	0.39								X				X	X																																					
Kawainui Neighborhood Park	County		4.84																										X								X																
Kawainui State Park Reserve	State	x	68																																										X								
Kawainui Wildlife Sanctuary	State		799.48																																																		
Kawānanakoa Neighborhood Park	County		2.38																													X				X		X	X														
Kawela Bay Beach Park	Private										X				X	X													X																								
Kea'alau Neighborhood Park	County		3.74																									X	X																								
Kea'au Beach Park	County		38.05						X				X		X		X						X							X																							
Keaīwa Heiau State Recreation Area	State		384.5															X					X						X		X		X															X					
Kealohi Neighborhood Park	County		4.02																										X				X							X													
Ke'ehi Lagoon (Offshore Mooring)	State			X																																																	
Ke'ehi Lagoon Park	County		71.98				X																					X	X	X		X	X			X	X			X	X												
Ke'ehi Small Boat Harbor	State			X																																																	
Keolu Hills Neighborhood Park	County		6.34																								X						X				X		X														
Kewalo Basin	State		3	X							X				X	X														X				X																			
Kīlauea District Park	County		6.58																									X	X				X			X	X	X		X	X												
Kipapa Neighborhood Park	County		5																									X	X				X				X		X														
Ko Olina Beach Park	Private		9.18										X		X	X	X												X																								
Koko Head District Park	County	x	40																							X		X	X	X		X		X			X		X		X												
Koko Head Neighborhood Park	County																											X											X	X													
Koko Head Regional Park	County		951.36						X	X			X				X	X	X													X							X				X	X			X						
Koko Head Shooting Complex	County																																																				
Kokololio Beach Park	County		15.51										X		X		X						X						X				X						X														
Kuahelani Neighborhood Park	County		4																														X				X		X														
Kualoa Beach Park//Mokoli'i Island	County		153.41			X									X	X							X					X			X		X						X														
Kuhio Avenue Mini Park	County																											X																									
Kūhiō Beach Park	County		3.4							X	X		X				X												X				X	X																			
Kūhiō Park Terrace Community Park	County																											X											X	X													
Kuilei Cliffs Beach Park	County		10.61								X		X		X			X																																			
Kūkaniloko Birthstones State Historic Site	State		5																																														X				

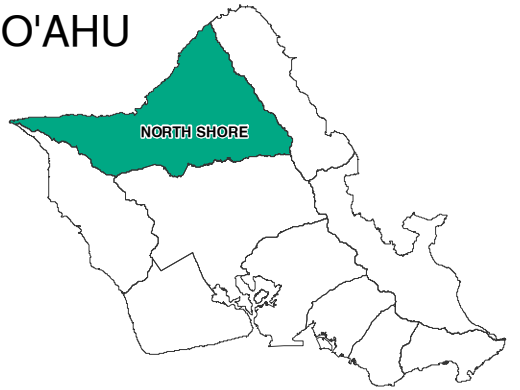
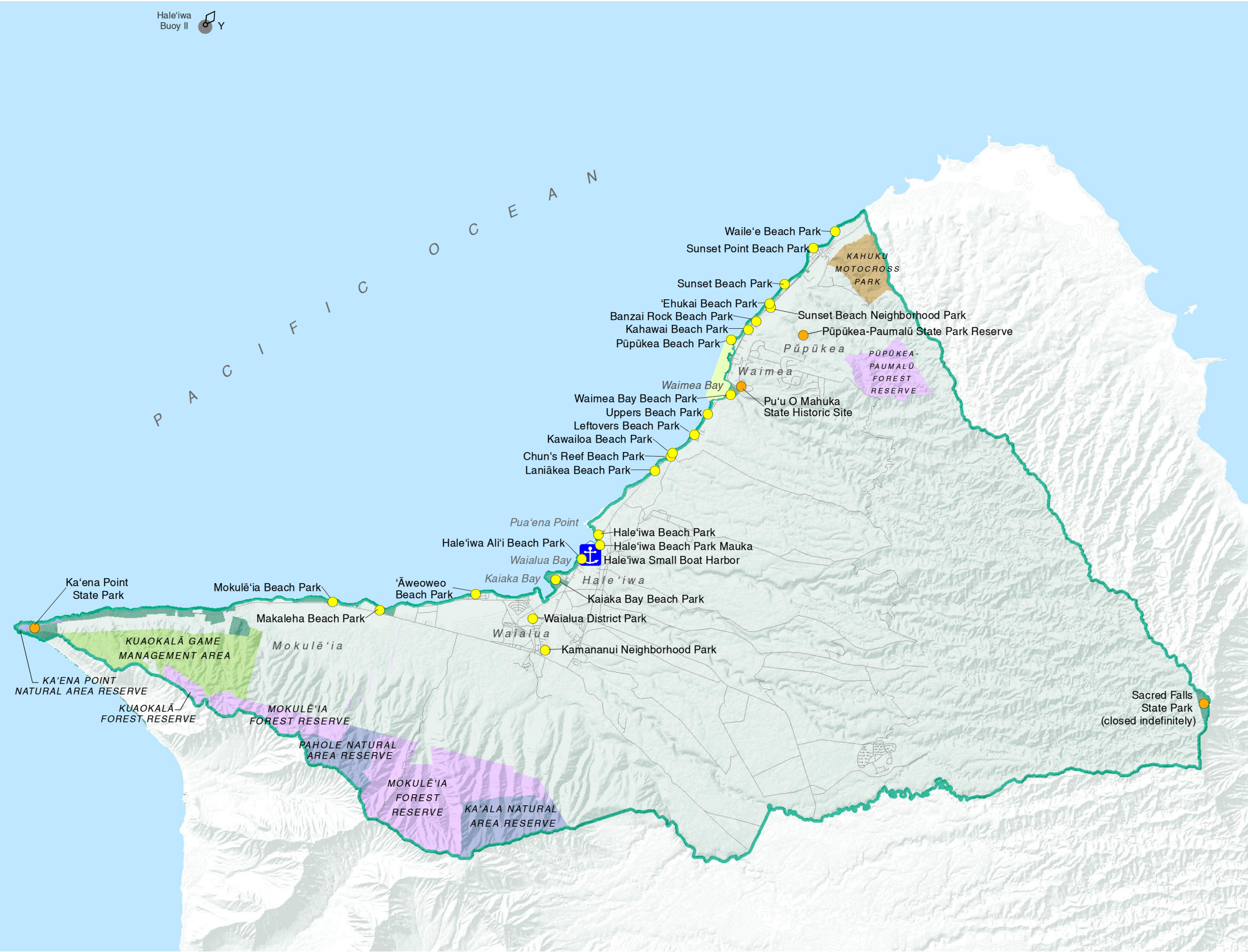
Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive									
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display
Kuli'ou'ou Beach Park	County		3.23										X													X	X				X					X											
Kuli'ou'ou Neighborhood Park	County	x																								X	X									X	X										
Kunawai Neighborhood Park	County		0.96																							X	X									X	X										
Kunawai Springs	County		0.59																								X																				
Kunia Neighborhood Park	County		5.53																											X						X	X	X									
Laenani Neighborhood Park	County		1.37										X													X	X			X				X	X	X											
Lā'ie Beach Park	County		5.91								X		X		X												X																				
Lā'ie Point State Wayside	State		1.4										X																														X				
Lanakila District Park	County		5.54																							X	X			X		X	X	X		X							X				
Laniākea Beach Support Park	County		2.52								X		X																																		
Lanikai Beach							X				X		X	X	X																																
Lē'ahi Beach Park	County		1.28								X		X		X												X																				
Leftovers Beach Park	County		0.25								X		X																																		
Lehua Community Park	County		6.67																							X	X			X				X			X	X		X							
Lili'uokalani Botanical Garden	County		7.68																																							X					
Lo'i Kalo Mini Park	County		2.31																														X														
Lualualei Beach Park	County		17.75						X	X	X		X		X	X						X					X						X														
Mā'ili Beach Park	County	x									X											X				X																					
Mā'ili Community Park	County		3.68																							X	X				X			X	X	X	X										
Mākaha Beach Park	County		39.56								X		X		X	X	X									X	X				X																
Mākaha Community Park	County		4.32																							X	X				X			X		X	X										
Makakilo Community Park	County		8.5										X													X	X				X			X	X	X	X	X		X							
Makalapa Neighborhood Park	County		5.97																							X	X				X			X		X	X										
Makaleha Beach Park	County		27.72										X	X																																	
Mākālei Beach Park	County		0.77								X		X	X																																	
Mākaua Beach Park	County		0.14								X		X	X																																	
Makaunulau Community Park	County		16.09																							X	X				X			X		X	X										
Makiki District Park	County		8.7										X												X	X	X						X			X	X		X								
Makiki Valley State Recreation Area	State		19.8												X												X																			X	
Mālaekahana State Recreation Area	State	x	110								X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X					X			X	X																
Mānana Kai Neighborhood Park	County		4.35																							X					X					X	X										
Mānana Neighborhood Park	County		4.02										X													X					X			X		X	X										
Mānana Trailhead	State																						X																								
Mānoa Falls Trail	State														X																																
Mānoa Valley District Park	County		29.46									X												X		X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X									
Marine Corps Base Hawaii	County										X																																				
Maukalani Neighborhood Park	County		4.4																		X	X				X					X			X	X												
Mauna Lahilahi Beach Park	County		8.74								X		X		X																	X															
Mauna Lahilahi Cultural Garden Park	County		14.3																								X																				
Maunalani Community Park	County		3.6																							X	X				X					X											
Maunalua Bay Beach Park	County	x	5.39								X		X	X	X												X					X															
Maunalua Bay Ramp	State			X	X									X																																	
Maunawili Neighborhood Park	County		4.21																							X	X				X			X		X	X	X									

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive									
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display
Maunawili Valley Neighborhood Park	County		8.13																						X	X				X				X	X	X	X										
Mau'umae Nature Park	County		28.89												X											X	X								X	X	X	X									
McCully District Park	County		1.43									X													X	X				X				X	X												
Melemanu Neighborhood Park	County		4.04									X													X	X				X			X		X												
Mililani District Park	County		21.23																					X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X				X	X								
Mililani Mauka Community Park	County		12.85																							X				X									X	X							
Mililani Neighborhood Park	County		5																								X			X							X	X									
Mililani Town Center Neighborhood Park	County		7.79																										X									X									
Mililani Waena Neighborhood Park	County		7																						X					X					X	X		X									
Moanalua Community Park	County		7.59									X													X					X	X		X	X		X											
Moanalua Valley Neighborhood Park	County	x	2.85																						X	X					X				X	X											
Mokauea Street Mini Park	County																								X										X												
Mokū'leia Army Beach Park	Federal									X												X																									
Mokū'leia Forest Reserve	State																					X																									
Mō'īlī'ilī Neighborhood Park	County		3.44																							X			X	X		X	X														
Mother Waldron Neighborhood Park	County		1.76																						X				X	X		X			X	X											
Na Pueo Mini Park	County																																		X												
Nahele Neighborhood Park	County		4																						X			X				X				X											
Nanakuli Beach Park	County		39.63					X		X		X		X	X	X					X				X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X											
Nāpuanani Neighborhood Park	County		4.43																						X	X				X		X		X													
Nehu Neighborhood Park	County		1.32																						X	X				X						X											
Neil S. Blaisdell Beach Park	County	x	25.89										X										X		X	X			X	X		X															
Newton Neighborhood Park	County		8.08																											X				X													
Niu Valley Neighborhood Park	County		2.06																							X												X									
Noholoa Neighborhood Park	County		7.26																											X			X		X	X											
Nu'uauu Pali State Wayside	State	x	3																																								X		x		
Nu'uauu Valley Park	County																								X										X	X											x
O'ahu Forest NWR	Federal		4,569																																												
Old Stadium Park	County		9.17																						X	X			X	X																	
One'ula Beach Park	County		30							X		X		X	X											X				X			X														
Pacheco Neighborhood Park	County		4.59										X	X															X			X		X	X												
Pacific Palisades Community Park	County		8.42																						X	X			X			X		X	X		X										
Paki Community Park	County		2.2																						X	X			X			X		X	X												
Pālailai Neighborhood Park	County		4.01									X														X			X			X		X													
Pālama Uka	Private																			X	X																										
Pali Golf Course	County		215.88																																												
Pālolo Valley District Park	County		11.39									X													X				X	X		X	X		X												
Papakōlea Community Park	State		0.87																						X																						
Patsy T. Mink Central Oahu Regional Park	County		264.79									X											X		X	X			X			X				X	X	X									
Pauahi Recreation Center	County		0.07																										X																		
Pearl City District Park	County		9.95									X																	X			X		X	X		X										
Pearl Harbor	State																																														
Pearl Harbor NWR	Federal		98																																											X	

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive												
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display			
Pearl Ridge Community Park	County	x	5.12																						X					X					X	X	X	X												
Peter Buck Mini Park	County																									X									X															
Petrie Community Park	County		4.82																						X	X	X				X			X			X													
Pililā'au Community Park	County		10.44																						X	X					X				X	X														
Poamoho Trail Shelter	State																						X																											
Pohakupu Mini Park	County		3.54																							X	X																							
Pōkaʻī Bay	State					X						X		X		X																																		
Pōkaʻī Bay Beach Park	County	x	15.49				X				X	X	X	X												X	X				X																			
Pūkele Avenue Mini Park	County																									X										X														
Punalu'u Beach Park	County	x	2.84											X	X	X											X				X																			
Pū'ōhala Neighborhood Park	County		3.93																							X				X			X		X															
Pūpūkea Beach Park	County		36.57								X			X	X	X										X	X				X																			
Pūpūkea Bike Trail	County																							X																										
Pupuole Street Mini Park	County																									X										X														
Pu'u O Kaimuki Mini Park	County		2.31																														X																	
Pu'u O Kapolei Archery Range	County																																									X								
Pu'u O Mahuka State Historic Site	State		5.7																																										X	X				
Pu'u 'Ualaka'a State Wayside	State		50													X											X				X													X						
Pu'uloa Neighborhood Park	County		4.34																							X	X				X			X		X														
Pu'uloa Rifle Range																																							X											
Pu'unui Community Park	County		1.62																							X					X			X		X														
Royal Mausoleum State Monument	State		10																												X														X					
Sacred Falls State Park (closed indefinitely)	State																																																	
Salt Lake District Park	County		146.68									X														X	X				X			X	X	X	X		X											
Sand Island Ramp	State			X	X																																													
Sand Island State Recreation Area	State	x	140								X		X								X					X	X				X															X	X			
Sandy Beach Park	County	x	32.82								X		X		X												X				X						X													
Sheridan Community Park	County		1.73																							X	X				X				X															
Stevenson Recreation Center	County		0.5																												X				X	X														
Sunset Beach Neighborhood Park	County	x	2.06																							X					X				X	X		X												
Sunset Beach Park	County		17.73								X		X		X												X				X																			
Sunset Point Beach Park	County		0.93								X			X																																				
Swanzy Beach Park	County		4.82								X			X							X					X	X				X				X															
Ted Makalena Golf Course	County		150.76																																															
Thomas Square	County		6.42																											X	X		X																	
Tracks Beach Park	County		14.3								X		X	X	X												X				X																			
Ulehawa Beach Park	State		57.65									X		X		X										X				X																				
Ulupō Heiau State Historical Park	State	x	29																																											X	X			
Uppers Surfing Support Park	County		0.25								X			X																																				
USS Arizona Memorial	Federal		17																											X	X	X													X	X				
Wa'ahila Ridge State Recreation Area	State		49.9													X											X				X																			
Wahiawā Botanical Garden	County		26.92																												X												X							
Wahiawā District Park	County		10.01																							X					X			X		X														

[illegible]





LEGEND

- Roads
- North Shore District Boundary
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
  - Park Boundary
  - County Park
  - State Park\*
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
  - Forest Reserve
  - Natural Area Reserve
  - Game Management Area
  - Motocross Park
  - Marine Life Conservation District
  - Fisheries Management Area
  - Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

O'AHU: North Shore Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

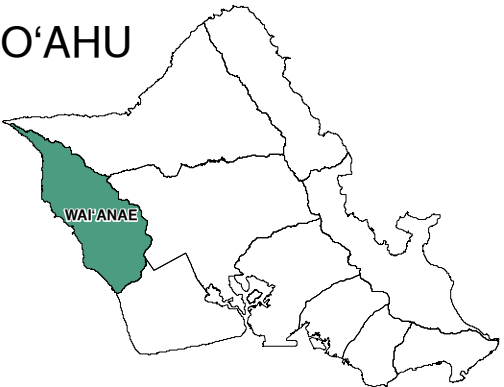
NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 5,500 11,000







**LEGEND**

- Roads
- Wai'anae District Boundary
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**
  - Park Boundary
  - County Park
  - State Park\*
  - Federal Park
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS**
  - Forest Reserve
  - Natural Area Reserve
  - Fisheries Management Area
  - Artificial Reef
  - Marine Managed Area
  - Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

**O'AHU: Wai'anae  
Recreational Facilities  
& Managed Areas**

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

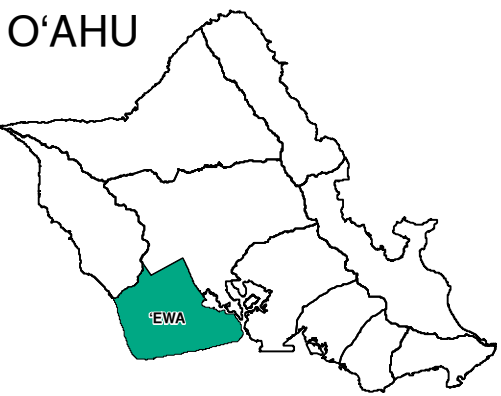
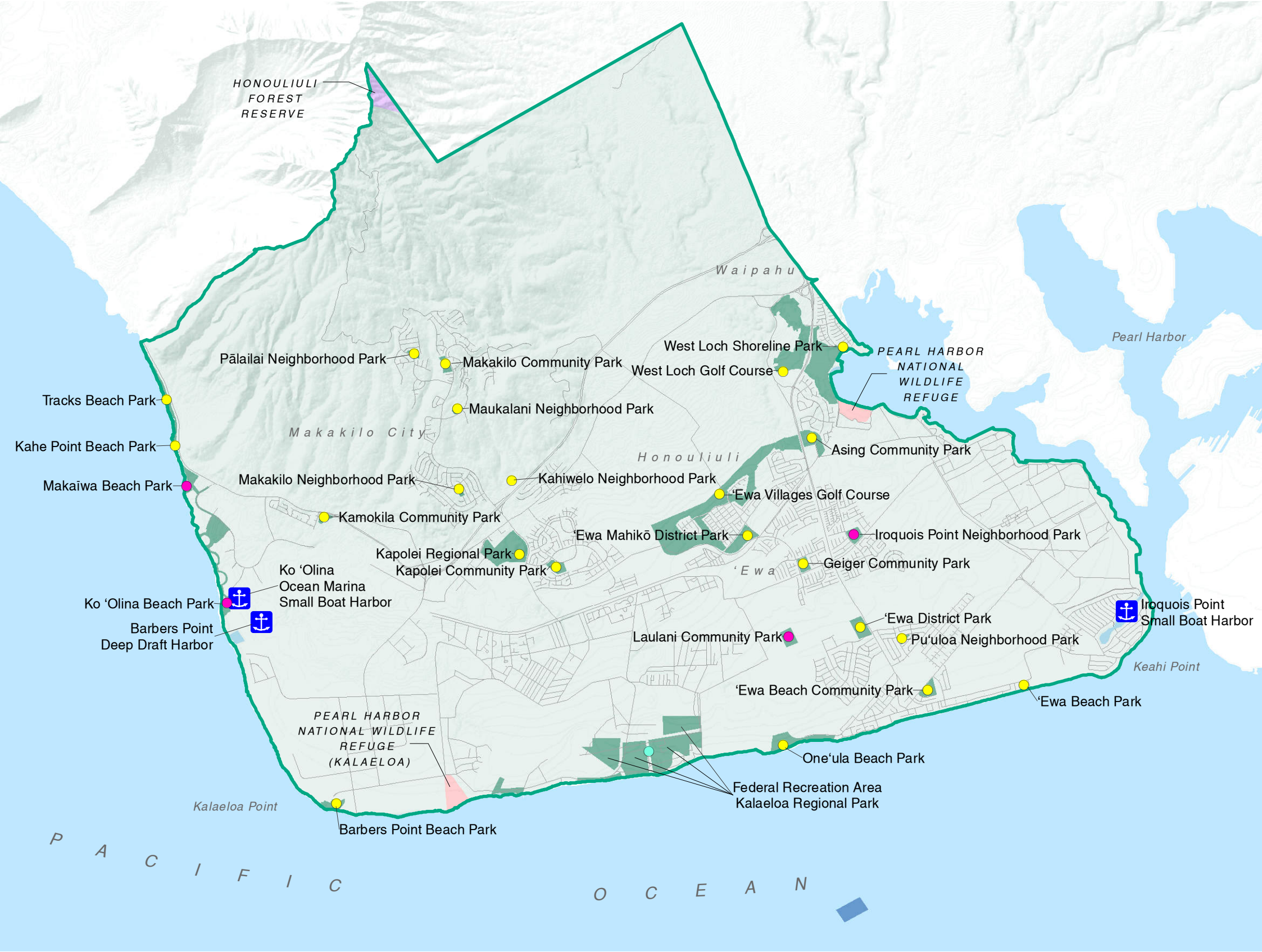
NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )  
0 4,000 8,000

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.







LEGEND

- Roads
- 'Ewa District Boundary

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- Federal Park
- Boating Facility

MANAGED AREAS

- Wildlife Refuge
- Forest Reserve
- Artificial Reef

O'AHU: 'Ewa  
Recreational Facilities  
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES August 2014

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 3,000 6,000

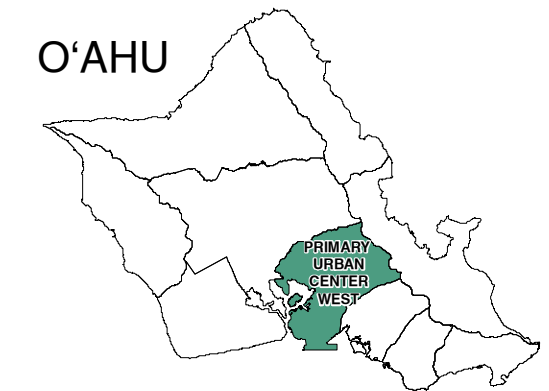
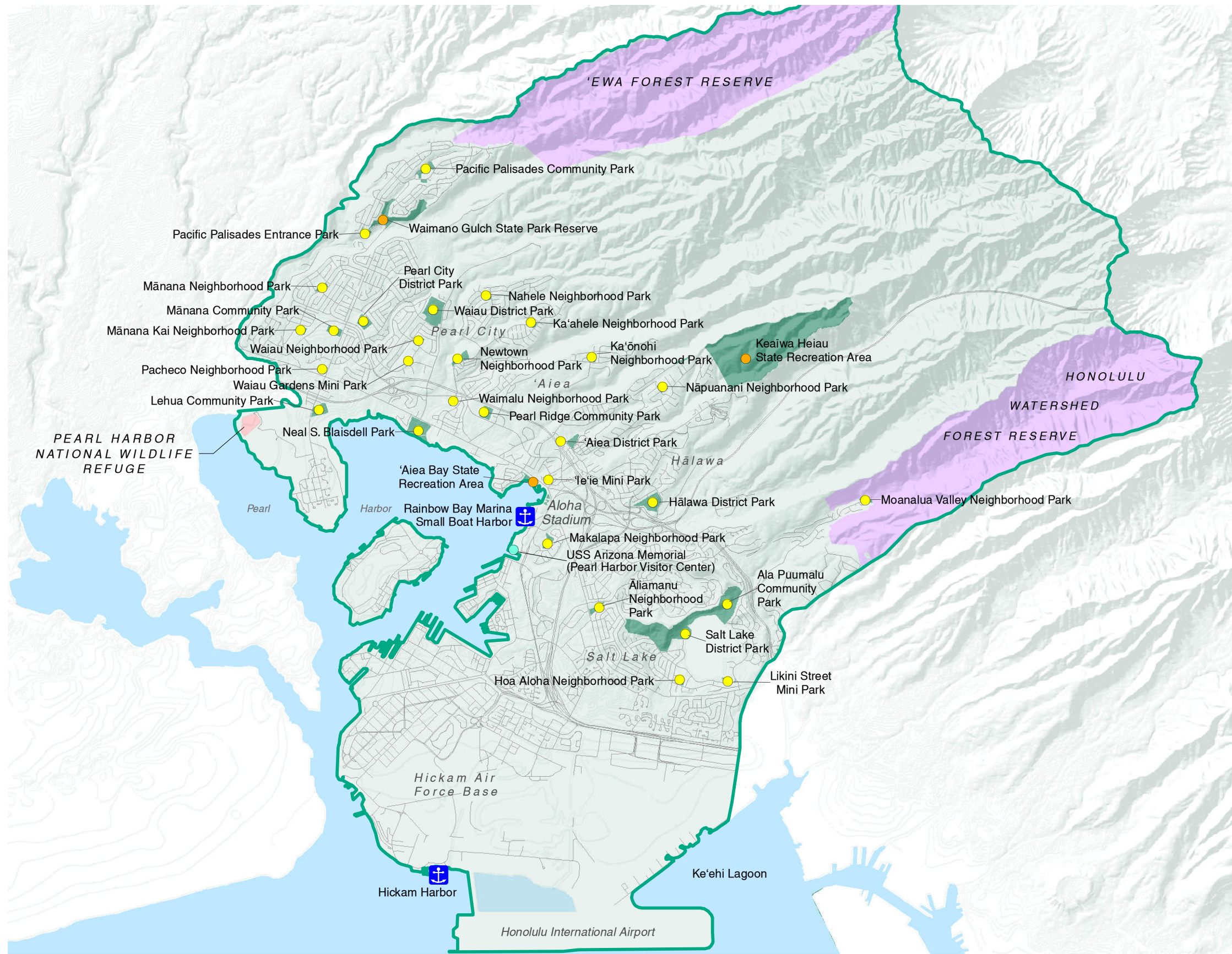
PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for general planning  
purposes only. It should not be used for boundary  
interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the  
limitations of the data.














## LEGEND

-  Roads
-  Primary Urban Center, West District Boundary

## RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

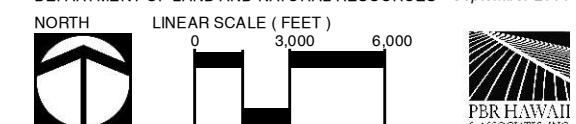
-  Park Boundary
-  County Park
-  State Park\*
-  Federal Park
-  Boating Facility

## MANAGED AREAS

-  Forest Reserve
-  Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary

## O'AHU: Primary Urban Center, West Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014



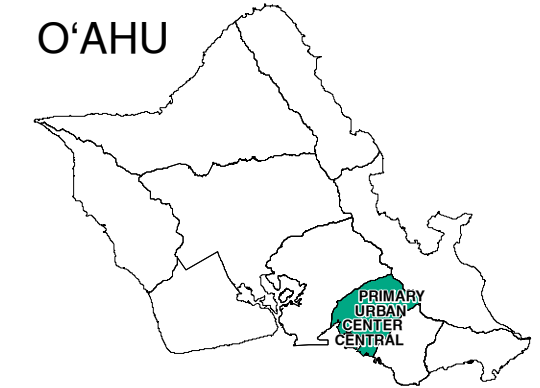
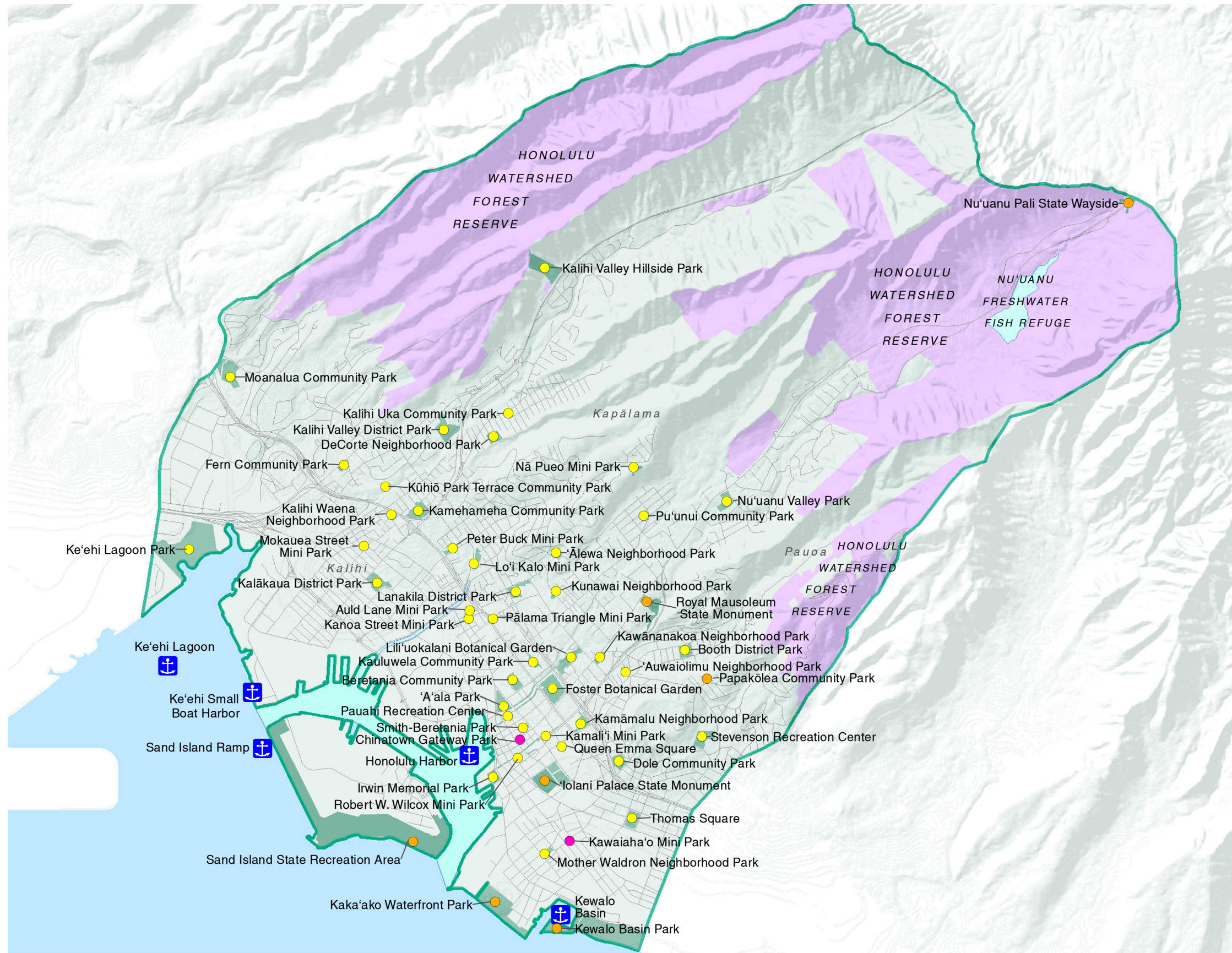
Source: City & County of Honolulu: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey

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\* owned or managed by a state agency







## LEGEND

- Roads
- Primary Urban Center, Central District Boundary

## RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

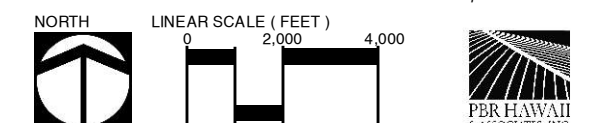
- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park\*
- Boating Facility

## MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Fisheries Management Area

## O'AHU: Primary Urban Center, Central Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014



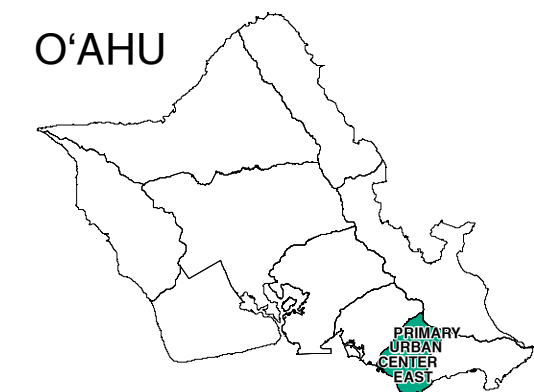
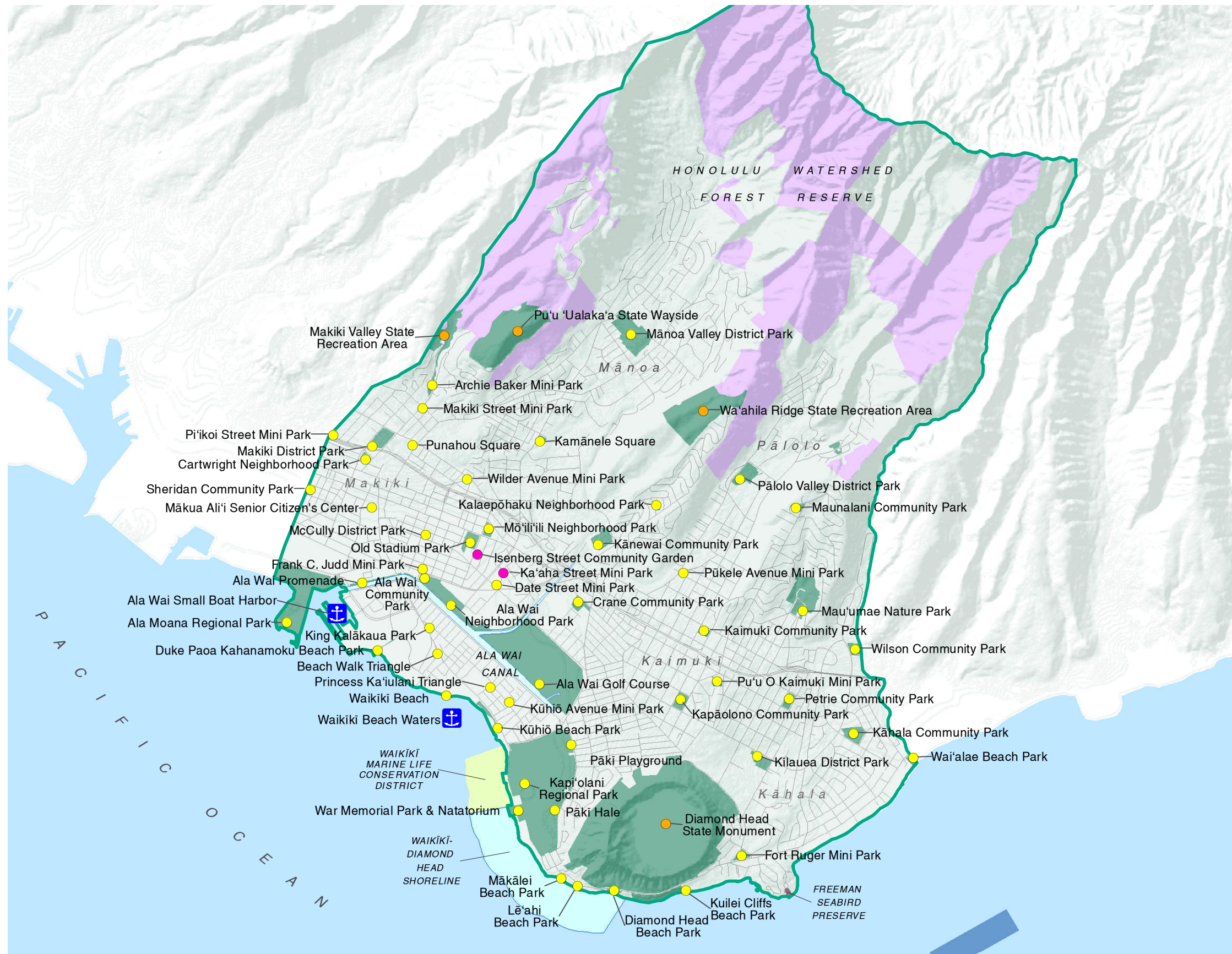
Source: City & County of Honolulu: Department of Planning & Permitting  
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U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey

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\* owned or managed by a state agency







## LEGEND

- Roads
- Primary Urban Center, East District Boundary

## RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

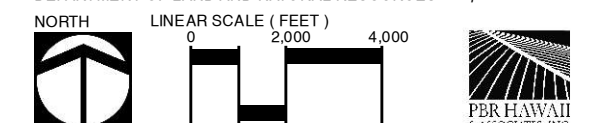
- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park\*
- Boating Facility

## MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Preserve
- Marine Life Conservation District
- Fisheries Management Area
- Artificial Reef

## O'AHU: Primary Urban Center, East Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014



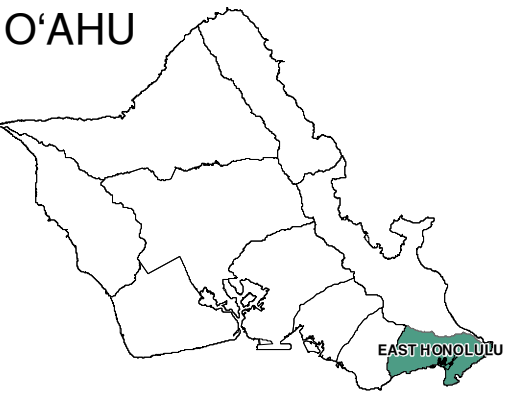
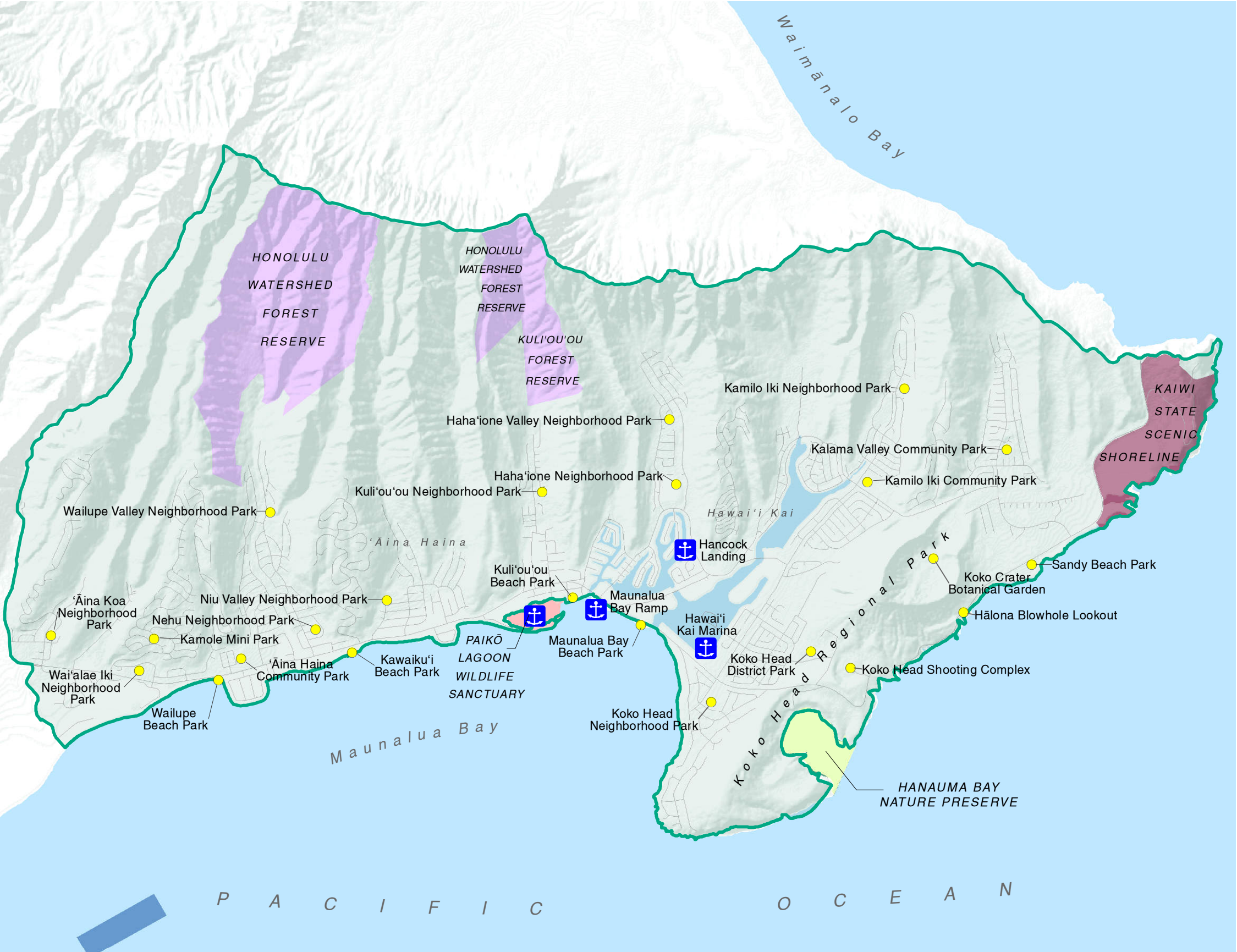
Source: City & County of Honolulu: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

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LEGEND

- Roads
- East Honolulu District Boundary
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
  - Park Boundary
  - County Park
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
  - Wildlife Sanctuary
  - Forest Reserve
  - Scenic Shoreline
  - Artificial Reef
  - Marine Life Conservation District

O'AHU: East Honolulu  
Recreational Facilities  
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES December 2014

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 2,000 4,000

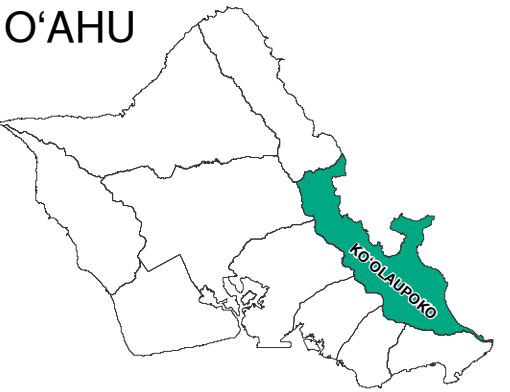
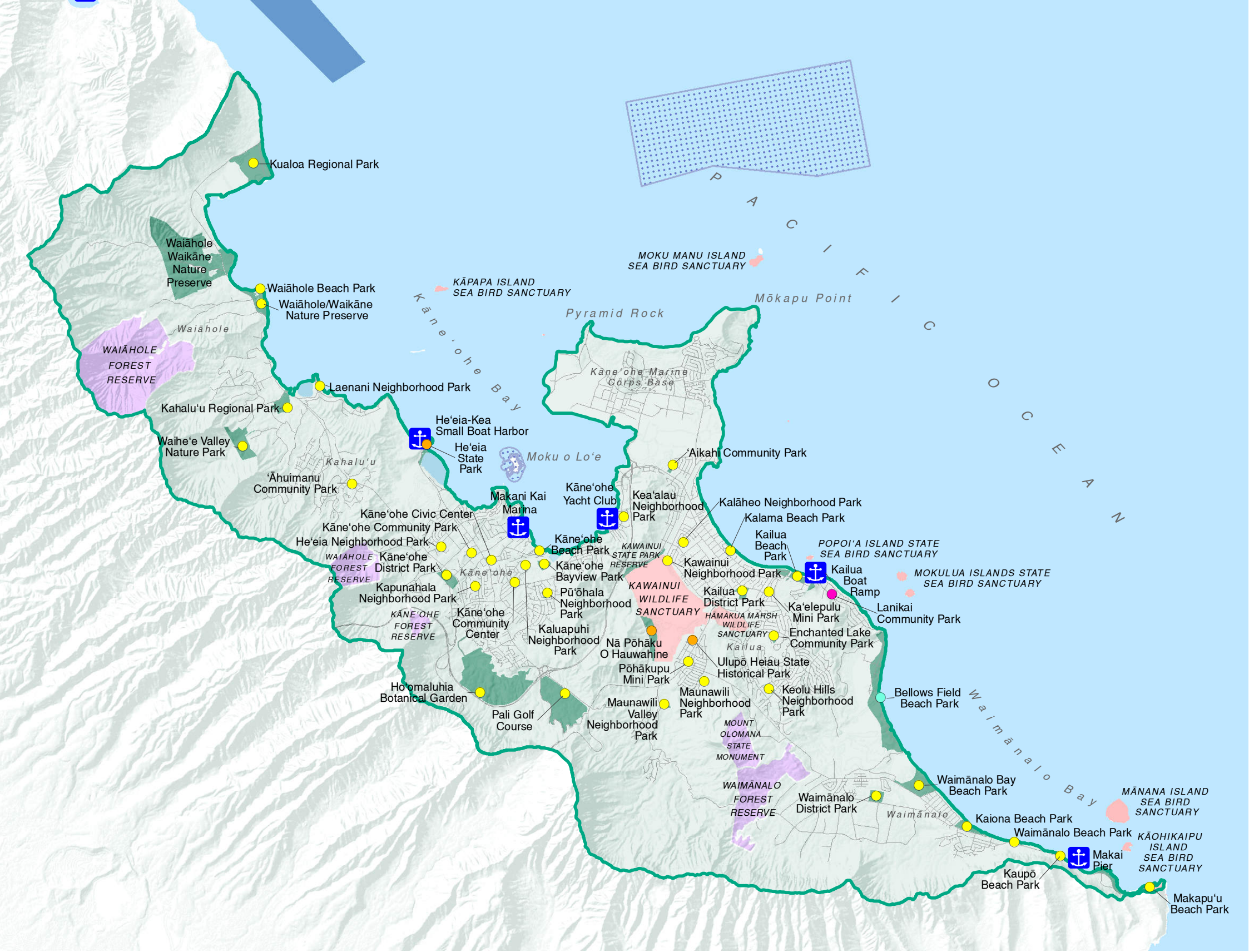
PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey

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LEGEND

- Roads
- Ko'olaupoko District Boundary

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park\*
- Federal Park
- Boating Facility

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Wildlife Sanctuary
- Artificial Reef
- Marine Managed Area

O'AHU: Ko'olaupoko  
Recreational Facilities  
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES December 2014

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )  
0 4,500 9,000

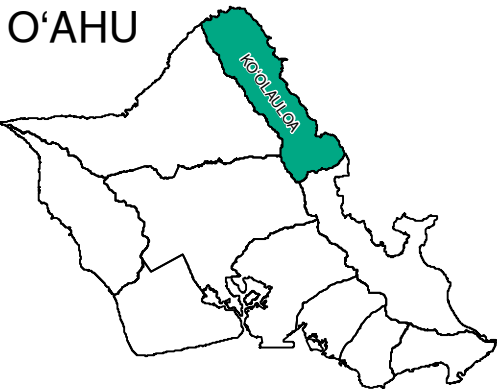
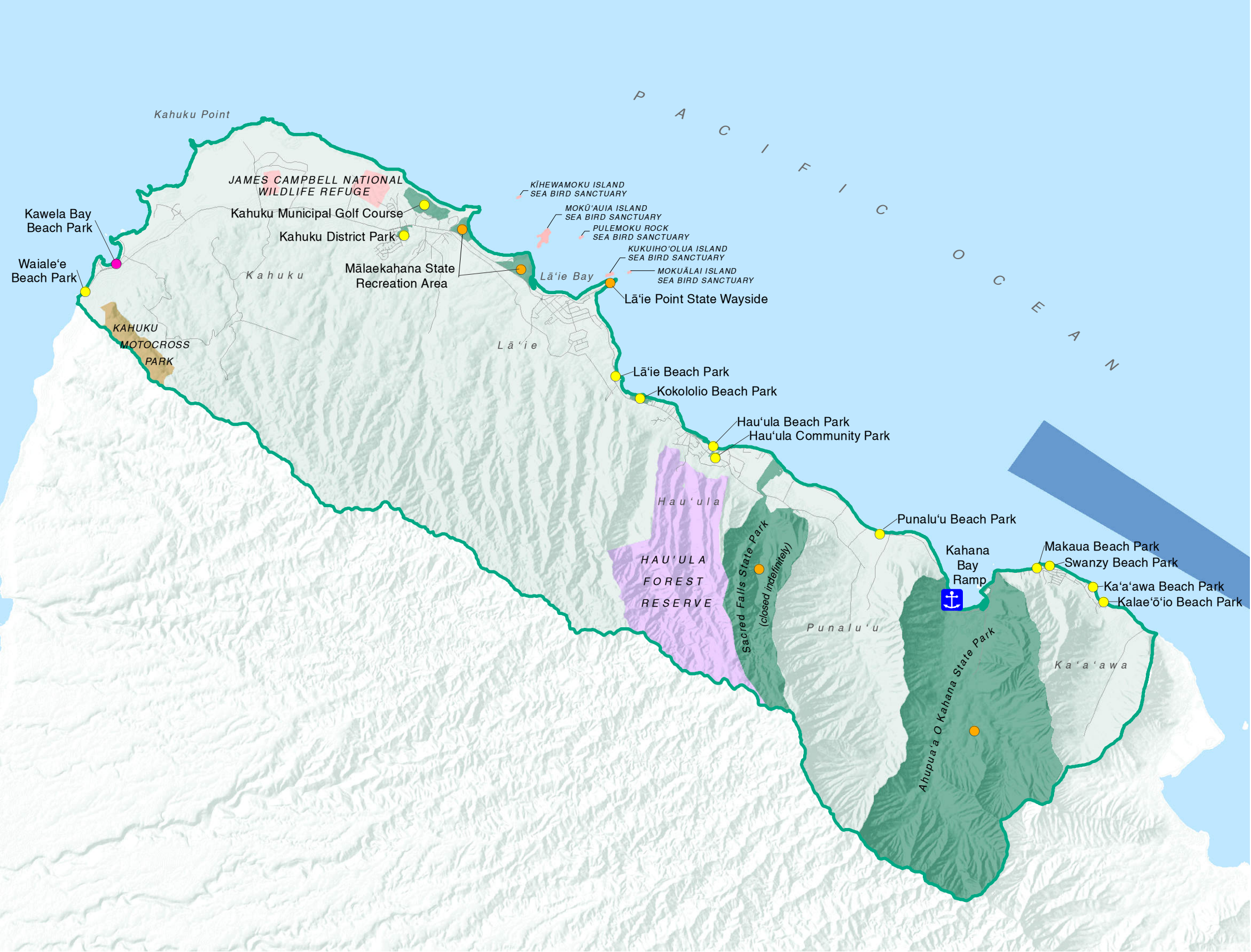
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U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey

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LEGEND

- Roads
- Ko'olauloa District Boundary
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
  - Park Boundary
  - Private Park
  - County Park
  - State Park\*
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
  - Forest Reserve
  - Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
  - Motocross Park
  - Artificial Reef

O'AHU: Ko'olauloa  
Recreational Facilities  
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

NORTH

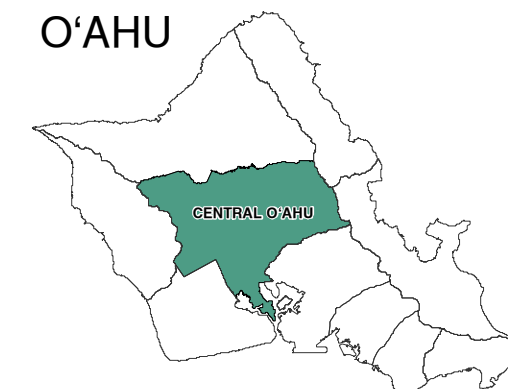
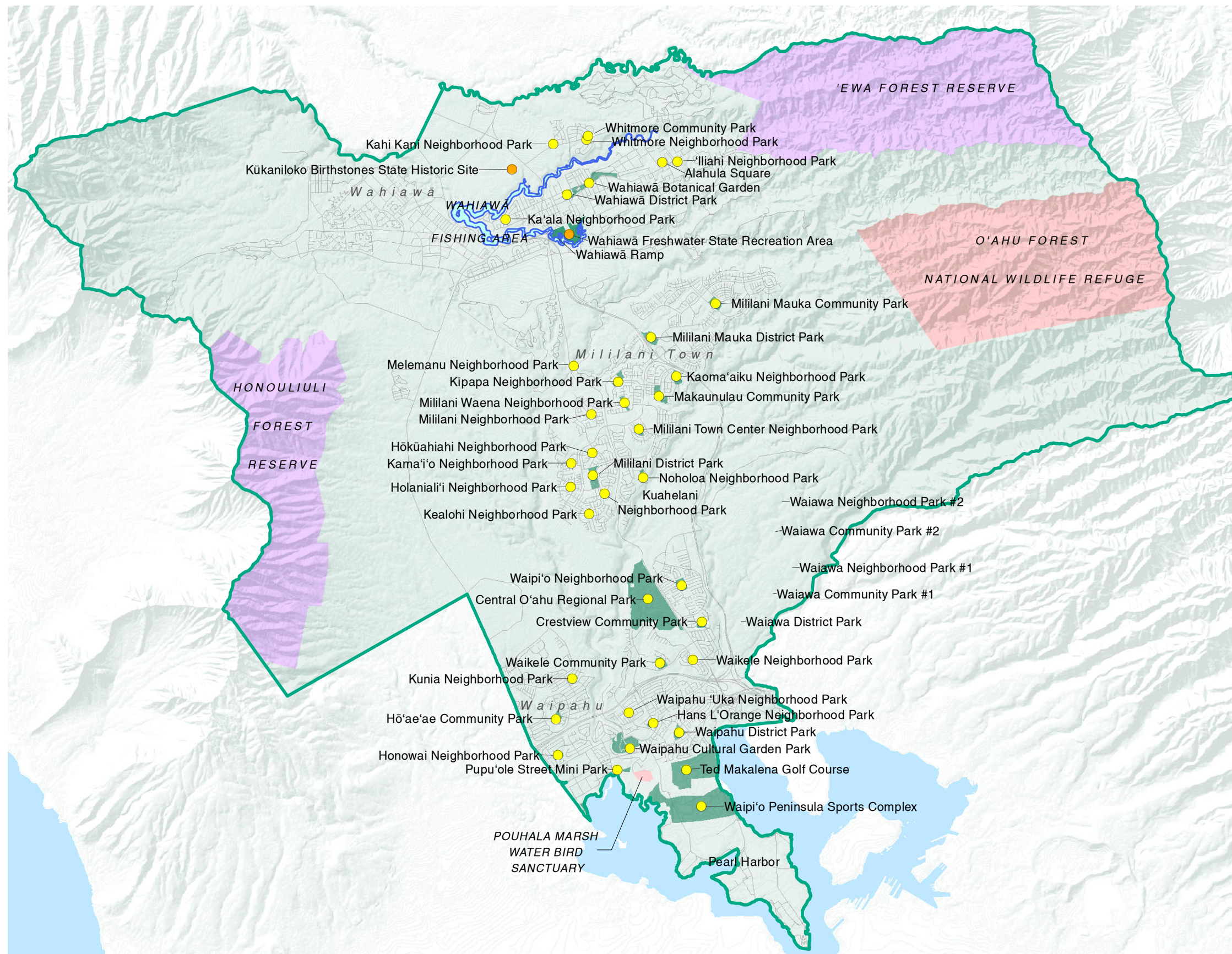
LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 4,000 8,000

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.







## LEGEND

- Roads
- Central O'ahu District Boundary

## RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

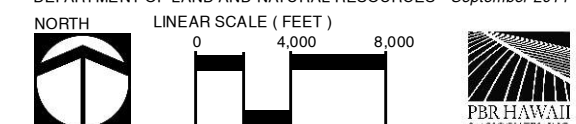
- Park Boundary
- County
- State Park\*

## MANAGED AREAS

- Wild Refuge/Sanctuary
- Forest Reserve
- Fisheries Management Area

## O'AHU: Central O'ahu Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014



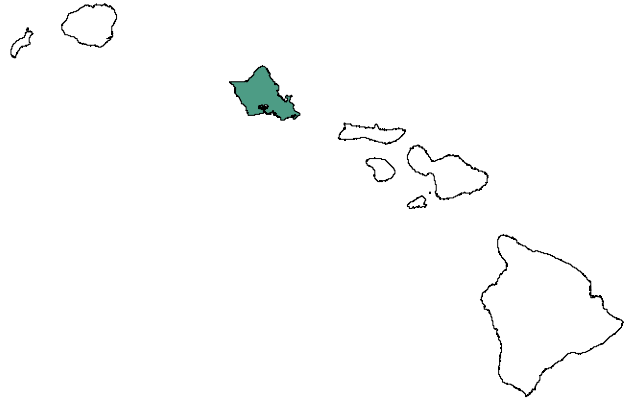
Source: City & County of Honolulu: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey

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## LEGEND

Roads

### HIKING TRAILS & WALKING PATHS

- Nā Ala Hele Trail
- Public Trail
- Mixed Ownership Trail
- Private Trail

### CAMPING FACILITIES

Public Private

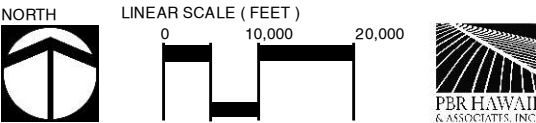
- Primitive Campsite
- Campground
- Lodge or Cabin
- Wilderness Cabin

### HUNTING AREAS

- Hunting Area
- Archery Hunting Only
- Safety Zone
- No Hunting

## O'AHU Hiking Trails & Walking Paths; Camping & Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES March 2014



Source: City & County of Honolulu: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Department of Land & Natural Resources;  
DOFAW Map No. FW-0446-9 12/2002  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for general planning  
purposes only. It should not be used for boundary  
interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the  
limitations of the data.

Please consult with the appropriate authority for hunting,  
hiking and camping rules and permit requirements.









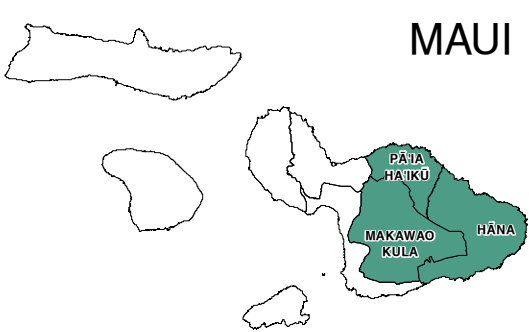
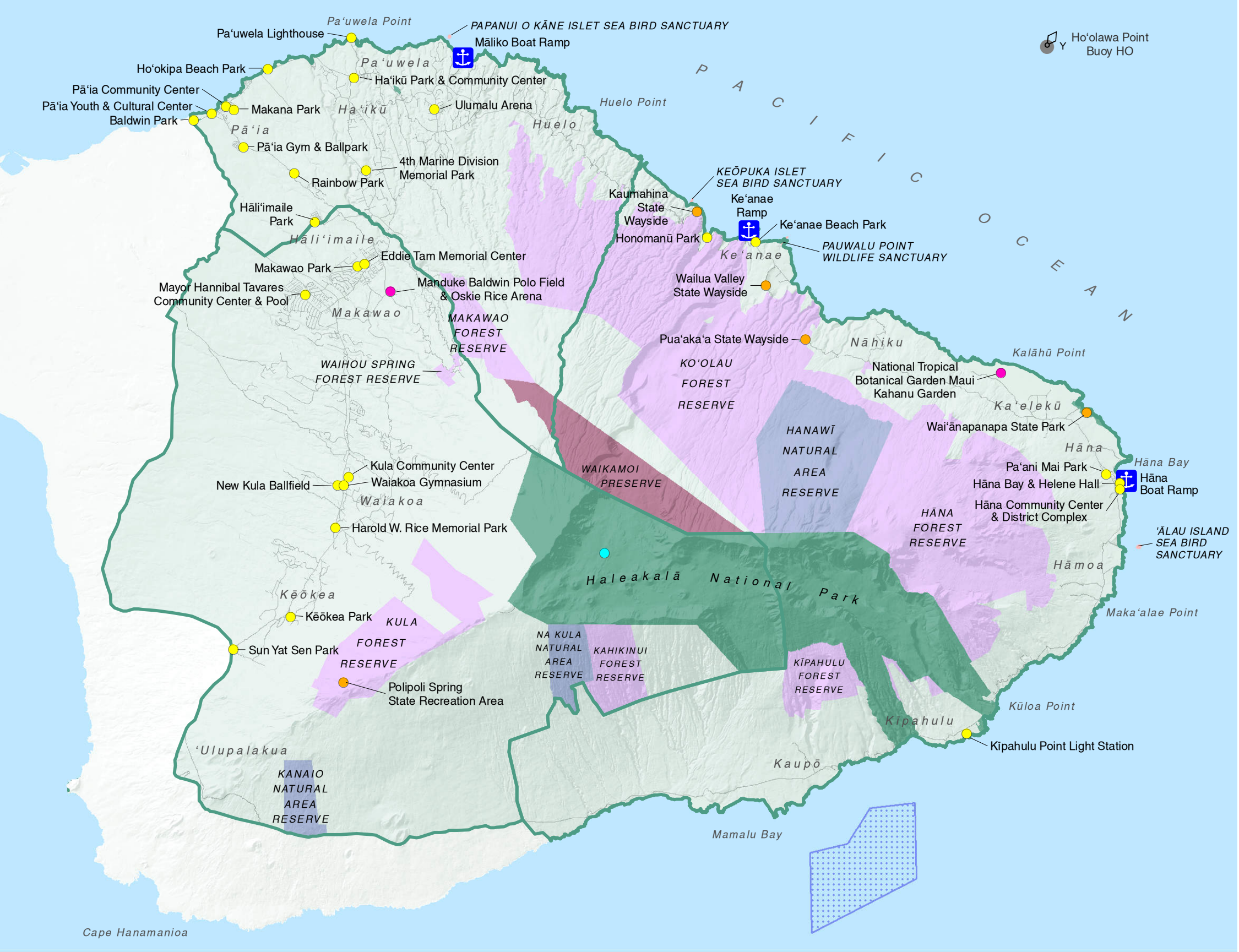
Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation													Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting										Sports Activities						Interpretive										
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display				
ʻĀhihi-Kīnaʻu Natural Area Reserve	State		1,238			X			X	X	X												X																												
Camp Keanae YMCA	Private																					X																													
Camp Maluhia B.S.A.	Private																					X																													
Camp Pecusa	Private																					X																													
Charlie Young Park	County		5.2							X			X		X																																				
Coral Gardens	County								X	X																																									
Cove Park	County		0.5								X			X													X				X																				
D.T. Fleming Park	County		3.4			X			X	X	X		X		X		X										X	X	X			X				X				X	X										
Eddie Tam Memorial Center	County		46.4														X									X	X	X	X		X			X			X														
Fourth Marine Division Memorial Park	County		40.6														X									X	X	X	X		X			X				X													
H.A. Baldwin Park	County		17.2								X		X		X						X						X	X	X		X							X													
Haʻikū Park and Community Center	County		5																							X			X		X				X			X													
Hale Piʻilani Park	County		2																							X								X			X														
Haleakalā National Park	Federal		33222											X			X	X			X	X	X	X			X			X	X											X			X	X	X	X			
Halekiʻi-Pihana Heiau State Historic Site	State		10.2																																										X	X					
Hāliʻimaile Park and Tennis	County		5.8																								X	X	X			X			X				X												
Hāmoa Beach									X	X	X		X		X												X				X	X																			
Hāna Bay and Helene Hall	County		0.5			X	X			X				X	X												X		X		X	X																			
Hāna Boat Ramp	State	X	0.14	X	X										X																																				
Hāna Community Center and District Complex	County																									X			X		X	X		X					X												
Hāna Wharf	State																																																		
Hanakaoʻo Park	County	X	4.8			X	X		X	X	X		X		X												X	X	X		X																				
Hanawī Natural Area Reserve	State		7,500																	X																															
Harold Rice Memorial Park	County		3.8																								X	X			X																				
Haycraft Park	County		6.5						X		X	X			X												X	X			X																				
Hoʻaloha Park	County		2				X																				X				X																				
Honōkawai Park	County		4.6						X	X					X												X	X	X		X																				
Honoliʻi Park	County		0.25										X														X				X	X			X				X												
Honolua Bay	private										X																																								X
Honomanū Park	County		9.6			X					X			X																																					
Hoʻokipa Beach Park	County		8.4								X	X			X		X										X	X	X		X																				
ʻĪao Valley State Monument	State		6.2																													X	X																	X	
Kaʻanapali Beach	State/County/private			X	X				X				X		X	X																X																			
Kahekili Beach Park	Private									X																						X																			
Kahului Boat Ramp	State			X	X										X																																				
Kahului Community Center	County		34										X											X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	X												
Kahului Community Park	County	X	7.1																							X	X				X	X		X			X														
Kahului Harbor	State		21											X	X												X																								

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation										Developed Land Setting										Sports Activities						Interpretive								
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display			
Kahului Pool (War Memorial)	County	X	1									X														X																								
Kalama Park	County	X	36.48			X				X				X												X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X													
Kalepolepo Park	County		1.5						X				X														X	X			X																			
Kamali'i Park	County		1.4																								X			X		X																		
Kama'ole I	County		3						X			X			X												X	X			X							X												
Kama'ole II	County	X	2.2						X			X															X	X			X																			
Kama'ole III	County	X	10						X			X		X	X	X										X	X	X			X																			
Kamehameha Iki	County		1.8						X	X																																					X			
Kanahā Beach Park	County	X	40				X			X	X	X		X							X						X	X			X																			
Kanahā Pond Wildlife Sanctuary	State		143																																											X				
Kapalua Beach	County					X			X	X			X		X												X	X			X																			
Kaunahā State Wayside	State		7.8														X										X				X															X				
Keālia Pond National Wildlife Refuge	Federal		691																																														X	
Ke'anae Park	County		4.1											X													X				X				X															
Ke'anae Ramp	State																																																	
Keawakapu I and II Beach Park	County								X	X																																								
Kelawea Mauka Makai Park	County		3.4																																		X			X										
Kenolio Recreation Complex	County		7.2																													X			X															
Kēōkea Park	County		6.7																							X	X	X	X		X			X					X											
Keonekai Park	County		2.3																								X	X			X			X					X											
Ke'opuolani Regional Park	County		110																						X	X	X		X		X			X				X												
Kepaniwai Park	County	X	7.6																		X						X	X	X	X	X																			
Kihei Aquatic & Community Center	County											X																			X																			
Kihei Beach Reserve (Waipuilani Park)	County		20.22											X																					X			X	X	X	X									
Kihei Boat Ramp	State	X	11.5	X	X										X																																			
Kihei Quay (Offshore Mooring)	State			X	X										X																																			
Kilohana Park	County		1.5																								X	X			X								X											
Kīpahulu Point Light Station	County		1.1																							X	X				X																			
Kokua Pool	County		1									X																				X																		
Kula Community Center	County		7																													X								X										
Lahaina Aquatic and Recreation Center	County	X										X														X					X				X	X	X		X											
Lahaina Banyan Court	County		1.94																												X																X			
Lahaina Civic Center	County																														X									X										
Lahaina Roadstead (Offshore Mooring)	State			X	X										X																																			
Lahaina Small Boat Harbor	State	X	11.6	X	X										X																																			
Launiopoko Park	County		6.7							X			X														X	X			X																			
Leisure Estates Park	County		4			X				X																						X																		
Līhau Natural Area Reserve	State																																																	

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation													Land-based Nature Recreation										Developed Land Setting										Sports Activities						Interpretive							
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display			
Lihikai Park	County		1.4																											X			X		X															
Lower Pā'ia Park (Pā'ia Youth & Cultural Center)	County		1.5										X																	X					X															
Mā'alaea Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X				X					X																																				
Mai Poina Park	County		5.3			X			X		X																X	X	X		X																			
Makana Park	County	X																																X																
Makawao Park																																																		
Mākena Landing Beach Park	County					X			X	X																																								
Mākena State Park	State	X	164.4						X	X		X		X		X											X					X	X								X			X	X					
Māla Boat Ramp	State	X	0.35	X	X											X																																		
Maluaka Beach Park	County								X	X																																								
Malu Ulu Olele Park	County		4.7																													X														X				
Māla Wharf	State	X																																																
Māliko Boat Ramp	State/County/private			X	X																																													
Manduke Baldwin Polo Field	private																X																																	
Maui Botanical Gardens	County		3.5																							X	X	X			X												X							
Maui Community College Fields	County		7																								X								X															
Maui High School Park	County		13																															X					X											
Maui Lani Park	Private																																																	
Mayor Hannibal Tavares Community Center	County		20										X													X					X			X		X		X												
Mōkapu Beach Park	County					X			X	X		X				X											X																							
Mokuhau Park	County		2.4																														X			X														
Mokulē'ia Bay	State								X																									X																
Nākālele Lighthouse	County		4.8												X																																			
Nāpili Bay	County								X	X																																								
Nāpili Park	County		8.4																								X				X	X			X		X			X										
National Tropical Botanical Garden - Kahanu Garden	Private																											X	X															X			X			
New Kula Ball Field	County		10.3																								X	X							X					X										
Old Kula Center	County																																																	
Olowalu Jetty	State/County																																																	
Pa'animai Park	County		1.1																								X	X				X																		
Pā'ia Community Center	County		1.6																								X						X		X															
Pā'ia Gymnasium and Ball Field	County		3.2																															X		X														
Palauaea Beach Park	County								X	X																																								
Papalaua Wayside Park	County		6.7						X	X					X						X																													
Paukakalo Park	County		4.7																														X		X															
Paunau Park	County		0.3																									X	X																					
Pa'uwela Lighthouse	County		3.3											X																																				
Pōhaku Park	County		1								X																		X	X			X																	



[illegible]



LEGEND

- Roads
- Pā'ia-Ha'ikū, Hāna, & Makawao-Kula District Boundaries

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park\*
- Federal Park
- Boating Facility

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Natural Area Reserve
- Preserve
- Wildlife Refuge/ Sanctuary
- Marine Managed Area

MAUI: Pā'ia-Ha'ikū, Hāna, & Makawao-Kula Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 8,000 16,000

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.







## LEGEND

- Roads
- Kīhei-Makena & Kaho'olawe District Boundaries

## RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

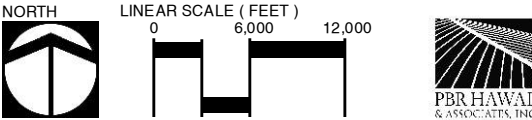
- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park\*
- Boating Facility

## MANAGED AREAS

- Wildlife Refuge/ Sanctuary
- Natural Area Reserve
- Forest Reserve
- Marine Life Conservation District
- Artificial Reef
- Marine Managed Area
- Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

## MAUI: Kīhei-Makena & Kaho'olawe Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014



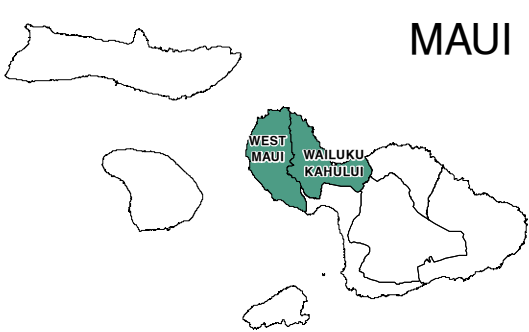
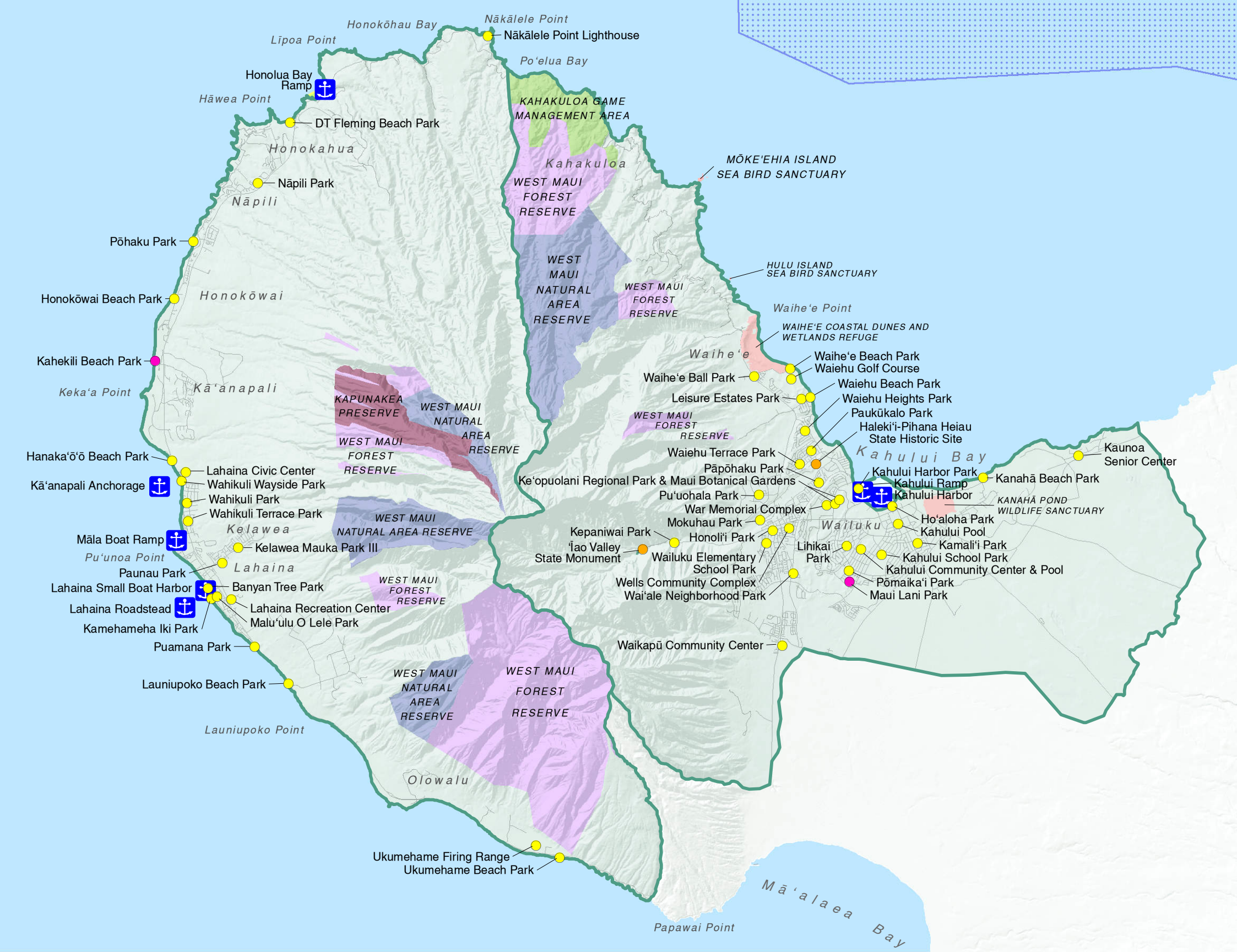
Source: County of Maui: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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LEGEND

- Roads
- West Maui & Wailuku-Kahului District Boundaries

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park\*
- Boating Facility

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Natural Area Reserve
- Game Management Area
- Preserve
- Wetlands Refuge/ Wildlife Refuge/ Sanctuary
- Marine Life Conservation District
- Fisheries Management Area
- Marine Managed Area

MAUI: West Maui & Wailuku-Kahului Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 5,500 11,000

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

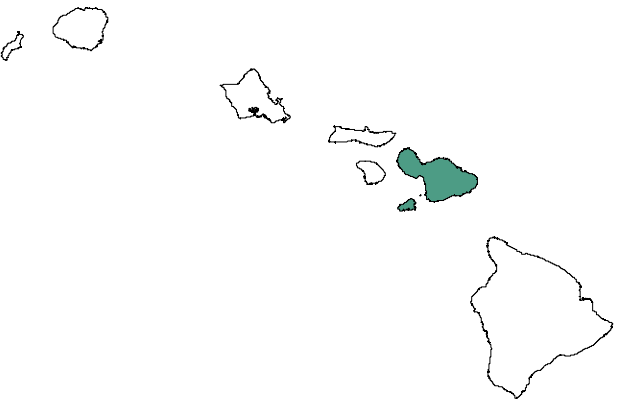
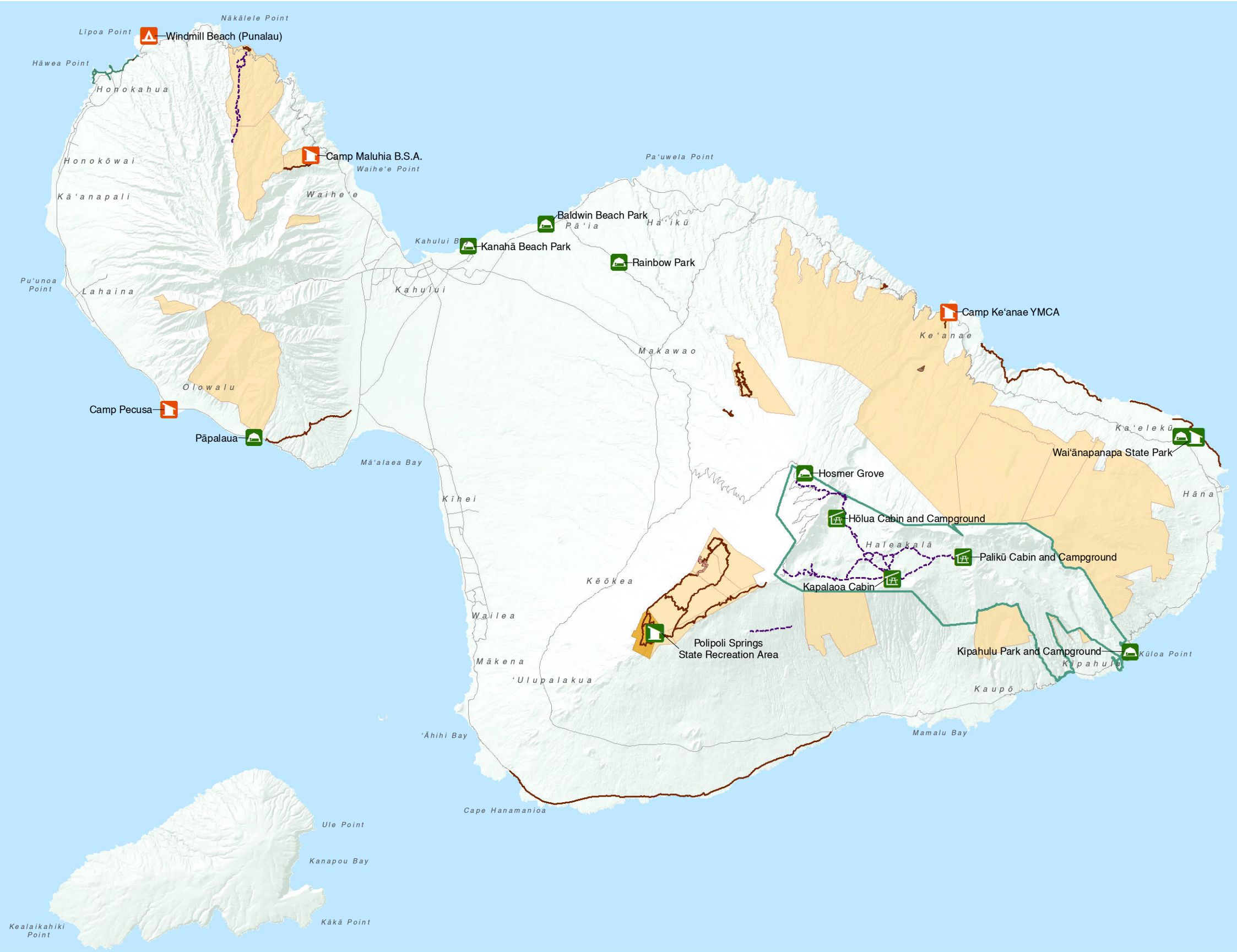
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U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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## LEGEND

- Roads
- National Park Service: Park Boundary

### HIKING TRAILS & WALKING PATHS

- Nā Ala Hele Trail
- Public Trail
- Walking Path

### CAMPING FACILITIES

Public Private

- Primitive Campsite
- Campground
- Lodge or Cabin
- Wilderness Cabin

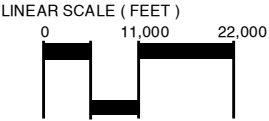
### HUNTING AREAS

- Hunting Area
- Archery Hunting Only
- Safety Zone
- No Hunting

## MAUI & KAHO'OLawe

### Hiking Trails & Walking Paths; Camping & Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES August 2014



Source: County of Maui: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Department of Land & Natural Resources;  
DOFAW Map No. FW-0437-40 12/2002  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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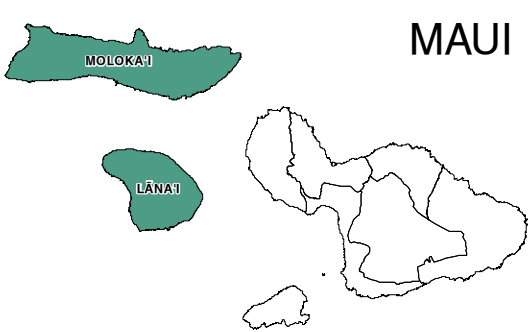
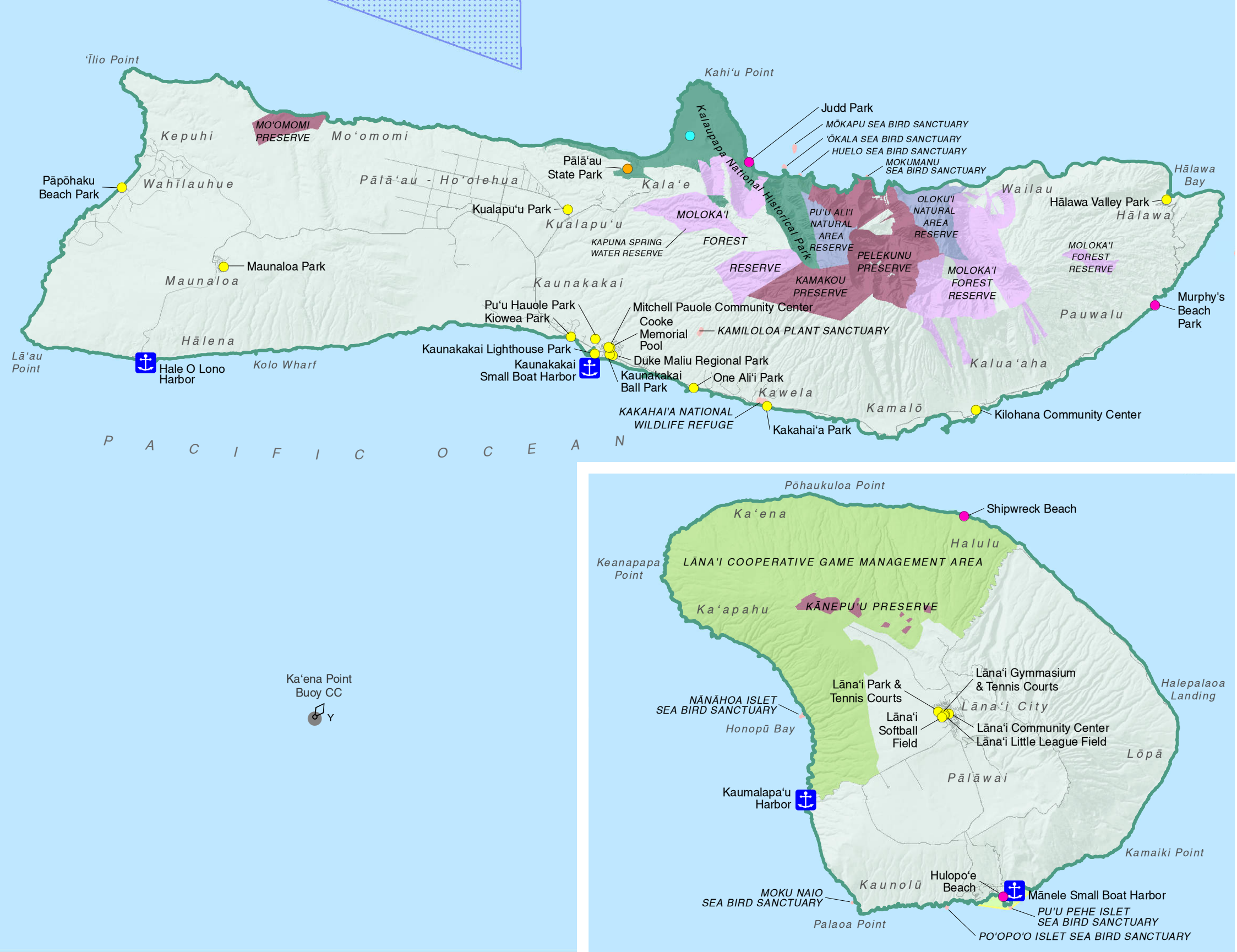
Please consult with the appropriate authority for hunting, hiking and camping rules and permit requirements.



Park or Facility Name				Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation										Developed Land Setting										Sports Activities							Interpretive					
	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display	
Cooke Memorial Pool	County	x	0.5										X																X				X				X	X										
Duke Maliu Regional Park	County		10																										X				X	X		X	X											
Hālawea Park	County		1												X	X		X											X		X		X															
Hale o Lono Harbor	State			X	X		X								X	X																																
Judd Park	Private																												X																			
Kakahai'a Park	County		0.8												X	X													X																			
Kalaupapa National Historic Park	Federal		10779																														X	X	X								X		X	X	X	
Kamalo Wharf	Private																																															
Kaunakakai Ball Park	County		6.4																									X						X		X												
Kaunakakai Lighthouse Park	County		3.3												X																			X														
Kaunakakai Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X											X																		X														
Kilohana Community Center	County		3.3																															X			X											
Kiowea Beach Park	State																						X							X	X			X														
Kualapu'u Park	County		6.7																										X					X			X											
Maunaloa Park	County		5																																	X												
Mitchell Pauole Center	County		6.4											X													X							X		X		X										
Molokai State Forest Reserve	State																								X																							
Murphy's Beach									X	X		X	X																	X																		
One Ali'i Park	County														X								X						X		X		X															
Pala'au State Park	State		233.7																				X						X	X	X		X													X		
Pāpōhaku Beach	County		10.4										X		X	X							X						X					X														
Pūko'o Harbor	Private			X																																												
Pu'u Hauole Park	County		1.3																									X	X							X		X										
Wailau Valley																									X																							
Waialua Campgrounds	Private																							X																								
Total	25	1		3	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	1	2	12	2	3	1	14	2	0	7	1	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	

Park or Facility Name				Water-Related Recreation													Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive									
	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display	
Hulopo'e Beach/Mānele Bay	Private														X	X		X					X						X		X		X													X		
Kaunalapau Harbor	State			X	X																																											
Lanā`i Community Center	County		1.1																									X	X		X		X															
Lanā`i Gymnasium & Tennis Courts	County		1.5																										X				X				X											
Lanā`i Little League Field	County		1.8																													X				X												
Lanā`i Park & Tennis Courts	County	x																										X								X												
Lanā`i Softball Field	County		10																																X													
Mānele Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X											X																	X															
Shipwreck Beach	Private														X			X																														
Total	9	1		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	5	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1





## LEGEND

- Roads
- Molokaʻi & Lānaʻi District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
  - Park Boundary
  - Private Park
  - County Park
  - StatePark\*
  - Federal Park
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
  - Game Management Area
  - Forest Reserve
  - Preserve
  - Natural Area Reserve
  - Wildlife Refuge/ Sanctuary
  - Marine Life Conservation District
  - Marine Managed Area
  - Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

## MAUI: Molokaʻi & Lānaʻi Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 9,000 18,000

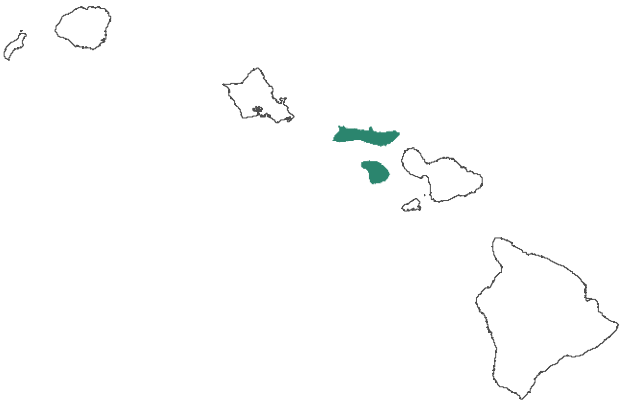
PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: County of Maui: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawaiʻi: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
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\* owned or managed by a state agency





LEGEND

- Roads
- National Park Service: Park Boundary

HIKING TRAILS & WALKING PATHS

- Nā Ala Hele Trail
- Mixed Ownership Trail

CAMPING FACILITIES

- Public Private
- Primitive Campsite
  - Campground

HUNTING AREAS

- Hunting Area
- Safety Zone
- No Hunting

MOLOKAʻI & LĀNAʻI  
Hiking Trails & Walking Paths;  
Camping & Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES March 2014

NORTH LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 10,500 21,000

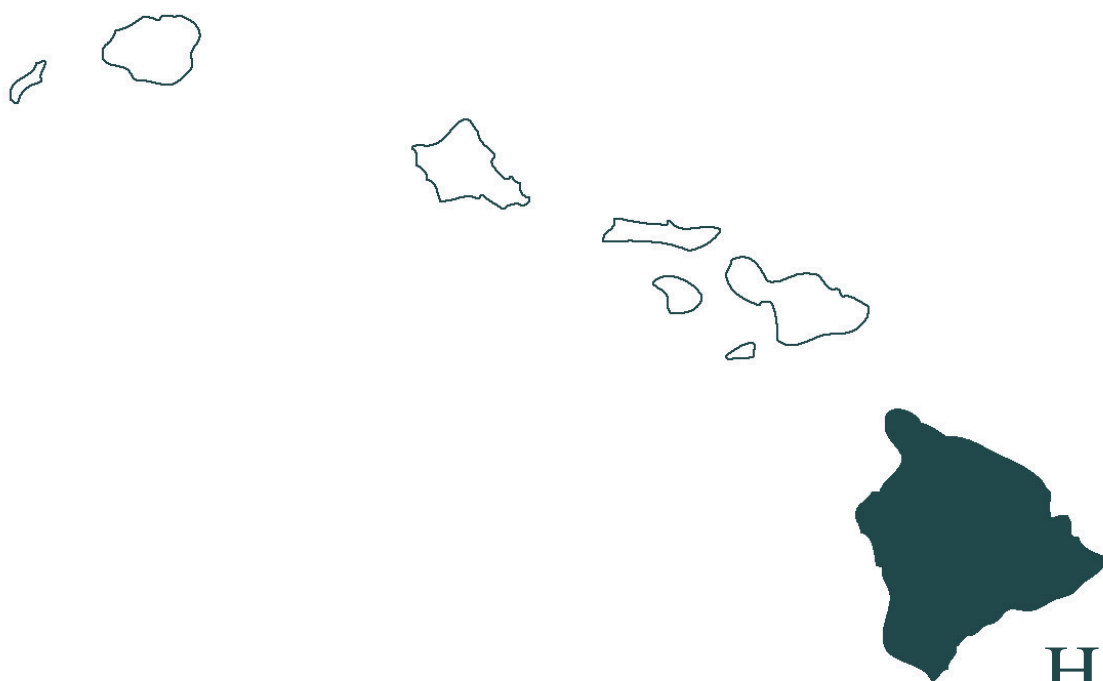
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HAWAI'I







Park or Facility Name				Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive													
	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display				
Ahalanui Park/Maunakea Pond	County		5.9									X		X														X		X		X			X																
Ahualani Park	County		3.5																									X					X			X															
Ainako Park	County		3.0																												X		X			X															
Ainaola Park	County		5.9																									X					X			X		X													
Akaka Falls State Park	State		65.4												X														X			X												X				X			
Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail	State/Federal																																										X			X					
Ali'i Kai Park (undeveloped)	County		1.6																																																
'Anaeho'omalū Bay							X		X	X		X	X		X	X																	X	X														X			
Arthur C. Greenwell Park	County		2.7																									X						X																	
Bakers Beach	County		3.1								X				X	X																																			
Big Hill Camp	Private																								X																										
Camp Honokaia BSA	Private																								X																										
Carlsmith Beach Park	County		6.9							X			X		X														X	X	X		X																		
Clem Akina Park	County		4.8										X		X													X																							
Disappearing Sands Beach Park	County		1.0								X		X		X		X												X				X																		
Frank Santos Park (Papaiko Park)	County		11.0																										X			X		X			X														
Gilbert Carvalho Park	County		15.8																									X			X		X			X															
Glenwood Park	County		1.1																										X		X		X																		
Haina Park	County		3.6																														X				X														
Hakalau Forest NWR	Federal		38047.0															X																																	
Hakalau Veterans Park	County		6.1																									X					X								X										
Happiness Gardens	County		1.4												X														X																						
Hapu'u Camp	Private																								X																										
Hāpuna Beach State Recreation Area	State	X	464.0							X	X		X		X		X	X					X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X																	
Harold H. Higashihara Park	County		5.3																									X	X					X				X													
Harry K Brown Park	County		22.9																																																
Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park	Federal		333086.0															X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X									X		X	X	X	X			
Hawaiian Beaches Park	County		11.0												X																	X		X			X			X											
Hawaiian Ocean View Estates- Kahuku Park	County		4.0																									X			X		X			X															
Hawaiian Paradise Park	County		6.0																																																
Herbert Shipman Park	County		16.9																													X		X			X		X												
Hilo Bayfront Beach Park	County		5.2		X	X	X	X				X		X	X			X														X		X																	
Hilo Bayfront Park	County		45.6												X	X																		X						X											
Hilo Harbor	State			X																																															
Hilo Municipal Golf Course	County		70.7																																																
Hilo Skeet Range	County		113.0																																																
Hilo Soccer Fields	County																																																		
Holoholokai Beach Park/Puakō Petroglyph	State/private									X																			X	X			X														X				
Hōnaunau Boat Ramp	County		1.2	X		X			X	X			X		X	X	X																																		
Honoipu Landing	State																																																		

Park or Facility Name				Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive															
	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display						
Honoka'a Landing	State														X	X																																					
Honoka'a Park	County		27.7											X														X			X		X																				
Honoka'a Swimming Pool	County													X																																							
Honokōhau Small Boat Harbor	State	X	128.7	X	X											X																	X	x																			
Honoli'i Beach Park	County		2.8								X		X		X																	X																					
Honomū Park	County		10.0																									X					X				X																
Honu'apo Pier	State																																																				
Ho'okena Beach Park	County	X	3.2			X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X							X						X		X		X																			
Ho'olulu Complex	County	X	56.2											X																			X																				
Hualani Park	County		4.8																									X					X																				
Isaac Kepo'okalani Hale Memorial Park	County	X	26.5	X							X				X	X								X						X	X	X		X																			
James Kealoha Beach Park	County	X	3.5									X			X									X						X				X																			
Ka Lae															X	X	X																X																				
Kahakai Park	County		3.6																											X																							
Kahalu'u Beach Park	County	X	4.2							X	X		X		X		X													X	X	X		X	X																		X
Kailua Park	County		34.9				X							X	X													X	X				X				X	X															
Kailua Playground	County		0.7																										X					X																			
Kailua-Kona Offshore Mooring	State			X	X											X																																					
Kailua-Kona Wharf/Boat Ramp	State			X	X											X																		X																			
Kaiwiki Park	County		5.0																														X																				
Kalākaua Park	County		1.2																											X																							
Kalapana Beach (Area B)	County		15.0																																																		
Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park	Federal		1161.0								X		X		X	X		X											X			X	X													X			X	X			
Kalōpā State Recreation Area	State		100.0															X	X					X	X				X	X	X		X																				
Kamehameha Park	County	X	18.5											X															X				X				X	X															
Kanakea Pond	County		2.4										X		X																																						

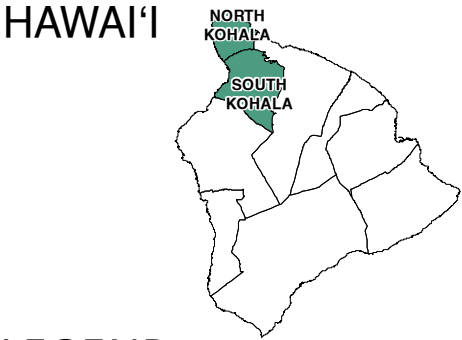
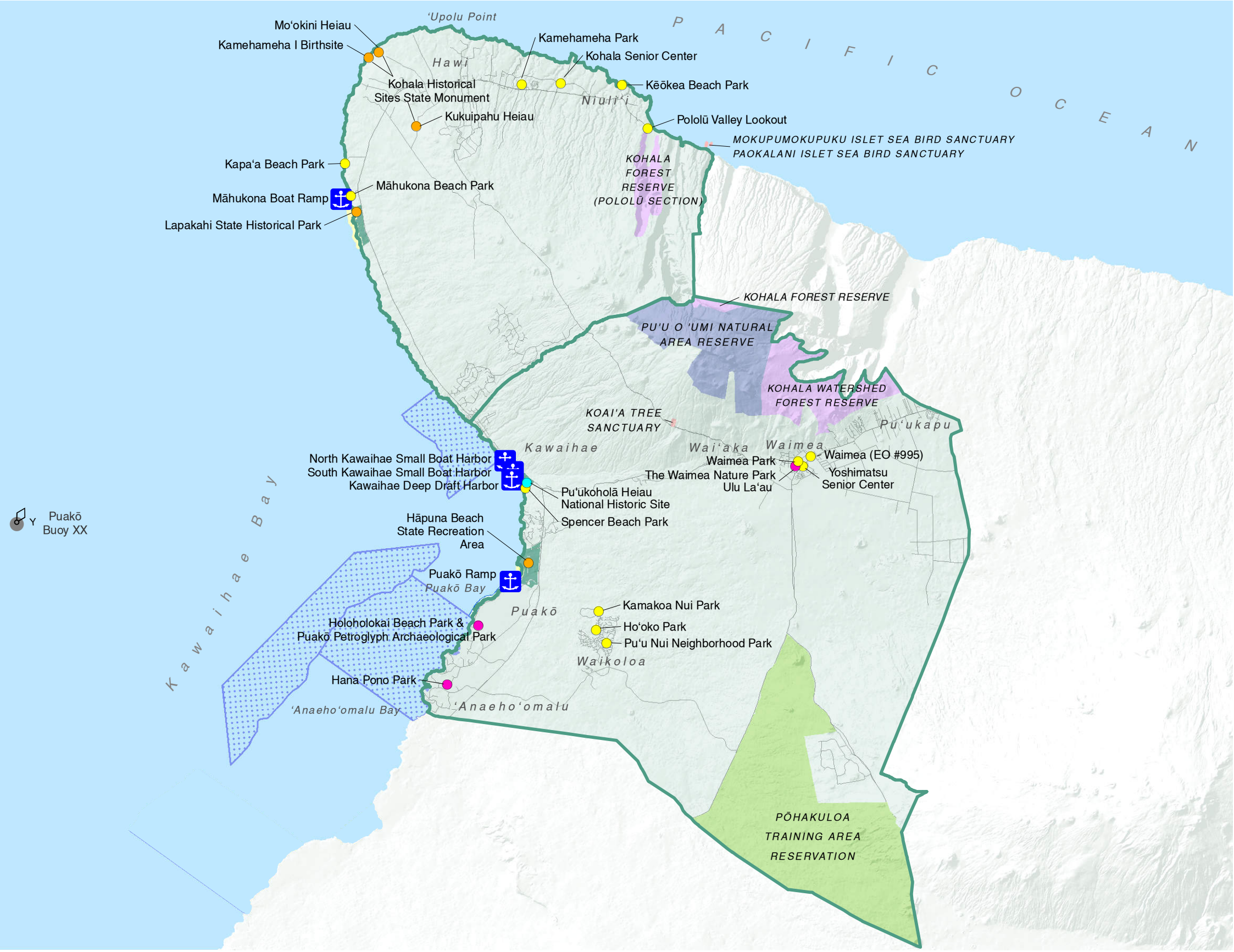
Park or Facility Name				Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation										Developed Land Setting										Sports Activities							Interpretive										
	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display						
Keikiland Playground	County		1.9																								X	X				X																					
Kekaha Kai State Park	State		1642.5							X		X		X		X	X											X					X																				
Kēōkea Beach Park	County		7.1												X	X							X					X	X	X		X																					
Keolonāhihi State Historic Park	State	X	29.7												X																																						
Kīholo Bay State Park Reserve	State		4365.0			X									X		X	X															X																				
Kilohana Girl Scout Camp	Private																							X																													
Kohala Historical Sites State Monument	State		7.2																																										X	X							
Kohanaiki Beach Park	County		109.0								X						X							X								X												X	X								
Koholālele Landing	State														X																																						
Kolekole Gulch Park	County	X	5.5												X									X					X		X		X																				
Kona Community Aquatic Center	County													X																			X																				
Kona Hillcrest Park	County		1.6																														X			X																	
Kona Scenic Park	County		5.0																														X			X	X																
Konawaena Swimming Pool	County		1.0											X																			X																				
Ku'emanu Heiau/Waikui Pond																																															X						
Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole Park	County		2.8		X	X									X														X																								
Kukuihaele Landing	State														X																																						
Kukuihaele Park	County		4.0																																	X																	
Kula'imano Park	County		28.9																																X																		
Kurtistown Park	County		6.8																									X				X		X			X					X											
La'aaloa Beach Park (Magic Sands)	County		2.6																																												X						
Lapakahi State Historical Park	State		279.0												X	X	X	X															X	X													X	X					
Laupāhoehoe Playground	County		0.5																									X	X																								
Laupāhoehoe Point Beach Park	County	X	24.1											X	X	X							X						X	X	X		X																				
Laupāhoehoe Pool	County		2.7											X																				X																			
Lava Tree State Monument	State	X	17.1															X											X	X	X	X	X																X				
Lehia Beach Park	County		54.7											X	X														X																								
Leleiwi Beach Park	County	X	30.9										X		X		X															X	X																				
Liholiho Garden	County		0.2																																													X					
Lili'uokalani Gardens	County		19.5												X														X				X															X			X		
Lincoln Park	County		2.6																									X	X		X		X										X										
Lokahi Park	County		7.7																										X				X																				
Machado Acres Park	County		7.9																																																		
Mackenzie State Recreation Area	State		13.1						X	X			X		X								X						X			X	X																				
Māhukona Beach Park	County		2.7						X	X			X		X	X							X						X		X		X																				
Māhukona Harbor	State						X																																														
Māhukona Wharf	County		0.4												X	X																																					
Malama Park	County		10.6																									X						X			X					X	X										
Manini Point (undeveloped)	County		5.6												X		X																																				
Manukā State Wayside	State		13.4															X					X							X	X	X		X												X							





Park or Facility Name				Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Jurisdiction	LWCF 6(f) Park	Acreage	Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park	Baseball/Softball	Football	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer	Tennis	Archery/Shooting	Nature Park	Botanical Garden	Scenic Lookout	Historic/Cultural Site	Educational/Interp. Display																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Reeds Bay Offshore Mooring	State			X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Richardson Ocean Park	County	X	4.6						X	X		X			X		X												X					X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Spencer Beach Park	County	X	13.4						X			X			X	X	X						X						X			X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
University Heights Park	County		4.3																												X		X			X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Volcano Park (Cooper Center)	County		10.0																								X	X			x		X					x																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Wai'aha Bay (Honl's) Beach Park	County		0.7						X	X		X			X		X																X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Waiākea Camp	Private																								X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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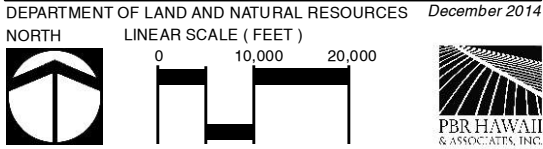




## LEGEND

- Roads
- North & South Kohala District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
  - Park Boundary
  - Private Park
  - County Park
  - State Park\*
  - Federal Park
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
  - Training Area Reservation
  - Natural Are Reserve
  - Forest Reserve
  - Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
  - Marine Life Conservation District
  - Fisheries Management Area
  - Marine Managed Area
  - Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

## HAWAII: North & South Kohala Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas



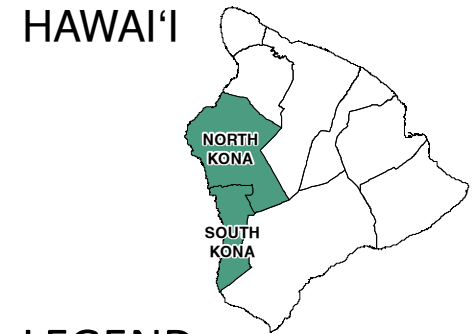
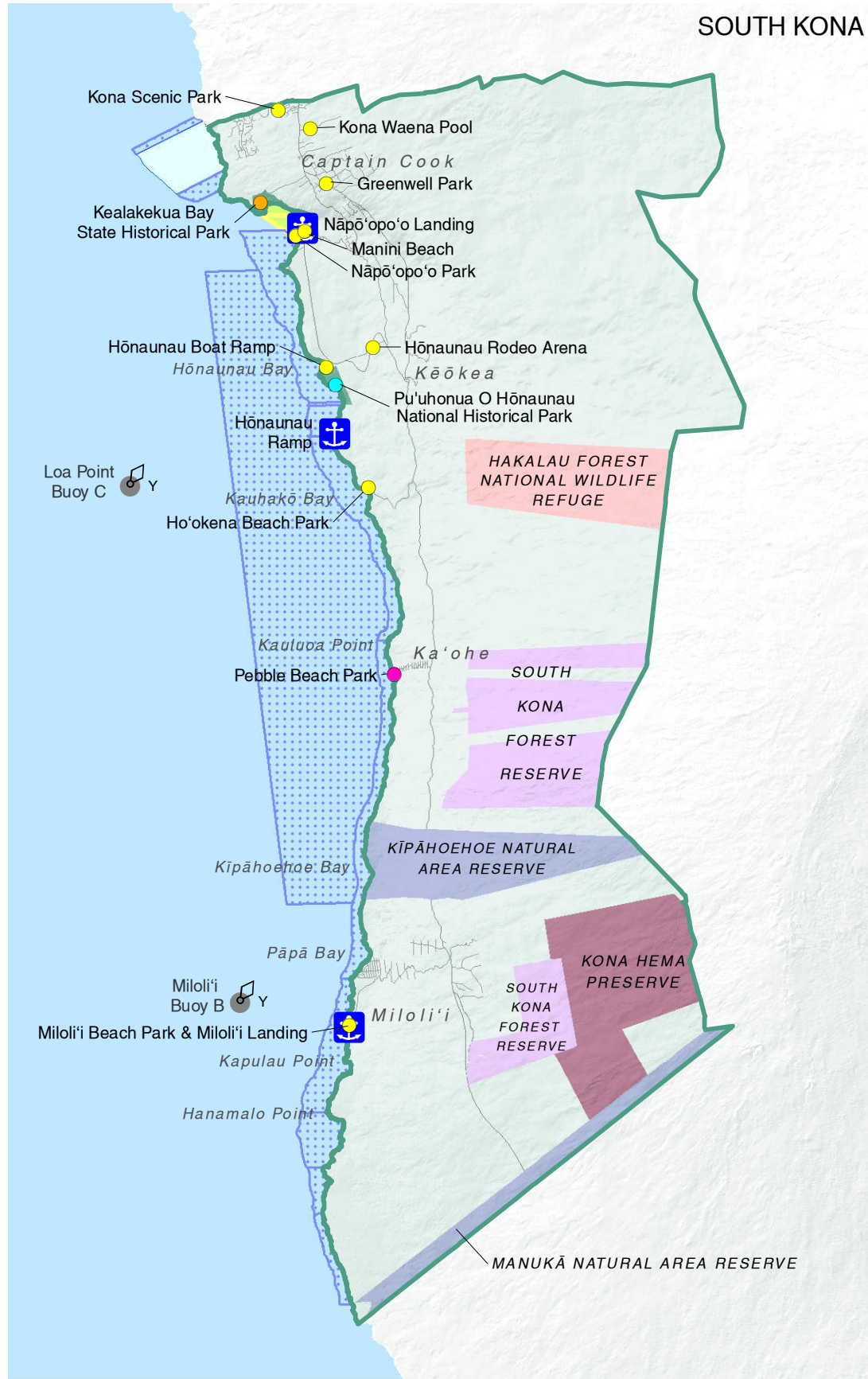
Source: County of Hawai'i: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

\* owned or managed by a state agency



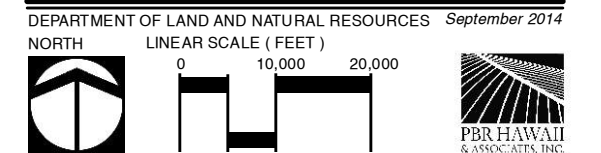




## LEGEND

- Roads
- North & South Kona District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**
  - Park Boundary
  - Private Park
  - County Park
  - State Park\*
  - Federal Park
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS**
  - Forest Reserve
  - Game Management Area
  - Natural Area Reserve
  - Wildlife Sanctuary
  - Preserve
  - Marine Life Conservation District
  - Fisheries Management Area
  - Marine Managed Area
  - Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

## HAWAI'I: North & South Kona Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas



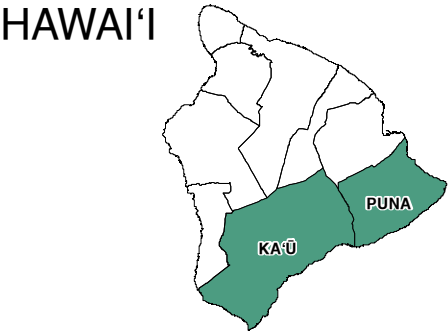
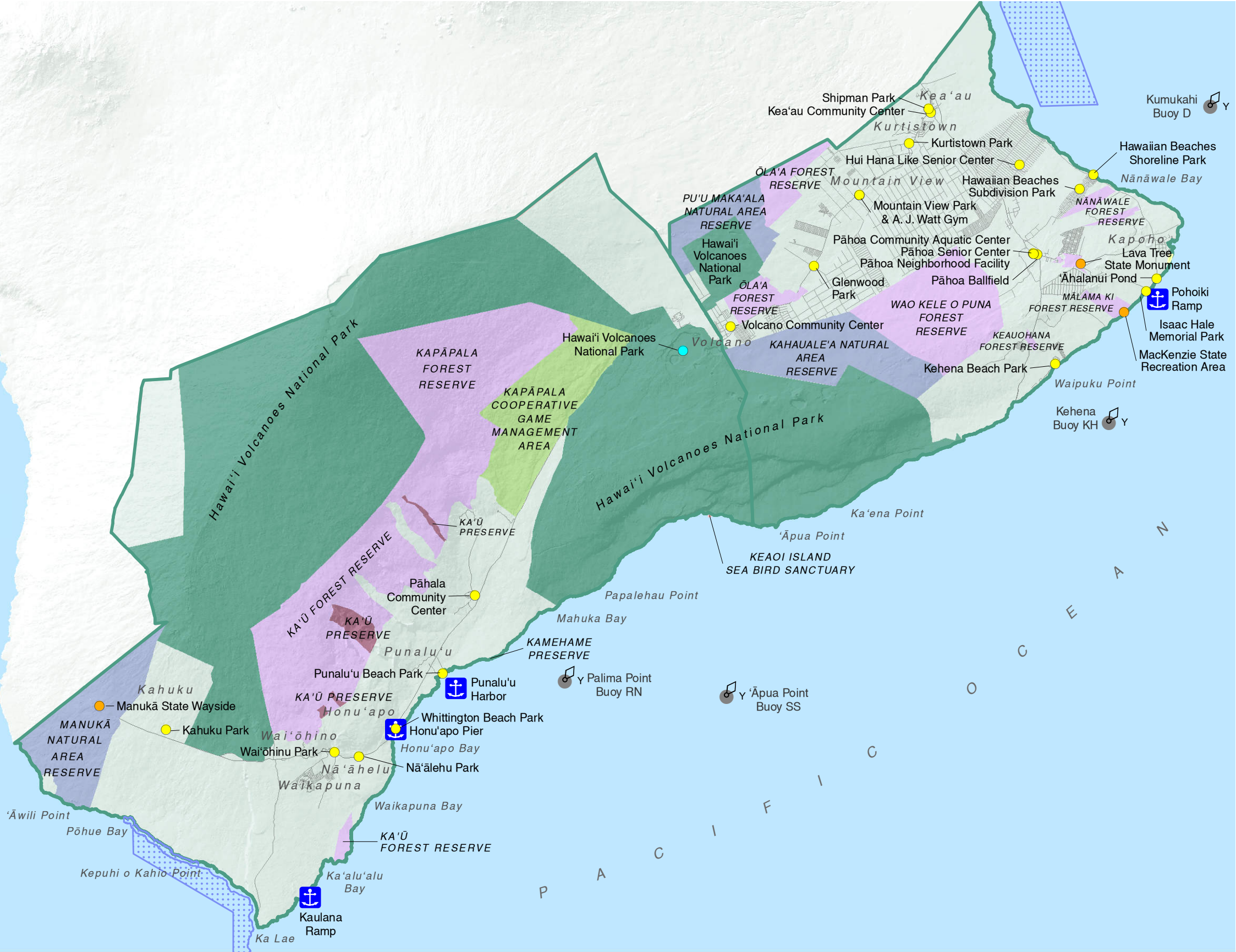
Source: County of Hawai'i: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning; Department of Land & Natural Resources  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for general planning purposes only. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data.

\* owned or managed by a state agency







LEGEND

- Roads
- Ka'ū & Puna District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
  - Park Boundary
  - County Park
  - State Park\*
  - Federal Park
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
  - Forest Reserve
  - Natural Area Reserve
  - Game Management Area
  - Preserve
  - Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
  - Marine Life Conservation District
  - Marine Managed Area
  - Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

HAWAI'I: Ka'ū & Puna  
Recreational Facilities  
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

NORTH

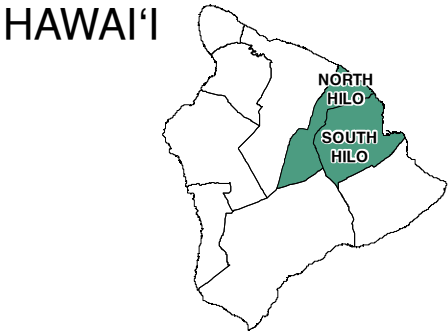
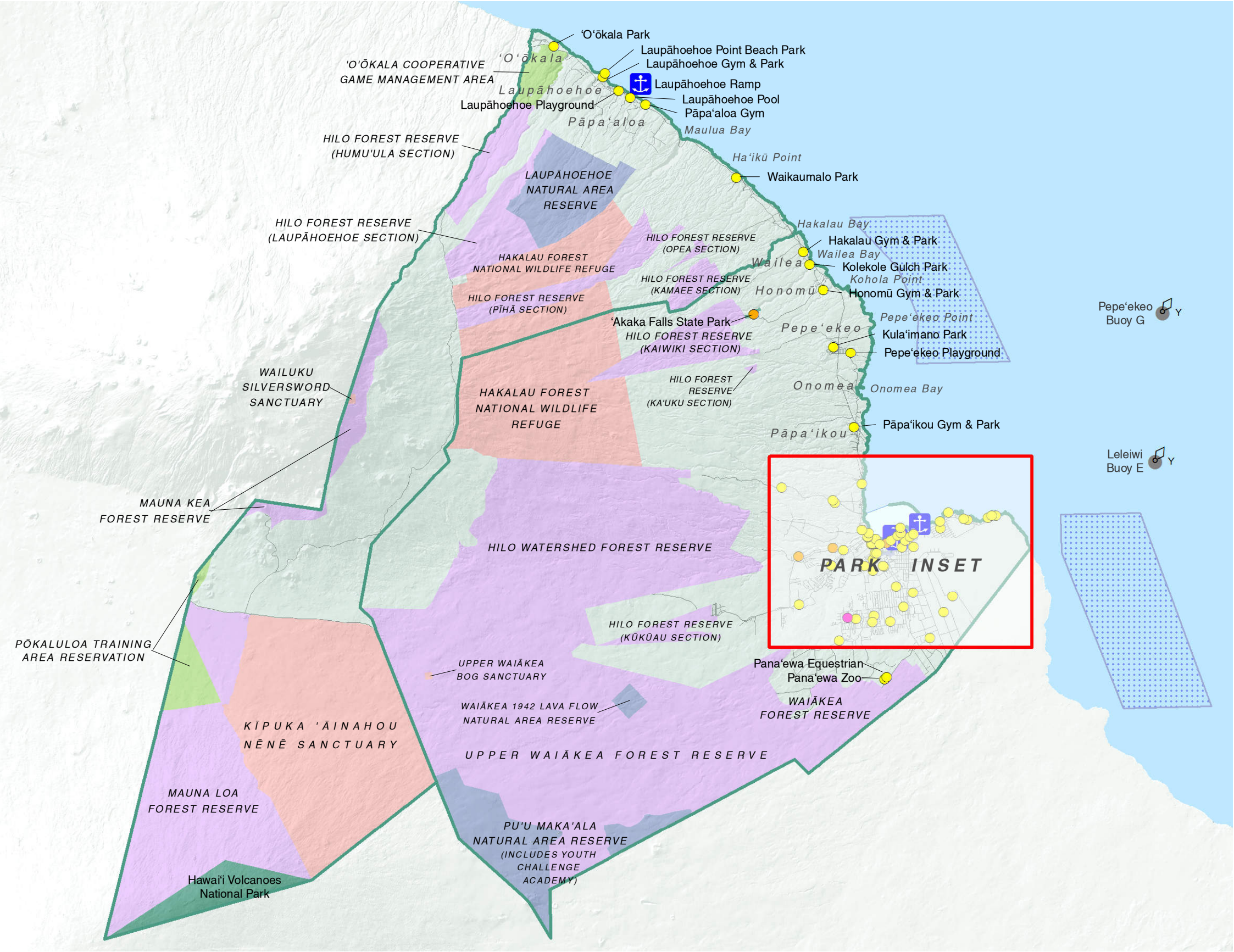
LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

0 17,000 34,000

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.







LEGEND

- Roads
- North & South Hilo District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
- Park Boundary
  - Private Park
  - County Park
  - State Park\*
  - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
- Forest Reserve
  - Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
  - Natural Area Reserve
  - Game Management Area
  - Fisheries Management Area
  - Marine Managed Area
  - Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

HAWAI'I: North & South Hilo Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

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PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

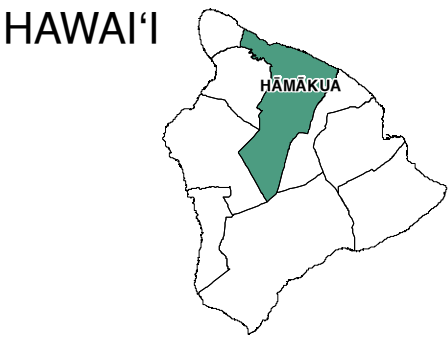
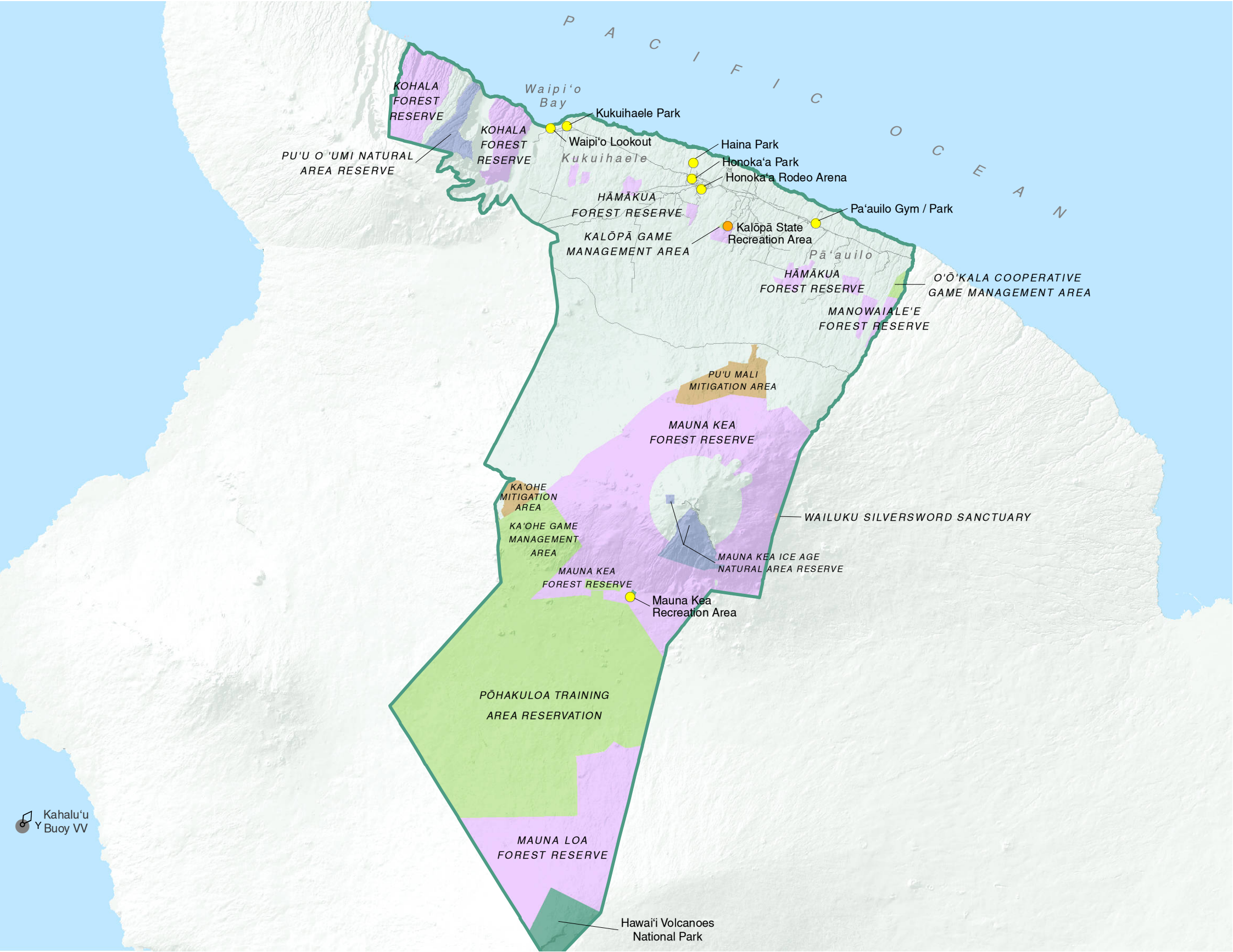












LEGEND

- Roads
- Hāmākua District Boundary
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
  - Park Boundary
  - County Park
  - State Park \*
- MANAGED AREAS
  - Forest Reserve
  - Game Management Area
  - Natural Area Reserve
  - Mitigation Area
  - Sanctuary
  - Fish Aggregating Device (Buoy)

HAWAI'I: Hāmākua  
Recreational Facilities  
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

NORTH

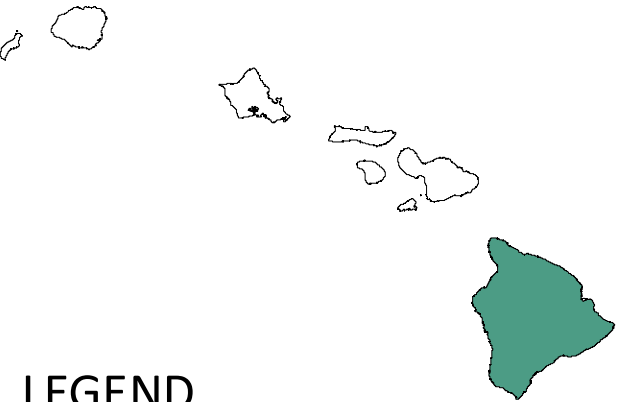
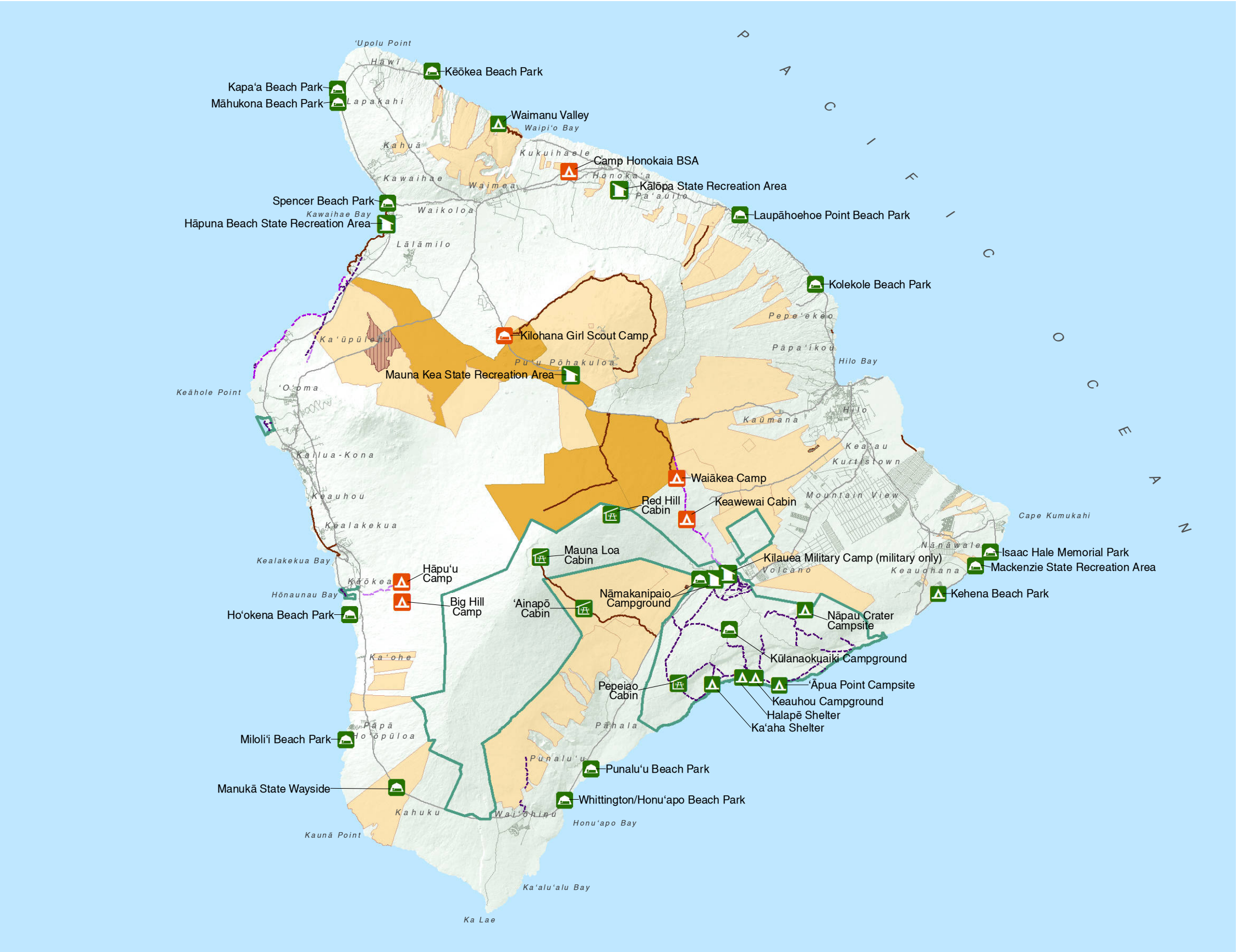
LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )

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PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.







### LEGEND

Roads

National Park Service: Park Boundary

#### HIKING TRAILS & WALKING PATHS

Nā Ala Hele Trail

Public Trail

Mixed Ownership Trail

Private Trail

#### CAMPING FACILITIES

Public	Private
	Primitive Campsite
	Campground
	Lodge or Cabin
	Wilderness Cabin

#### HUNTING AREAS

Hunting Area

Archery Hunting Only

Safety Zone

No Hunting

## HAWAI'I

### Hiking Trails & Walking Paths; Camping & Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2014

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE ( FEET )  
0 30,000 60,000

PBR HAWAII  
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: County of Hawai'i: Department of Planning & Permitting  
State of Hawai'i: Department of Land & Natural Resources;  
DOFAW Map No. FW-051-61 12/2002  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey  
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Disclaimer: This map has been prepared for general planning  
purposes only. It should not be used for boundary  
interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the  
limitations of the data.

Please consult with the appropriate authority for hunting,  
hiking and camping rules and permit requirements.





# APPENDIX B

State and County Legislation related to Outdoor Recreation  
2008 -2015







**APPENDIX B: STATE & COUNTY LEGISLATION RELATED TO OUTDOOR RECREATION 2008-2015**

**STATE**

In the description of statewide legislation below, SB indicates Senate Bill, HB indicates House Bill, and HCR indicates House Concurrent Resolution. SB, HB, or HCR will be followed by the bill number and then SD, HD, and/or CD each followed by a number. This number indicates the number of drafts the bill went through in the Senate (SD), House (HD), and Committee (CD).

**Regular Session of 2015**

*HCR 141 (HD1 SD1) Relating to Beach Access for Persons With Disabilities*

Requests that the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the counties that maintain beach transit corridors, improve public beach access to the shoreline for persons with disabilities at public beaches with a public restroom facility or are in an ocean recreation management area. Resolution adopted in final form on April 30, 2015.

**Regular Session of 2014**

*Act 86 (SB 1007 SD2 HD2) Relating to Warning Signs*

The purpose of this Act is to make permanent liability protections for warning signs for outdoor recreation on public lands by amending Act 82, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2003, as amended. Passed legislature on May 1, 2014 and signed into law June 6, 2014.

*Act 145 (SB 2391 SD2 HD1 CD1) Relating to Public Recreation Land User Conflicts*

Establishes a 2-year pilot project to resolve user conflicts on public recreational lands by convening one working group on O'ahu to identify and implement management strategies through the execution of a written agreement between interested parties. Signed into law on June 24, 2014.

*Act 081 (HB2434 HD2 SD2 CD1) Relating to the Transient Accommodations Tax*

This bill was originally intended to correct the language of Act 161 from 2013 and direct the TAT funds to DLNR rather than the General Fund. However, the bill was amended to accommodate a special fund for the Turtle Bay conservation easement and the correcting language was discarded. As a result, DLNR did not receive any TAT funds for a second year. Passed legislature on May 1, 2014 and signed into law on May 23, 2014.

**Regular Session of 2013**

*Act 118 (SB 319 HD1) Relating to Thrill Craft*

Amends Act 89, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2009, which prohibits the operation of thrill craft in state waters with specific exceptions. This bill adds an exception by allowing thrill craft to be used to conduct ocean cleanup activities and requires the Department of Land and Natural Resources to adopt rules to implement such use of thrill craft. Passed legislature on April 29, 2013 and signed into law on June 14, 2013.

*Act 161 (SB 1194 SD2 HD1 CD1) Relating to Transient Accommodations Tax*

Among other amendments to provisions relating to the transient accommodations tax, this bill allocates 3 million dollars of the excess revenues for the protection, preservation, and enhancement of natural resources important to the visitor industry, planning, construction, and repair of facilities and operation and maintenance costs of public lands connected with enhancing the visitor experience. This allocation is subject to mutual agreement of the board of land and natural resources and the board of directors of the Hawai'i tourism authority. Passed legislature on April 30, 2013 and signed into law on June 21, 2013. DLNR was not able to receive these funds because the Act directed the funds to be deposited into the General Fund.

*Act 243 (SB 1412 SD2) Relating to Small Boat Harbors*

This act requires that DLNR accommodate mooring of native Hawaiian canoes owned or leased by nonprofit entities and used for educational purposes in small boat harbors. Passed legislature April 30, 2013 and signed into law on June 28, 2013.

**Regular Session of 2012**

*Act 195 (SB 2933 SD2 HD2 CD1) Relating to Ocean Safety*

Requires DLNR to adopt rules that promote greater safety of ocean users in the state's nearshore waters and to report on the status of rulemaking. Appropriates funds for swim zone buoys at Kamaole beach on Maui. Requires the department to relocate the buoys in the waters off Ka'anapali beach between Mala Wharf and Black Rock on the island of Maui to waters beyond the lanes or areas used by canoe paddlers. Establishes the temporary (until 2015) West Maui Ocean Recreation Management Area Advisory Committee to advise DLNR on state waters within the area, particularly with respect to Ka'anapali. Requires reports to the legislature. Establishes alternate access to state boating facilities. Requires DLNR to adopt rules to allow vessels holding a valid ocean recreation management area commercial use permit to use a state small boat harbor or boat

launching ramp when unsafe wind and sea conditions would prevent safe access to the shoreline through a designated ingress or egress zone. Passed legislature May 3, 2012 and signed into law on June 29, 2013.

*Act 027 (SB 2587 HD1) Relating to Sailing School Vessels*

Amends the definition of "sailing school vessel" to mean, among other things, a vessel that is in compliance with the title 46 Code of Federal Regulations part 169. Signed into law on April 17, 2012.

*Act 289 (HB 2682 HD1 SD1) Relating to Commercial Activities on Ocean Waters*

Authorizes DLNR to regulate the commercial use of state waters and marine resources, including operations originating from private marinas. This law does not add any regulation; it only addresses currently unregulated activities. Signed into law on July 9, 2012.

*Act 194 (HB 2871 HD1 SD1 CD1) Relating to the West Maui Ocean Recreation Management Area*

Requires DLNR to establish a temporary West Maui ocean recreation management area advisory committee to advise DLNR on issues relating to the state waters within the West Maui ocean recreation management area, particularly with respect to the waters adjacent to Ka'anapali on the island of Maui. Signed into law on July 2, 2012.

**Regular Session of 2011**

*Act 178 (SB 1154 SD2 HD1 CD1) Relating to Historic Preservation*

Establishes the South Kona wilderness area on the island of Hawai'i to preserve vulnerable visual, natural, biological, and historical aspects of South Kona. One of the purposes of the South Kona wilderness area is to "permit limited non-vehicular access for recreational purposes, such as fishing, swimming, and exploration." Signed into law on July 1, 2011.

*Act 76 (HB 931 SD1 CD1) Relating to Small Boat Harbors*

Defines the term "regularly navigated" regarding vessels moored in small boat harbors to be "the movement of a vessel under its own power from its assigned mooring within a small boat harbor to beyond the confines of the small boat harbor and entrance channel at least once in a ninety-day period. Vessels moored in an offshore mooring area shall exit the confines of the designated mooring area under their own power at least once in a ninety-day period." Signed into law on June 1, 2011.

**Regular Session of 2010**

*SB 2547 SD1 HD1 Relating to Small Boat Harbors*

Requires small boat harbor vessel permittees who, in the course of providing an excursion using state boating facilities, disembark fare-paying passengers in certain counties with the expectation that they will visit state property adjacent to quasi-public property during the excursion, to accompany passengers at all times while ashore. Vetoes by governor on July 6, 2010.

*Act 160 (HB 1808 HD3 SD1 CD1) Relating to Coastal Areas*

Requires DLNR to maintain beach transit corridors by prohibiting landowners' human-induced vegetation that interferes with access within the corridor. Establishes access within the corridors as a policy of the Coastal Zone Management Program. Signed into law on June 2, 2010.

**Regular Session of 2009**

*Act 54 (SB 718 SD1 HD1) Relating to Transportation*

Requires the department of transportation and the county transportation departments to seek to reasonably accommodate access and mobility for all users of public highways, including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, motorists, and persons of all abilities. Establishes a temporary task force to review certain highway design standards and guidelines that must report to legislature in 2010 and 2011. Signed into law on May 6, 2009.

*Act 89 (HB 1141 HD1 SD1 CD1) Relating to Thrill Craft Operation*

Authorizes government personnel conducting operations approved by DLNR to operate thrill crafts in non-designated areas. Authorizes film permit holders involved in film production operations approved by DLNR to operate thrill crafts in non-designated areas, which sunsets on 6/30/2014. DLNR and the Hawai'i film office shall submit annual reports on film production thrill craft use. Signed into law on June 3, 2009.

*Act 15 (HB 1552 HD2 SD2 CD1) Relating to Public Lands*

Authorizes DLNR to issue long-term residential leases to qualified persons in state living parks. Establishes living park planning councils to develop state living park master plans to ensure the living park achieves its purpose and goals. Establishes a 2-year moratorium on evictions of residents of Kahana Valley State Park. Vetoes by governor on July 15, 2009. Veto overridden on July 15, 2009.

## COUNTY

Ordinances passed by the City and County of Honolulu Council between 2009 and 2014 are summarized below.

### *Ordinance 13-12, Bill 8 (2013), CD1 Relating to Public Parks*

Amends Sections 10-1.1 and 10-1.2 to add a new definition of traverse and permits traverse of parks either during or after park open hours to reach the shoreline. This ordinance was intended to accommodate night fishing. Approved May 1, 2013.

### *Ordinance 12-2, Bill 5 (2011), CD1, FD1 Relating to Public Parks to Prohibit Commercial Activities at Certain City Beach Parks*

Adds new definitions for “commercial activity” and “recreational stops” to Section 10-1.1 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 1990 (ROH). Amends Section 10-1.2 of the ROH to limit hours when commercial activities, including recreational stops by tour companies, are allowed at Kailua and Kalama Beach Parks. Prohibits commercial activities, including recreational stops by tour companies, at city-owned or operated beach rights-of-way and easements from Lanikai to Kapoho Point (Castle Point). Approved on March 1, 2012.

### *Ordinance 12-9, Bill 60 (2011), FD2 Relating to Fees for Recreational Facilities*

The purpose of this ordinance is to clarify when fees are charged for use of certain city recreational facilities. Amends Section 10-2.7 of the ROH to require that organizations using city recreational facilities outside of the facility’s posted operation hours must pay a service fee of \$15 per hour. Fees collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into a special fund, established by the mayor and approved by the council, or into a special account of the general fund for the use of the department of parks and recreation for expenses relating to park services. Approved on April 25, 2012.

### *Ordinance 11-14, Bill 17 (2011), CD1 Relating to Fees for Use of Municipal Golf Courses*

Adds a new section (10-4.2) to Chapter 10, Article 4 of the ROH to detail green fees assessed per round of golf for use of the golf course facilities operated by the city. Approved June 21, 2011.

Ordinances passed by the Maui County Council between 2009 and 2014 are summarized below.

*Ordinance 3996, Bill No. 93 (2012) A bill for an ordinance amending title 10, Maui County Code, and title 13, Maui County Code, authorizing parks security officers to issue citations and prohibiting unauthorized activity in parks*

Amends section 10.48.250 MCC “Public access parking” to allow parks security officers and other authorized department of parks and recreation personnel to remove any vehicle parked at a public beach access that is not using the beach for recreational purposes. Also amends Section 13.04.235 MCC to allow parks security officers and other authorized department of parks and recreation personnel to issue citations for violations under 10.48.250 and 10.52.70 MCC. Also clarifies the sections of the MCC under which parks security officers and other authorized department of parks and recreation personnel can issue violations when those violations occur on property under the control of the department. Adds a definition of commercial activity to section 13.04.020 MCC “Definitions” and prohibits commercial activity (except by permit, license, lease or concession) in any park or recreational facility in Section 13.04.040 “General prohibitions applicable to all parks and recreation facilities.” Finally, amends section 13.04.090 “Permits and fees” to require permits for type II, type II (CC), type II (R), type III, type IV, or type V activities conducted on Department of Parks and Recreation property. Approved December 10, 2012.

*Ordinance 3723, Bill No. 12 (2010) A bill for an ordinance relating to the open space, natural resources, cultural resources, and scenic views preservation fund as it pertains to council approval and conservation easements*

Amends section 3.88.070 MCC to add that grant agreements to land conservation organizations for property acquired with the open space, natural resources, cultural resources, and scenic views preservation fund can also include interest in property (as opposed to just title). Also requires that, in the case that a land conservation organization acquires fee simple title, it must convey to the county a perpetual conservation easement. This ordinance also amends section 3.88.060 MCC to allow the county to reduce a grant amount to reflect acquisition costs to the county and require council approval of any grant as a budget appropriation. Approved March 10, 2010.

*Ordinance 3614, Bill No. 1 (2009) A bill for an ordinance to authorize parks security officers to enforce Chapter 13.04, Maui County Code*

Chapter 13.04 of the Maui County Code (MCC) is “Recreational Area Regulations.” This ordinance adds a provision that allows police officers, park security officers, authorized law enforcement personnel, and other authorized department enforcement personnel to issue citations for violations of this chapter. This ordinance also explicitly defines fee amounts for parking violations related to

parking in a space reserved for persons with disabilities. Approved on February 10, 2009.

*Ordinance 3640, Bill No. 27 (2009) A bill for an ordinance amending Chapter 13.04, Maui County Code, pertaining to recreational area regulations*

Amends section 13.04.140 MCC to require that anyone seeking to rent equipment from the department of Parks and Recreation must have paid for replacement or repair of any equipment damaged in a previous rental. It also adds mobile bleachers and mobile stages as available rental items. Finally, it adds a requirement that the person or organization renting the equipment must pay a custodial deposit. Approved on May 29, 2009.

*Ordinance 3680, Bill No. 67 (2009) A bill for an ordinance relating to shark tour operations*

Adds Chapter 6.02 to the MCC that prohibits shark tour operations. Violation of the chapter results in a fine of not more than \$1,000 or not more than a year or prison or both. Approved September 8, 2009.

Ordinances passed by the Hawai'i County Council between 2009 and 2014 are summarized below.

*Ordinance 12-110, Charter Amendment – Establish a Game Management Advisory Commission (2012)*

Amends the County of Hawai'i Charter (2010) Article VI, Chapter 9 by creating a new section relating to a game management advisory commission. The commission shall advise county, state and federal agencies on matters related to the preservation of subsistence hunting and fishing, protection of traditional and cultural gathering rights, and any matter affecting the taking and conservation of aquatic life and wildlife. The commission shall promulgate recommendations that conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources of Hawai'i in furtherance of the self-sufficiency and long-term subsistence sustainability of aquatic life and wildlife in the county. Approved by voters on November 6, 2012.

*Ordinance 12-16, Charter Amendment – Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Maintenance Fund (2012)*

Amends the County of Hawai'i Charter (2010) Article VI, Chapter 9 by creating a maintenance fund that accrues and uses moneys for maintenance of lands and easements acquired by the public access, open space, and natural resources preservation fund. One-quarter of one percent (0.25 percent) of all real property tax

revenue is deposited into the maintenance fund quarterly. Approved by voters on November 6, 2012.

*Ordinance 11-94, Charter Amendment – Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Fund (2012)*

Amends the County of Hawai'i Charter (2010) Article X, Section 10-15 to increase the percent of certified real property tax revenues that accrue to the fund from one percent (1 percent) to two percent (2 percent). Also specifies that the fund shall only be used for acquisition of land and easements (i.e. not for development or maintenance) and that the highest and best use of the fund is to leverage the money by attracting matching funds but they are not required in every purchase. Adds a requirement that restricted covenants are included in the recorded deed of conveyance for any purchase of lands or easements. Approved by voters on November 6, 2012.

*Ordinance 09-113 Relating to Dog Parks (2009)*

Adds Article 11 on dog parks to Chapter 15 of the Hawai'i County Code 1983 (2005 Edition, as amended). This Article includes the following sections: 15-77 purpose; 15-78 definitions; 15-79 applicability; 15-80 designation and regulation of dog parks; 15-81 liability; responsibility of handler; 15-82 no alcohol, drug use, or food shall be allowed in dog parks; 15-83 noise producing devices prohibited; 15-84 current dog vaccinations required; 15-85 handler's responsibilities; control of dogs; 15-86 dog behavior; 15-87 dog park entry requirements; fees; 15-88 Violation of regulations; penalties; 15-89 dog park facility schedule; and 15-90 severability. Approved September 23, 2009.





# APPENDIX C

Report on the Public Participation Process, Survey, and  
Findings on Public Demand





# 2015 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Update:

## *Report on the Public Participation Process, Survey, and Findings on Public Demand*

*final*

Prepared for:



Prepared by:



May, 2015



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Appendix 10:	Public Comments on Draft Hawai‘i SCORP

# 1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is twofold. It is intended to describe preferences for outdoor recreation in Hawai'i while documenting public participation in development of the 2014 update to the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The information herein will inform the development of the SCORP and its eventual conclusions regarding priorities for expenditures of grants enabled by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578, as amended). The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides funding for the acquisition and development of public lands to meet the needs of all Americans for outdoor recreation and open space. Each state prepares a SCORP to guide the use of LWCF funds for recreation agencies by identifying public and agency preferences and priorities for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities; as well as outdoor recreation issues of statewide importance that can be addressed with LWCF funding. This report is a foundational piece of the 2014 SCORP update in that it illustrates the public's priorities for outdoor recreation.

This report is also intended to serve as documentation of adequate and sufficient public participation in the development of the SCORP update. The LWCF seeks to ensure that all segments of the population are provided an opportunity to participate in the planning process. A summary of the process and findings can be found in the next sections of this report.

Understanding public demand for outdoor recreation is important to the SCORP planning process. Prior to initiating public outreach, a Public Participation Plan was developed and approved by the State and National Parks Service. The Public Participation Plan included an outline of tasks to gather information pertaining to recreational needs and demands for the near future (next 5-year period); rate recreation priorities; and understand the public's perceptions of recreational conflicts. Those tasks included:

- Public survey
- Public meetings
- Agency survey
- Agency meetings
- Focus group meetings on an as needed basis to address issues of heightened concern

Between January 15 and March 17, 2014, public input was solicited on the SCORP through an online public survey and five public meetings. Over 1,000 people from around the state participated in this process. During that same period, recreation agency staff responded to a "providers" survey and participated in meetings with State Parks staff and their consultants to discuss the SCORP planning process, the LWCF, emerging issues in outdoor recreation and barriers to implementation and delivery. Thanks to the public's and agency staff's contributions, the SCORP will be able to accurately reflect Hawai'i's recreational demands.

## 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



1,122 members of the public, which comprises 0.08% of the state population, participated in the online survey. Over 60% of respondents were between 35 and 64 years of age, with the largest group of respondents (24.7%) were between 55 and 64. The survey respondents were more male than the general population (58.4% to 49.9%). Average household size of respondents (2.79) was very similar to the statewide size of 2.89. Those households making over \$40,000 made up 72% of the respondents.



96% of the survey respondents live in Hawai'i as their primary place of residence. Hawai'i Island was overrepresented in the survey relative to the island's population as a percent of the statewide population. The percent of survey respondents from Kaua'i and Maui was closer to the statewide proportion, but O'ahu was somewhat underrepresented.



People participate in outdoor recreation as an individual and with their friends in almost equal amounts. Including those who participate with their family, those three responses comprise over 70% of the responses. Nearly every respondent identified having fun, being outdoors, and exercise or physical fitness as their reasons for participating in outdoor recreation.



Visiting a beach is the most popular and most frequently participated in water-based activity. Hiking is the most popular land-based activity, but walking on paths, tracks or sidewalks is the most frequently participated in land-based activity. The most popular region for participating in outdoor recreation is Honolulu.



When asked about the quality, quantity, accessibility, and condition of land and water-based facilities, respondents gave the worst scores to the condition of the facilities. Areas called out by respondents in regards to the state of water-based facilities include Kailua/Lanikai/Waimānalo, Kona/West Hawai'i, and O'ahu boat harbors. For land based activities, respondents mentioned Kona/West Hawai'i, and Maui and O'ahu in general. Note that the emphasis on West Hawai'i may be due to the overrepresentation of Hawai'i Island respondents and the additional news coverage the SCORP survey and meeting received in the Kona region.



Lack of time, by far, is the most common limitation to outdoor recreation participation (26.4% or respondents), followed by lack of available facilities and quality or condition or facilities.



Nearly half (44.6%) of the respondents reported that they are limited or prevented from participating in an outdoor activity due to conflict with another activity that shares facilities or resources with their activity. Of those respondents, 16 individuals reported that conflict with another activity has caused them to quit their chosen activity. The most common issues mentioned as being involved in conflict were boating (issues with ramps, slips, and conflicts with non-boating activities), too many users, and swimming. Nine comments specifically called out Kailua Beach on O'ahu as a conflict zone.



Respondents support a variety of fees for funding the development and maintenance of recreational areas and/or facilities, but commercial user fees were supported the most (18.8% of respondents). Donations were the second most supported source of funding, followed by concessions and sales. Many respondents commented that there should be a lower cost fee for kama'aina. Recreation providers identified commercial permits and user fees as the most common way they currently fund the development and maintenance of recreational facilities. Entry fees and recreation leases are the two methods of funding that the most providers are exploring or considering.



Respondents reported that addressing maintenance, improving or providing bathrooms, and improving or adding facilities are the most important actions that recreation managers can take to encourage people to participate in or improve their experience of outdoor recreation activities.



Operating and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities is both the public and recreation providers' number one priority for investment in outdoor recreation for the next five years. In addition, recreation providers reported that, over the next five years, they are mainly planning maintenance and repair projects (as opposed to land acquisition, new construction, facilities upgrades, and new or expanded programs). Providers also identified "renovation of older park facilities and/or upgrading of existing recreational facilities" as their top priority for LWCF funds.



Recreation providers identified limited and/or decreasing funding/budgets as their most serious challenge in managing or providing outdoor recreation facilities.



U.S.-wide trends that providers are seeing in Hawai'i include the growth of stand-up paddleboarding and increasing participation in outdoor recreation due to increasing population.



About half of respondents to the agency survey said that their agency owns or manages wetlands for protection of their ecological resources and that they offer programs or recreational facilities in or oriented toward a wetland environment. In the next five years, 42.1% of respondents said they plan to invest in wetland protection, 36.8% in development of wetland recreational facilities, and 26.3% in wetland acquisition.

## 3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

### 3.1 Public Survey

The public survey was developed to gather information about residents' and visitors' recreational activities and priorities as well as the adequacy of Hawai'i's existing recreational resources.

#### 3.1.1 Methodology

Written as an online survey using SurveyMonkey's ([www.surveymonkey.com](http://www.surveymonkey.com)) interface, the public survey was available at [www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014) between January 15 and March 17, 2014. The survey was initially open only until February 28, but it was extended once to March 7 and again to March 17.

A print version of the survey is available in Appendix 1. The survey asked respondents about the following general topics:

- Participation in recreational activities
- Regions where respondents participate in recreation
- User satisfaction with recreational facilities
- Recreation motivations and limitations
- Recreation issues and priorities, including conflicts and funding
- Demographics

The survey link was distributed in several ways:

- through email campaigns to a "recreation users" contact list of over 500 recreational organizations, groups, and associations as well as some private companies;
- through Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) press releases and media pick-ups (Appendix 2);
- through survey reminder card (Figure 1: Public Survey Reminder Card) distributed at public and agency meetings (see Section 3.2); and
- through personal networks.

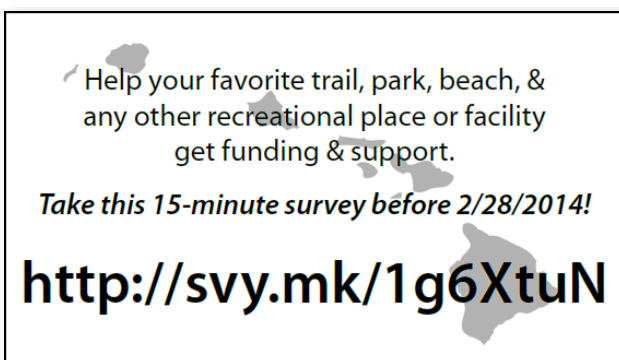


FIGURE 1: PUBLIC SURVEY REMINDER CARD

In total, the list of recreation users, which included private companies, contained 573 email addresses. The recreation user list was developed by updating and significantly adding to the contact list from the 2008 SCORP. In particular, the 2014 list of users was expanded to ensure that every group, league or organization for each sport or activity from all



of the islands was included in the distribution of the survey. For example, in 2008, only four volleyball leagues and associations were on the list, but 52 were contacted in 2014.

Emails encouraging participation in the survey were sent out through the email marketing service MailChimp to the list of recreation users at two points during the survey collection period: (1) on January 15, 2014 when it opened and (2) on February 28, 2014 when the collection period was extended to March 7. In addition, before each public meeting, contacts on the list from the relevant island received an email with information about the meeting that also included the survey link. The number of users receiving each email is listed in Table 1. Differences in number of recipients from the 573 emails on the complete list have to do with Mail Chimp's acceptance of certain emails and bounces from previous campaigns.

TABLE 1: SURVEY EMAIL CAMPAIGNS

Email Date	List	Number of Recipients	Open Rate
January 15, 2014	Recreation Users, All	532	45.5%
January 29, 2014	Recreation Users, O'ahu only	257	43.8%
February 7, 2014	Recreation Users, Kaua'i only	57	48.1%
February 14, 2014	Recreation users, Hawai'i Island only	87	41.5%
February 25, 2014	Recreation Users, Maui only	88	51.2%
February 28, 2014	Recreation Users, All	499	38.6%

DLNR sent an initial press release out on January 17, 2014, two press releases announcing public meetings and including the survey link on January 30, and February 14, 2014, and updated third press release with the extended survey deadline on February 28, 2014. The list of contacts is included in Appendix 3. According to a Google search, twelve media outlets with an online presence used or ran a press release (Table 2). PDF versions of the articles and/or posts from the below media outlets are included in Appendix.

TABLE 2: MEDIA OUTLETS THAT RAN SCORP PRESS RELEASE(S)

Media Outlet	Type of Pick-up	Date of Article or Post
Hawai'i Army Weekly ( <a href="http://www.hawaiiarmyweekly.com">www.hawaiiarmyweekly.com</a> )	Community Calendar	N/A
DamonTucker.com	Blog Post	January 23, 2014
Lahaina News ( <a href="http://www.lahainanews.com">www.lahainanews.com</a> )	Article	February 27, 2014
BigIslandVideoNews.com	Press Release (public meeting)	February 13, 2014
Maui Now Facebook ( <a href="http://www.facebook.com/mauinow">www.facebook.com/mauinow</a> )	Facebook Post (public meeting)	March 3, 2014
Maui Now ( <a href="http://www.mauinow.com">www.mauinow.com</a> )	Article (public meeting)	March 3, 2014
Hawai'i 24/7 ( <a href="http://www.Hawaii247.com">www.Hawaii247.com</a> )	Press Release (public meeting)	February 2, 2014
Our Kailua Town Facebook	Facebook Post	January 29, 2014

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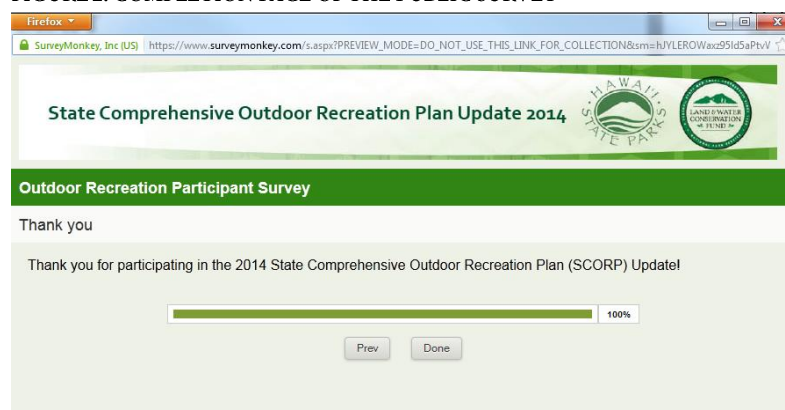
<a href="http://www.facebook.com/OurKailuaTown">www.facebook.com/OurKailuaTown</a>		
Hawai'i Outdoorsman Forums	Forum Post	January 28, 2014
West Hawai'i Today	Article	February 28, 2014
Reef Hawai'i	Forum post	January 30, 2014
<a href="http://www.reefhawaii.com">www.reefhawaii.com</a>		
PATH Maui	Blog Post (public meeting)	February 12, 2014
<a href="http://www.pathmaui.org">www.pathmaui.org</a>		
West Hawai'i Today Community Calendar	Community Calendar (Kona public meeting)	N/A

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### 3.1.2 Results

At the end of survey collection period, 1,122 respondents answered at least one question and 817 respondents completed the survey. Not all of the survey questions were required. Therefore, a “complete” survey means that the respondents answered all of the required questions and reached the end of the survey, as shown in Figure 2.

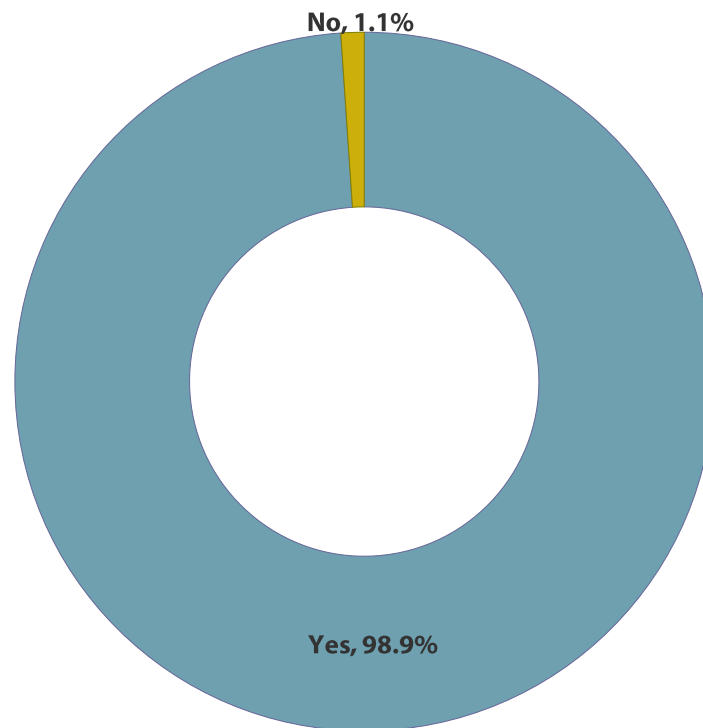
FIGURE 2: COMPLETION PAGE OF THE PUBLIC SURVEY



#### 3.1.2.1 Quantitative Results

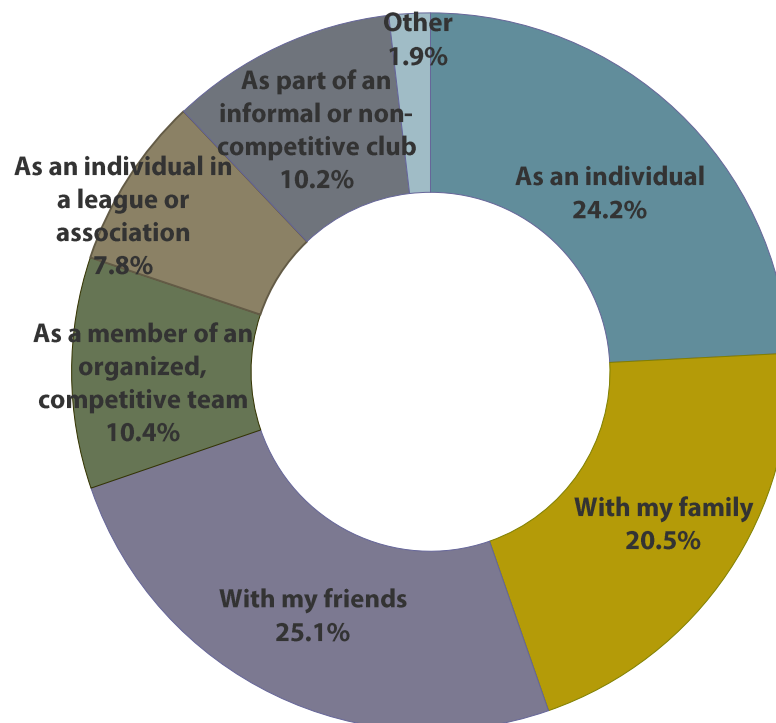
The following includes the quantitative results from the public survey, organized in the order in which the questions were asked. Where open-ended answers are reported, spelling and Hawaiian diacriticals are preserved from the original response and were not corrected.

**Question 1: Do you participate in outdoor recreational activities?**



n = 1,122

**Question 2: When you participate in outdoor recreation activities, do you generally do so... (select all that apply)**



n = 1,098

Question 2 had an open-ended “Other” choice, which 66 respondents (1.9%) selected. The responses were coded into categories by a single reviewer. Responses could be coded with more than one category. Table 3 has the response count and percent as well as a brief explanation of each category.

TABLE 3: QUESTION 2 “OTHER” RESPONSE STATISTICS

Category	Description	Response Count	Percentage of “Other” Responses	Percentage of Q2 Responses (1,098)
<b>Commercial/for work</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as part of your job or as part of a commercial operation.	11	16.7%	0.0152%
<b>Teaching/coaching</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as a teacher or coach.	8	12.1%	0.0110%
<b>Yacht Club</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as part of a yacht club.	7	10.6%	0.0097%
<b>With dogs</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation with dogs.	5	7.6%	0.0069%
<b>Sailing</b>	Comments that mention sailing. Note that these comments do not answer the question of <i>who</i> the respondent participates with.	5	7.6%	0.0069%
<b>Informal or non-competitive*</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as part of an informal or non-competitive club.	4	6.1%	0.0055%
<b>With Scouts</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as part of a Boy/Girl Scout troop or as a member of the Boys and Girls Club.	4	6.1%	0.0055%
<b>Hiking Club</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as part of a hiking club.	3	4.5%	0.0041%
<b>Volunteer</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as a volunteer.	3	4.5%	0.0041%
<b>With family*</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation with family members.	3	4.5%	0.0041%
<b>Competitions</b>	Participating in competitions.	2	3.0%	0.0028%
<b>Cultural</b>	Participating in outdoor cultural activities.	2	3.0%	0.0028%
<b>Meetup</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as part of a Meetup.com group.	2	3.0%	0.0028%
<b>With friends*</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation with friends.	2	3.0%	0.0028%
<b>Fitness Classes</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as part of a fitness class.	1	1.5%	0.0014%
<b>Track and Field</b>	Participating in outdoor recreation as	1	1.5%	0.0014%

Category	Description	Response Count	Percentage of “Other” Responses	Percentage of Q2 Responses (1,098)
Uncategorized	part of a track and field organization. Responses that did not fit in any other category.	4	6.1%	0.0055%

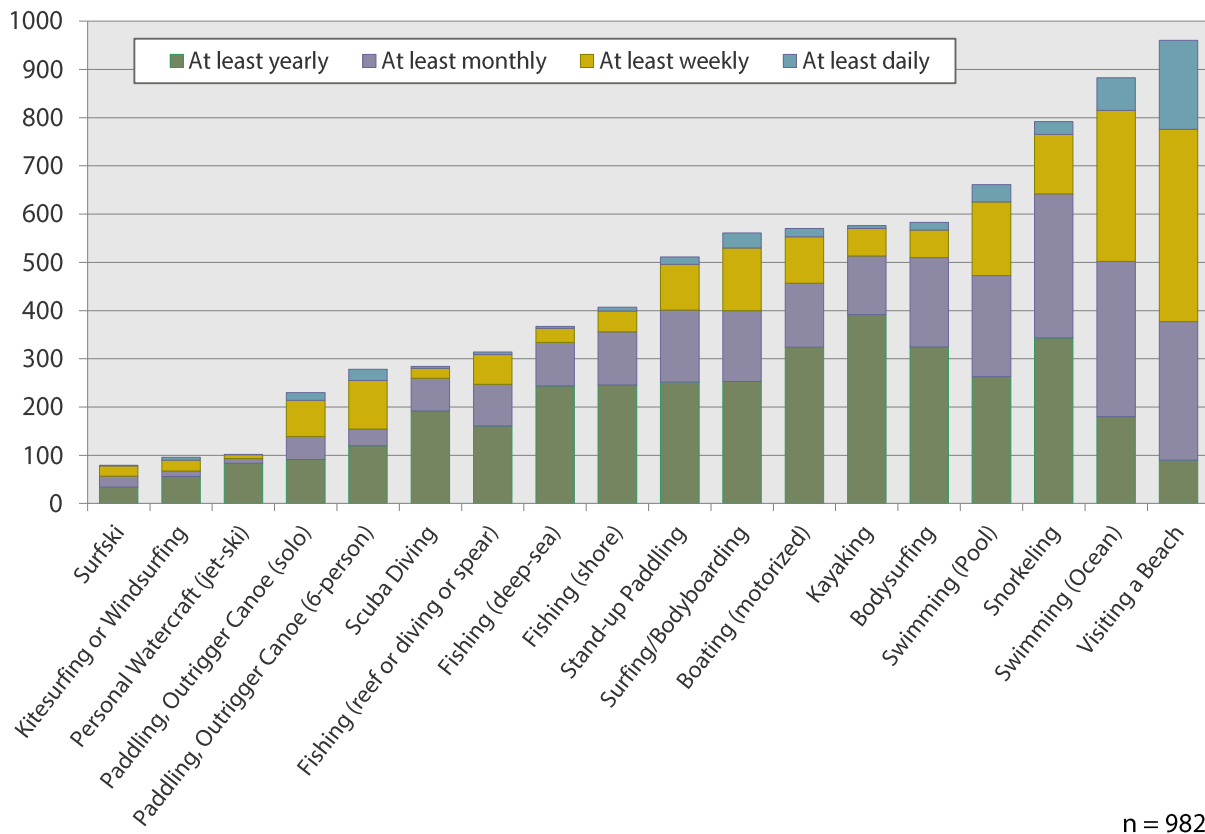
\*Activity that was a choice in Question 2.

Uncategorized response did not fit in any of the other categories. The four uncategorized responses are as follows:

1. Paper survey - no answer given, had to put an answer to pass page, so chose individual
2. Geocaching
3. research study
4. South Kohala CDP member

**Question 3: Please indicate which of the following outdoor recreational activities you have participated in and at what frequency during the past 12 months in Hawai‘i.**

Question 3 directed the survey taker to consider how often they participate in eighteen water-based recreational activities, examples of which include SCUBA diving, snorkeling, kayaking, and surfing.





Question 3 also gave respondents the opportunity to write in an activity not already included in the list of water-based recreational activities. This open-ended field stated “Other (please indicate both the activity and frequency).” There were 175 responses in this “Other” field. The responses were coded into broad activity categories by a single reviewer. Responses could be coded with more than one category. Frequency information was given somewhat sporadically, and so frequencies were not coded. A large number of respondents (74 or 42.29%) did not realize that there would be an opportunity to select land-based activities later in the survey, and so they answered the “Other” field with a land-based activity. That category (“Land”) has not been included in Table 4.

TABLE 4: QUESTION 3 “OTHER” RESPONSE STATISTICS

Category	Response Count	Percentage of “Other” Responses	Percentage of Q3 Responses (982)
<b>Sailing</b>	53	30.29%	5.40%
<b>Fishing (freshwater)</b>	11	6.29%	1.12%
<b>Gathering</b>	7	4.00%	0.71%
<b>Wildlife watching</b>	4	2.29%	0.41%
<b>Beach picnic</b>	3	1.71%	0.30%
<b>Volunteering</b>	3	1.71%	0.31%
<b>Beach/shore walking</b>	2	1.14%	0.20%
<b>Beach Volleyball</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Boating*</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Bocce</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Kitesurfing</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Metal Detecting</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Photography</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>RC Aircraft</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Research Studies</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>SCUBA</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Shelling</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Tide Pool Exploration</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Visiting a Beach*</b>	1	0.57%	0.10%
<b>Uncategorized</b>	7	4.00%	0.71%

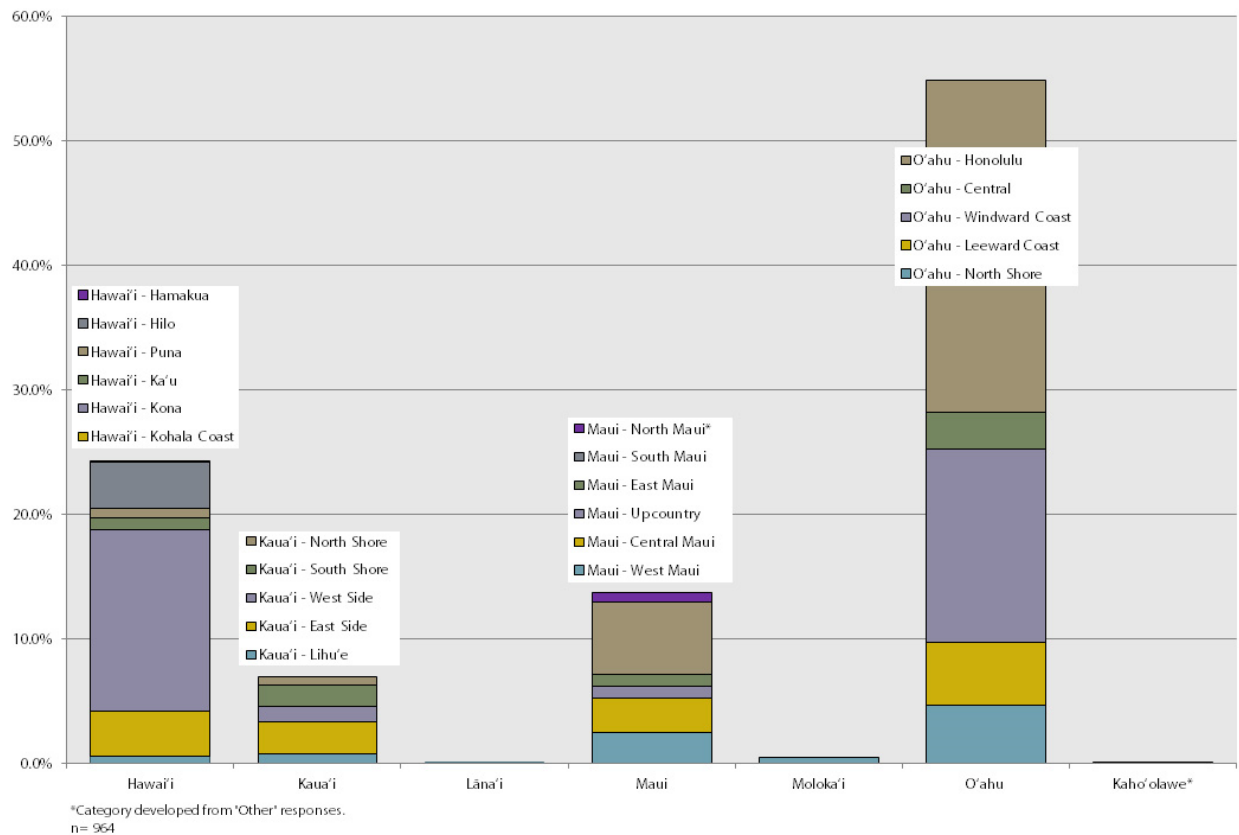
\*Activity that was a choice in Question 3.

Uncategorized responses did not fit in any of the other categories. The seven uncategorized responses are as follows:

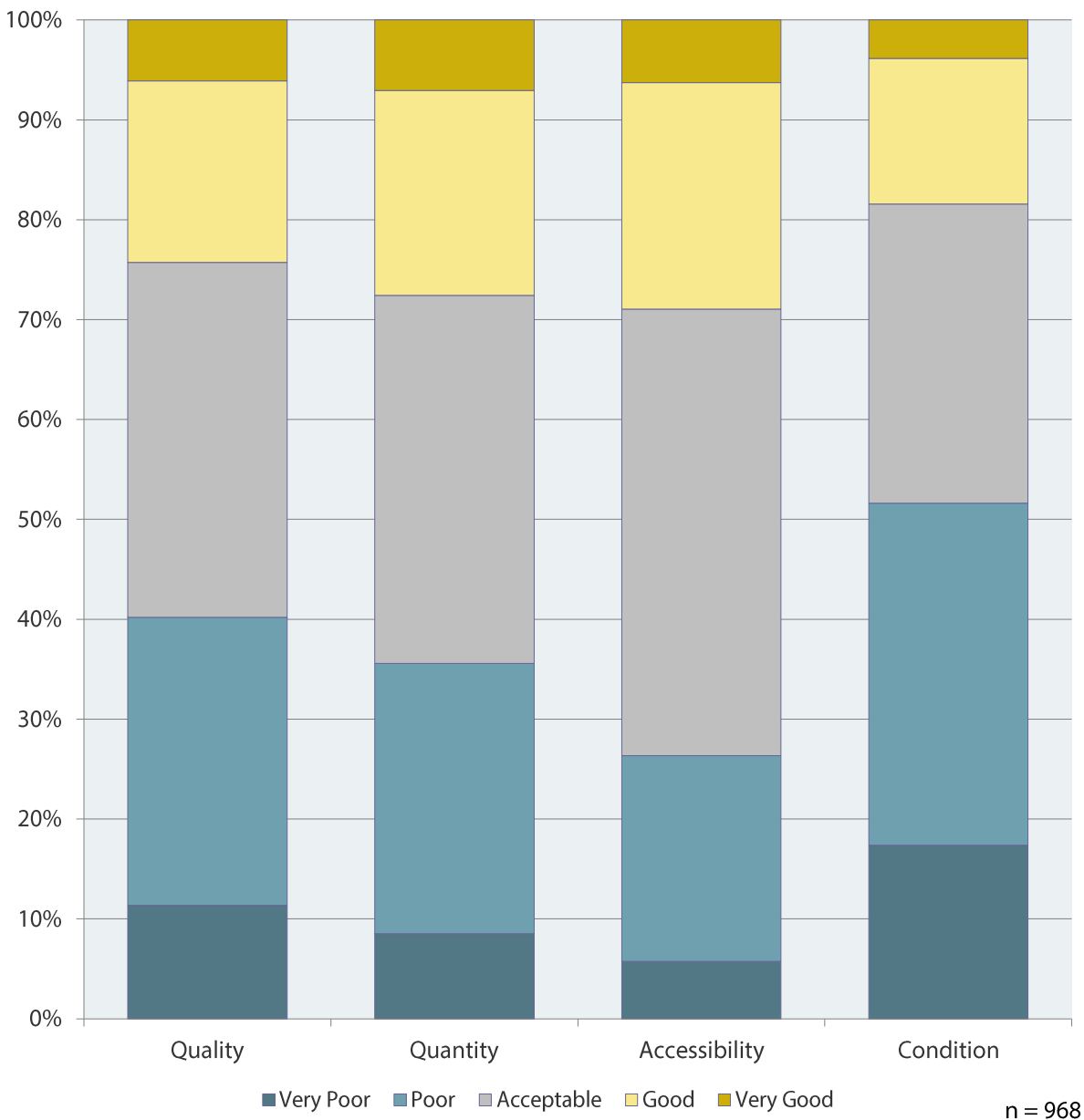
1. weekly
2. WILL GO TO OCEAN WHEN FEELING BETTER want to go for sunset. what pool -- HEATED -  
- is ear Nuuanu? / Judd?
3. 5

4. My wife and I bodyboard/surf 3-4 times a week throughout the year. I checked Daily instead of Weekly.
5. not applicable
6. g
7. I am a visitor to the island. Ocean events are an annual occurrence for me

**Question 4: If you participate in water-based recreational activities, please select the region in which you most often do them.**



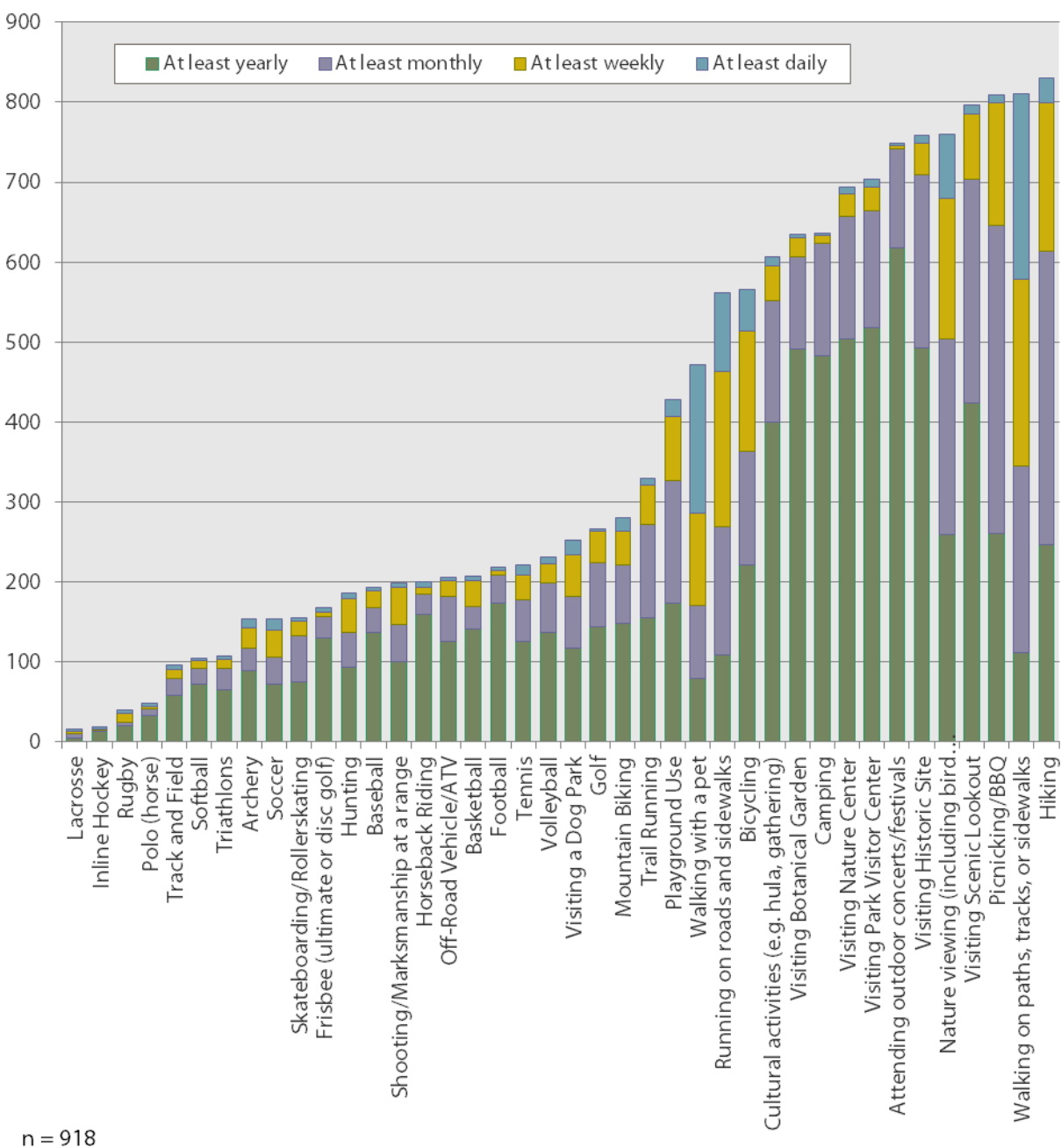
**Question 5: Overall how would you rate Hawai‘i’s water-based recreational facilities according to the following categories? Examples of facilities include beaches, swimming pools, and support infrastructure (e.g. bathrooms, showers, and parking lots).**



Question 5 had a follow-up question (Question 6) that asked for any additional comments on land-based recreational facilities. Please see Section 3.1.2.2 Qualitative Results for a description of the additional comments.

**Question 7: Please indicate which of the following outdoor recreational activities you have participated in and at what frequency during the past 12 months in Hawai‘i.**

Question 7 directed the survey taker to consider how often they participate in forty land-based recreational activities, examples of which include camping, bicycling, running, archery, and shooting.



Question 7 also gave respondents the opportunity to write in an activity not already included in the list of land-based recreational activities. This open-ended field stated “Other (please indicate both the activity and frequency).” There were 50 responses in this “Other” field. The responses were coded into broad activity categories by a single reviewer. Responses could be coded with more than one category. Frequency information was given somewhat sporadically, and so frequencies were not coded. Five of the responses referred to a water-based activity and three were focused on problems with the survey. These two categories are not included in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5: QUESTION 7 “OTHER” RESPONSE STATISTICS

Category	Response Count	Percentage of “Other” Responses	Percentage of Q7 Responses (918)
<b>Dog Park</b>	5	10%	0.54%
<b>Gathering</b>	4	8%	0.44%
<b>No Shooting Range</b>	3	6%	0.33%
<b>Rock Climbing</b>	3	6%	0.33%
<b>Bocce</b>	2	4%	0.22%
<b>Dirt Biking</b>	2	4%	0.22%
<b>More Hiking</b>	2	4%	0.22%
<b>Racquetball</b>	2	4%	0.22%
<b>Amateur Astronomy</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Competitive Shooting</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Farming</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Fire Poi</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Fitness Classes</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Frisbee Golf</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Kickball</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Public Access</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Quiet</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>RC Cars</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Rollerblading</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Running, specific</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Shooting</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Tai Chi</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Triathlon Bike</b>	1	2%	0.11%
<b>Uncategorized</b>	7	14%	0.76%

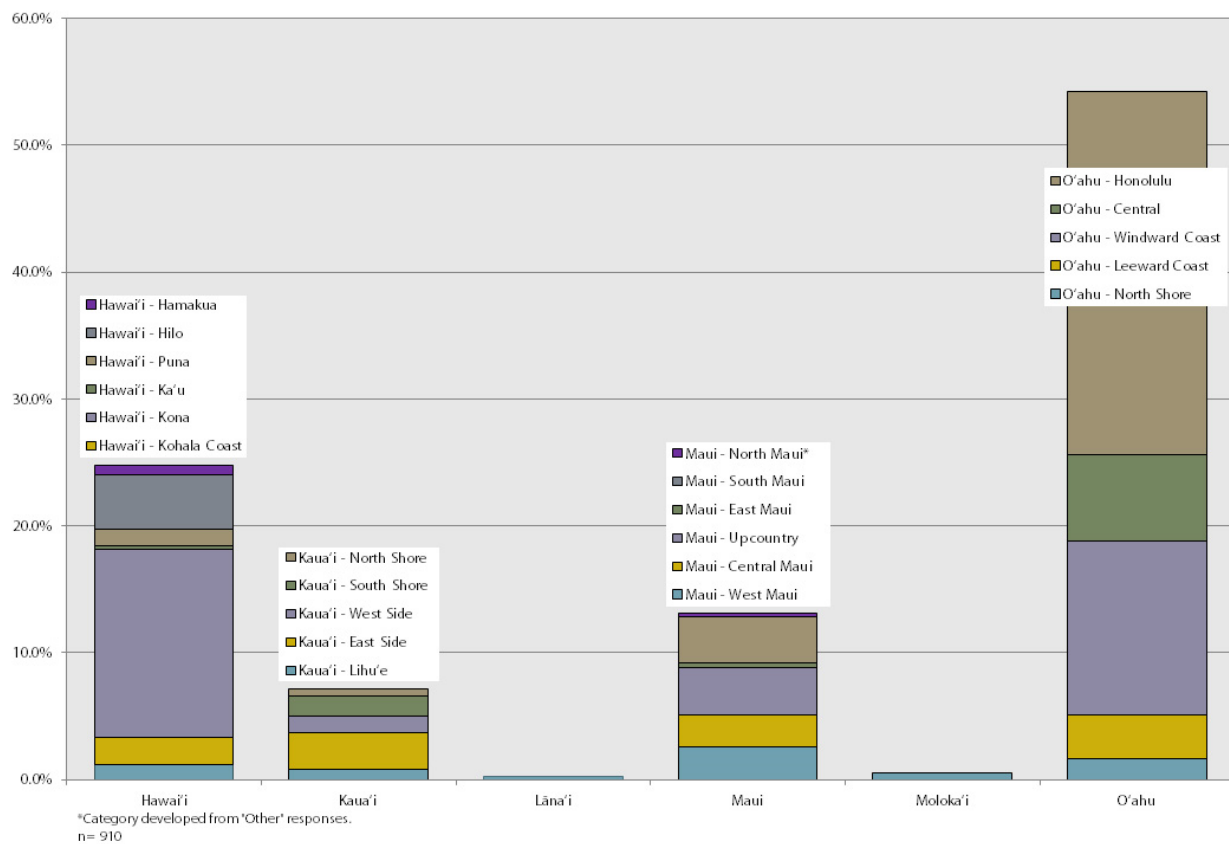
Uncategorized responses did not fit in any of the other categories. The seven uncategorized responses are as follows:

1. I wish there were more camping opportunities that we didn't have to deal with the homeless.
2. Garage sales weekly. Rec Ctr classes weekly; seeking bike path weekly.
3. hope to in the future
4. Would love to do archery...Just don't have the means.

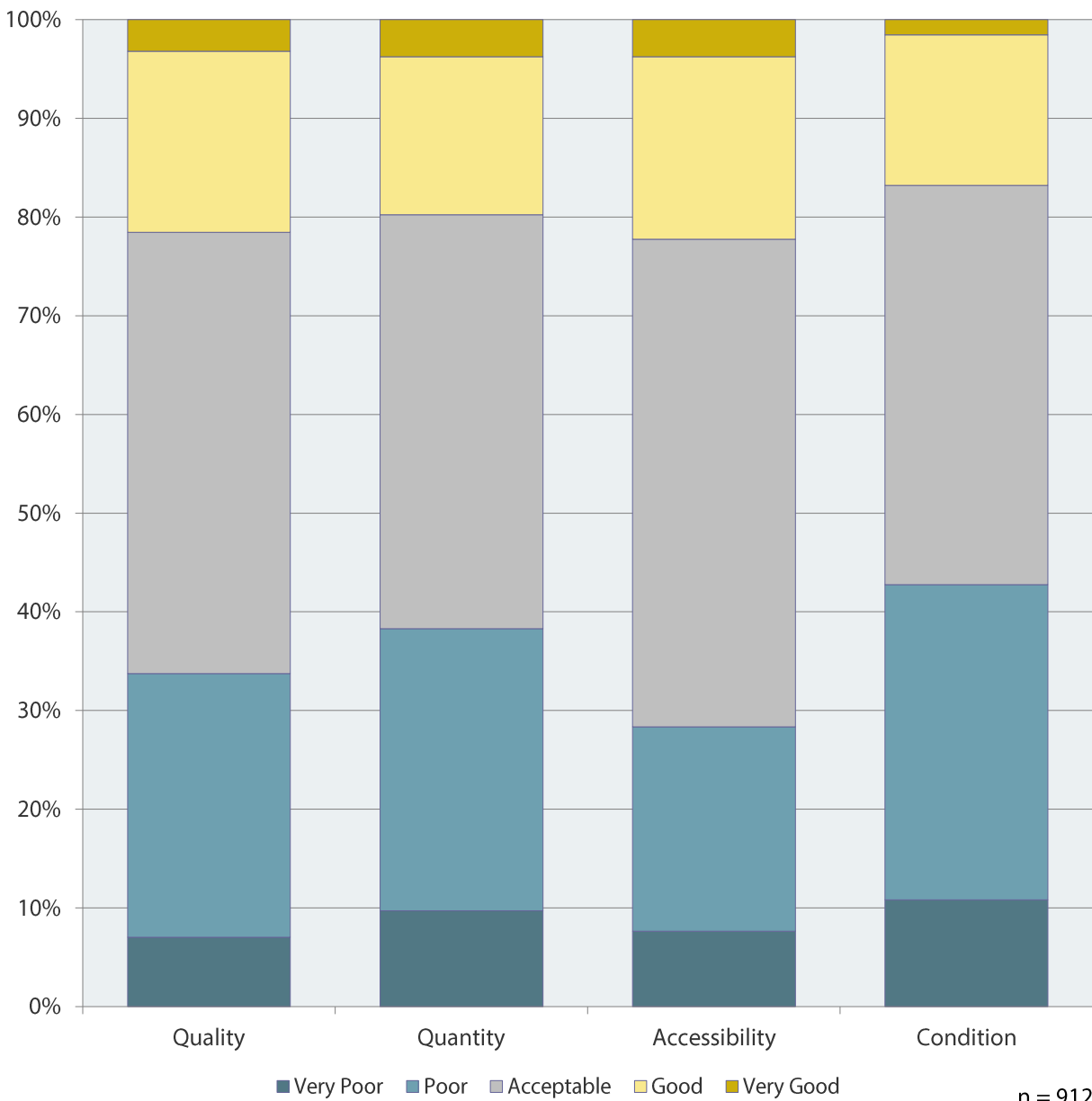


5. Flying kite; Free play
6. Raquetball; monthly
7. The County's website needs to be upgraded and more user friendly for residents, to include activities, environmental activities (community cleanup days, Arbor Earth Day Celebration, Used Oil Collection Centers, Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities, recycling, pick up after your dog, etc)

**Questions 8: If you participate in land-based recreational activities, please select the region in which you most often do them.**

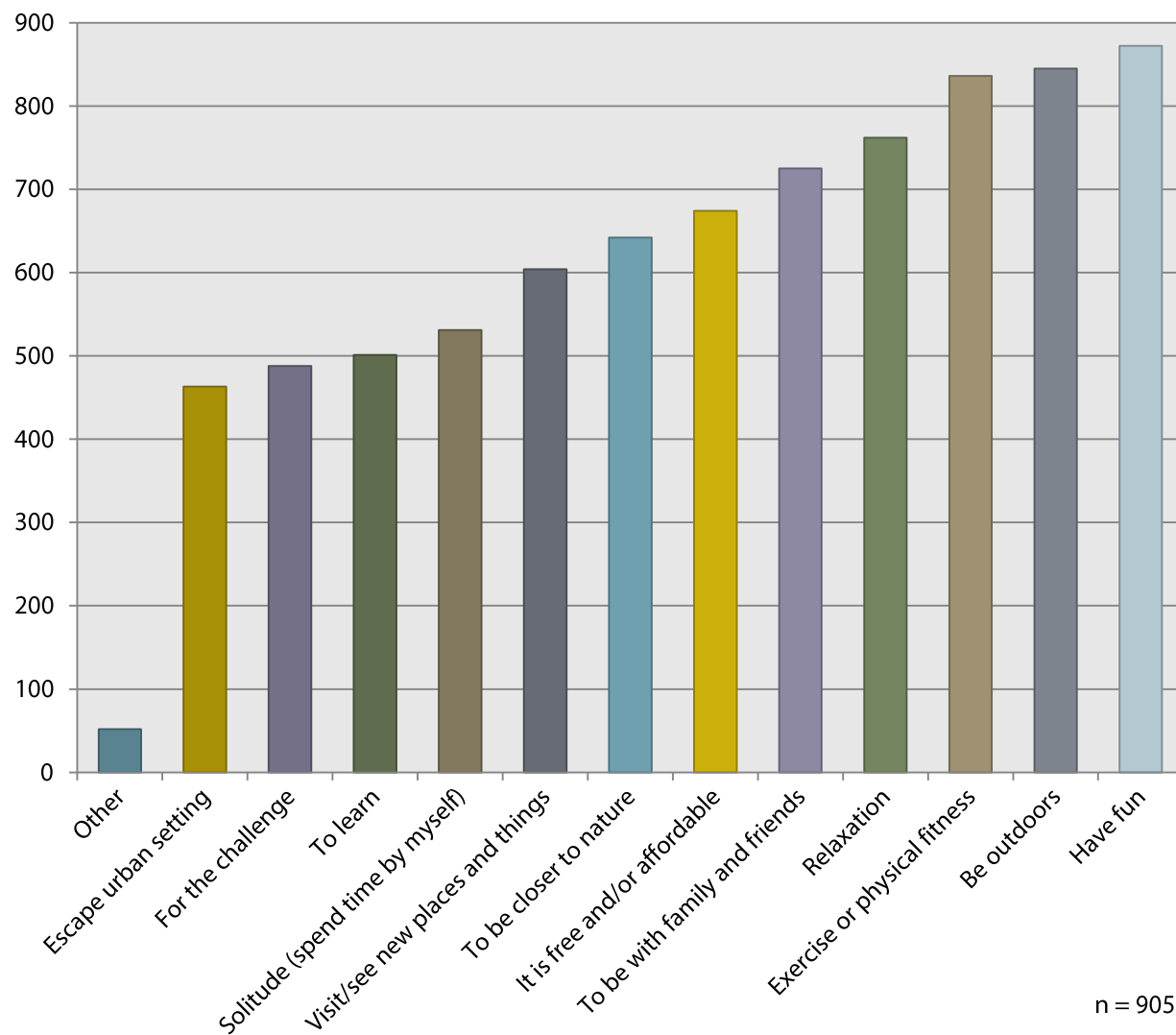


**Question 9: Overall, how would you rate Hawai‘i’s land-based recreational facilities according to the following categories? Examples of facilities include trails, campgrounds, baseball fields, and support infrastructure (e.g. bathrooms, showers, and parking lots).**



Question 9 had a follow-up question (Question 10) that asked for any additional comments on land-based recreational facilities. Please see Section 3.1.2.2 Qualitative Results for a description of the additional comments.

**Question 11: Why do you participate in outdoor recreation activities?**



Question 11 also had an open-ended field “Other” field. There were 52 responses in this “Other” field. The responses were coded into broad categories by a single reviewer. Responses could be coded with more than one category.

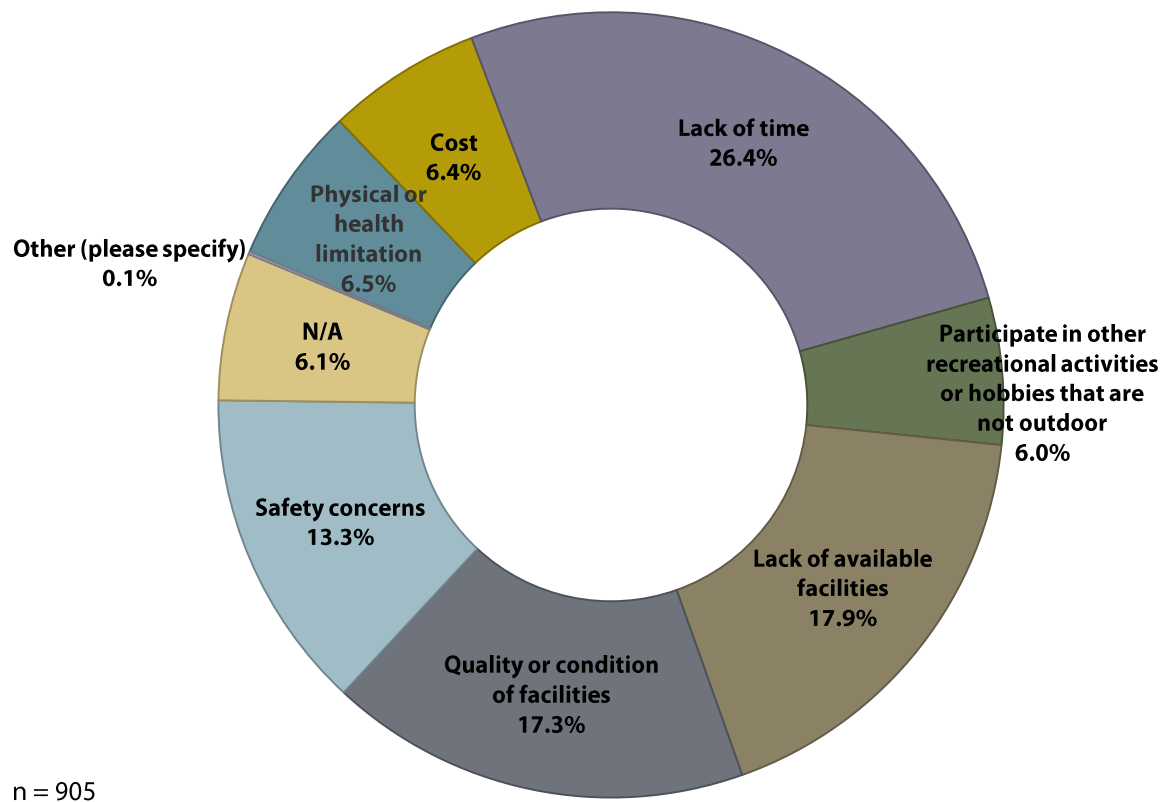
TABLE 6: QUESTION 11 “OTHER” RESPONSE STATISTICS

Category	Response Count	Percentage of “Other” Responses	Percentage of Q11 Responses (905)
<b>Cultural Practice</b>	11	21.15%	1.22%
<b>Gathering/Food Supplement</b>	10	19.23%	1.10%
<b>Spiritual</b>	6	11.54%	0.66%
<b>Volunteer</b>	5	9.62%	0.55%
<b>Dogs</b>	4	7.69%	0.44%
<b>Specific Sports/Activities</b>	4	7.69%	0.44%
<b>Beauty/Nature Appreciation</b>	3	5.77%	0.33%
<b>Exercise and Physical Fitness</b>	3	5.77%	0.33%
<b>Competition</b>	2	3.85%	0.22%
<b>Scouts</b>	2	3.85%	0.22%
<b>Work</b>	1	1.92%	0.11%
<b>Uncategorized</b>	4	7.69%	0.44%

Uncategorized responses did not fit in any of the other categories. The four uncategorized responses are as follows:

1. Those reasons above are so important and are what brought me to Hawai`i 35 years ago -- not the quest for making money.
2. its what I love to do.
3. If you don't, I think you are lolo unless you are not able.
4. Why is there no "other" space for the reasons that keep me from doing outdoor recreation?

**Question 12: What keeps you or limits your outdoor recreation? [Respondents who answered “Yes” to Question 1].**



Late in the survey collection period, an open-ended “Other” field was added to Question 12. Because it was added late, there were only two “Other” responses:

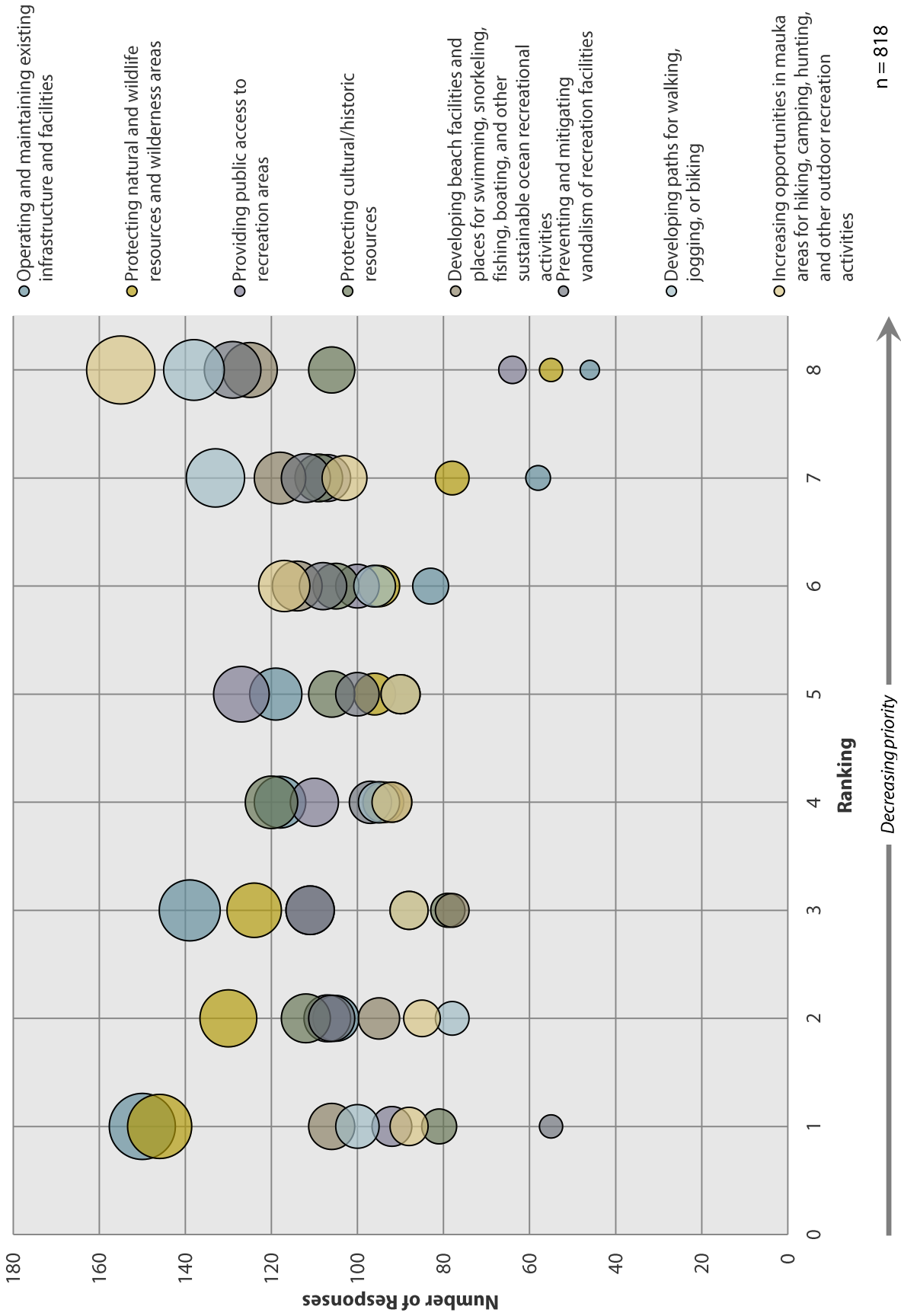
1. Lack of public access
2. work

**Question 14: The SCORP is updated every five years. The following needs and issues were identified in the 2008 SCORP as priorities for investment in outdoor recreation. Please rank these today according to how important it is that recreation providers invest in these needs and issues in the next five years (1=highest priority, 8=lowest priority).**

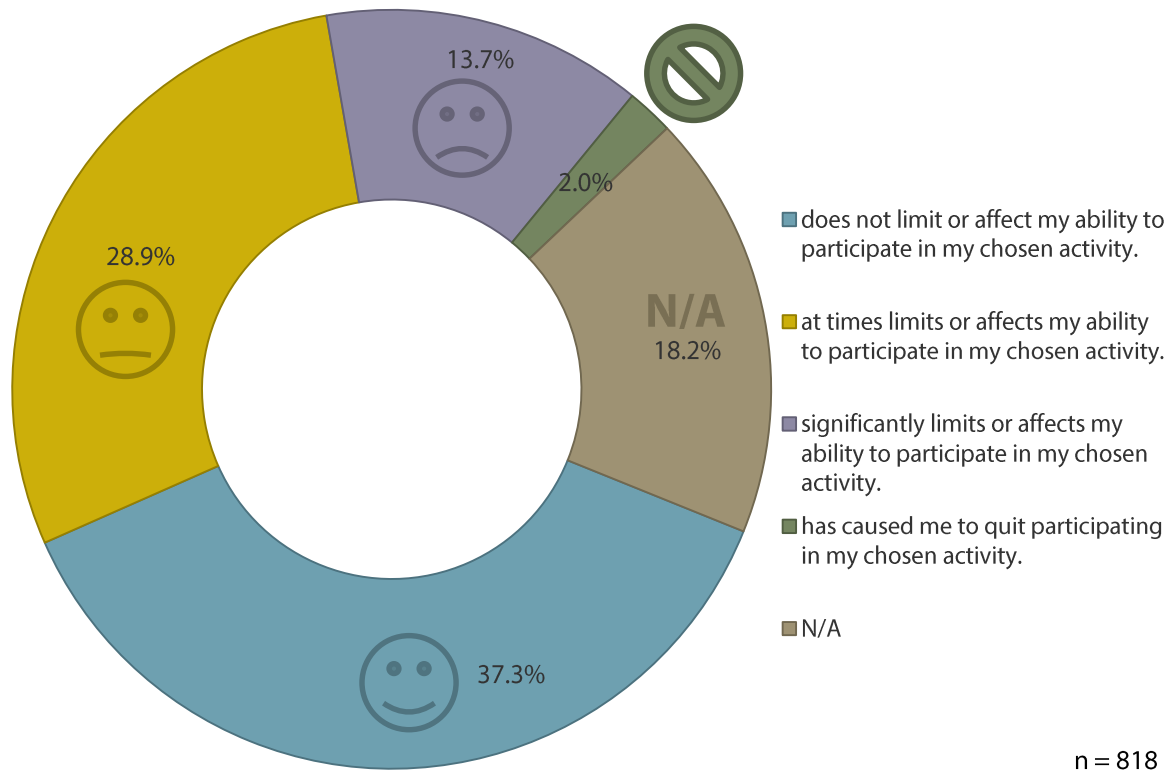
Please note that the figure below lists the average ranking for each of the eight priorities for investment. A ranking of one indicated the highest priority; therefore the *lowest* average ranking indicates the average *highest* priority.

Answer Options	Priority	Rating Average Score <i>1 = highest priority</i> <i>8 = lowest priority</i>
Operating and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities	1	3.81
Protecting natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas	2	3.9
Providing public access to recreation areas	3	4.37
Protecting cultural/historic resources	4	4.64
Developing beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other sustainable ocean recreational activities	5	4.72
Preventing and mitigating vandalism of recreation facilities	6	4.83
Developing paths for walking, jogging, or biking	7	4.84
Increasing opportunities in mauka areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities	8	4.89





**Question 15: Please complete the following sentence: An outdoor recreation activity I participate in shares facilities or resources with another activity and the situation...**



Following the choices in Question 15, respondents were asked “What are the activities in conflict and where does this conflict occur?” Two-hundred fifty responses were given to this part of Question 15, which is about 100 fewer than the total number of respondents who answered the latter three choices in the above chart. The responses were coded into categories by a single reviewer. Responses could be coded with more than one category. Table 7 has the response numbers and percent as well as a brief explanation of each category.

TABLE 7: QUESTION 15 “WHAT ACTIVITIES ARE IN CONFLICT?” RESPONSE CATEGORIES

Category Name	Category Description	Response Count	Percentage of Q15 Responses
<b>Specific Area</b>	References to a specific area, see Table 8 below.	77	30.80%
<b>Boating</b>	Issues with ramps, slips. Conflicts with other activities.	34	13.60%
<b>Too many users</b>	When too many users of an activity or event limit other users. Such as, when there is an event at a beach park and parking demand exceeds capacity.	28	11.20%
<b>Other-Swimming</b>	Any non-swimming activity that interferes with or affects safety of swimmers/snorkelers.	26	10.40%
<b>Hunting-Hiking</b>	Conflict goes both ways but mainly seems to be hikers affected by hunters.	24	9.60%
<b>Fields/Courts</b>	Not enough open hours or fields for all desired uses.	16	6.40%
<b>Other-Hiking</b>	Any activity <i>except</i> hunting that limits/affects hikers.	16	6.40%
<b>Other-Surf</b>	Other activities impacting surfing.	14	5.60%
<b>Fishing-Other</b>	Anything <i>except</i> swimming conflicts with fishing.	13	5.20%
<b>No area/open hours</b>	Generally lack of recreational areas or open hours. But seems to be almost exclusively hunters affected by lack of hunting area or open hours at ranges.	13	5.20%
<b>Paddling</b>	Conflicts with paddling (both ways), often about parking.	13	5.20 %
<b>Public Access</b>	Lack of public access. Lack of parking.	13	5.20%
<b>Commercial Use</b>	Commercial use of an area affecting other users.	12	4.80%
<b>Outside forces</b>	Generally laws (e.g. leash laws) or non-recreational activity conflicts.	12	4.80%
<b>Preservation</b>	Activities that are impacted by conservation/preservation.	8	3.20%
<b>Peds-Cars</b>	Pedestrians or cyclists affected by cars/traffic. Also mentions of pedestrian-cyclist conflict.	7	2.80%
<b>Homeless/Safety</b>	Concerns about homeless or safety issues preventing activity.	5	2.00%
<b>Uncategorized</b>	Responses that did not fit into any of the other categories.	17	6.80%

Uncategorized responses did not fit in any of the other categories. The 17 uncategorized responses are as follows:

1. Hunting and fishing
2. Riding horses near beach areas.
3. off highway operations
4. Samoan Flag Day
5. shooting range
6. Also checked significantly limits

7. Archery
8. Watershed Protection
9. There are no public high power/pistol ranges
10. I love it that I can surf any of the best spots to surf in Hawaii at the same time that DLNR and the state leave the beach and nearshore waters open to the public and swimmers. Hawaii's beaches are maintained and operated in a way that everybody can be happy with.
11. CHURCHES conducting baptisms and services on the beach and in the park (Ala moana)  
Organized training/exercise groups at the parks;
12. Aquarium collectors are ruining the reefs and should be prohibited.
13. Walking on a path that has to be shared with runners
14. I can live with the conflict as I feel others also have the right to enjoy.
15. conflict between ymca water aerobics class and pool facility cleaning caused class to start later and therefore creating conflict with other activities
16. free diving, south maui
17. all in some ways

Table 8 has a list of the specific areas mentioned in Question 15 with their associated comments:

TABLE 8: SPECIFIC AREAS MENTIONED IN QUESTION 15

Specific Area	Comments	Categories
<b>Ala Moana Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• picnicking at Ala Moana Park and Kapiolani park.</li> <li>• ala moana beach park - swimming, running, etc.</li> <li>• Kaimana and Ala Moana (the fishing has cause me to limit how and when I swim for safety reasons)</li> </ul>	Other-Swimming
<b>Ala Wai Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ala Wai park development</li> </ul>	Outside Forces
<b>Central O'ahu Regional Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tennis, Swim Meet and Baseball or Soccer events at CORP, because there is not enough parking when all activities occur on the same day.</li> <li>• Swimming &amp; tennis at the Patsy Mink Regional Park</li> </ul>	Fields/Courts Public Access Too many users Other-Swimming
<b>Hanalei Bay/River</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fishing hanalei bay &amp; river</li> </ul>	
<b>He'eia Kai</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boating at Heeia Kea due to commercial activity</li> </ul>	Boating
<b>Honokōhau Harbor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kailua Pier, Keauhou Bay and Honokohau Harbor - motorized boats and recreation that's not motorized (paddling, swimming, diving, snorkeling)</li> <li>• kitesurfing at Honokahau harbor where surfing, stand up paddling, jet skiing, all the commercial fishing vessels access is allowed, we are told that we are harmful to the birds of the wetlands that are there, we know it is other beach users of the park that complain to rangers and it is easier for them to close off access to kilters than to study the affects of</li> </ul>	Boating Commercial Use Other-Surf Outside Forces Preservation

Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	our sport, the wind only gets good there maybe 5-6 times a year, they have no basis or even had a hearing for the closure to us. straight forward you will get arrested if you kite here. Also at Kawaihae Harbor post 911, we used to kite in the harbor before 911, but for security reasons, or as an excuse we are told by harbor personnel/security we are not allowed in Harbor all the while, windsurfers, canoe paddlers, kayakers, stand up paddlers are allowed access. even if a small section of the area were to be allowed for us, or a schedule for when the barges or commercial vessels do not use or access, we should be allowed.	
<b>Honoli'i</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I surf, and stand-up borders can be rude and get in the way alot. Occurs mainly at Honoli'i.</li> </ul>	Other-Surf
<b>Honolua, 'Ahihi, Slaughter House</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>snorkeling - Honolua, Ahihi, Slaughterhouse</li> </ul>	
<b>Ka'ena Point</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spear fishing off of waikiki aquarium area with swimming, boats in swim area-kailua, four wheel drives hiking -kaena point, dirt bikes on trails</li> </ul>	Other-Swimming Other-Hiking
<b>Kahaluu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surfing Kahaluu , Surf Schools , Boats</li> <li>Swimming in Keauhou. Water has become unsightly. Kahaluu, facilities are overused as population and people using facility increases</li> <li>Why can't we have a kayak launch at Kahaluu North?</li> </ul>	Boating Other-Surf Other-Swimming
<b>Kaho'olawe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hawaiian cultural uses on Kaho'olawe</li> </ul>	
<b>Kailua Pier</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kailua Pier, Keauhou Bay and Honokohau Harbor - motorized boats and recreation that's not motorized (paddling, swimming, diving, snorkeling)</li> <li>Outrigger paddlers who paddle near Kailua Pier where I swim several times per week.</li> </ul>	Boating Other-Swimming Paddling
<b>Kailua, O'ahu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bike paths at Kailua are used by commercial Kayak and Segway companies.</li> <li>kailua beach--too many people and motorized boats</li> <li>spear fishing off of waikiki aquarium area with swimming, boats in swim area-kailua, four wheel drives hiking -kaena point, dirt bikes on trails</li> <li>The huge numbers of tourists at Kailua Beach Park often hinders Canoe paddling practice and taxes the facilities.</li> <li>Kailua</li> <li>ocean swimming and snorkeling not enough parking at beach park Kailua</li> </ul>	Commercial Boating Too many users (3) Other-Swimming (2) Paddling

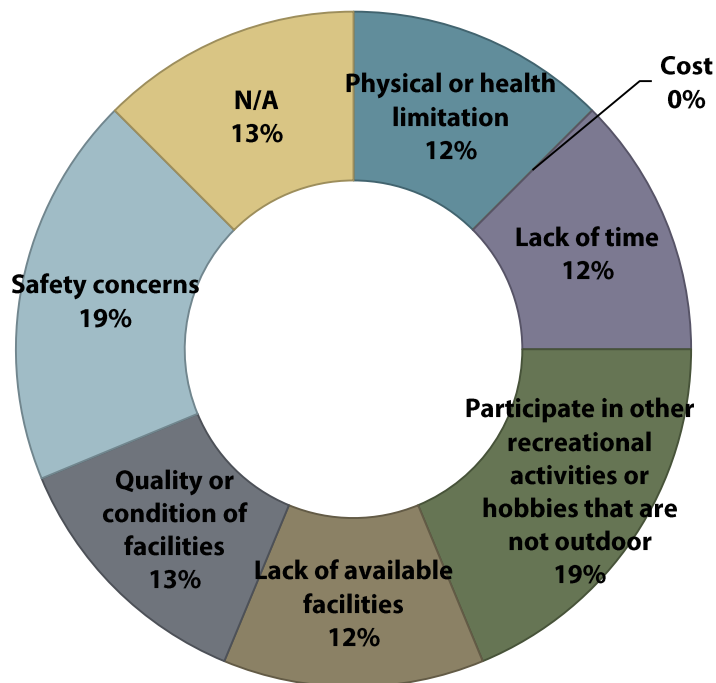
Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kailua Beach</li> <li>• Beach activities at Kailua beach. The kite boarders and kayaks know where to launch for their safety and the safety of swimmers/beach walkers and they for the most part respect that. It's a good situation where everyone shares the resource.</li> <li>• kiteboarding at Kailua Beach</li> </ul>	
<b>Kaiona Beach Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• motor boats and snorkelers at Kaiona Beach Park</li> </ul>	Other-Swimming
<b>Kanahā</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• windsurfers v kites, the recent brouhaha at Kanaha is greatly concerning</li> <li>• Kanaha beach park, where I kitesurf, and feel unwelcome by staff and limited by regulations</li> </ul>	Other-Surf Outside Forces
<b>Kapiʻolani Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• picnicking at Ala Moana Park and Kapiolani park.</li> <li>• Tennis and archery in Kapiolani Park. Archery dangerous.</li> <li>• Outrigger Canoe Paddling - Parking contention at McCully/Kapiolani with Softball &amp; other users</li> </ul>	Fields/Courts Boating Paddling Too many users
<b>Keauhou Bay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kailua Pier, Keauhou Bay and Honokohau Harbor - motorized boats and recreation that's not motorized (paddling, swimming, diving, snorkeling)</li> <li>• Swimming in Keauhou. Water has become unsightly. Kahaluu, facilities are overused as population and people using facility increases</li> <li>• Sup in keahou bay</li> <li>• Turning Keauhou Bay into a more commercial property</li> <li>• I paddle board at Keauhou Bay if you add more boat moorings to the small harbor there won't be room for me to paddle board there because it will not be safe.</li> </ul>	Boating (2) Other-Swimming Commercial Other-Surf
<b>Koʻolina</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ko'olina no longer has a public boat ramp that I can use since 2008</li> </ul>	Boating
<b>Koko Head</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• target shooting at kokohead</li> <li>• Koko Head Range- County/State training for LEO</li> <li>• Shooting/Archery Koko Head range and Koko Head Trail</li> <li>• The Koko Head shooting Facility is overcrowded and additional areas are needed to deconflict uasage by organizations. A number of events had to be moved or cancelled due to conflicts in scheduling.</li> <li>• Shooting, Koko Head</li> </ul>	No area/open hours Too many users
<b>Kua Bay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snorkeling and spear fishing (i.e. Kua bay)</li> </ul>	Other-Swimming
<b>Kuaokalā Game Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hunting versus Hiking, Trail Biking at Kuaokala GMA</li> </ul>	Hunting-Hiking Other-Hiking



Specific Area	Comments	Categories
<b>Area</b>		
<b>Kunia Hunting Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunting Areas like Kunia and Mililani are no longer accessible.</li> </ul>	Public Access
<b>Lanikai</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swimmers use the same area as canoes and are difficult to see. In Lanikai, swimming area and canoe area should be defined.</li> <li>Cant use restrooms because there aren't any at for example lanikai beach</li> </ul>	Other-Swimming Paddling
<b>Leeward O'ahu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boat slips. I race ocean sailboats; often can't find place to put my boat on leeward side so I can participate in races.</li> </ul>	Boating Too many users
<b>Lincoln Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lincoln Park</li> </ul>	
<b>Maunalua Bay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jetskis conflicting with paddling, diving, and fishing in Mauanalua Bay</li> </ul>	Fishing-Other Paddling
<b>Maui</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adult soccer leagues are affected by the lack of adequate fields and sharing those fields with the youth soccer leagues on Maui. We need more fields and better organization with all of the leagues on Maui. Adults leagues are constantly affected negatively and it is getting worse each year.</li> </ul>	Fields/Courts
<b>Mauna Kea/Pōhakuloa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunting on Mauna Kea and in Pohakuloa Training areas</li> <li>arial eradication on Mauna Kea</li> <li>DLNR aerial hunts on Mauna Kea prevents me from accessing certain areas on hunt days.</li> <li>1. Spring turkey hunting on Mauna Kea, areas G &amp; A, 2. archery hunting in Nuuanu while poachers run pig hunting dogs through the place.</li> </ul>	Hunting-Hiking (2) Preservation No area/open hours
<b>Mililani Hunting Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunting Areas like Kunia and Mililani are no longer accessible.</li> </ul>	Public Access
<b>Moloka'i</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>multiple parties wanting to use same facility-Molokai</li> </ul>	Too many users
<b>O'ahu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fields shared by football, baseball, soccer, etc. Mililani, Aiea, Pearl City, Kaneohe, Kailua</li> </ul>	Fields/Courts Too many users
<b>Old Kona Airport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usually happens at the old kona airport. mix use, different sports coincide and conflict with each other. Example cannot have a youth baseball tournament on one field and a mens soccer game on the next. balls are kicked and hit into each other. Cops were summoned to settle dispute.</li> <li>Walk park old airport kona</li> </ul>	Fields/Courts Too many users
<b>Pali Hunting Units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hiking at the Pali hunting units makes hunting difficult</li> </ul>	Hunting-Hiking
<b>Pohoiki</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boat ramp at pohoiki</li> </ul>	Boating
<b>Polipoli Trail</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makawao Forest Reserve Mtn biking and Hiking. Poli Poli trail hiking and hunting.</li> </ul>	Other-Hiking Hunting-Hiking

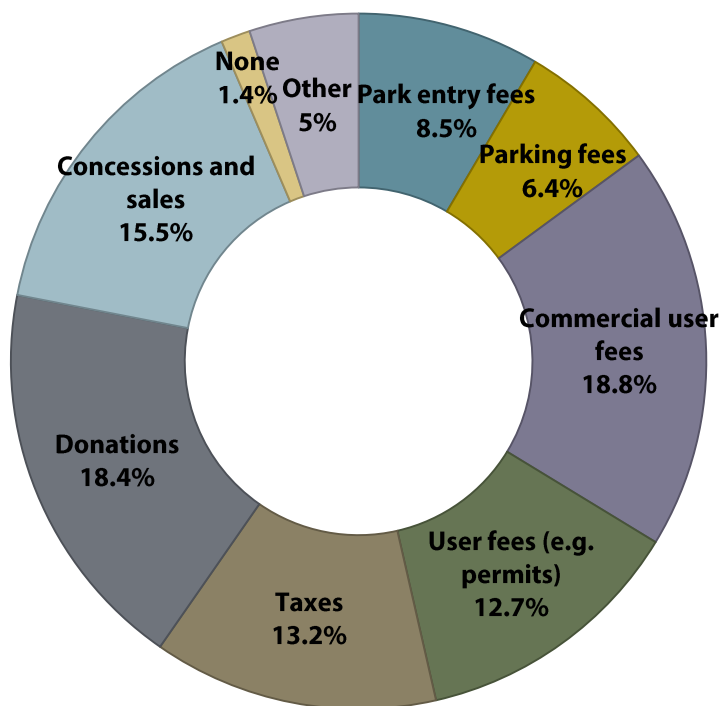
Specific Area	Comments	Categories
<b>South Kohala</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Kohala beaches</li> </ul>	
<b>Spencer Beach Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUP..the rules that you can't launch your board at a state park to go paddle out into the ocean. Spencer Beach Park is perfect for launching boards to go paddle down the coast. This needs to be changed.</li> </ul>	Outside Forces
<b>Stairway to Heaven</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stairway to Heaven and other hiking trails.</li> </ul>	Public Access
<b>Thomas Square</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the planters around Thomas Square hamper pedestrian egress</li> </ul>	
<b>Upcountry Maui Forest Reserves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mountain biking, hiking, and hunting in Makawao and Kula Forest Reserves</li> <li>• Makawao Forest Reserve Mtn biking and Hiking. Poli Poli trail hiking and hunting.</li> <li>• Makawao forest, letting my dog run unleashed like the hunting dogs are allowed to do</li> </ul>	Hunting-Hiking Other-Hiking (2)
<b>Wahiawā Freshwater Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The morning open time for the Wahiawa Freshwater Park determines access to the PFA which has recently been changed.</li> </ul>	No area/open hours
<b>Waiākea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paddle boarding access in Waieka.</li> </ul>	Public Access
<b>Waikīkī</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• offshore Waikiki</li> <li>• spear fishing off of waikiki aquarium area with swimming, boats in swim area-kailua, four wheel drives hiking -kaena point, dirt bikes on trails</li> <li>• volleyball; sand box Waikiki</li> <li>• Spearfishing at kaiaiman Beach, Waikiki. Dangerous activity in heavily used area.</li> <li>• Kaimana and Ala Moana (the fishing has cause me to limit how and when I swim for safety reasons)</li> </ul>	Other-Swimming (3)
<b>Wailua River</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paddling and boating: Wailua River</li> </ul>	Boating Paddling
<b>Waimānalo</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• weddings &amp; professional photography shoots; Waimānalo Beach</li> </ul>	Commercial
<b>Waimea Bay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The biggest one is Waimea Bay in the summer between fisherman and swimmers. The second biggest issue is with pot smoking in camp sites.</li> </ul>	Fishing-Other
<b>Waimea/Kokeʻe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hiking and hunting, Waimea and Kokee</li> </ul>	Hunting-Hiking
<b>Windward Oʻahu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rugby, windward Oahu</li> </ul>	
<b>Unknown</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jiet skies, swimmers, and surfers in Chanel</li> </ul>	Boating

**Question 16: What keeps from or limits your outdoor recreation? [Respondents who answered “No” to Question 1].**



n = 9

**Question 18: Which of the following would you support as a source of funding for the development and maintenance of recreational areas and/or facilities? (Check all that apply)**



n = 825

Question 18 had an open-ended “Other” choice, which 135 respondents (5%) selected. The responses were coded into categories by a single reviewer. Responses could be coded with more than one category. Table 9 has the response numbers and percent as well as a brief explanation of each category.

TABLE 9: QUESTION 18 “OTHER” RESPONSE STATISTICS

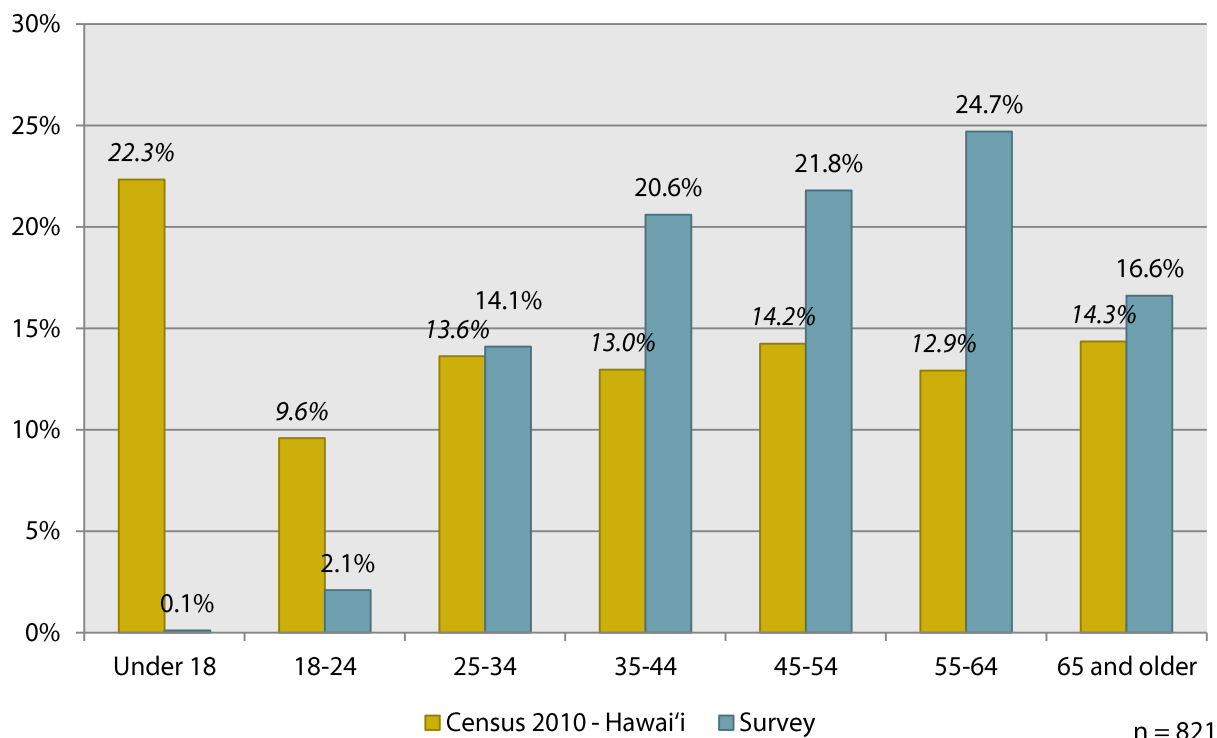
Category	Description	Response Count	Percentage of “Other” Responses	Percentage of Q18 Responses (825)
<b>Fees-Kamaʻāina Free</b>	Support of fees, but kamaʻāina (Hawaiʻi residents) should be free. Or there should at least be a monetary distinction between visitors and kamaʻāina (generally kamaʻāina fees should be lower).	30	22.22%	3.64%
<b>Fees-specific</b>	Specific sports or activities that should be charged a fee.	13	9.63%	1.58%
<b>Fees-too many</b>	Comments about too many fees or fees creating bad effects, such as reducing use. Also comments about specific areas where there should not be fees.	12	8.89%	1.45%
<b>Partnerships</b>	Comments suggesting partnerships.	12	8.89%	1.45%
<b>Taxes</b>	Comments suggesting taxes as a funding source.	12	8.89%	1.45%
<b>Better management</b>	Including better budget management, cutting fraud/waste, or change way funds are distributed	11	8.15%	1.33%
<b>Licenses</b>	Comments suggesting licenses as a funding source.	11	8.15%	1.33%
<b>Fees-increase</b>	Increase existing fees.	7	5.19%	0.85%
<b>Fees-commercial</b>	Separating recreational user fees from commercial user fees.	6	4.44%	0.73%
<b>Fees-keep</b>	Keep existing fees in place.	4	2.96%	0.48%
<b>Fines</b>	Comments about fines, either imposing or increasing them.	4	2.96%	0.48%
<b>Government Funding</b>	Comments about using appropriated funds, or dedicated funding from general fund.	4	2.96%	0.48%
<b>Concessions</b>	Comments suggesting concessions as a funding source.	3	2.22%	0.36%
<b>Advertising</b>	Comments suggesting advertising as a funding source.	1	0.74%	0.12%
<b>Crowdsourcing</b>	Comments suggesting crowdsourcing (i.e. Kickstarter) as a funding source.	1	0.74%	0.12%
<b>Grants</b>	Comments suggesting grants as a	1	0.74%	0.12%

Category	Description	Response Count	Percentage of "Other" Responses	Percentage of Q18 Responses (825)
	funding source.			
<b>Lottery</b>	Comments suggesting a statewide lottery as a funding source.	1	0.74%	0.12%
<b>Other states</b>	Comments with suggestions to look at other states	1	0.74%	0.12%
<b>Uncategorized</b>	Responses that did not fit into any of the other categories.	6	4.44%	0.73%

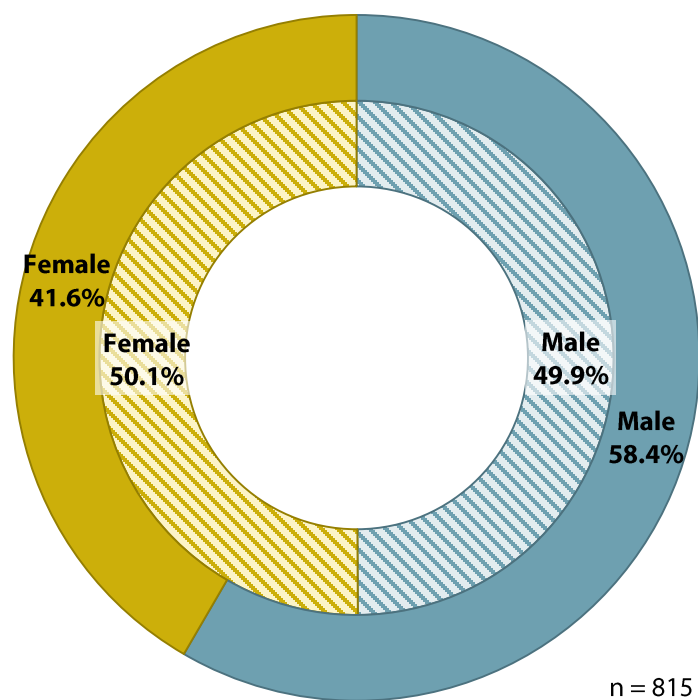
Uncategorized responses did not fit in any of the other categories. The six uncategorized responses are as follows:

1. Where surfing is concerned, create some locals only areas, the ocean can't handle any more 'growth.' These should be funded by memberships or resident taxes.
2. Neighborhood management. Simply grassy fields with a restroom would be an improvement. Ordinance requiring SIDEWALKS, not wide shoulders, on all streets; BIKELANES on main streets; REDUCED speed limits on surface streets; MARKED POLICE CARS not rent-a-blue light enforcement.
3. limits on # of users per day
4. Support cultural community protocol n preserve habitat n ahupuaa protocol, enforcement to help cultural community, mandatory ahupuaa management first
5. Any sources available.
6. Recycling for all the cans and bottles.

**Question 19: What is your age?**



**Question 20: What is your gender? [Inner circle represents Census 2010 data for the State of Hawai'i]**





**Question 21: What is your ethnic background?**

n = 810

TABLE 10: ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
White	69.5%	563
Native Hawaiian	14.2%	115
Japanese	12.6%	102
Chinese	8.6%	70
Other (please specify)	5.8%	47
Filipino	5.3%	43
American Indian or Alaska Native	5.2%	42
Hispanic (Other)	3.2%	26
Korean	2.2%	18
Puerto Rican	1.6%	13
Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano	1.5%	12
Other Pacific Islander (for example, Fijian, Tongan, Marshallese)	0.9%	7
Black or African American	0.6%	5
Other Asian (for example, Hmong, Thai, Pakistani)	0.6%	5
Vietnamese	0.5%	4
Asian Indian	0.4%	3
Cuban	0.4%	3
Samoan	0.1%	1
Guamanian or Chamorro	0.0%	0

**Question 22: How many people currently live in your household?**

n = 810

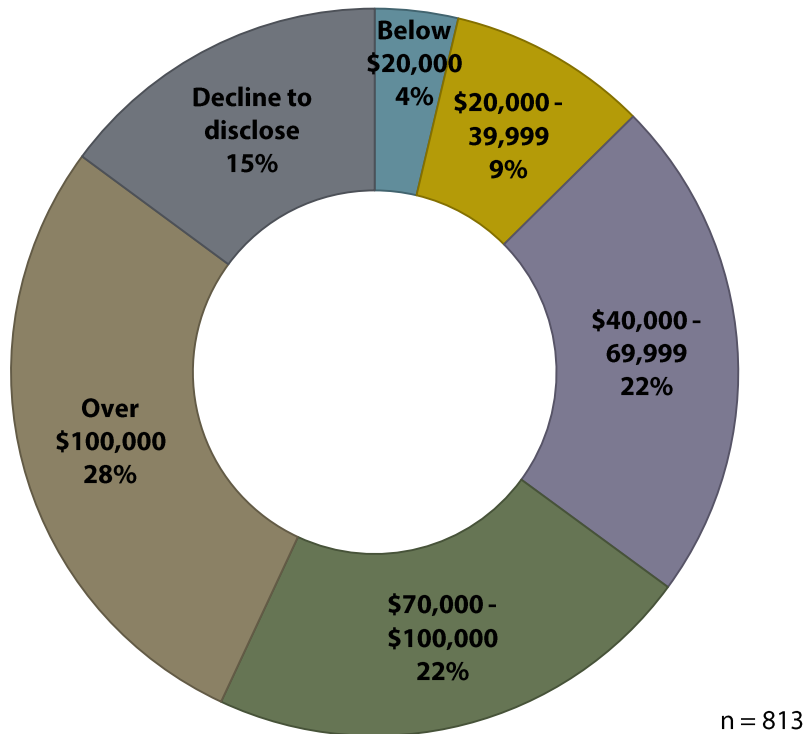
TABLE 11: AVERAGE & MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FROM SURVEY

Answer Options	Average	Median
Adults	2.18	2
Children 12-18 years old	0.75	0
Children under 12 years old	1.00	1

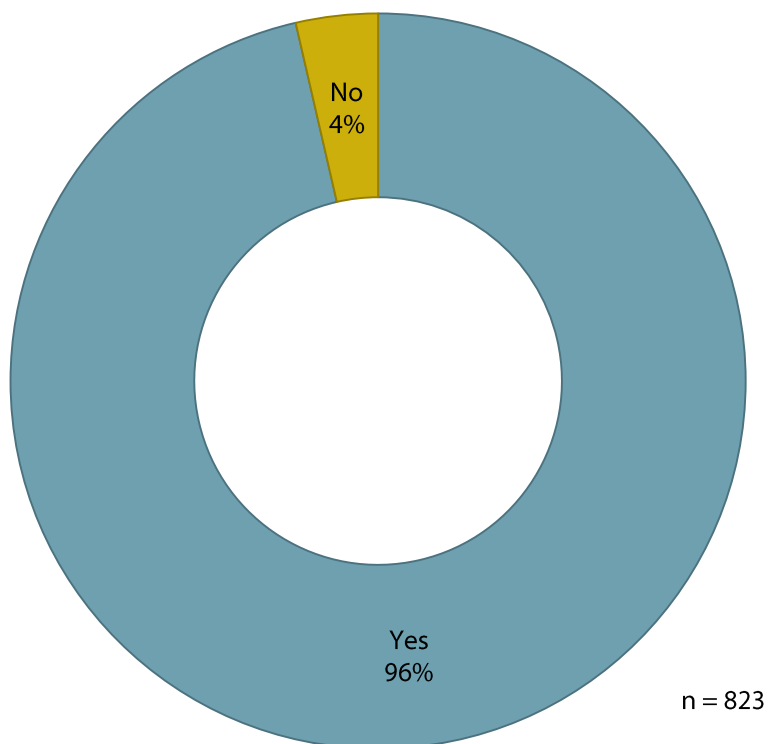
TABLE 12: HOUSEHOLD SIZE COMPARISON BETWEEN SCORP SURVEY & 2010 CENSUS

Measure	SCORP Survey	Census 2010, State of Hawai'i
Average Household Size	2.79	2.89
Median Household Size	2	N/A

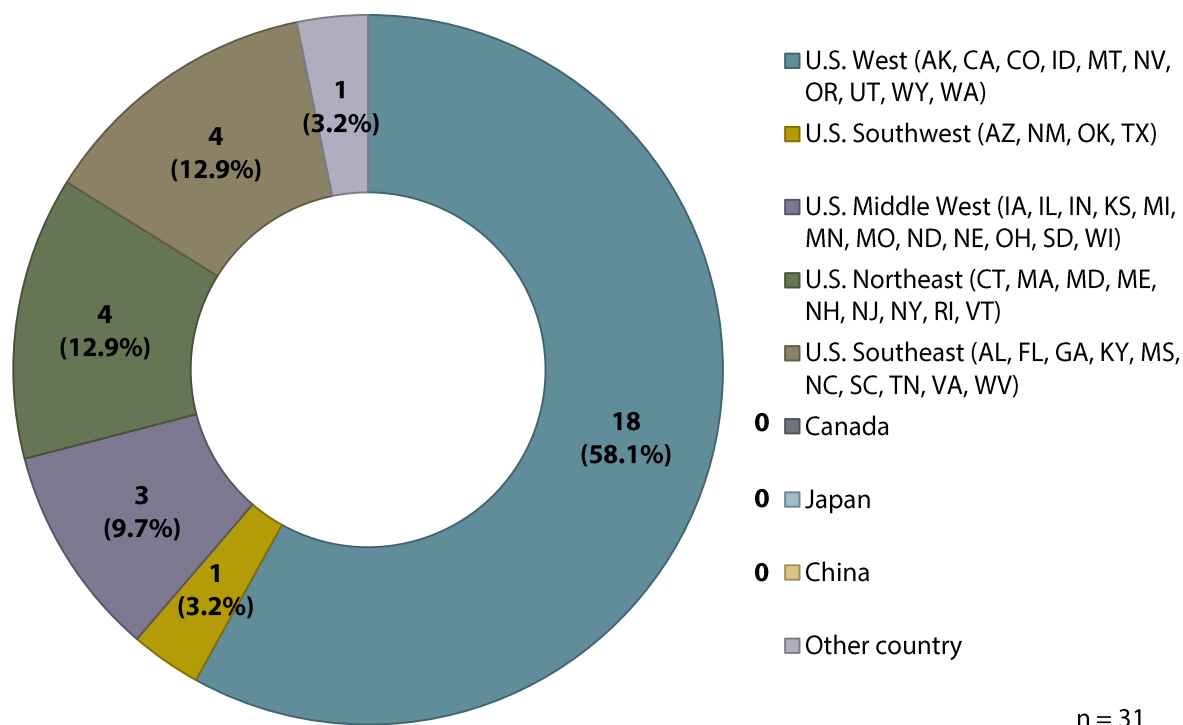
**Question 23: What was your approximate total household income before taxes in 2013?**



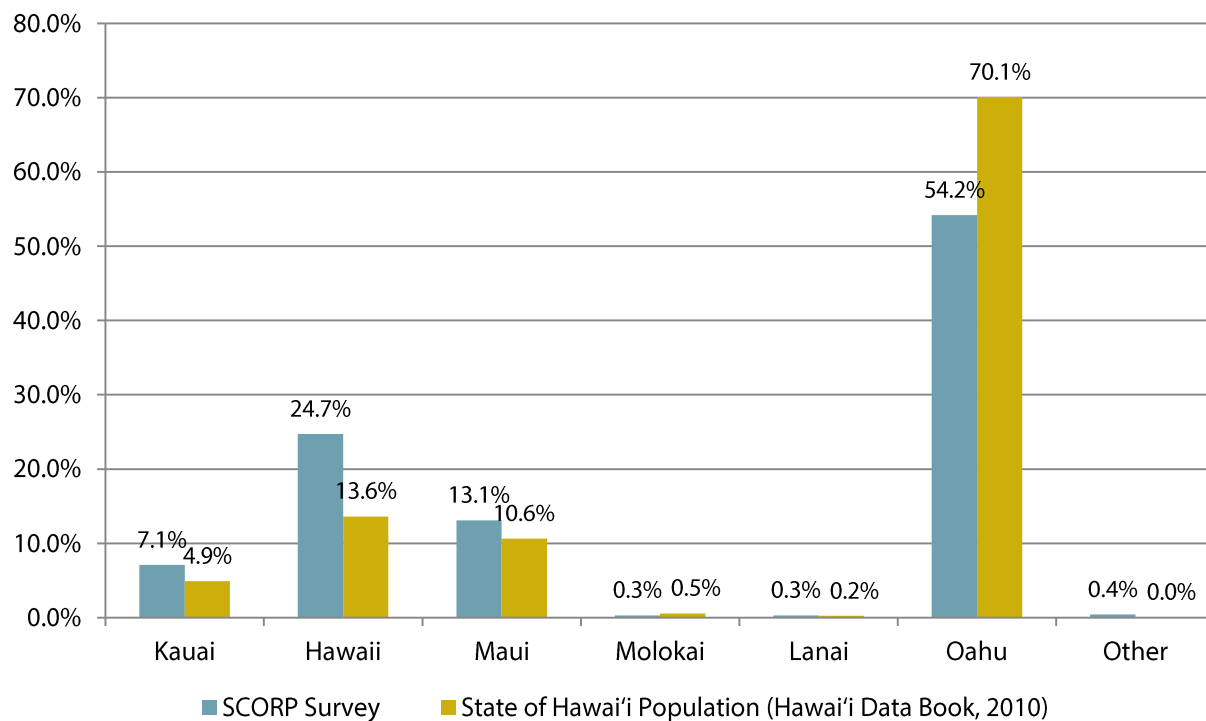
**Question 24: Is Hawai'i your primary place of residence?**



**Question 25: If Hawai'i is not your primary residence, where do you reside primarily?**



**Question 26: On which island do you live?**



### 3.1.2.2 Qualitative Results

The following section details the results of the four qualitative questions in the public survey. The questions were:

*Question 6: Please provide any additional comments you may have regarding Hawai‘i’s water-based recreational facilities.*

*Question 10: Please provide any additional comments you may have regarding Hawai‘i’s land-based recreational facilities.*

*Question 13: What is the single most important thing that recreation managers can do to help you participate in or improve your experience of outdoor recreation activities?*

*Question 17: What is the single most important thing that recreation managers can do to help you participate in or improve your experience of outdoor recreation activities? [Respondents who answered No to Question 1]*

Categories for coding the responses to the above questions were developed by a single reviewer. Twenty-seven categories were used to code all four qualitative questions. Questions 6 and 10 were coded with these twenty-seven categories as well as with seven categories not used in Questions 13 and 17.

Because these four qualitative questions were coded using overlapping categories, Table 13 provides a description of all of the categories and Table 14 provides descriptions for the categories used only in Questions 6 and 10. Following Table 13, the category statistics for each question are provided.

TABLE 13: CATEGORIES USED FOR ALL QUALITATIVE QUESTIONS

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Bathrooms</b>	Any mention of bathrooms or restrooms, including more or maintained/cleaned/improved. Very few comments are positive about bathrooms.
<b>Bike lanes/bike safety</b>	Requests for better or more bike lanes or any references to bike safety
<b>Camping</b>	Comments referring to camping or campgrounds in some way.
<b>Communication</b>	Responses that suggest better communication between two parties – almost always the state to the public. Also includes any mentions of signs or groups or suggested collaboration
<b>Conflict</b>	When respondent describes a conflict with another activity.
<b>Dogs</b>	Any mention of dogs, but primarily encompasses requests for dog parks or off leash areas/laws.
<b>Fishing</b>	Any mention of fishing, including requests for better and/or increased management/enforcement as well as access to fishing areas. Includes freshwater and ocean fishing.
<b>Education</b>	Requests for educational programs. If about educating people of dangers, etc.,

	coded “Communication”
<b>Homeless/drug users</b>	Any mention of homeless or drug users. Added squatters.
<b>Hours</b>	Requests for more/fewer open hours or better communication about hours of rec facilities.
<b>Hunting Areas</b>	Varies, both pro- to anti-hunting comments as well as management comments.
<b>Improved/more facilities</b>	General, but does not include bathrooms or parking, which are separate categories. Does include lighting requests.
<b>Law Enforcement</b>	Comments about better enforcement of regulations. (a few “leave us alone”)
<b>Maintenance</b>	Includes obvious comments about maintenance and condition of facilities but also includes requests for <i>clean</i> facilities and comments referring to trash. (note that clean bathrooms are not included in this code). Vandalism or graffiti also included here.
<b>Mountain Biking</b>	Comments referring to mountain biking or mountain biking trails.
<b>Natural Resources</b>	Comments referencing native Hawaiian access/use as well as those that ask to respect the environment or mention the quality of the natural resources. References to improved resource management (including game).
<b>No answer/Good job</b>	Comments that indicate people did not have an answer for the question or simply wanted to tell rec providers that they were doing a good job.
<b>Parking</b>	Any comments about parking.
<b>Public Access – Beach</b>	Requests for more or maintenance of public access to the beach/shoreline.
<b>Public Access – Other</b>	Requests for more or maintenance of public access to anywhere but beach/shoreline or mauka/trails. General comments about liability.
<b>Public Access – Mauka</b>	Requests for mauka or mountain or trail public access
<b>Safety</b>	Any comments regarding safety of recreational facilities/areas.
<b>Shooting</b>	Any comments referencing shooting areas. Note that this <i>does not</i> include hunting related comments unless they are cross-coded.
<b>Sidewalk/road peds</b>	Comments referring to sidewalks or roads especially related to pedestrian (including running) use. Note that bike-related comments <i>are not</i> included in this category.
<b>Specific Area</b>	Comments that reference a specific recreational area or facility. May also include very specific requests related to an activity rather than area.
<b>Sports</b>	References to specific sports (generally traditional field based sports), but any not already included in any other codes. Also includes mentions of playgrounds.
<b>Trails/Hiking</b>	Comments that reference trails or hiking. Comments about mountain bike trails <i>are not</i> included in this category.
<b>Uncategorized</b>	Those that did not fit in any of the other categories.
<b>Boating/Harbors</b>	Comments related to boating or harbors.

TABLE 14: ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES USED ONLY IN QUESTIONS 6 & 10

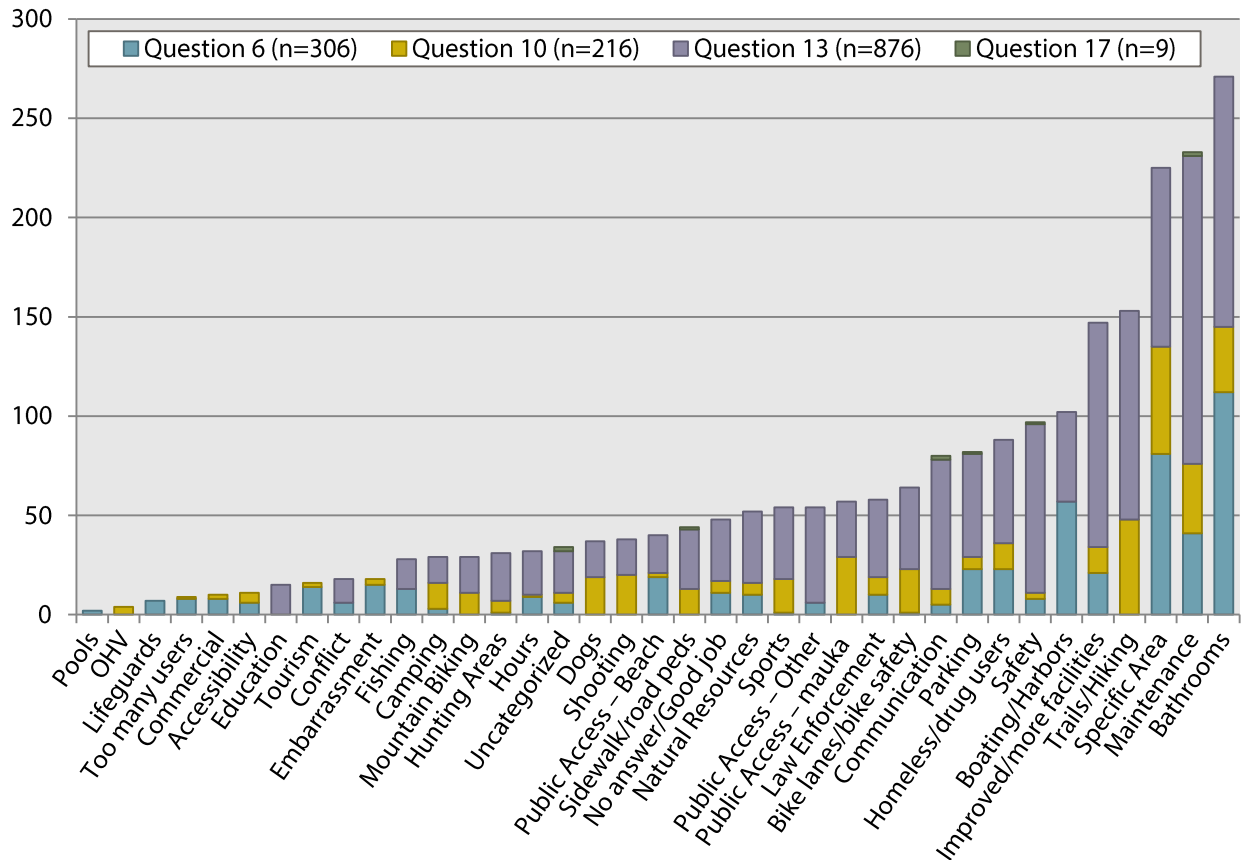
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	References to dependence on tourism or making things better for tourists. Also

	differentiation between facilities near hotels or resorts and otherwise.
<b>Embarrassment</b>	Responses indicating that the respondent is embarrassed or that the facilities reflect poorly on Hawai‘i.
<b>Lifeguards</b>	Comments about lifeguards.
<b>Accessibility</b>	References to ADA or disabled access.
<b>Pools</b>	Any references to pools.
<b>OHV</b>	Off highway vehicles.
<b>Commercial</b>	Problems or conflicts with commercial activities.

TABLE 15: RESPONSE COUNT OF QUALITATIVE QUESTIONS

<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>RESPONSE COUNT</b>
<b>Question 6: Please provide any additional comments you may have regarding Hawai‘i’s water-based recreational facilities.</b>	306
<b>Question 10: Please provide any additional comments you may have regarding Hawai‘i’s land-based recreational facilities.</b>	216
<b>Question 13: What is the single most important thing that recreation managers can do to help you participate in or improve your experience of outdoor recreation activities?</b>	876
<b>Question 17: What is the single most important thing that recreation managers can do to help you participate in or improve your experience of outdoor recreation activities? [Respondents who answered No to Question 1]</b>	9





Specific areas mentioned in Questions 6, 10, and 13 (Question 17 had no answers coded as “Specific Area”) are listed on the next page with their associated comments and categories.

# QUESTION 6

Please note that spelling and Hawaiian diacriticals are preserved from the original response and were not corrected.

Specific Area	Comments	Categories
Ala Wai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ala Wai canal water quality is toxic</li> </ul>	Natural resources
East Hawai'i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laupahoehoe pool needs solar water heating and better hours for both open swim and recreation use for children</li> <li>Wai-Uli restroom is difficult to access and is not ADA compliant, is always dirty and needs repairs.</li> </ul>	Hours Accessibility Bathrooms
Hawai'i Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hawai'i public facilities are in better shape than those on Oahu. Less graffiti and vandalism.</li> </ul>	Improved/more facilities
Hawai'i Island Harbors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>facilities for example bathrooms at parks range from very good to very poor, and a beach may be of very good quality but bathrooms maybe very poor quality such as at Hapuna State Park and Kawahae Harbor. But cannot generalize very poor or very good if criteria for choices include both restrooms and the beach facility. So survey may be skewed. Need to have separate quality/quantity/accessibility/condition selections for bathrooms facilities at beach/ and respective beach. Cannot discern problem if very poor to very good is used to rate water based facility.</li> <li>Bathrooms with Toilet paper! recently, within the past month there has been a huge improvement at Honokohau Harbor</li> <li>Take for ever to get anything done or fixed at the Harbors &amp; facilities here in Kona. I would volunteer to help if asked</li> <li>boat ramps in need of improvement at Keauhou Bay, commercial fisherman block dock and had to wait 45 mins. before we could dock in the wind. very bad</li> </ul>	Bathrooms (2) Boating/Harbors (4)
Kailua, Lanikai, & Waimānalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bathroom facilities at Kailua's beach parks rival those in Africa. Totally unacceptable and an embarrassment to such a tourist community. shameful!!!!</li> <li>Bathroom conditions in Kailua rival Africa. It's a disgrace as a tourist destination.</li> <li>rest rooms in need of repair at Kailua beach park</li> <li>Kailua Beach Park is terrible. It's a shame that there aren't safe, clean facilities for families and visitors to enjoy. Reflects poorly on our State.</li> <li>bathrooms are mostly in terrible condition but i have noticed that a couple such as those at Waimanolo Beach Park have been renovated recently. In general, I find it embarassing to</li> </ul>	Bathrooms (8) Embarrassment (4) Tourism (3) Maintenance Safety Too many users

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Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have tourists (especially Japanese) having to see and use such poor facilities.</li> <li>I live in Kailua, but we no longer go to its beaches as there are too many tourists.</li> <li>The bathrooms at Kailua District Park are terrible. Floors and surrounding areas are discussing. Hardly ever any toilet paper.</li> <li>Bathrooms in Kailua beach need renovation. They are in terrible condition, dirty, rundown.</li> <li>Public restrooms are needed at Lanikai beach</li> <li>There are no restrooms or showers for public use for patrons of Lanikai Beach</li> <li>In general they are substandard for Parks and Rec facilities and not clean. No facilities at Lanikai.</li> </ul>	
Kanahā	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bathrooms and showers are lacking at many public beaches! Most notably Kite Beach in Maui (Kanaha)</li> </ul>	Bathrooms
Kaua'i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is my opinion of Princeville</li> <li>The bathrooms on the north shore of Kauai are simply despicable!</li> <li>poor in some areas ... quality of the water especially in Hanalei &amp; Kalapaki - I swim most of the time daily at the YMCA of Kauai's pool. excellent quality there!</li> <li>Kikaola Boat Harbor, road is in very bad shape</li> </ul>	Bathrooms Natural Resources Boating/Harbors
Kona/West Hawai'i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We need more small boat harbors. I suggest Hawaii follow other water front states: Make it easier for private marina developers. When I lived in Kona, it was a 16 year wait for a slip.</li> <li>severe lack of camping. much of this lack is due to unfulfilled commitments by State to create camping opportunities at NELHA and Kekaha Kai State Park (Maniniowali section in particular) as promised. Kiholo park camping far too restrictive and should be open 7 days per week with existing limited campsites. Also, hours for this park being closed are extreme with closure before sunset most times of the year. More emphasis on noncommercial atmosphere/activities in all state parks (no refreshment stands, rental gear, sponsored surf or other contests, etc.). Cabins at Hapuna Beach are an exception that makes sense as an addition to overnight, low cost accomodation that's not-for-profit. FOR PROFIT, COMMERCIAL film-making should not be allowed in noncommercial parks like Kekaha Kai State Park, Kiholo, etc..The ambiance of these wild areas is drastically changes to "everywhere" when commercial vendors are allowed to do business in them. Stand up paddle boards have become extreme danger in surf zones. In West Hawai'i, with extremely limited</li> </ul>	Boating/Harbors (4) Camping Commercial Conflict (2) Public Access – Beach (5) Hours Bathrooms (5) Parking (3) Maintenance (3) Tourism

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Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	<p>surfing, they should be allowed only in non-surf zones. Mahai'ula (Kekaha Kai State Park) is a gem with unpaved road. Kua Bay (Maniniowali) overloaded as would Mahai'ula be if the road was paved. Please stick with minor improvements as were done last year that allow passage by 2 wheel drives without paving and fast driving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be multiple trails for pedestrians to access the ocean along the Kona and Kohala coast lines. We need more outrigger canoe/SUP launching and designated areas at Old Kona Airport Park, Keauhou Bay, Kailua Pier, Anaehoomalu Bay, Mahukona, Kealahakua Bay and Honokohau Harbor. There should also be lanes that separate motorized boats and jet skis from other rec users (paddlers, kayakers, swimmers, divers, floaters, etc.)</li> <li>• Keauhou Bay is a wonderfully peaceful area to launch canoes and paddle out to sea. Please don't make it Honolulu /Oahu "feeling" by removing our old style respectful of the ocean syle ...it is a retro beach and very much needed to continue what Hawaii and Aloha should look and feel like.</li> <li>• bathrooms, worst in the nation...Kona boat harbor bathrooms worst in the nation....Kona airport</li> <li>• Please maintain the bathrooms to hotel standards. They are not maintained or cleaned appropriately. We need more ocean access with parking. Not enough parking at Kua Bay. Can we get Kamehameha Schools to give us some land to use next to Kahalu'u for trade or tax concession, for additional parking there? No parking on pier for swimmers/SUP paddlers, etc. Can better ocean access be created at Honokohau for snorkelers?</li> <li>• facilities for example bathrooms at parks range from very good to very poor, and a beach may be of very good quality but bathrooms maybe very poor quality such as at Hapuna State Park and Kawahae Harbor. But cannot generalize very poor or very good if criteria for choices include both restrooms and the beach fro facility. So survey may be skewed. Need to have separate quality/quantity/accessibility/condition selections for bathrooms facilities at beach/ and respective beach. Cannot discern problem if very poor to very good is used to rate water based facility.</li> <li>• Fix Kekaha Kai S road</li> <li>• Access to most of West Hawaii beaches is poor; facilities are in horrible shape (dirty, broken) or non-existent. I am talking about Hapuna Beach for example. The "nice" beaches like</li> </ul>	

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Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	<p>Kauna'oa and Kukio have limited parking and access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kona is becoming short on beach as the lava sprouts mantions; accessibility is a double-edged sword. Facilities are generally poorly maintained both by the public and the state, although less so than in less affluent areas.</li> <li>• Kona Pool bathrooms are disgusting. Broken and dirty looking.</li> <li>• Please take better care in maintaining the public swimming pools, especially Kona Aquatic Center.</li> <li>• Bathrooms poor. Parking ok. Access to kekaha kaiminani unacceptable.</li> </ul>	
Maui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I think maui facilities are in need of repair and better up keep the compared to other islands. Sometimes I am embarrassed.</li> <li>• North shore Maui pulls in many people for kite surfing and bathrooms, showers and paved parking lots are terrible !</li> <li>• More and better bathrooms are needed at many more locations throughout Maui.</li> <li>• Local access to beaches is limited on a majority of westside maui beaches due to condo/hotel access restrictions; additions of fencing and other barriers like thorny shrubs. This is especially apparent in the Honokowai area.</li> <li>• great public pools on maui, wish the hours were extended though. Public beaches are pretty good, considering the usage</li> <li>• bathrooms at beach parks (launiopoko) are old and decrepit.</li> <li>• Out parks need to be taken care of better, more garbage cans, bathrooms cleaned. The only park that does not is not poor is Kahikili (airport beach). It would be Good</li> <li>• have a look at Ukumehame beach park - embarasing. many beach parks are in a state of disrepair and need some infrastructure upgrades</li> <li>• Love the pools. Use them daily and my kids use them daily for swim team. Love the beaches with lifeguards and clean bathrooms and working showers, like Ho'okipa and the Kams. Love Launiopoko, but wish there were cleaner facilities and the grass wasn't always so soggy. Thank you!!</li> </ul>	<p>Embarrassment</p> <p>Maintenance (2)</p> <p>Bathrooms (4)</p> <p>Parking</p> <p>Public Access – Beach</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>Improved/more facilities</p> <p>Lifeguards</p>
Moloka'i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Molokai does not have adequate facilities..never has.</li> </ul>	
O'ahu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kahana Bay Campground and Ala Wai Boat Harbor</li> <li>• Make parking for Laniakea</li> </ul>	<p>Too many users</p> <p>Bathrooms (4)</p>

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Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No where to park to fish at the old John Domines Restaurant in Kakaaku. Also I've been told that I can't cross the flossed parking lot to get to the 1/2 mile long sea wall to fish. I've been fishing there for over 20 yrs. &amp; parking on the street while fishing at night. This really sucks &amp; what good reason would this happen.</li> <li>Although Hawaii's beaches are excellent, they lack in support infrastructure outside of Waikiki. Parking is limited and contentious; police presence is lacking, especially after lifeguards leave for the day (I have witnessed multiple altercations between groups of people on popular beaches); restrooms are limited, dirty and often unsupplied.</li> <li>Need more investment in improving and maintaining bathrooms at parks, camping areas, beach parks, etc. on Oahu.</li> <li>Support infrastructure of Honolulu's water-based recreational facilities have been commandeered by homeless people. This is not anecdotal. I see and experience this almost daily - whenever I use facilities at Kapiolani Park and Kakaako waterfront. I don't mind their mere presence. I mind them blocking access to restrooms and parking. And I mind them defecating and urinating all over the place. And I mind them littering, and leaving behind shopping carts, mats, suitcases, etc.</li> <li>Better cooperation and communication between the paddling community and the State (and counties) would be appreciated. Improving specific venues for water recreation activities with outrigger canoe paddling as a part of the mix (e.g. Sand Island, Keehi Lagoon) would be welcomed.</li> <li>Pertains to the Waianae Coast</li> <li>It concerns me that water-based recreational facilities and their related outdoor uses will be impacted along the Honolulu area with the intensification of development being considered in Kakaako and the consistent demand for tourists in adjacent Waikiki. State policies are such that everyone else gets to use the resources and the island families must continue to endure crowding.</li> <li>Lake Wilson is a great fisheries for bass fishing. Thanks to the DLNR aquatic resources and the Wahiawa Middle School fish hatchery.</li> <li>The conditions here at the Leeward side are horrible. Whoever is assigned to their area is not doing a good job!</li> </ul>	Camping Boating/Harbors Parking (2) Fishing (2) Public Access - Beach Law Enforcement Lifeguards Homeless/Drug Users Maintenance (2) Communication

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Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement such as cleanliness to the bathrooms and showers! Kokohead District Park's bathrooms has never had soap. I've been there for the past year on a weekly basis. Bathrooms could be better designed to ventilate and drain better.</li> </ul>	
O'ahu Harbors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marinas (He'eia Kea) are not patrolled and enforced to prevent crime and drug dealing</li> <li>The state harbors are known to be a disaster. Recently "Latitude 38" magazine had an article advising "not to become a tragedy like Ala Wai Harbor".</li> <li>We have a very important marina in Ala Wai with a world class destination but now it doesn't even have fuel or boat repair facilities available</li> <li>no fuel dock in Ala Wai, no dry dock</li> <li>Most cases I use He'eia Kea pier. The parking is limited and on nice days the parking is spilled over onto the street. If the City and County of Honolulu owns the property across the street, why not build an overflow lot?</li> <li>Kahana Bay Campground and Ala Wai Boat Harbor</li> <li>There are no public restroom or shower facilities at the Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor for the surfers.</li> <li>Honolulu is one of the worst boating cities I have lived in. No fuel dock, no haul out in the biggest marina in the state. Need to burn 30 gallons of fuel to take on fuel. Ala Wai Harbormasters office is unhelpful and does a poor job of assisting the boating community</li> <li>This island, founded by people on boats, has abysmal quality and quantity when it comes to its marinas. If rent had increased 300% on land-based homes and the landlord had not improved conditions they would be called a slum lord, yet Ala Wai Harbor remains horribly regulated and maintained. We should be the jewel of the Pacific when it comes to our harbors, yet big boats/yachts refuse to come here because of the terrible facilities, not only on Oahu, but on all the islands. In this time of a shortage of affordable housing, the marinas could provide more livable space for less money than any condo. Get house boats like every other major harbor in the NW has. Improve number, size, and quality of harbors on all other islands.</li> <li>Embarrassing Condition of Ala Wai especially and all HI State Harbors. This is the only State surrounded with water with the poorest Harbor conditions in the U.S.</li> <li>Ala Wai Harbor - docks in disrepair, no fuel facilities, no haul out facilities, no convenience</li> </ul>	Boating/Harbors (11) Homeless/Drug Users Parking Camping Bathrooms (2) Embarrassment

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Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>store, bathrooms in disrepair, no security patrol at night, people live in cars at night in permit only parking without permit, debris in harbor never cleaned out</li> <li>The facilities for boats at the is appssoluty awful! Truly amazing that Hawaii has such potential for such a tremendous revenue and its SO poorly managed and run. I'm talking about the Ala Wai Harbor where I keep my boat. What a shame!!! I recently finished sailing around the world and the pourly run harbors of Hawaii were talked about everywhere I traveled.</li> <li>Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor pays for itself but DLNR doesn't maintain it. The commercial activities DLNR allowed to use the harbor are causing it to deteriorate even more.</li> <li>The Ala Wai Harbor is in deplorable condition and is very poorly run.</li> <li>I live in Kaiua and the facilities are good, but other places like the North Shore, the facilities are not good.</li> <li>Small boat harbors are a mess. Little money is spent upgrading and cleaning. The Ali Wai Boat Harbor needs to be dredged and old piers fixed.</li> </ul>	
O'ahu North Shore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Illegal fishing and litter are problems on north shore, especially in Mokuleia area</li> <li>Crowding on the North Shore East of Haleiwa is the biggest issue.</li> <li>bathrooms at all locations are in poor condition, showers often broken, Ali'i Surf Center runned down and under-utilized.....the 2nd story of it is never used, many homeless live at the beachparks which have made it unsafe for my family on multiple occasions (I have small children)</li> <li>While we all sympathize with the homeless, they have taken over public restrooms on Oahu's North Shore and elsewhere. Keep the bathrooms locked during overnight hours.</li> <li>The bathrooms are disgusting, especially on the North Shore.</li> <li>Kualoa Regional Park facilities (bathrooms, benches, and campground office) are in terrible condition structurally. Most of the Leeward beach park bathrooms' and picnicking features are also in terrible condition.</li> </ul>	Fishing Law Enforcement Maintenance (2) Too many users Bathrooms (4) Homeless/Drug Users (2) Improved/more facilities
Old Airport Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock removal to create a better beach area at the Old Airport Park to make it more accessible to swimmers.</li> </ul>	
Waialea Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entry point at Waialea Bay/Beach 69 honor system for fee payment doesn't work. Should be manned. Based on Makai Watch observations.</li> </ul>	Law Enforcement

#### QUESTION 10

Please note that spelling and Hawaiian diacriticals are preserved from the original response and were not corrected.

Specific Area	Comments	Categories
East Hawai'i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kalopa State Park is a hidden treasure - well maintained and cared for by the community.</li> <li>As a triathlete and mother of very active boys, I am extremely disappointed in the lack of safe, properly maintained, user-friendly recreation facilities! Most importantly, there is a great need for more play structures between Hilo and Laupahoehoe. Another issue we deal with when trying to be physically active is the dangerous roads for biking. Too many potholes and glass on hwy and back roads. So few options currently exist for being physically active with our children and the options that do exist are outdated and unsafe!! The nearest play structure for our family is Honomu and we rarely use it because it is old, dangerous, and not age appropriate for my young boys. The most interesting and up to date play structure we use is at the zoo which is 35 mins away!! We need more play structures like the zoo one in Hilo town and in every community up the Hamakua coast. We would also love to see a skate park in Hilo.</li> <li>Hilo has very poor bicycling facilities compared to the rest of Hawai'i state cities. Hawaii county bicycle registration has issued over forty thousand (40,000) bicycle licenses over the last 10 year period. however, Hilo has had NO improvements of bike routes, lanes or paths. The basketball facilities in Hilo are top notch, unfortunately sometimes the gyms are closed for repairs and there is no overlap gyms to supplement the lost time.</li> </ul>	Bike lanes/bike safety (2) Improved/more facilities Safety Hours
Hawai'i Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of adequate facilities on Mauna Kea.</li> <li>Camping at Mahukona and Hookena could be better maintained, and especially better regulated. Security there isn't very good.</li> <li>More roads should be bike friendly, at least all of the belt rd.</li> </ul>	Improved/more facilities Camping Law Enforcement Bike lanes/bike safety
Kailua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack on sidewalks in and near Kailua Village is a concern.</li> </ul>	Sidewalk/road peds
Kaua'i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need more accesable beaches and parks on Kaua'i</li> <li>There could be more toddler-friendly playgrounds, at least with toddler swings. The park at the Princeville Community Center is a wonderful example.</li> <li>More tennis courts would be good. Some of the courts (Wailua Homesteads and Houselots have really bad cracks on the court.) And the lights often don't work although Homesteads</li> </ul>	Public Access - Beach Sports (2) Improved/more facilities Bike lanes/bike safety Maintenance

	are all on now. Windscreens are needed as well.	Trails/Hiking
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) I primarily work as a volunteer sustaining the Kalalau Trail, which just received approximately \$2M in reconstruction work, but unless State Parks has more staff or funds to work with in coming years, those improvements will likely be eroded away, and the MANY other hiking trails through our remarkable landscapes that need work will continue to deteriorate and become more dangerous. (2) Hawaii is missing a golden opportunity by not actively encouraging and building better off-road bicycling trails that would attract and retain travelers while benefiting our resident populations.</li> </ul>	
<b>Koko Head Shooting Complex</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The facility that I use most is Koko Head Shooting Complex. While the repairs that were made are great there are still more things that should be done in order to keep the park functioning safely and properly. For example overhead baffles at the rifle, pistol and silhouette range. The Silhouette range should have some backstops built in order to properly catch bullets. Also at the pistol range, there should be target stands placed at 10 yds because when you are teaching first timers to shoot, 25 yds is too far to properly correct shots on target. Also targets that are closer like 7-10 yds help build confidence when new shooters can actually see the hits on target as they are happening. A 25 yd target line at the rifle range will also help for sighting in a new rifle or scope. This may require ground baffles.</li> <li>There is only 1 public shooting range on Oahu. It has been closed for the past month. Additional facilities are needed.</li> <li>the only public shooting range on Oahu is in such poor condition that it was shut down and now hunters have no where to legally practice, the adjacent archery range was so poorly planned (next to road and with strong crosswinds) it makes it nearly impossible to shoot accurately, the targets there are so poorly maintained or nonexistent that they damage arrows.</li> <li>PLEASE RE-OPEN KOKO HEAD SHOOTING COMPLEX RIFLE RANGE</li> <li>Koko Head Shooting Complex needs better maintenance.</li> </ul>	Shooting (5)
<b>Kona/West Hawai'i</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huge lack of natural or urban trails for hiking, biking, birdwatching, etc.. Huge lack of sidewalks for safe walking. Huge lack of connectivity between natural areas and urban centers (i.e., no footpath between Kaloko-Honokohau and Villages of Lai'opua, Playing fields/tennis at Old Airport to Kailua town; no biking paths off the highway and no safe walking or biking opportunities between Kekaha Kai State Park and Kalaoa communities, etc etc.) opportunity exists to create ahupua'a-style, nature-based ocean, camping, hiking network going from</li> </ul>	Bike lanes/bike safety (3) Commercial Embarrassed Natural Resources Trails/Hiking (4) Mountain Biking

	<p>Kekaha Kai State Park mauka to top of Hualalai Mountain before development continues to limit that option. Parks should be more connected in West Hawai'i by alternative transportation to keep community healthy, help lessen parking and traffic issues, and to make our region live up to the glossy promotional images of it which are distributed worldwide to potential tourists (though I strongly believe our natural and recreational resources should be dedicated to local residents first and visitors after that, commercial activities last or not at all when those activities change the ambiance or otherwise infringe upon the use of public areas by the public, protection of viewplanes is critical but isn't on priority radar of state or other land use planning entities, they're not only pleasing and informative, but also culturally important. Coastal views are severely blocked at Kukio/Four Seasons area and are increasingly decimated at Kohala by burning and building. Views mauka from natural park areas need to be preserved as well. Kaloko Industrial area has been allowed to look like a blight from North Kona's only National Park with Home Depot leading the way on extreme ugliness (bright orange painting seen for miles).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would like to see more mountain biking and especially more hiking trails. Almost everywhere mauka Kona is off limits :( why can't we hike up Hualalai Without being shot at? introduce some mountain biking training trails in the parks, so kids can learn to ride safely. Open air exercise equipment would be nice too. LET'S MOVE!!</li> <li>We need dog parks in Kona</li> <li>We could use more places for camping and hiking near Kona. I would love to see an exercise path without vehicle traffic where bikes, skateboards and roller blades are allowed. Kona is lacking in motor sports opportunities. I would love to see dirt bike tracks, trails or a motorsports park with a drag strip like Hilo. I know many people who would use this and it would be good for youth.</li> <li>We need a West Hawaii area for off road riding and racing</li> <li>No elderly programs at Spencer Park, no benches at Paniala park or boat ramps.</li> <li>Making more roadways bike and pedestrian friendly would be a huge help. Most roadways should have motor vehicle travel lanes narrowed - they are typically designed for higher speeds than the posted speed limit. The addition of separated multiuse pathways for more vulnerable* cyclists, runners and walkers is absolutely needed in the Kona/Kohala area. (* vulnerable = the keiki, kapuna, or novice users)</li> </ul>	Public Access - Mauka (2) Dogs (2) Camping OHV (2) Improved/more facilities Sidewalk/road peds
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We need a dog park in Kona!</li> <li>• Vast areas above Kona and Koolau Mountain are environmental gems which are unused. At least have guided quarterly hikes to increase access and foster environmental stewardship.</li> </ul>	
<b>Maui</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• we have no dog parks on Maui!!</li> <li>• Restrooms and tennis courts are not maintained properly except at Wells Park. Need more hiking trails.</li> <li>• Maui needs Campgrounds, bathrooms, fresh water and paved parking areas at its North shore kite surfing beaches.</li> <li>• Land-based recreational facilities are typically poorly maintained and there is a lack of management and enforcement (especially in park areas) to mitigate damages by visitors and also to prevent illegal activities (prevalent in Lahaina).</li> <li>• The amount of trails for mountain biking, hiking and running need to be increased. Access to state land should be a priority for the people of Maui. With much of the land in private hands it is imperative for the state to build better and more diverse trails systems throughout the county of Maui.</li> <li>• Maui needs more mountain bike trails!</li> <li>• Need more REAL restrooms, not just portapotties. Example: Iao Valley State park, where there is a nice REAL restroom that has not been used for years, but instead has portapotties. Desperately need garbage cans at the isolated beaches (not beach parks, but just plain beaches). Need more state &amp; county hiking trails, such as the Ohai Trail on Maui's north shore. Need a trail to the Nkalele Blow hole.</li> <li>• Would love to have more archery and shooting opportunities, as well as PLEASE more bike paths and walking paths. The state of the sidewalks in this county is abysmal. My kids and I walk daily and it's quite scary sometimes to get around. There needs to be more emphasis on making non-vehicular transportation safe and accessible. Love the campground at Wainapapa. Wish there were more camping areas. Kanaha is not a fun place to camp. The tennis courts and basketball courts are generally great. Thank you. There really really really needs to be more playgrounds. There are just not enough playgrounds.</li> <li>• Need more tennis courts in upcountry Maui. Only would be acceptable in the dryer, less windy locations such as Kula. Many seniors, kids, schools, leagues, use our existing 4 courts now.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dogs</li> <li>Bathrooms (4)</li> <li>Maintenance (3)</li> <li>Sports (4)</li> <li>Trails/Hiking (5)</li> <li>Camping (2)</li> <li>Parking</li> <li>Law Enforcement</li> <li>Mountain Biking (2)</li> <li>Public Access – Mauka (2)</li> <li>Shooting</li> <li>Sidewalk/road peds</li> <li>Improved/more facilities</li> <li>Communication</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More public trails and access is needed on Maui, especially the West side.</li> <li>• A few weeks ago we tried to hike up Haleakala from Kaupo. The few trail signs we were able to find were obscured by head-high grass. The closest thing to a hiking path were pig trails. I'd bet that most park workers would get lost and need to be rescued if they tried to find the trail.</li> <li>• Oneola (Big Beach) and Paulawea beaches need real restrooms not porta potties that bake in the sun and stink</li> <li>• track and field facility very poor and only one for all of south, central Maui. Track; in poor repair the jump pits are not well cared for</li> </ul>	
<b>O'ahu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Again Hawaii does not have an infrastructure for land based recreational. We (Hawaii) so much need one at Sand Island, Keahi Lagoon,</li> <li>• The lack of a dog park on the Windward side is disgraceful. We have tried for years to arrange for this and there are several acceptable spots including a park in Kaneohe that sits unused by the Bay View Golf Course. We are constantly asked if there is a dog park on the Windward side.</li> <li>• Would like to trail ride on State land next to Hilltop Equestrian Center in Waimanalo.</li> <li>• Sidewalks are in good shape. Hiking trails are in good shape, but a few of the state trails need some maintenance. Oahu Na Ala Hele needs more field staff.</li> <li>• Grass often not cut, especially along sidewalks (ie Kapiolani bet Kalalaua and Atkinson) Aaron Lowe should get more techs.</li> <li>• The majority of trails I access on Oahu, Kauai and Hawaii are well maintained. The restrooms of parks I use in Honolulu area are not well maintained. Many of them are vandalized and/or dilapidated. Some seem to be permanently occupied by homeless.</li> <li>• Regular or frequent cleaning and maintenance of heavily used parks! Particularly Ala Moana and Kokohead District Park comes to mind. It would not hurt to have some hand soap.</li> <li>• State maintained hiking trails are OK, but much "public" land controlled by the Honolulu Board of Water Supply is technically off limits. This is BULL as we don't use surface water on O'ahu to drink and hikers are not going to pollute the underground supplies. The BWS controls thousands of prime hiking land on O'ahu. One example is ALL of Makaha valley.</li> <li>• Very sad they shut down access to Peacock flats. . . although I know that is federal</li> <li>• Why is Kapiolani Archery Range being put off?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dogs</li> <li>Sports</li> <li>Trails/Hiking (2)</li> <li>Maintenance (2)</li> <li>Bathrooms (2)</li> <li>Homeless/Drug Users</li> <li>Public Access – Mauka (2)</li> <li>Shooting</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They should have port-luas at Vet cemetery and Scenic.</li> </ul>	
<b>O'ahu Closed Trails: Ha'ikū Stairs, Mariners Ridge, Sacred Falls, Pill Box, Olomana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too many trails are closed. Open Stairway to heaven</li> <li>• Open up the trails (Haiku Stairs, Sacred Falls). Closing trails because you're worried about litigation is not an acceptable reason. This is Hawaii, people belong outdoors, and sometimes that's dangerous.</li> </ul>	Public Access – Mauka (2) Trails/Hiking (2)
<b>O'ahu North Shore</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bathrooms are usually filthy and not equipped (e.g. no toilet paper), especially on the North Shore.</li> </ul>	Bathrooms
<b>Old Kona Airport Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Kona Airport and Honokohau Harbor are shameful. Vast improvements need to be made to both of the facilities' restrooms. There needs to be more gathering places with adequate shade at both places that don't look like shanty towns. Why not make Old A's a dog beach, the homeless people and many others already do? Or make designated camping areas at Old A's. It would be great to have a trail that connects Old A with the harbor that people can traverse to. It would be nice to have an interpretative center at Old A explaining the reef resources, as well as the history of the area. Get rid of most or if all of the old runway pavement. Instead make it passive, filled with green grass or sand. How about an actually outdoor concert area at Old A's?</li> <li>• Take a look at the lack of State/County care of Makae'o (Old A), the swimming pool, the lack of developed shared use hiking/biking trails -- there should be a perimeter ocean view based trail around the entire Island of Hawaii that incorporates the old Kings Trail and other fragments. Instead, the seaside keeps getting developed and our access limited. Tragic.</li> </ul>	Camping Dogs Homeless/Drug Users Trails/Hiking (2) Bike lanes/bike safety Maintenance Public Access – Beach

### QUESTION 13

Please note that spelling and Hawaiian diacriticals are preserved from the original response and were not corrected.

Specific Area	Comments	Categories
<b>Ala Wai</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More communication with canoe paddling clubs on the Ala Wai.</li> </ul>	Communication Sports
<b>Hanauma Bay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control the numbers of people allowed I to Hanauma Bay by creating an online ticketing</li> </ul>	Education

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	process which would include instructions on using the bay safely as well as an educational program. This could be used at other protected areas. The instructions could be translated into other languages.	Safety
<b>Hawai'i Island</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the access and usability of this beautiful island. The restrictions on the big island are abundant! Camping areas, inland recreational areas, etc.</li> <li>• make more hiking trails in Hawaii Island</li> <li>• Open access on the Big Island, particularly to state land up mauka for hiking, camping and trail running. Allow the public to use these public lands on a daily basis. Not just from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday when most residents are working to provide for their families.</li> <li>• Develop a logical cooperative Hunting/Resource Management strategy with watershed managers and a necessary need for archery and shooting ranges for hunting and target shooting practice. There are NO ADEQUATE HUNTING AREAS FOR SHEEP AND GOATS ON THE BIG ISLAND.</li> <li>• Provide more hiking trails on BI</li> <li>• Fund adequate maintenance of our beach parks and upgrade and maintain the facilities on the Big Island.</li> <li>• It would be nice if families on the west side of the Big Island had a safe place to go a shoot bows, guns and hunt.</li> <li>• Protect the ala Kahakai, security that homeless people don't raid your camp, water quality at Spencer Park and Puako beaches, parking for Waimea Trails</li> <li>• Keep facilities repaired and clean. New hoist needed very badly at Mahukona for handicapped access.</li> <li>• Increase camping capacity on the island. Spencer's is often full in the summer. Kiholo Bay is usually booked, and not always open. I'm not sure about the latest with Pinetrees, but it's usually full.</li> </ul>	Camping (3) Law enforcement Public Access – Other Trails/Hiking (4) Hours Public Access – Mauka Hunting Areas Natural Resources Shooting (2) Maintenance (2) Improved/more facilities Homeless/Drug Users Safety
<b>Hawai'i Island Harbors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quit screwing up the harbor.....!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Honokohau and now Keauhou GET RID OF ED UNDERWOOD !!!</li> <li>• PROVIDE MORE SLIPS AT HONOKAHOU HARBOR</li> <li>• Permanently fix Kawaihae launching ramp.</li> </ul>	Boating/Harbors (3) Safety Sports

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specifically, a lifeguard at Pohoiki by the boat ramp would be good, although the jurisdictional issues probably make this impossible. In general, I deeply appreciate the leaders who tune into the area where I live, Puna. I have seen recreational leaders teaching kids how to throw net, encouraging everyone to go out with their body-boards, even the shy chubby girl who ends up smiling with her hair wet. We have a lot of gifted athletic teens here. Rugby might be popular. Wrestling has caught on big at Pahoa High so new sports opportunities are welcomed. Puna is not the most academic part of the island but sports activities are popular and respected.</li> </ul>	
Hilo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If more recreational facilities were available, such as more bicycle routes and lanes in and around Hilo, I would feel much safer riding my bicycle, getting more exercise and reducing my carbon footprint. We only have one Hawai'i island.</li> <li>Improve restrooms -- both access and cleanliness. Improve walking paths especially from the Cruise Ship landing to downtown Hilo.</li> </ul>	Bike lanes/bike safety Bathrooms Sidewalk/road peds
Kahalu'u Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforce the no commercial activities rule at Kahaluu Beach Re Surf Schools and Boats</li> </ul>	Law enforcement
Kailua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design bathrooms that can handle exposure to its setting e.g. Kailua Beach Park bathrooms. Work w/HPD to enforce parking restrictions. Get HVB to better inform tourists of risks and need to be prepared.</li> <li>Bike Lanes and Walking Paths. The roads are too dangerous to walk or bicycle on, especially south of Kailua.</li> <li>Improve the condition of the restrooms. The restrooms at Kailua Beach Park are terrible.</li> <li>In Kailua: Maintenance of Pillbox trail to minimize erosion, and construction of Hamakua Marsh Trail.</li> <li>Clean up the bathrooms at Kailua Parks. They are terrible.</li> </ul>	Bathrooms (3) Education Parking Bike lanes/bike safety Sidewalk/road peds Trails/Hiking Maintenance (2)
Kalalau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcing people that aren't supposed to be there. Example is kalalau on the Na Pali coast on kauai... Plenty people without permits stay at campsites. Quite disappointing when you pay to go to these places and there are squatters that take up space.</li> <li>I think they should enforce squatters. For example I went to Kalalau on the Na Pali coast of Kauai. When I went there were a lot of people that didn't have permits. They lived there and took up camp sites that I payed for.</li> </ul>	Law Enforcement Camping Homeless/Drug Users
Kanahā	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more biking/hiking trails, keep Kanaha access as it has been (64 yrs old, need to be able to get</li> </ul>	Bike lanes/bike safety

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Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	back to shore downwind of launch!) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent restrooms at kite beach and school beach Kanaha Maui, paved parking/more parking there</li> </ul>	Public Access – Beach Trails/Hiking Bathrooms Parking
Kāne'ohe Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more slips in Kaneohe Bay</li> </ul>	Boating/Harbors
Kaua'i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fix the parking lot in Ha'ena. Immediately, it is a public hazard with all of the rocks and damage to rental and personal vehicles - it is pathetic and needs to be addressed.</li> <li>Try to have public restrooms clean and supplied with toilet paper, soap, floors clean, etc. Have more sidewalks so people can feel safe walking. Have more bike paths in other areas of Kauai. Widen Lae Road so we feel safer walking, biking or driving. The road is so narrow with not enough space for two cars to drive pass each other. When people are walking, it's dangerous for them.</li> <li>More bike lanes. Finish Kapaa bike path. Better maintenance of hiking trails and public restrooms.</li> <li>Create approved mountain biking trails on Kauai.</li> </ul>	Parking Bathrooms (2) Bike lanes/bike safety (2) Trails/Hiking Sidewalk/road peds Mountain Biking
Kihei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a bike track in Kihei. and a connection from up country to the south side.</li> </ul>	Bike lanes/bike safety
Koko Head Shooting Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improve bathroom facilities in outdoor parks i.e. Kokohead Shooting complex.</li> <li>Keep Kokohead shooting complex open longer hours/more days. Re-open the rifle range</li> </ul>	Bathrooms Hours Shooting
Kona/West Hawai'i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>we need a public golf course in Kona!!!</li> <li>Dream big. Create viable, positive, wonderful facilities that Kona and the rest of West Hawaii can be proud of. Stop using all the money on Oahu or in East Hawaii. West Hawaii has hundreds of residents that deserve first-class places to enjoy and recreate in.</li> <li>Open more hiking trails in kona. Open some new mountain biking trails in kona - like in the new kealakehe park, for kids (teenagers) to learn on - easy to build, some rocks and some logs and a slope.</li> <li>increase the number of public trails in west hawaii. Create a public walking/running area (linear park) for Kona area - especially needed north of town towards the airport where a lot of people live. Right now we have the not-yet-opened-to-cars road for the new UH palamanui campus. It is amazing how many people come to use it to walk, run, or walk their dogs, There</li> </ul>	Sports (4) Mountain biking Trails/Hiking (3) Sidewalk/road peds (2) Dogs Public Access – Other Public Access – Mauka Improved/more facilities

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Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	<p>is nothing else nearby that provides this as a lot of the roads don't interconnect or run very steeply mauka-makai. It adds a HUGE health benefit to the area having somewhere pleasant and free of cars for people to go exercise close to where they live. As much as we want and need the new community college, it will almost be sad when the road opens and the community loses this resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designate a dog park in Kona</li> <li>• Closer Facilities to Kona, more parking for disabled, and better access once there. Sidewalks and/or safe paths, stairs, and handrails</li> <li>• Build a dirt bike track near Kona.</li> <li>• We need a motor sport complex in west Hawai'i We need a Fairgrounds for concerts, car shows, swap meets</li> <li>• Start lacrosse in Kona</li> <li>• Open another pool in Kona. Its really crowded all the time with ironman athletes, various triathlon training, kealahou high school and private groups/team using the pool constantly</li> <li>• Provide access to more hiking areas like the top of Hualalai Mtn</li> </ul>	
<b>Makapu'u Beach Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain the bathrooms and upgrade them where needed (e.g., Makapu'u Beach Park).</li> </ul>	Bathrooms
<b>Maui</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build more multi use trails.( MTB/Hiking) Better access from south Maui to Upcountry</li> <li>• More soccer fields on Maui for adult use!</li> <li>• make more youth baseball fields in south Maui</li> <li>• obey the law and cause the water to flow in Maui rivers</li> <li>• More bike paths; open the connecting road from Wailea to Kaupo to the public; create more trails; encourage active and outdoor activities at night for an alternative to drinking at the bars.</li> <li>• Open a west Maui recreation area similar to poli poli springs or makawao state forest reserves</li> <li>• Post temporary signs at Honokowai Pt when the surf is up and a strong rip current present. With no lifeguard present at least having signs temporarily stuck in the sand would minimize the number of people I and other citizens would have to warn or rescue.</li> <li>• Cleaning is a big factor, nobody wants to go to a place thats going to be an eye sore, an exaple is kamaole 3, after a dive i was walking back up to the vehicle when i stepped in shards of</li> </ul>	<p>Mountain Biking</p> <p>Trails/Hiking (2)</p> <p>Sports (3)</p> <p>Law Enforcement</p> <p>Bike lanes/bike safety</p> <p>Communication</p> <p>Public Access – Mauka</p>

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	<p>glass.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open big beach to paragliders when the conditions are suitable for soaring the puu.</li> </ul>	
<b>Mokuleia Wall Trail</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow accessibility to the Mokuleia Wall Trail by Camp Erdman and allow climbers to climb.</li> <li>• Re-open the rock climbing routes/areas at Makapu'u and Mokuleia</li> </ul>	Public Access – Mauka Sports
<b>O'ahu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• help provide more small boat harbors. Make it easier for private Marina developers to develop small boat harbors. Make more Oahu bird and pig hunting areas assessable</li> <li>• Provide for more dog parks, especially on the Windward Side. The vast majority of residents have pets and they need to have places to go with those that have dogs. This is a very unfriendly state for dog owners, unlike so many other states with many facilities available for dog owners.</li> <li>• clean, well maintained, well lit facilities are always a concern. But security is the main concern at C&amp;C parks. Drinking, drugs and gangs of young adults are a real concern. I don't want to be assaulted or my vehicle vandalized or stolen while my family and I are at the park.</li> <li>• More public restrooms everywhere: beaches, downtown Honolulu, trailheads (like Manoa Falls). And maintain them! Pay folks to clean the restrooms and/or install pay toilets (50 cents per use to pay for cleaners, TP, etc).</li> <li>• Parking situation and the flow of traffic on the windward side. Particularly in Lanikai.</li> <li>• Consider not all places should have all activities. An example is fishing. Should people really be fishing off of the beach at Kaimana and Ala Moana? I think it's dangerous for swimmers and SUP'ers. I believe people should be allowed to fish but in places that make sense and don't endanger others.</li> <li>• At least two more archery ranges are needed. Install full time Rangemasters/ Instructors at ALL ranges as well as bathrooms at existing ranges. WAIPIO ARCHERY RANGE HAS NO BATHROOM! SERIOUSLY?</li> </ul>	<p>Boating/Harbors</p> <p>Hunting Areas</p> <p>Dogs</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Homeless/Drug Users</p> <p>Bathrooms (2)</p> <p>Parking</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>Fishing</p> <p>Shooting</p>
<b>O'ahu Closed Trails: Ha'ikū Stairs, Mariners Ridge, Sacred Falls, Pill Box,</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open areas such as Haiku Ladder, and other trails that have been closed. More parking at ocean access points.</li> <li>• Open Haiku Stairs with appropriate access, parking and management.</li> <li>• increase trail access, open places like Sacred Falls, Haiku Stairs, and the climbing areas</li> <li>• Provide parking lots at popular hiking trails such as Lanikai's Pill Boxes hike, Olo Mana hike, open access to Haiku Stairs hike, etc...</li> </ul>	<p>Parking (3)</p> <p>Public Access – Mauka (6)</p> <p>Trails/Hiking (7)</p> <p>Bike lanes/bike safety</p> <p>Public Access – Other</p>

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<b>Olomana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the support infrastructure. Remove blight left behind by homeless. Clean more often. Do not let homeless occupy restrooms. Re-establish access to formerly accessible hiking trails - for example, Stairway to Heaven, Sacred Falls, Mariner's Ridge.</li> <li>• Preserve the public's right to access our islands. Please re-open mariners ridge, it has set precedence and other ridge trails will be closed.</li> <li>• More access for hiking. Cannot go up to Mariner's Ridge as used to do. That's quite disappointing because so beautiful up there and such a healthy thing to do. Sad for kids to no longer get to experience it. Same goes for Sacred Falls. (Improvements to Makapu'u lighthouse hike are great!). Biking is too dangerous here. I think Oahu would have been a nicer experience for locals and visitors if we had wide bike paths circling the island. More chance for healthy touring and would have brought more tourist dollars to all parts of island (imagine bed and breakfasts along the way as you tour Oahu).</li> <li>• Create more legal public trailheads into the mountains. Resolve neighborhood problems with trailheads that have been unofficially heavily used for years, such as Mariners, Kamehame, and Stairway to Heaven.</li> <li>• Allow access, specifically mokuleia rock climbing and haiku stairs. Change the liability and free the State from litigation.</li> </ul>	
<b>O'ahu Harbors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bring back the fuel dock and dry dock to the ala wai harbor ,free parking in the harbors</li> <li>• Boating: maintain "public" marinas at affordable rates (do not privatize). *Ala Wai; Waianae: Keehi; Heiaka;</li> <li>• Increase night security at small boat harbors (heeia kea), so they are safe to use at night.</li> <li>• Permanently fix Kawaihae launching ramp.</li> <li>• Improve Ala Wai Harbor and all HI State Harbor facilities.</li> </ul>	Boating/Harbors (5) Parking
<b>O'oma</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve areas such as O'oma and develop biking and hiking trees while planting lots of trees and plants that filter the air (vog) and provide shade.</li> </ul>	Bike lanes/bike safety
<b>Old Airport Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More infrastructure. Sidewalks, bike paths, parks, places for kids to safely play and be outside. Development of already available resources, ie. Old Airport. More green space. Less development of coastal areas.</li> <li>• Get a better cleaning crew for parks. Graffiti, cigarette butts, beer cans. None of that should be part of the park experience. Expand the old airport park. Make it bigger with better</li> </ul>	Bike lanes/bike safety Improved/more facilities (2) Natural Resources (2) Safety

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Specific Area	Comments	Categories
	<p>equipment. And take those tiny rocks out of the playground that's used as padding for kids. It hurts our feet. Better and bigger park in town would also draw more people to town, provide a better place for kids to play at and keep it clean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More walking paths like Walua Rd. and Old Airport Park. More fitness equipment.</li> </ul>	Sidewalk/road peds (2) Maintenance
<b>Puna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a beach for puna</li> <li>• Specifically, a lifeguard at Pohoiki by the boat ramp would be good, although the jurisdictional issues probably make this impossible. In general, I deeply appreciate the leaders who tune into the area where I live, Puna. I have seen recreational leaders teaching kids how to throw net, encouraging everyone to go out with their body-boards, even the shy chubby girl who ends up smiling with her hair wet. We have a lot of gifted athletic teens here. Rugby might be popular. Wrestling has caught on big at Pahoa High so new sports opportunities are welcomed. Puna is not the most academic part of the island but sports activities are popular and respected.</li> </ul>	Public Access - Beach Safety Sports
<b>Sand Island</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Let us keep the natural paddling areas like sand island. Losing to many paddling locations to pollution.</li> </ul>	Sports
<b>Waialeale Bay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Man gate at Waialeale Bay/Beach 96 -- collect fees</li> </ul>	
<b>Waikiki</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More boats slips in Waikiki for sail boats</li> </ul>	Boating/Harbors

### 3.2 Public Meetings

Public meetings were held around the state to provide an in-person way of participating in the SCORP update. The meetings were announced by press releases, which also included the survey link, on January 30, 2014 and February 14, 2014. An email blast to over 500 recreation users groups described at the beginning of this report invited participation and encouraged spreading word of the meetings to teammates, family, and friends. Notes from the public meetings are included as Appendix 6.

The meetings were organized to begin with a brief presentation on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) (Appendix 7) and the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) followed by an ‘open house’ to allow participants time to visit stations to learn or provide information and talk one-on-one with State Parks Staff and their consultants. Public information and feedback stations included:

- SCORP Information – information on the SCORP and what it has funded in Hawai‘i
- SCORP Feedback – attendees selected areas they believe should receive LWCF funding and could describe a proposal for acquisition, development or redevelopment of an outdoor recreation facility
- SCORP Feedback – using dot stickers, attendees answered the questions “how would you rate Hawai‘i’s land- and water-based recreational facilities according to the following categories? (Quality, Quantity, Accessibility, Condition)”
- User Survey – printed-out surveys were available for attendees who have the time to take the survey at the meeting
- Keiki Activity – paper and coloring utensils were provided for keiki to draw their favorite outdoor activity

FIGURE 3: O‘AHU PUBLIC MEETING OPEN HOUSE PARTICIPANTS








FIGURE 4: OPEN HOUSE FEEDBACK CARD

**WHERE WOULD YOU SPEND A GRANT FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND?**

*Fill out this card with information about the place you would spend a grant from the LWCF.*

The place I would spend a LWCF grant is called: \_\_\_\_\_

I think the grant should be used to: (circle one)

 Acquire my place       Develop my place       Redevelop my place

Why do you think your place deserves or needs a LWCF grant? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Describe your idea for a project: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Prior to public meetings, open house materials were tested on an audience of planners, landscape designers and administrative staff at PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc. to ensure the materials were understandable to individuals unfamiliar with the SCORP. Responses collected in the testing phase are described in the O‘ahu results below. The O‘ahu meeting followed the format described above, but due to low attendance, neighbor island meetings were modified to allow those assembled to talk story as a group with each other, State Parks staff, other agency staff in attendance and State Park’s consultant. At these meetings, the stations were set up but generally very few or no attendees took part in the feedback activities. Following is a description of each meeting’s major themes.

### 3.2.1 O‘ahu

Following the meeting format: presentation, questions, open house, the majority of the public feedback provided at the O‘ahu meeting was provided at the interactive mapping station where attendees selected areas on O‘ahu they believe should receive LWCF funding and could describe a proposal for acquisition, development or redevelopment of an outdoor recreation facility. Combined, the test audience and the public meeting attendees provided 34 responses, suggesting a variety of projects around the island. Fourteen (14) people attended the O‘ahu meeting.

### 3.2.2 Hilo

The attendees at the public meeting held in Hilo had a diversity of interests. Upon conclusion of the presentation, the talk story discussion ranged from broad issues such as opinions about what the mission of State Parks should be to more specific concerns about existing facilities, such as Mauna Kea State Park, to detailed questions about the Hilo Bayfront Trail, a portion of which will be funded with LWCF grants.

Five (5) people attended the Hilo meeting. Detailed notes documenting this discussion can be found in Appendix 6.

### **3.2.3 Kailua-Kona**

The attendees at the Kailua-Kona public meeting had specific interests and concerns, thus, upon conclusion of the presentation, discussion revolved around diving; and access to recreational facilities for disabled individuals. Four (4) people attended the Kailua-Kona public meeting. Meeting notes are provided in Appendix 6.

### **3.2.4 Kaua'i**

The community members participating in the Kaua'i public meeting represented a shooting club and an outrigger canoe club. Therefore, upon conclusion of the presentation and general questions regarding the SCORP and LWCF, the discussion turned primarily to concerns about the lack of a public shooting range on the island of Kaua'i and the need to preserve outrigger canoe facilities for the community. Three (3) people attended the Kaua'i public meeting. Appendix 6 documents the discussion in greater detail.

### **3.2.5 Maui**

The community members gathered for the public meeting in Maui represented a variety of interests and the discussion after the presentation ranged from concerns about loss of public access to mauka lands; potential for LWCF grants to be used for in-water work (creation of artificial reefs); and need for attention at specific areas with high demand such as Īao Valley and Maui's north shore. A detailed memo documents the discussion in Appendix 6. Seven (7) people attended the Maui public meeting.

## **3.3 Discussion**

While in-person public participation was low, public participation in the 2014 SCORP was impressive, especially in light of the public response to the 2008 SCORP. Although considerably more people attended the public meetings in 2008, only 448 people (less than half of 2014's participation) responded to the survey. The 1,122 participants in the 2014 SCORP survey represent about 0.08% of Hawai'i's total population. While we did not use random survey methods like other states, this percentage is in fact similar to the percentages achieved by other states in their SCORP processes. In addition, there was no evidence in the survey results that one user group was able to dominate the survey. Several groups, including hunters/shooters, boaters, and mountain bikers, did appear more often but not to the extent that the results were skewed heavily toward their issues. Overall, despite the limited participation in the public meetings, the public participation process for the 2014 Hawai'i SCORP was quite robust.

## 4 AGENCY PARTICIPATION

Agency staff are well positioned to observe trends, conflicts and hear the public's recreation needs and demands. To help gauge the public's priorities for outdoor recreation, information collected from recreation agencies by survey and in agency meetings is provided in this report. In total, 19 agency survey responses were returned and 30 agency representatives attended the agency-focused meetings. In addition, a handful of agency staff attended the public meetings, previously discussed.

### 4.1 Provider's Survey

The provider's survey was directed towards recreation agencies such as state, county, and federal recreation officials, representatives of the governor, county council members, and nonprofit representatives. Responses to the provider's survey provide information on emerging issues in outdoor recreation, barriers to implementation and delivery of outdoor recreation, and LWCF priorities.

#### 4.1.1 Methodology

The provider's survey, which was developed in SurveyMonkey's ([www.surveymonkey.com](http://www.surveymonkey.com)) interface, was available online at [www.surveymonkey.com/s/RecProviders](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/RecProviders) between January 13 and March 17, 2014. A print version of the survey is available in Appendix 5. Respondents were asked about the following general topics:

- Planned recreation activities, facilities, and areas
- Outdoor recreation needs and priorities
- Obstacles, challenges, and/or barriers in managing or providing outdoor recreation
- Outdoor recreation trends in Hawai'i
- Funding outdoor recreation
- Use and utility of the SCORP
- Management, promotion, or development of wetlands as a recreational resource

Recreation providers were invited to take the survey in two ways:

- through email campaigns to a "recreation providers" contact list and
- through survey reminder card (Figure 5: Provider's Survey Reminder Card) distributed at agency meetings (see Section 3.2).

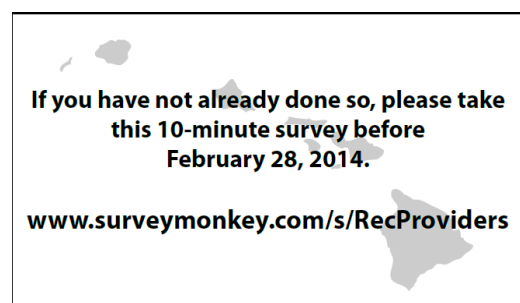


FIGURE 5: PROVIDER'S SURVEY REMINDER CARD

In total, the list of recreation providers collected by staff included 79 county officials from all four counties, 90 state officials, and 25 federal officials for a total of 194 contacts.

An email encouraging participation in the survey was sent out through the email marketing service MailChimp to the list of recreation providers on Monday, January 13, 2014. In

addition, the contacts also received an email on Friday, January 17, 2014 with information about agency meetings throughout the state. While this email was not directly about the survey, the survey link was included in the text of the email. Finally, prior to the agency meetings on most islands, a reminder email, which included the survey link, was sent out to the relevant agency contacts for that island. The number of users receiving each email is listed in Table 16. Differences in number of recipients from the 194 emails on the complete list have to do with Mail Chimp's acceptance of certain emails and bounces from previous campaigns.

**TABLE 16: SURVEY EMAIL CAMPAIGNS**

<b>Email Date</b>	<b>List</b>	<b>Number of Recipients</b>	<b>Open Rate</b>
<b>January 13, 2014</b>	Recreation Providers, All	189	37.6%
<b>January 17, 2014</b>	Recreation Providers, All	168	29.2%
<b>February 7, 2014</b>	Recreation Providers, Kaua'i only	21	42.9%
<b>February 24, 2014</b>	Recreation Providers, Hawai'i Island only	33	60.6%
<b>February 25, 2014</b>	Recreation Providers, Maui only	29	37.9%

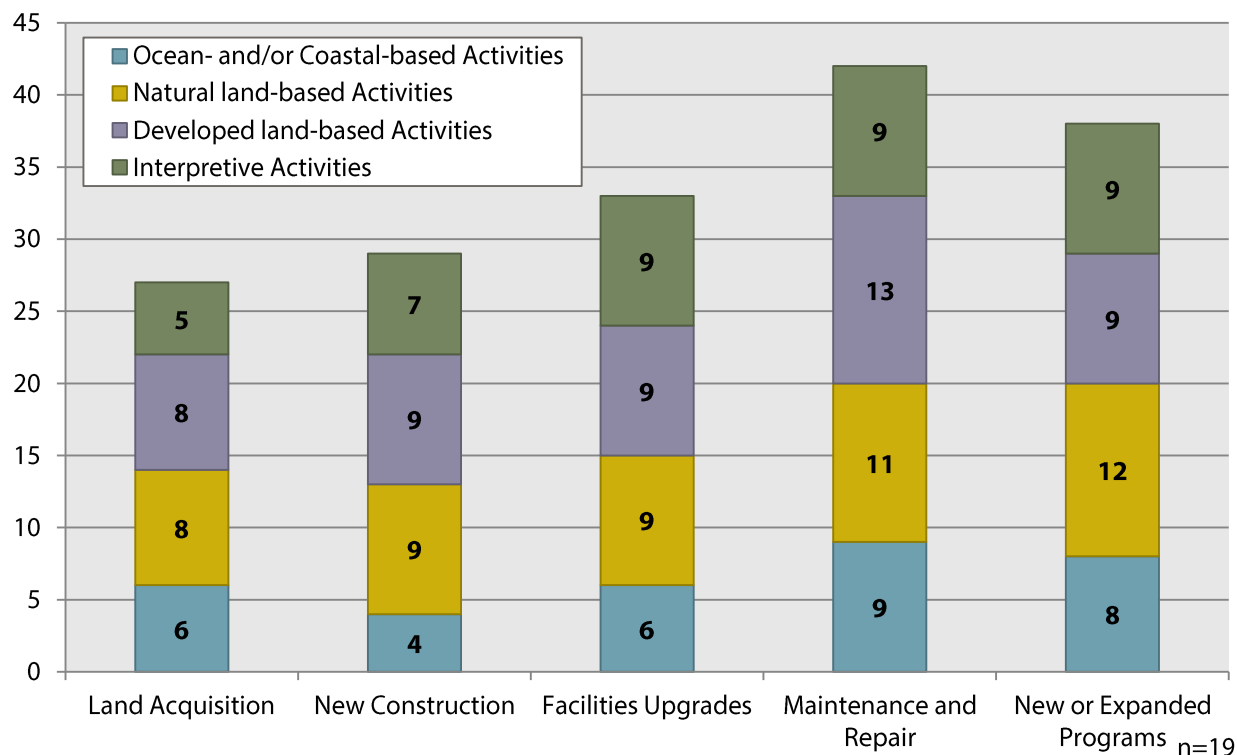
#### **4.1.2 Results**

At the end of survey collection period, 19 respondents completed the survey. The last question of the survey asked respondents to identify their name and agency affiliation to ensure that the answers were not coming from a member of the public. Of the 19 respondents, 13 identified themselves:

1. County of Hawai'i Department of Parks and Recreation
2. Maui County Council
3. Maui County Parks Planning and Development
4. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific Islands Region
5. National Park Service
6. National Park Service, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park
7. Office of Governor Neil Abercrombie
8. State of Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
9. State of Hawai'i Department of Health, Hawai'i District
10. State of Hawai'i DLNR, Division of State Parks
11. State of Hawai'i DLNR, Division of State Parks, Hawai'i Island
12. State of Hawai'i DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Kaua'i
13. State of Hawai'i DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Maui Nā Ala Hele

The following includes the results from the provider's survey, organized in the order in which the questions were asked. Where open-ended answers are reported, the spelling and Hawaiian diacriticals are preserved from the original response and were not corrected.

**Question 1: Please indicate whether your agency is planning, in the next five years, new, improved, and/or expanded recreational areas, facilities, and programs for the five listed categories of outdoor recreation activities. You can choose multiple activities in a single row (e.g. you may be planning to acquire land for both nature-based and ocean-based activities).**



**Question 2: In the 2008 SCORP, the public identified the following recreational needs and issues as priorities for investment. Please rank them according to your agency's priorities for investment in the next five years. (1=highest priority, 8=lowest priority)**

n = 19

Answer Options	Priority	Rating Average Score 1 = highest priority 8 = lowest priority
Operation and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities	1	2.89
Public access to recreation areas	2	3.63
Protection of cultural/historic resources	3	4.05
Protection natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas	4	4.37
Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other sustainable ocean recreational activities	5	5.32
Preventing and mitigating vandalism of recreation facilities	6	4.83
Increased opportunities in mauka areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities	7	5.47
Developing paths for walking, jogging, or biking	8	5.47

**Question 3: In the 2008 SCORP, agencies identified several priority recreational needs. Please rank these needs according to their importance to your agency today. (1=most important, 11=least important)**

n = 19

<b>Answer Options</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Rating Average Score</b> <i>1 = highest priority</i> <i>11 = lowest priority</i>
<b>Provide safe, secure recreational setting, including enforcement</b>	1	3.16
<b>Funding for the management and maintenance of recreational facilities</b>	2	3.63
<b>Protection of natural and cultural resources in areas of high recreational demand</b>	3	4.21
<b>Resolving conflict between different recreational users</b>	4	5.53
<b>Guidelines for commercial and ecotourism operations in recreation areas</b>	5	5.63
<b>Public demand for preservation of open space and coastal access</b>	6	5.68
<b>Liability for both public and private landowners</b>	7	6.37
<b>Limited access to recreational areas and associated trespassing</b>	8	6.79
<b>Stronger influential process to support recreational fishing</b>	9	7.63
<b>Off-highway vehicle use</b>	10	8.58
<b>Additional skate parks and dog parks</b>	11	8.79

**Question 4: Are there additional high priority recreational needs that you would add?**

Six responses were given to this question:

- Yes, need more safe paths/corridors for biking, hiking, walking within communities; such as to parks and beaches.
- Developing district and regional parks to support a rapidly growing population.
- Marine education, outreach, increased enforcement and monitoring, habitat improvement, estuary protection, removal of marine debris, combat invasive species
- Note: Ranked only 1 and 2. Add: Access for persons with disabilities in facilities
- Increased public work days, cleanup, maintenance by volunteers similar to community work days; dog bags for poop removal; native landscape plantings
- Enforcement of Laws and policies is the biggest key to DLNR's success. with poor enforcement comes a dysfunctional department in the protection of our natural resources. DLNR engineering is not a problem. The key lies in stricter guidelines. higher fines, and tougher and consistent enforcement.



**Question 5: In 2008, agencies identified the following major challenges, obstacles or barriers in managing or providing outdoor recreational facilities. Please rank the following major challenges, obstacles, or barriers according to how serious you anticipate them being over the next five years. (1=most serious challenge/obstacle/barrier, 9=least serious challenge/obstacle/barrier)**

n = 19

Answer Options	Priority	Rating Average Score <i>1 = most serious 9 = least serious</i>
Limited and/or decreasing funding/budgets	1	1.58
Maintaining and operating aging recreational facilities	2	3.37
Lack of funding specifically for maintenance and operation of recreational facilities	3	3.42
Staffing inadequacies	4	3.53
User conflicts	5	5.37
Providing sufficient access to recreation land	6	5.58
Need for more research on recreation's impacts on environment	7	7.32
Locating and managing suitable locations for Off-highway Vehicle (OHV) use	8	7.37
Opening private land for recreation	9	7.47

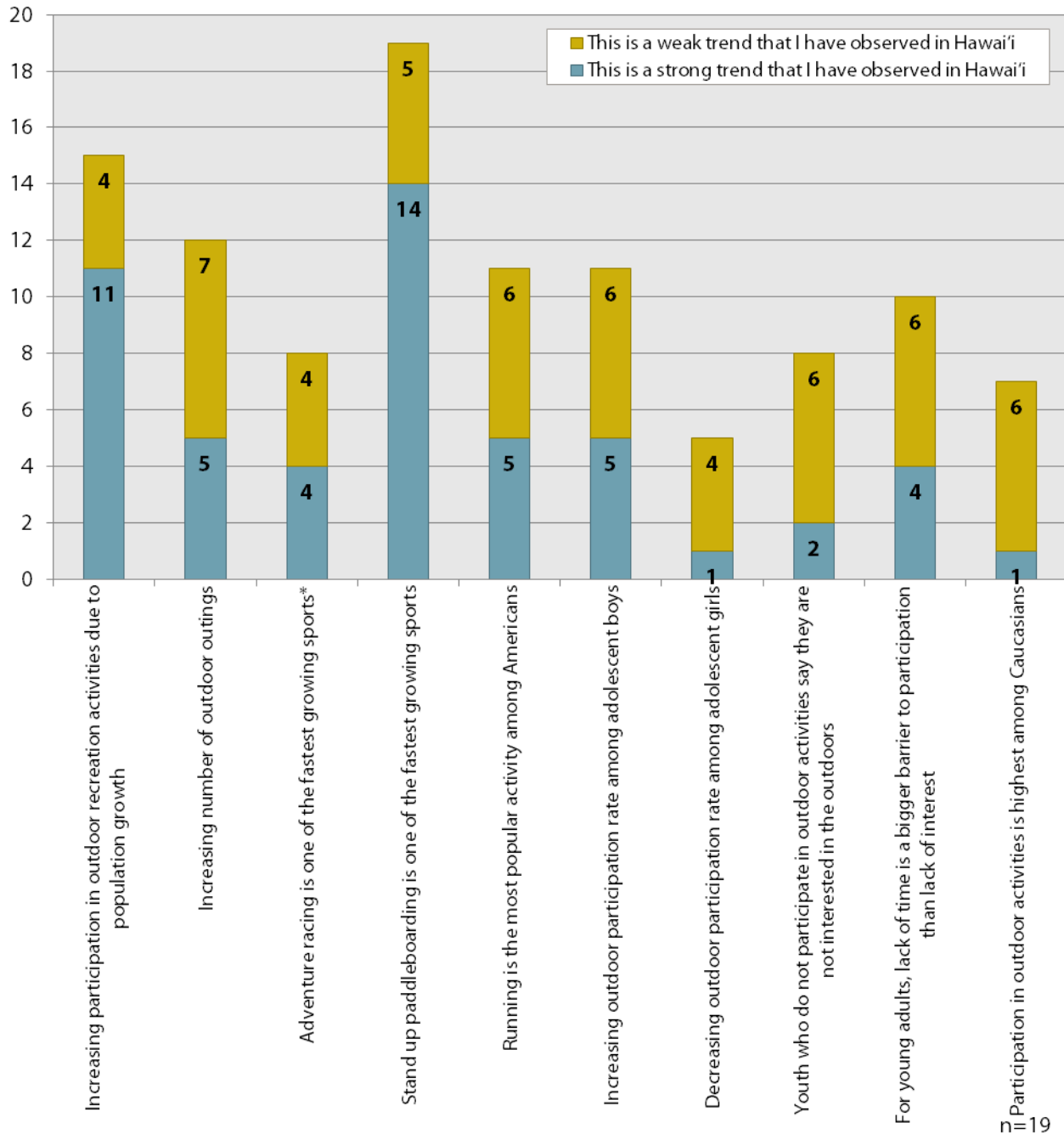
**Question 6: Are there additional challenges, barriers, or obstacles you anticipate facing over the next five years?**

Six responses were given to this question:

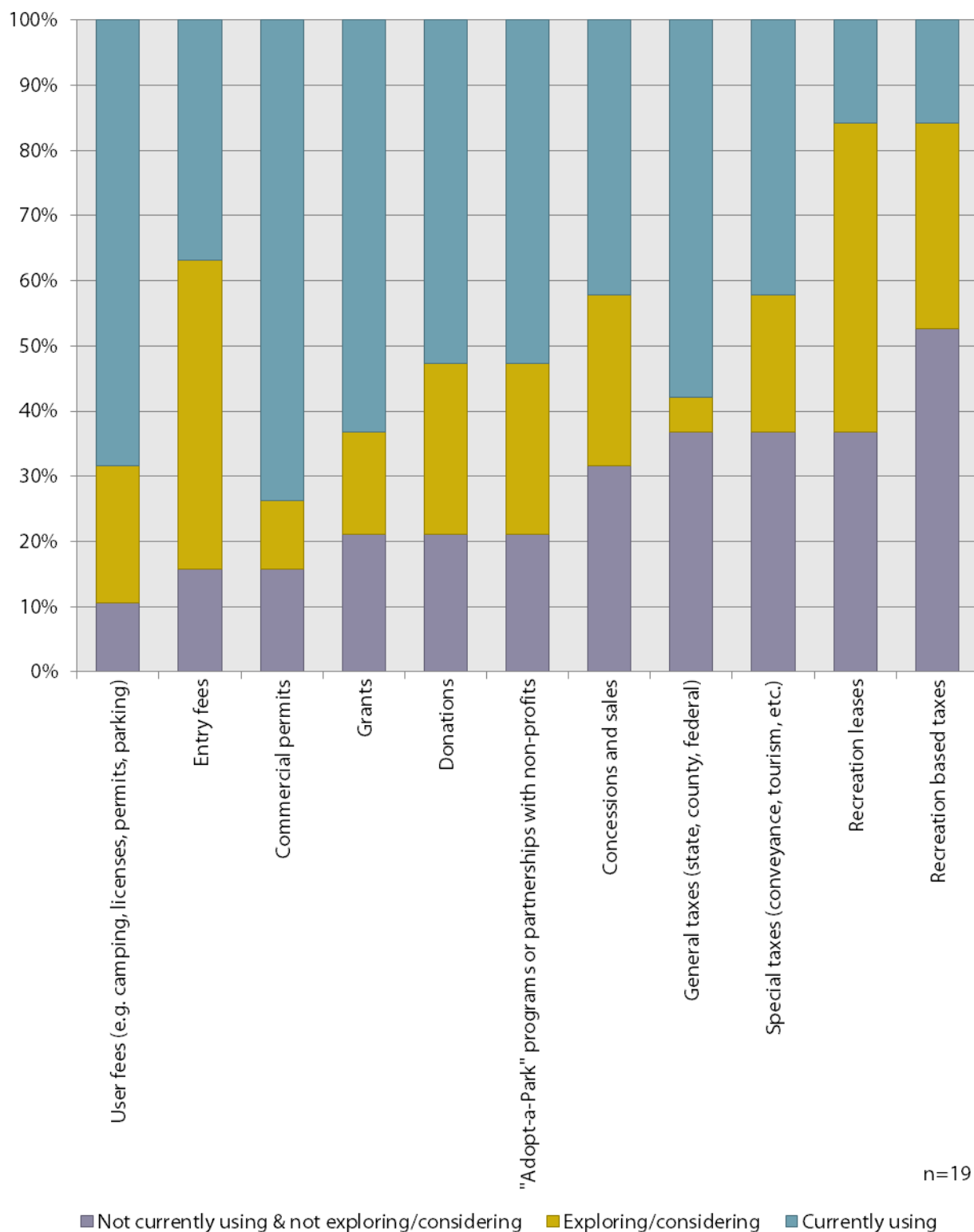
- Addressing chronic homelessness islandwide
- funding is always a big one for implementing projects. The State Department of Transportation has been a big obstacle in bike, pedestrian, and built environment improvements. Getting them on board to support public demand and needs, including funding opportunities, has got to change.
- increasing interaction and restrictions from protected species interactions, lack of reliable data for management, nearshore degradation from land based problems
- Ranked 1 to 5 only
- Coordination of State, County and Federal parks to promote public responsibility and safe healthy activities; May need to limit the use of drone and flying electronics that are getting affordable for privacy and security.
- DLNR's biggest issues has been inadequate managers, poor leadership, poor enforcement, lack of organization, time management, and a lack of resource investigation. If these are not addressed, in five years DLNR will be the fall from grace within the State system. Issues have been overlooked

for so many years that it would take more than 5 years to catch up with those issues that DLNR swept under the rugs.

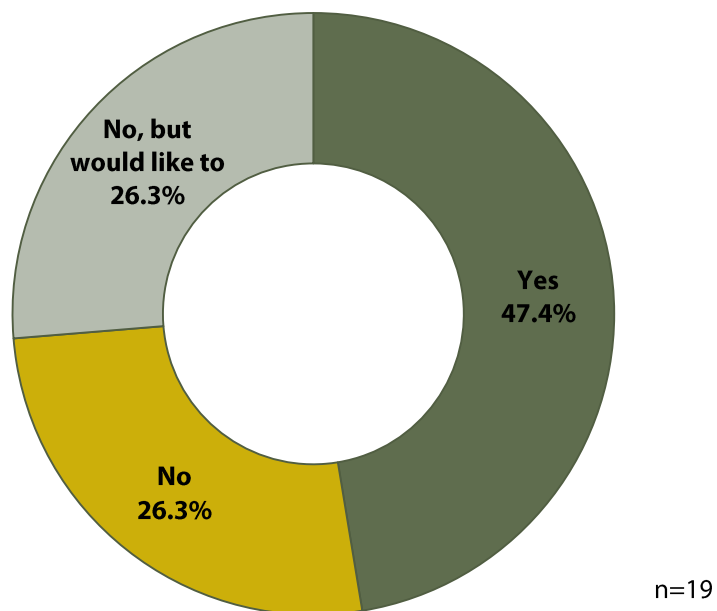
**Question 7: The following were identified in a 2013 Outdoor Foundation report as trends in outdoor recreation in the United States. Please share your observations of these trends in Hawai'i.**



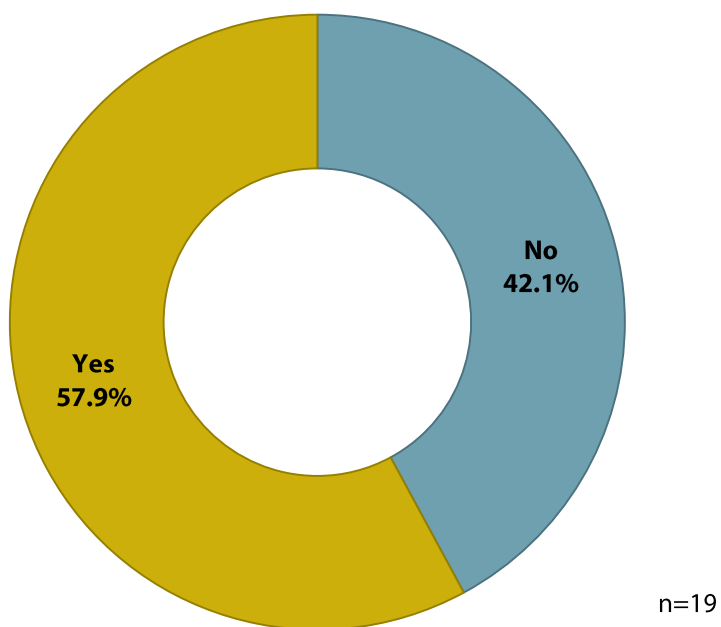
**Question 8: How are you funding the development and/or maintenance of your recreational facilities now and what other sources are you exploring or considering?**



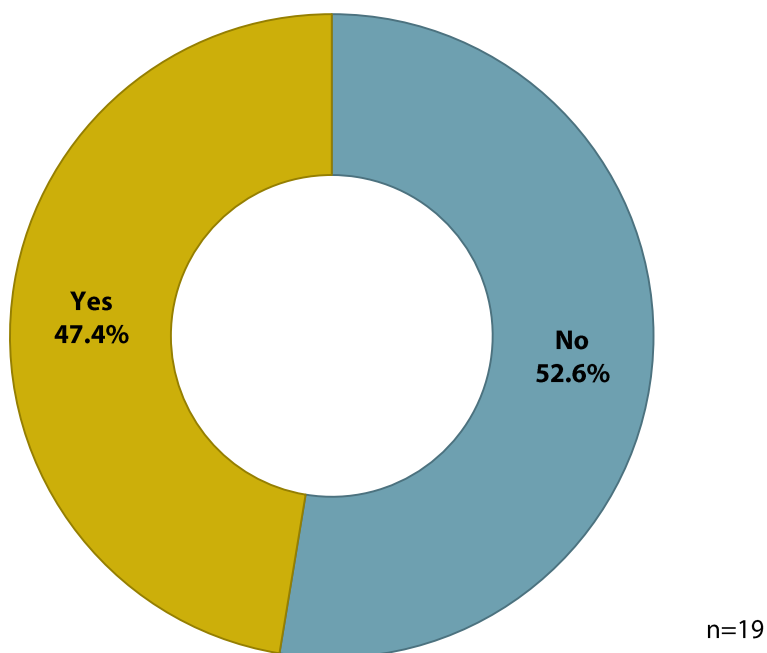
**Question 9: The SCORP is updated about every five years. Are you currently using the SCORP 2008 or 2003 documents as part of your program?**



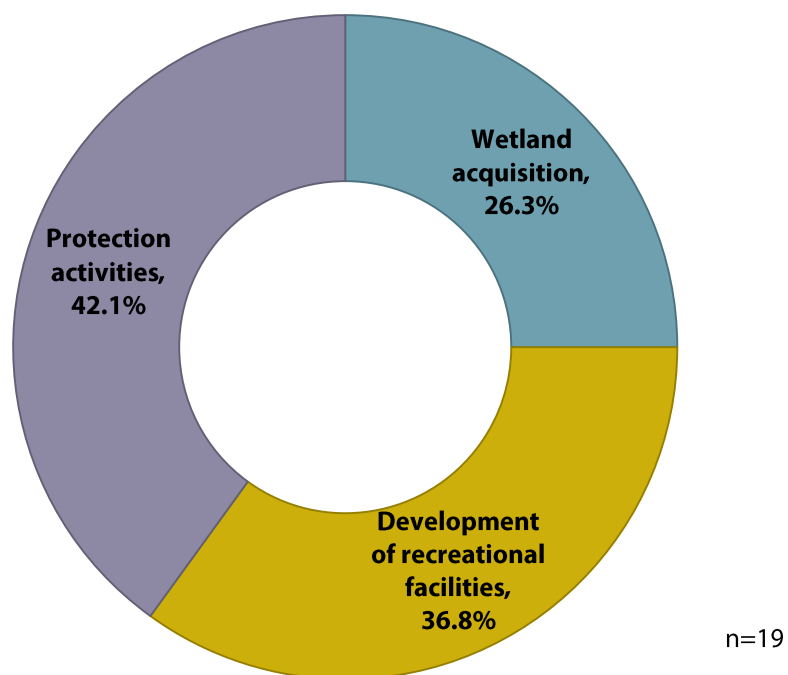
**Question 10: A required component of the SCORP relates to wetlands and their ecological and recreational values, because LWCF monies may be used for wetland acquisition to protect these resources and provide opportunity for passive outdoor recreation. Does your agency own or manage wetlands for the protection of their ecological resources?**



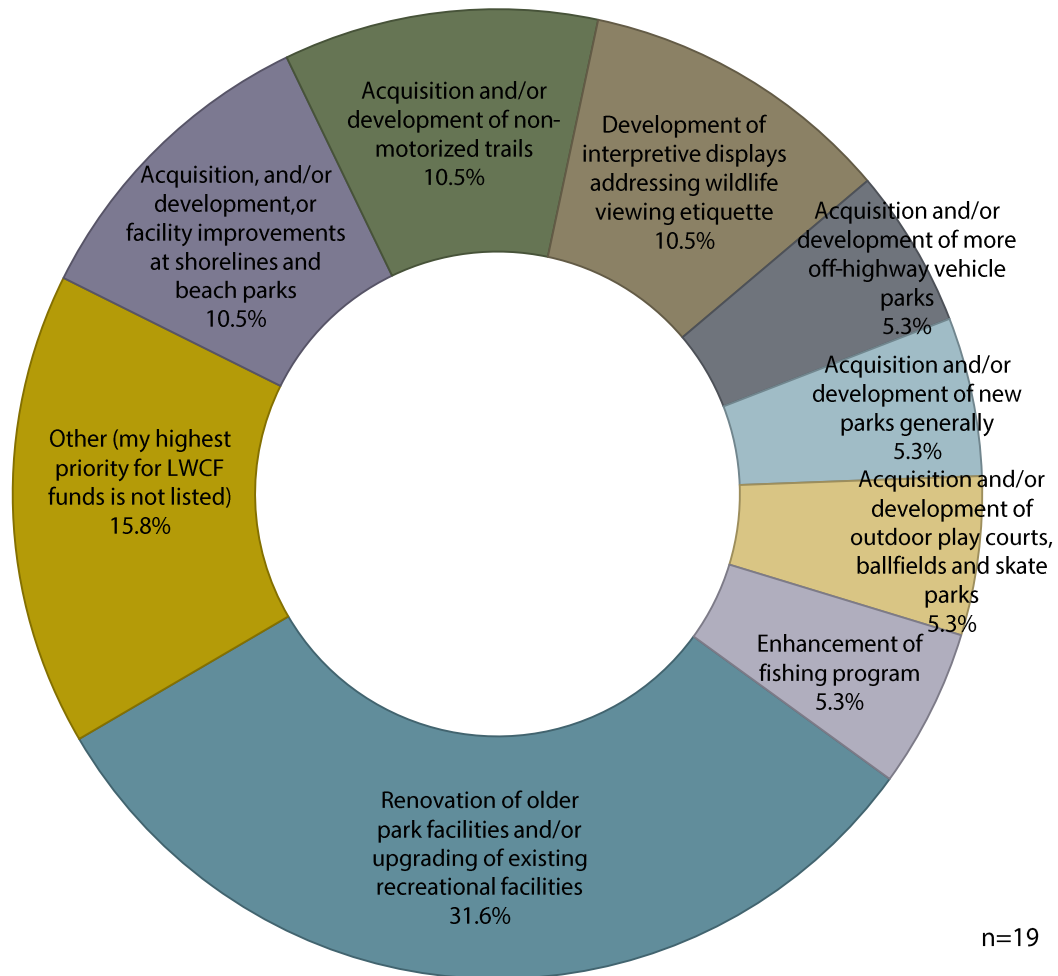
**Question 11: Does your agency offer programs or recreational facilities in or oriented toward a wetland environment (e.g. nature trails or boardwalks; bird watching blinds)?**



**Question 12: In the next five years does your agency plan to invest in wetland resources through acquisition, recreational facility development (e.g. boardwalks, interpretive signage), and/or protection?**



**Question 13: The following types of projects were listed by recreational providers in 2008 as suggested priorities for LWCF funds. Of the priorities identified in 2008, please select your highest priority for LWCF funding today.**



The three “Other” priorities were given as follows:

1. create programs and policies that encourage more community use of recreational opportunities within the community.
2. My work supports priorities in the community, so difficult to place one priority.
3. Currently, we do not have any LWCF priorities

**Question 14: To help us ensure that responses to this survey are coming from an agency representative, please provide your name and agency.**

Responding agencies are identified at the beginning of this section.



## 4.2 Agency Meetings

Agency meetings were held around the state to provide an in-person means to gather the information asked in provider survey. The meetings were announced by email on Friday, January 17. Meeting reminders were sent to relevant island staff prior to all meeting except the Hilo meeting. Notes from the agency meetings are included as Appendix 8.

The meetings were organized to begin with a brief presentation on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) (Appendix 9) and the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) followed by a guided discussion in which attendees were asked their input on the following:

- New trends in outdoor recreation since the 2008 SCORP
- Current and project high priority recreation needs for their agency or constituency
- Obstacles, challenges, or barriers in managing or providing outdoor recreation
- Planned improvements or investments in the next five years
- Making the SCORP more useful to agencies

In all, 30 agency officials from six county agencies, six state agencies, and two federal agencies attended the meetings. Table 17 lists the agencies present at the meetings and whether one of their representatives also took the online provider's survey.

TABLE 17: AGENCIES PRESENT AT AGENCY MEETINGS

Agency	Also represented in survey?
City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation	No
City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting	No
City Council of Honolulu	No
County of Hawai'i Department of Parks and Recreation	Yes
County of Kaua'i Department of Parks and Recreation	No
Hawai'i Tourism Authority	No
Maui County Parks Department	Yes
National Park Service	Yes
NOAA NMFS	Yes
Office of Governor Neil Abercrombie	Yes
State of Hawai'i Department of Health, Hawai'i District Office	Yes
State of Hawai'i DLNR Division of State Parks	Yes
State of Hawai'i DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife	Yes
State of Hawai'i Office of Planning	No

## 5 PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCORP

On April 8, 2015, DLNR announced in a press release that the draft SCORP was available for public review. The press release contained an electronic link to the full draft SCORP document with appendices, as well as instructions for submitting comments. During the comment period the public provided their views and perspectives on the draft SCORP. Public comments on the draft SCORP transmitted electronically or in writing by April 30, 2015, were considered and are included in Appendix 10.

Comments were received in support of establishing, maintaining, or enhancing infrastructure and facilities, as well as opportunities for various recreational activities. Comments were either about activities relative to specific locations or generally without reference to specified locations. The three issues with the greatest number of comments were developing a canoe cove in Kailua Kona, supporting existing and new sites for motor sport parks, and addressing maintenance for existing park facilities. Below is a summary of received public comments.

- PADDLING/CANOE COMMENTS:
  - General—Comment encouraged support for existing and new outrigger canoe paddling, including upgrading race courses.
  - Kailua Kona—Several comments called for development of a proposed canoe cove/launch-landing area at the Old Airport Park in Kailua Kona and inclusion of the canoe cove in the Hawai'i SCORP. Comments noted that the canoe cove would enhance opportunity for safe ocean access and inclusion of ocean safety training, car parking, and canoe storage are additional components benefiting the public. Comments referenced the cove could alleviate limited parking and storage space restrictions of Kailua Pier/Kamakahonua Bay, providing an alternative location for canoe, kayak, stand-up paddle, and swimming activities. A comment noted that the shoreline could be altered to provide a more direct path for canoes from their hālau to the water and reduce congestion of multiple canoes launching from only one site. Past efforts to develop a canoe cove with support of state agencies, elected officials, and lineal descendants of families that reside in the area were referenced. A petition with nearly 100 signatories to include the canoe cove in the 2015 SCORP was also provided.
- MOTOR SPORT AND VEHICLE COMMENTS:
  - General—Comments recommended including a plan for motorsports, off highway vehicles, and 4x4 trails for vehicles in the 2015 Hawai'i SCORP. Comments requested additional resources for motor sport activities and recreational facilities ranging from BMX bicycles to auto-racing. Many comments emphasized the importance of motor sport facilities in fostering family bonding, as youth of varying ages enjoy activities with adults.
  - Kahuku—Comments referenced need for more funding and improvements at Kahuku Motocross Park, including maintenance of several tracks and perimeter trail. Many comments acknowledged

the importance of the facility in fostering a family friendly and all-age recreation activity that keeps youth out of trouble. A comment explained the Park serving as a site to enjoy nature and share Native Hawaiian culture and history. A comment noted this was the only site that children with special needs can be accommodated to safely ride a quad. There were suggestions that the Park could serve as a site for car shows, to race motocross motorcycles and ATVs, to road race sports cars and stock cars, as well as for legal mountain biking, hill climb competitions.

- Kona—Comments recommended inclusion of the Kona motorsport parks in the SCORP and supported development of a drag strip in Kona. Many comments emphasized the use of the park by multiple families.
  - Hilo—Comments acknowledged neglected condition of Hilo raceway, benefit of raceway bringing families and those of all ages together as a place to hold drag race. Highlighted the need for dirt and equipment to build and maintain the track.
  - Central O‘ahu—Comment expressed desire for development of off-road areas (trail and semi-open areas), as well as proposed area in Central O‘ahu for motorized and non-motorized activities, including hiking. This proposed area done through a partnership or permitting activities on lands not suitable for agriculture use could provide a safe and legal place to drive off road.
- MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS OF EXISTING FACILITIES COMMENTS:
    - General—Comment suggested that the backlog of deferred maintenance occur at existing parks and facilities before any new parks or new recreation facilities are implemented.
    - Hawai‘i Island—Comment recommended public park restroom renovations, upgrades, and repairs be addressed for facilities at Kahalu‘u and White Sands Beach, as well as Keauhou Area/Magic Sands. Another commented sought improvements to bathroom facilities at Spencer Beach, Hāpuna Beach, Beach across the veteran cemetery, and Kekaha Kai North, as well as improvements to roads at the Kekaha Kai State Park and Kīholo Bay at Loretta Lynn’s Park.
- MULTI-USE PATH COMMENTS:
    - General—Comment suggested the development of multi-use walking/cycling paths at existing recreation facilities as such paths can promote Native Hawaiian culture and health, are less expensive to implement and maintain, and both residents and visitors can enjoy.
    - Kaka‘ako—Comment referenced the Kaka‘ako Makai Conceptual Master Plan and encouraged support for the “Lei of Green/ Shoreline Promenade” to serve as a multi-use path for walking, jogging, and bicycling along the shoreline from Magic Island to Kaka‘ako Waterfront Park.
    - West Hawai‘i— Comment called for more walking/running trails. Encouraged development of a bike loop along the Queen Ka‘ahumanu Highway and back via Pālamanui.
- ADDITIONAL RECREATION ACTIVITY COMMENTS:

- General—Comment expressed support for horseback riding trails and facilities.
- Hawai'i Island—Comment noted opposition to proposed outdoor shooting range.
- Waiākea Timber Management Area—Comment suggested inclusion of the Lower Waiākea Mountain Biking Park as part of the 2015 SCORP survey and resource assessment.
- Kekaha Kai State Park—Comment reiterated that the Park has a non-commercial, wilderness park designation and that activities (camping, commercial activities like film making, surf instruction/schools, surf contests) should be permitted, restricted, or enforced consistent with the Park's designation. Also, identified the 250-acre drag strip-motorsport facility as a potential threat to the Park's on-and-off shore resources.
- Kīholo State Park—Comment seeks extended hours of operation after 6:00 PM and highlights need for camping, such that camping should be allowed for a minimum of 5 days a week and more camping spaces.
- Enforcement—Comment calls for creation of a mechanism to better inform boaters, including tour operators, divers, and fishing boats of whale and other marine protection rules. Comment notes public education is crucial and emails, social media, improved signage at harbors and business engaging in commercial and non-commercial boating activities should be used. Also, seeking regulation of manta ray and dolphin watching tours.
- Funding—Comment recommends funding for counties be prioritized for the following, respectively; maintenance of existing parks, enforcement of DLNR rules in places like Keauhou Bay, and providing more camping in West Hawai'i.
- Accessibility— Comment advocates for beach accessibility for people with disabilities in general, though specifically at Kapalua and Kapalua Coastal Trails. Comment expressed support for accessibility recommendations included the 2003 Hawai'i Tourism Authority Strategic Plan and sentiment that recommendations are not being followed. Inquired if LWCF could be used to make outdoor recreation improvements on privately owned lands with an easement dedicating a park or public accessway in perpetuity.

# APPENDIX 1: PUBLIC SURVEY





Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

Introduction

Thank you for taking the time to answer the following survey questions. Responses to this survey will be used to update Hawaii's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The purpose of the SCORP is to identify recreational needs and trends as well as priorities for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreational facilities. The document is meant to help identify recreation issues of statewide importance that may be addressed with funding from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

★ Do you participate in outdoor recreational activities?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

IF YES, PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 3.  
IF NO, PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 12.

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

★ When you participate in an outdoor recreation activities, do you generally do so... (select all that apply)

- ☐ As an individual  
☐ With my family  
☐ With my friends  
☐ As a member of an organized, competitive team (including volleyball, swimming, and canoe)  
☐ As an individual in a league or association  
☐ As part of an informal or non-competitive club

Other (please specify)

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

Water-Based Recreation Activities

★ Please indicate which of the following outdoor recreational activities you have participated in and at what frequency during the past 12 months in Hawai'i. ***Note that the activities are listed in alphabetical order.***

	At least daily	At least weekly	At least monthly	At least yearly	Never
Boating (motorized)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bodysurfing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing (deep-sea)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing (reef or diving or spear)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing (shore)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Keyaking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Kitesurfing or Windsurfing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Paddling, Outrigger Canoe (6-person)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Paddling, Outrigger Canoe (solo)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Personal Watercraft (jet-ski)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Scuba Diving	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Snorkeling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stand-up Paddling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Surfing/Bodyboarding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Surfaki	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Swimming (Ocean)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Swimming (Pool)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting a Beach	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please indicate both the activity and frequency)

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

If you participate in water-based recreational activities, please select the region in which you most often do them.

☐ Hawai'i - North Kohala

☐ Maui - West Maui

☐ Hawai'i - Kohala Coast

☐ Maui - Central Maui

☐ Hawai'i - Kona

☐ Maui - Upcountry

☐ Hawai'i - Ka'u

☐ Maui - East Maui

☐ Hawai'i - Puna

☐ Maui - South Maui

☐ Hawai'i - Hilo

☐ Moloka'i

☐ Hawai'i - Hamakua

☐ O'ahu - North Shore

☐ Kaua'i - Lih'u'e

☐ O'ahu - Leeward Coast

☐ Kaua'i - East Side

☐ O'ahu - Windward Coast

☐ Kaua'i - West Side

☐ O'ahu - Central

☐ Kaua'i - South Shore

☐ O'ahu - Honolulu

☐ Kaua'i - North Shore

Other (please specify)

Overall, how would you rate Hawai'i's water-based recreational facilities according to the following categories? Examples of facilities include beaches, swimming pools, and support infrastructure (e.g. bathrooms, showers, and parking lots).

	Very Poor	Poor	Acceptable	Good	Very Good
Quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quantity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accessibility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Condition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide any additional comments you may have regarding Hawai'i's water-based recreational facilities.

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

Land-Based Activities

★ Please indicate which of the following outdoor recreational activities you have participated in and at what frequency during the past 12 months in Hawai'i. **Note that the activities are listed in alphabetical order.**

	At least daily	At least weekly	At least monthly	At least yearly	Never
Archery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attending outdoor concerts/festivals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Baseball	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Basketball	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bicycling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Camping	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cultural activities (e.g. hula, gathering)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Football	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frisbee (ultimate or disc golf)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Golf	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hiking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Horseback Riding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Inline Hockey	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lacrosse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mountain Biking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nature viewing (including bird watching, whale watching, and photography)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Off-Road Vehicle/ATV	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Picnicking/BBQ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Playground Use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Polo (horse)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rugby	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Running on roads and sidewalks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Shooting/Marksmanship at a range	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Skateboarding/Rollerskating	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Soccer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Softball	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

Tennis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Track and Field	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trail Running	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Triathlons	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting a Dog Park	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting Botanical Garden	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting Historic Site	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting Nature Center	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting Park Visitor Center	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visiting Scenic Lookout	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Volleyball	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Walking on paths, tracks, or sidewalks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Walking with a pet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please indicate both the activity and frequency)

If you participate in land-based recreational activities, please select the region in which you most often do them.

☐ Hawai'i - North Kohala

☐ Maui - West Maui

☐ Hawai'i - Kohala Coast

☐ Maui - Central Maui

☐ Hawai'i - Kona

☐ Maui - Upcountry

☐ Hawai'i - Ka'u

☐ Maui - East Maui

☐ Hawai'i - Puna

☐ Maui - South Maui

☐ Hawai'i - Hilo

☐ Moloka'i

☐ Hawai'i - Hamakua

☐ O'ahu - North Shore

☐ Kaua'i - Lih'u'e

☐ O'ahu - Leeward Coast

☐ Kaua'i - East Side

☐ O'ahu - Windward Coast

☐ Kaua'i - West Side

☐ O'ahu - Central

☐ Kaua'i - South Shore

☐ O'ahu - Honolulu

☐ Kaua'i - North Shore

Other (please specify)

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

Overall, how would you rate Hawai'i's land-based recreational facilities according to the following categories? Examples of facilities include trails, campgrounds, baseball fields, and support infrastructure (e.g. bathrooms, showers, and parking lots).

	Very Poor	Poor	Acceptable	Good	Very Good
Quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quantity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accessibility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Condition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide any additional comments you may have regarding Hawai'i's land-based recreational facilities.

## Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

### Recreation Motivation & Limitations

\* Why do you participate in outdoor recreation activities? (Check all that apply)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Have fun                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise or physical fitness    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Be outdoors                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Relaxation                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It is free and/or affordable    | <input type="checkbox"/> For the challenge               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> To be with family and friends   | <input type="checkbox"/> To be closer to nature          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solitude (spend time by myself) | <input type="checkbox"/> Visit/see new places and things |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Escape urban setting            | <input type="checkbox"/> To learn                        |

Other (please specify)

\* What keeps you from or limits your outdoor recreation? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Physical or health limitation
- ☐ Cost
- ☐ Lack of time
- ☐ Participate in other recreational activities or hobbies that are not outdoor
- ☐ Lack of available facilities
- ☐ Quality or condition of facilities
- ☐ Safety concerns
- ☐ N/A

## Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

### Recreation Issues and Priorities

\* What is the single most important thing that recreation managers can do to help you participate in or improve your experience of outdoor recreation activities?

## Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

### Recreation Issues and Priorities

\* The SCORP is updated every five years. The following needs and issues were identified in the 2008 SCORP as priorities for investment in outdoor recreation. Please rank these today according to how important it is that recreation providers invest in these needs and issues in the next five years (1=highest priority, 8=lowest priority)

<input type="text"/>	Developing paths for walking, jogging, or biking
<input type="text"/>	Increasing opportunities in mauka areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities
<input type="text"/>	Protecting natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas
<input type="text"/>	Preventing and mitigating vandalism of recreation facilities
<input type="text"/>	Providing public access to recreation areas
<input type="text"/>	Protecting cultural/historic resources
<input type="text"/>	Operating and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities
<input type="text"/>	Developing beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other sustainable ocean recreational activities

\* Please complete the following sentence:

An outdoor recreation activity I participate in shares facilities or resources with another activity and the situation...

- ☐ does not limit or affect my ability to participate in my chosen activity.
- ☐ at times limits or affects my ability to participate in my chosen activity.
- ☐ significantly limits or affects my ability to participate in my chosen activity.
- ☐ has caused me to quit participating in my chosen activity.
- ☐ N/A

What are the activities in conflict and where does this conflict occur?

PLEASE SKIP PAGE 12 AND RESUME THE SURVEY ON PAGE 13.

## Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

### Do not participate in outdoor recreation

\* What keeps you from or limits your outdoor recreation? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Physical or health limitation
- ☐ Cost
- ☐ Lack of time
- ☐ Participate in other recreational activities or hobbies that are not outdoor
- ☐ Lack of available facilities
- ☐ Quality or condition of facilities
- ☐ Safety concerns
- ☐ N/A

\* What is the single most important thing that recreation managers can do to help you participate in or improve your experience of outdoor recreation activities?

## Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

### Funding for Recreation

★ Which of the following would you support as a source of funding for the development and maintenance of recreational areas and/or facilities? (Check all that apply)

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park entry fees        | <input type="checkbox"/> User fees (e.g. permits) | <input type="checkbox"/> Concessions and sales |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parking fees           | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxes                    | <input type="checkbox"/> None                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial user fees   | <input type="checkbox"/> Donations                |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) |   |  |

## Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

### Demographics

This demographic information will be used for statistical analysis purposes only. Your information will not be given or sold to other parties for any purpose.

What is your age?

- ☐ Under 18  
☐ 18-24  
☐ 25-34  
☐ 35-44  
☐ 45-54  
☐ 55-64  
☐ 65 and older

What is your gender?

- ☐ Female  
☐ Male

What is your ethnic background? (Check all that apply)

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White                              | <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian (for example, Hmong, Thai, Pakistani)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Puerto Rican                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cuban                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic (Other)                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American          | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander (for example, Fijian, Tongan, Marshallese) |

☐ Other (please specify)

How many people currently live in your household?

Adults	<input type="text"/>
Children 12-18 years old	<input type="text"/>
Children under 12 years old	<input type="text"/>

## Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

What was your approximate total household income before taxes in 2013?

- ☐ Below \$20,000  
☐ \$20,000 - 39,999  
☐ \$40,000 - 69,999  
☐ \$70,000 - \$100,000  
☐ Over \$100,000  
☐ Decline to disclose

## Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

### Demographics: Residency

Is Hawai'i your primary place of residence?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

IF YES, PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 18.

IF NO, PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 17.

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

Country/Region of Primary Residence

If Hawai'i is not your primary residence, where do you reside primarily?

- ☐ U.S. West (AK, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WY, WA)
- ☐ U.S. Southwest (AZ, NM, OK, TX)
- ☐ U.S. Middle West (IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI)
- ☐ U.S. Northeast (CT, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT)
- ☐ U.S. Southeast (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV)
- ☐ Canada
- ☐ Japan
- ☐ China
- ☐ Other country

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

Island of Primary Residence

On which island do you live?

- ☐ Kauai
- ☐ Hawaii
- ☐ Maui
- ☐ Molokai
- ☐ Lanai
- ☐ Oahu
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Outdoor Recreation Participant Survey

Thank you

Thank you for participating in the 2014 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Update!





## APPENDIX 2: DLNR PRESS RELEASES



**Catie Cullison**

**From:** Deborah.L.Ward@hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Friday, February 14, 2014 5:08 PM  
**To:** Deborah.L.Ward@hawaii.gov  
**Subject:** News release - DLNR INVITES PUBLIC INPUT ON STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN Information meetings being held statewide in February

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
Feb. 14, 2014

**DLNR INVITES PUBLIC INPUT ON STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE  
OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN**  
*Information meetings being held statewide in February*

HONOLULU – The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of State Parks in partnership with PBR HAWAII, invites the public to informational meetings about the 2014 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

Hawaii updates the SCORP every five years to remain eligible to receive funds for outdoor recreation projects through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federal grants program administered by the National Park Service.

Public participation in the meetings will help State Parks and National Park Service select projects to receive Land and Water Conservation funding that best meets Hawaii's recreational needs and helps resolve any recreational conflicts.

Meetings will be for two hours and will include a brief presentation near the beginning, but information will be available throughout the evening. The public can drop by for as much or as little time as they wish. Keiki are welcome, and there will be a special activity for them.

<b>Hilo</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>
Tuesday, Feb. 18	Thursday, Feb. 27
5 – 7 p.m.	5 – 7 p.m.
-----	-----
State Office Building Conference Rooms A, B, C 75 Aupuni St. Hilo, HI 96720	Community Meeting Hale at the West Hawaii Civic Center 74-5044 Ane Keohokalole Hwy. Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
	<b>Maui</b>
	Monday, March 3
	5 – 7 p.m.
	-----
	Planning Department Meeting Room Room 106, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Kalana Pukui Building 250 South High St. Wailuku, HI 96793

Anyone who is unable to attend any of the meetings is invited to take the SCORP survey, which is available online at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014> and will be open through Feb. 28, 2014.

BACKGROUND

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants provide a match for state and county funds to acquire new land for outdoor recreation and develop or renovate recreational facilities. Since 1967, the State of Hawaii and the four counties have received more than \$38 million in LWCF grants for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands and facilities. In recent years, LWCF grants have been awarded to the County of Hawaii to install new playground equipment at Panaewa Zoo in Hilo, the City and County of Honolulu to replace the ball field lights at Ala Wai Community Park, the County of Maui to construct a new skate park within the Lahaina Recreation Center, and State Parks for renovation of park cabins, pavilions, and comfort stations at Hapuna Beach State Recreation Area on Hawaii Island.

###

**Media Contact:**  
Deborah Ward  
Public Information Specialist  
(808) 587-0320

Catie Cullison

**From:** Deborah.L.Ward@hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 30, 2014 1:34 PM  
**To:** Deborah.L.Ward@hawaii.gov  
**Subject:** News release - DLNR INVITES PUBLIC INPUT ON STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN - Information meetings being held statewide in February



DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
GOVERNOR  
WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.  
CHAIRPERSON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
Jan. 30, 2014

DLNR INVITES PUBLIC INPUT ON STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Information meetings being held statewide in February

HONOLULU – The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of State Parks in partnership with PBR HAWAII, invites the public to informational meetings about the 2014 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Hawaii updates the SCORP every five years to remain eligible to receive funds for outdoor recreation projects through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federal grants program administered by the National Park Service.

Public participation in the meetings will help State Parks and National Park Service select projects to receive Land and Water Conservation funding that best meets Hawaii's recreational needs and helps resolve any recreational conflicts.

Meetings will be for two hours and will include a brief presentation near the beginning, but information will be available throughout the evening. The public can drop by for as much or as little time as they wish. Keiki are welcome, and there will be a special activity for them.

Anyone who is unable to attend any of the meetings is invited to take the SCORP survey, which is available online at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014> and will be open through Feb. 28, 2014.

MEETINGS SCHEDULE

<b>Oahu</b> Wednesday, Feb. 5 5 – 7 p.m. ----- Kanaina Building Conference Room	<b>Kauai</b> Thursday, Feb. 13 5 – 7 p.m. ----- Lihue Neighborhood
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at Iolani Palace  
384 South King St.  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
*From King Street, turn left onto Likelike Mall and left again into the Iolani Palace grounds. The Kanaina Building is the first building on the right after the gates.*

Hawaii

<b>Hilo</b> Tuesday, Feb. 18 5 – 7 p.m. ----- State Office Building Conference Rooms A, B, C 75 Aupuni St. Hilo, HI 96720	<b>Kailua-Kona</b> Thursday, Feb. 27 5 – 7 p.m. ----- Community Meeting Hale at the West Hawaii Civic Center 74-5044 Ane Keohokale Hwy. Kailua-Kona, HI 96740
--	---

Maui

Monday, March 3 5 – 7 p.m. ----- Planning Department Meeting Room Room 106, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Kalana Pukui Building 250 South High St. Wailuku, HI 96793	<b>Center</b> Main Hall 3353 Eono St. Lihue, HI 96766
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BACKGROUND

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants provide a match for state and county funds to acquire new land for outdoor recreation and develop or renovate recreational facilities. Since 1967, the State of Hawaii and the four counties have received more than \$38 million in LWCF grants for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands and facilities. In recent years, LWCF grants have been awarded to the County of Hawaii to install new playground equipment at Panaewa Zoo in Hilo, the City and County of Honolulu to replace the ball field lights at Ala Wai Community Park, the County of Maui to construct a new skate park within the Lahaina Recreation Center, and State Parks for renovation of park cabins, pavilions, and comfort stations at Hapuna Beach State Recreation Area on Hawaii Island.

# # #

**Media Contact:**  
Deborah Ward  
Public Information Specialist  
(808) 587-0320



DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.  
CHAIRPERSON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
Feb. 28, 2014

DLNR INVITES PUBLIC INPUT ON SURVEY OF HAWAII'S OUTDOOR  
RECREATION TRENDS, NEEDS, PRIORITY

HONOLULU – The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of State Parks is extending the deadline for public participation in an online survey designed to assess Hawaii's outdoor recreation trends, needs and priorities. The survey will remain accessible until Friday, March 7 at [www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014)

The survey is one component of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Hawaii updates the SCORP every five years to remain eligible to receive funds for outdoor recreation projects through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federal grants program administered by the National Park Service (NPS). Public participation in the survey will help State Parks and NPS select projects to receive LWCF funding that best meet Hawaii's recreational needs and help resolve any recreational conflicts.

Land and Water Conservation Fund grants provide a match for State and County funds to acquire new land for outdoor recreation and develop or renovate recreational facilities. Since 1967, the State of Hawaii and the four counties have received more than \$38 million in LWCF grants for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands and facilities.

In recent years, LWCF grants have been awarded to the County of Hawaii to install new playground equipment at Panaewa Zoo in Hilo, to the City and County of Honolulu to replace the ballfield lights at Ala Wai Community Park, to the County of Maui to construct a new skate park within the Lahaina Recreation Center, and to Division of State Parks for renovation of park cabins, pavilions, and comfort stations at Hapuna Beach State Recreation Area on Hawaii Island.

###

**Media Contact:**  
Deborah Ward  
Public Information Specialist  
(808) 587-0320

[www.hawaii.gov/dlnr](http://www.hawaii.gov/dlnr)

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04/08/15 – THE FUTURE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN  
HAWAII, DLNR SEEKS PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE 2015  
OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Posted on Apr 10, 2015 in News Releases  
(<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/blog/category/news/>) , State Parks  
(<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/blog/category/news/sp/>)

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
News Release

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR	CARTY CHANG INTERIM CHAIRPERSON
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For Immediate News Release April 08, 2015

THE FUTURE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN HAWAII  
DLNR Seeks Public Comment on the 2015 Outdoor Recreation Plan

HONOLULU – The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Division of State Parks in partnership with PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc., is inviting the public to review the draft of the 2015 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

The comprehensive recreation plan is updated every 5 years to assess Hawaii's outdoor recreation trends, needs and priorities. The plan also provides direction for the State's recreational future and allows Hawaii to remain eligible to receive funds for outdoor recreation projects through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federal grants program administered by the National Park Service.

<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/blog/2015/04/10/nrl15-055/>

Using the priorities for outdoor recreation identified in the comprehensive recreation plan, the National Park Service selects projects to receive conservation funding that best meet Hawaii's recreational needs and help resolve recreational conflicts.

The 5-year strategic plan for outdoor recreation as presented in the draft 2015 recreation plan is based on comments received from recreation agencies and the public through online surveys and public meetings held between January and March 2014. More than 1,100 people participated in the process and identified the operation and maintenance of recreation facilities as the number one issue and priority for investment in outdoor recreation.

The public and recreation agencies both recognize an increasing demand on outdoor recreation facilities due to a growing population of residents, military, and visitors. While County leaders have placed an emphasis on the maintenance of their parks, they also recognize the need for public-private partnerships. Ocean recreation continues to be a high recreation priority for Hawaii's residents and visitors, but user conflicts in the ocean remain a challenge. Sports fields are in high demand, especially with year-round seasons that stress the demand and maintenance for these multi-purpose fields.

The 2009 recreation plan identified multi-use paths for walking, jogging, and bicycling as one of Hawaii's recreational priorities and this trend continues into the 2015 SCORP.

In response to this demand, LWCF grants were awarded in 2014 to the County of Hawaii and DLNR to assist with the construction of the new Hilo Bayfront Trails. This multi-use trail system will run through several County parks, including Mo'ohau Park, Hilo Bayfront Park and Hilo Bayfront Soccer Fields, as well as Wailoa River State Recreation Area.

Ocean recreation and hiking trails are major recreational activities that are experiencing higher demand and user conflicts as the population grows and the funds and staffing to expand and maintain the resources and facilities remain limited.

The increase in ocean and hiking related accidents and rescues points to the popularity of these recreational activities but also the dangers and concerns for public safety when recreating in Hawaii's natural environment.

In response to the demand for hiking opportunities, another current project being assisted with an LWCF grant is the repair of, and improvements to the Makapu'u Trail within the Kaiwi State Scenic Shoreline.

<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/blog/2015/04/10/mr15-055/>

4/30/2015

"We have seen the popularity of the Makapu'u Trail continue to grow among both residents and visitors. The repairs will promote a safe, enjoyable hiking experience while the new viewing areas with interpretive signs will share the resources and history of this park," said Dan Quinn, State Parks administrator. The Makapu'u Trail work is currently underway with completion scheduled for July 2015.

A 14-page summary of the SCORP findings and strategic plan, as well as the full draft SCORP document with appendices, can viewed on the State Parks website:

<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dspr/> (<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dspr/>)

Public comments are due by April 30, 2015 and can be submitted by e-mail or in writing to:

[ccullison@pbrhawaii.com](mailto:ccullison@pbrhawaii.com)

or

PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.

Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP

1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650

Honolulu, HI 96813-3484

#### BACKGROUND

LWCF grants provide a match for State and County funds to acquire new land for outdoor recreation and develop or renovate recreational facilities. Since 1967, the State of Hawaii and the four counties have received more than \$38 million in LWCF grants for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands and facilities. In recent years, LWCF grants have been awarded to the County of Hawaii to install new playground equipment at Panaewa Zoo in Hilo, to the City and County of Honolulu to replace the ball field lights at Ala Wai Community Park, to the County of Maui to construct a new skate park within the Lahaina Recreation Center, and to State Parks for renovation of the Makapu'u Trail within the Kaiwi State Scenic Shoreline on O'ahu.

# # #

#### Media Contact:

Deborah Ward

DLNR Public information specialist

Phone: (808) 587-0320

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<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/blog/2015/04/10/mr15-055/>

4/30/2015



# APPENDIX 3: DLNR MEDIA DISTRIBUTION LIST



## DLNR List of Media Outlets

Associated Press  
KITV

Hawaii Public Radio

Honolulu Star-Advertiser

Maui News

Hawaii News Now

Civil Beat

KWXX

West Hawaii Today

Paradise Television

Koolau News

Maui Weekly

Molokai Dispatch

Waimea Gazette

Hawaii Fishing News

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Oiwi TV

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Office of Hawaii Affairs

Hawaii Reporter

KHON

KPUA

KKCR

Pacific Business News

Pacific Radio Group

This Week

FM 97

The Mike Buck Show KGU

The Garden Island News

Waikiki News



## APPENDIX 4: MEDIA ARTICLES & POSTS ABOUT THE HAWAI'I SCORP









HONOLULU – The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of State Parks (State Parks) in partnership with PBR HAWAII, is inviting the public to participate in a survey designed to assess Hawai‘i’s outdoor recreation trends, needs and priorities.

The survey is one component of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). This plan is updated every five years to provide guidance for our Hawaii’s recreational future and to remain eligible to receive funds for outdoor recreation projects through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federal grants program administered by the National Park Service (NPS). Public participation in the survey will help State Parks and NPS select projects to receive federal funding that best meets Hawaii’s recreational needs and help resolve any recreational conflicts.

“In the 2008 plan, the public identified multi-use paths for walking, jogging, and bicycling as one of Hawaii’s recreational priorities. In response to this demand, we look forward submitting a grant to support the construction of the new Hilo Bayfront trail in 2014. It is with the public’s input that we are able to support projects that best meet the community’s recreational needs,” said William J. Aila, Jr., DLNR chairperson.

The survey is available online at <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014> and is open now through Feb. 28, 2014. Public meetings will be held over the next several months to give the public the opportunity to directly express their recreation needs and concerns. Meeting announcements will be also be made through news media outlets and via the DLNR Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Land and Water Conservation Fund grants provide a match for state and county funds to acquire new land for outdoor recreation and develop or renovate recreational facilities. Since 1967, the State of Hawaii and the four counties have received more than \$38 million in LWCF grants for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands and facilities.

In recent years, LWCF grants have been awarded to the County of Hawaii to install new playground equipment at Panaewa Zoo in Hilo, the City and County of Honolulu to replace the ball field lights at Ala Wai Community Park, the County of Maui to construct a new skate park within the Lahaina Recreation Center, and State Parks for renovation of park cabins, pavilions, and comfort stations at Hapuna Beach State Recreation Area on Hawaii island. Go afield with a good attitude, with respect for the wildlife you hunt, and the forest and field in which you walk. Immerse yourself in the outdoor experience. It will cleanse your soul.--Fred Bear

<http://www.misadventuregear.com>



MisadventureGear



DLNR holds statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan meetings ... <http://www.hawaii247.com/2014/02/02/dlnr-holds-statewide-comprehens...> DLNR holds statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan meetings ... <http://www.hawaii247.com/2014/02/02/dlnr-holds-statewide-comprehens...>



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## DLNR holds statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan meetings

Posted on 4:20 am, Sunday, February 2, 2014. Tags: [dlnr](#), [nps](#), [recreation](#)



### MEDIA RELEASE

HONOLULU – The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of State Parks in partnership with PBR HAWAII, invites the public to informational meetings about the 2014 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Hawaii updates the SCORP every five years to remain eligible to receive funds for outdoor recreation projects through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federal grants program administered by the National Park Service.

Public participation in the meetings will help State Parks and National Park Service select projects to receive Land and Water Conservation funding that best meets Hawaii’s recreational needs and helps resolve any recreational conflicts.

Meetings will be for two hours and will include a brief presentation near the beginning, but information will be available throughout the evening. The public can drop by for as much or as little time as they wish. Keiki are welcome, and there will be a special activity for them.

Anyone who is unable to attend any of the meetings is invited to take the SCORP survey, which is available online at [www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP...](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP...) and will be open through Feb. 28, 2014.

**In Hilo**  
**5–7 p.m., Tuesday, Feb. 18**

State Office Building  
Conference Rooms A, B, C  
75 Aupuni St.  
Hilo, HI 96720

**In Kailua-Kona**  
**5 – 7 p.m., Thursday, Feb. 27**

Community Meeting Hale at the  
West Hawaii Civic Center  
74-5044 Ane Keohokalole Hwy.  
Kailua-Kona, HI 96740

### BACKGROUND

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants provide a match for state and county funds to acquire new land for outdoor recreation and develop or renovate recreational facilities. Since 1967, the State of Hawaii and the four counties have received more than \$38 million in LWCF grants for acquisition and development of



outdoor recreation lands and facilities. In recent years, LWCF grants have been awarded to the County of Hawaii to install new playground equipment at Panaewa Zoo in Hilo, the City and County of Honolulu to replace the ball field lights at Ala Wai Community Park, the County of Maui to construct a new skate park within the Lahaina Recreation Center, and State Parks for renovation of park cabins, pavilions, and comfort stations at Hapuna Beach State Recreation Area on Hawaii Island.

Other meetings

**Oahu**  
**Wednesday, Feb. 5**  
**5 – 7 p.m.**

Kanaina Building Conference Room  
at Iolani Palace  
364 South King St.  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
From King Street, turn left onto Likelike Mall and left again into the Iolani Palace grounds. The Kanaina Building is the first building on the right after the gates.

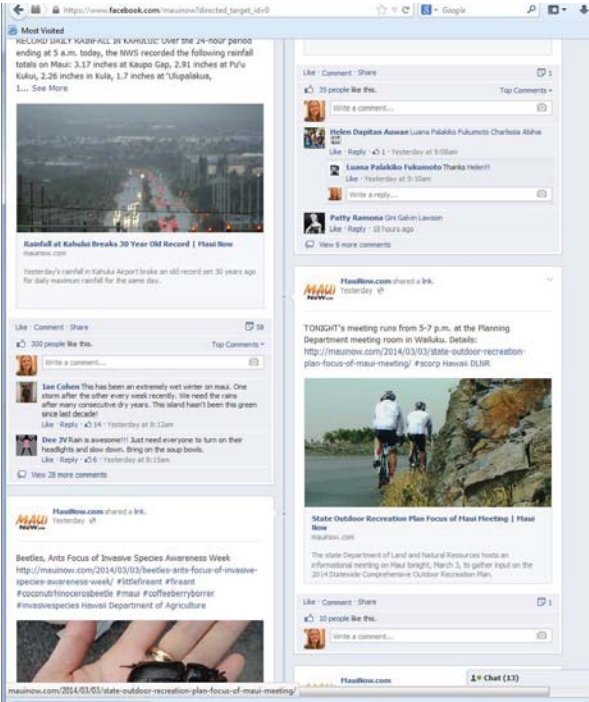
**Kauai**  
**Thursday, Feb. 13**  
**5 – 7 p.m.**

Lihue Neighborhood Center  
Main Hall  
3353 Eono St.  
Lihue, HI 96766

**Maui**  
**Monday, March 3**  
**5 – 7 p.m.**

Planning Department Meeting Room  
Room 106, 1st Floor, Kalana Pukui Building  
250 South High St.  
Wailuku, HI 96793

[← Strong 6.6M quake near New Zealand, no tsunami threat to Hawaii](#)  
[Big Island lane closures for the week of February 3-7, 2014 →](#)



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[Hawaii](#) > DLNR to hold meeting on Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan

Press Release  
[Surf & Sea](#) February 13, 2014

**DLNR to hold meeting on Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan**

Information meetings being held statewide in February

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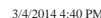
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**VIDEO: Pohakuloa protest meets patriotic defense**



**VIDEO: Hawaii DOFAW head on hunters' hotspot**



## Public input on state’s outdoor recreation plan still needed

By Carolyn Lucas-Zenk West Hawaii Today clucas-zenk@westhawaiitoday.com

February 28, 2014 - 9:21pm

Despite efforts to reach out to West Hawaii recreational users and providers, attendance was dismal at a meeting pertaining to the 2014 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Not counting media, state employees and consultants, only one resident attended the meeting Thursday evening at the West Hawaii Civic Center. It was an opportunity for the public to provide input on the needs and challenges pertaining to outdoor recreation, as well as priorities for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreational facilities.

The low turnout, however, should not imply a lack of participation. At Thursday’s meeting, Catie Cullison, associate planner for PBR Hawaii & Associates Inc., said more than 550 surveys about the plan have been submitted, most of them online, via [surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014](http://surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014). In comparison, the 2008 plan generated 448 surveys, mostly from Oahu and Maui residents.

The state Department of Land and Natural Resources is in the process of updating the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, which must be done every five years to remain eligible to receive funding for projects through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a federal grants program administered by the National Park Service. Since 1966, Hawaii has received \$38 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which was used to benefit more than 400 acres of recreation land and open space, Cullison said.

In particular, the Land and Water Conservation Fund provides matching grants to state and county governments for the acquisition, planning and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program is intended to create and maintain a legacy of high-quality recreation areas and facilities, as well as to stimulate investments in the protection and maintenance of recreational resources nationwide. The funding cannot be used for staffing, enforcement or management, Cullison said.

For example, \$200,000 went toward improving makai beach areas and the mauka rental cabin section at Hapuna Beach State Recreation Area. Another \$200,000 went toward improving the park entry road and parking lot, renovating a picnic pavilion and rest shelters, and construction of a new interpretive kiosk at Lava Tree State Monument. A grant was also given to the county to install new playground equipment at Panaewa Zoo in Hilo.

Funding is given to a county project one year and then a state project the next until the allotment is fulfilled. Martha Yent of DLNR’s Division of State Parks said she estimates Hawaii’s appointment of Land and Water Conservation funds will be around \$450,000, which is likely enough to fund two large shovel-ready projects. She added, those projects must be completed within five years.

Public participation helps State Parks and NPS determine which projects best meet Hawaii’s recreational needs and helps resolve issues. This plan will also serve as a blueprint for sustaining Hawaii’s outdoor heritage; a framework outlining needs, partnerships and vision for the future; and a resource for identifying priorities of where attention, energy and other funding should be focused, Cullison said.

The feedback so far received includes the need for more trails and greater maintenance of them; adding more walking, jogging and biking paths; continuing the use of community partnerships to maintain the parks; the popularity of stand-up paddling and the competition for space; and conflicts between shoreline fishermen and those in the water.

Send announcements a week prior to publication to [community@hawaiiarmyweekly.com](mailto:community@hawaiiarmyweekly.com).

### 22 / Saturday

**Bob Dylan** — Tickets go on sale 9 a.m., Feb. 22, Blaisdell Box Office and online at [www.ticketmaster.com](http://www.ticketmaster.com) for the legendary music icon’s scheduled April 29 Blaisdell Arena concert. Ticket prices start at \$59. Also order at 1-800-745-3000. Service fees may apply.

**Hawaii Chocolate Festival** — The annual Hawaii Chocolate Festival, noon-5 p.m., at the Dole Cannery Shops, 650 Iwilei Rd., features exhibitors offering chocolate and chocolate-inspired products from cheesecake, truffles and chocolate-laced beverages to chocolate soap and cultured pearls. Admission (\$20 in advance, \$25 at the door) includes a passport to 10 chocolate samplings from some of the state’s top chocolatiers. Children 10 and under receive a free passport. Visit [www.HawaiiChocolateFestival.com](http://www.HawaiiChocolateFestival.com).

**Kuhio Beach Hula Show** — Authentic Hawaiian music and hula show by Hawaii’s finest hula halau (dance troupes) and Hawaiian performers, 6:30-7:30 p.m., Feb. 22. Location is Kuhio Beach Hula Mound, diagonally across Kalakaua Avenue from the Hyatt Regency Waikiki Beach hotel at Uluniu Ave. It is outdoors with casual seating on the grass; beach chairs, mats and more are okay. Cameras are welcome. Call 808-843-8002.

### 23 / Sunday

**“Radio Golf”** — It’s an August Wilson theater production about an entrepreneur who aspires to become Pittsburgh’s first black mayor. Plays 7:30 p.m., through Feb. 23, at the TAG Theater Dole Plantation. Runs Thursdays-Sundays. Military tickets, \$12, with valid ID. Available at [www.tsaghawaii.net](http://www.tsaghawaii.net) or call 808-722-6941.

### 24 / Monday

**Hui ‘O Na Wahine** — Deadline for registering for the 5 p.m., March 1, Mock Dining In evening at the Nehelani is Feb. 24. Tickets are \$25. To purchase tickets, email [huischofield@gmail.com](mailto:huischofield@gmail.com) or seek out a board member. Visit [www.schofieldspousesclub.com](http://www.schofieldspousesclub.com).

### 25 / Tuesday

**TAMC Prayer Breakfast** — The public is invited, 8:15 a.m., Feb. 25, to the TAMC National Prayer Breakfast. Lt. Gen. Patricia Horono is the guest speaker. Call 808-433-5727.

### 28 / Friday

**DeCa Scholarships** — Applications for the 2014 Scholarships for Military Children Program are available at commissaries or online at [www.militaryscholar.org](http://www.militaryscholar.org). Applications must be turned in to a commissary by close of business Feb. 28. Packages must be hand-delivered or shipped via U.S. Postal Service or other delivery methods, not emailed or faxed.

**Hawaii State Outdoor Recreation Plan** — The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of State Parks invites the public to help select projects to receive federal funding support to best meet Hawaii’s future recreation needs. Take the 2014 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plan (SCORP) survey, through Feb. 28, at [www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014).

### March

#### 1 / Saturday

**Lei Court Selection** — Festival is 9 a.m.-3 p.m., March 1, at Ala Moana Park McCoy Pavilion. Features lei

The plan will include an inventory of recreation resources, public demand for those resources, issues affecting outdoor recreation, and a strategic plan to address new trends, demands and issues. There will also be a wetland resources plan. Cullison anticipates a draft plan will be completed by the end of summer.

The public has until Friday to take the online survey. For more information, visit [dlnr.hawaii.gov](http://dlnr.hawaii.gov).



## APPENDIX 5: PROVIDER'S SURVEY



## Outdoor Recreation Providers Survey<br>

### Introduction

Thank you for taking the time to answer the following survey questions. Responses to this survey will be used to update Hawai'i's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The purpose of the SCORP is to identify recreational needs and trends as well as priorities for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreational facilities. The plan is meant to help identify recreation issues of statewide importance that may be addressed with funding from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

## Outdoor Recreation Providers Survey<br>

### Planned Recreation Activities, Facilities, and Areas

1. Please indicate whether your agency is planning, ***in the next five years***, new, improved, and/or expanded recreational areas, facilities, and programs for the five listed categories of outdoor recreation activities. You can choose multiple activities in a single row (e.g. you may be planning to acquire land for both nature-based and ocean-based activities).

	Ocean- and/or Coastal-based Activities	Natural land-based Activities	Developed land-based Activities	Interpretive Activities
Land Acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facilities Upgrades	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance and Repair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New or Expanded Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ocean and coastal activities include fishing (shore and deep sea), surfing of all types, snorkeling, SCUBA, boating (including kayaking and canoe paddling), swimming in the ocean, and visiting a beach.

Natural land activities include camping, hiking, cultural activities, hunting, mountain biking, trail running, scenic outlooks, and OHV use.

Developed land activities include those requiring fields/courts (e.g. soccer, basketball), developed parks (e.g. playground use, picnicking), facilities (e.g. shooting at a range, swimming in a pool) and hardened sidewalks/paths/roads (e.g. bicycling, running).

Interpretive activities include nature viewing (bird watching, whale watching, nature photography) as well as visiting a historic site, nature center, park visitor center, and botanical gardens.

## Outdoor Recreation Providers Survey<br>

### Outdoor Recreation Needs and Issues

★ 2. In the 2008 SCORP, ***the public*** identified the following recreational needs and issues as priorities for investment. Please rank them according to your agency's priorities for investment in the next five years. (1=highest priority, 8=lowest priority)

<input type="text"/>	Paths for walking, jogging, or biking
<input type="text"/>	Protection of natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas
<input type="text"/>	Increased opportunities in mauka areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreation activities
<input type="text"/>	Beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other sustainable ocean recreational activities
<input type="text"/>	Protection of cultural/historic resources
<input type="text"/>	Operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and facilities
<input type="text"/>	Preventing and mitigating vandalism of recreation facilities
<input type="text"/>	Public access to recreation areas

★ 3. In the 2008 SCORP, ***agencies*** identified several priority recreational needs. Please rank these needs according to their importance to your agency today. (1=most important, 11=least important)

<input type="text"/>	Funding for the management and maintenance of recreational facilities
<input type="text"/>	Off-highway vehicle use
<input type="text"/>	Limited access to recreational areas and associated trespassing
<input type="text"/>	Protection of natural and cultural resources in areas of high recreational demand
<input type="text"/>	Resolving conflict between different recreational users
<input type="text"/>	Public demand for preservation of open space and coastal access
<input type="text"/>	Provide safe, secure recreational setting, including enforcement
<input type="text"/>	Liability for both public and private landowners
<input type="text"/>	Stronger influential process to support recreational fishing
<input type="text"/>	Additional skate parks and dog parks
<input type="text"/>	Guidelines for commercial and ecotourism operations in recreation areas

## Outdoor Recreation Providers Survey<br>

4. Are there additional high priority recreational needs that you would add?

<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>

★ 5. In 2008, agencies identified the following major challenges, obstacles or barriers in managing or providing outdoor recreational facilities. Please rank the following major challenges, obstacles, or barriers according to how serious you anticipate them being over the next five years. (1=most serious challenge/obstacle/barrier, 9=least serious challenge/obstacle/barrier)

<input type="text"/>	Limited and/or decreasing funding/budgets
<input type="text"/>	Staffing inadequacies
<input type="text"/>	User conflicts
<input type="text"/>	Maintaining and operating aging recreational facilities
<input type="text"/>	Lack of funding specifically for maintenance and operation of recreational facilities
<input type="text"/>	Opening private land for recreation
<input type="text"/>	Locating and managing suitable locations for Off-highway Vehicle (OHV) use
<input type="text"/>	Providing sufficient access to recreation land
<input type="text"/>	Need for more research on recreation's impacts on environment

6. Are there additional challenges, barriers, or obstacles you anticipate facing over the next five years?

<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>

## Outdoor Recreation Providers Survey<br>

### Trends

★ 7. The following were identified in a 2013 Outdoor Foundation report as trends in outdoor recreation in the United States. Please share your observations of these trends in Hawai'i.

	This is a strong trend that I have observed in Hawai'i	This is a weak trend that I have observed in Hawai'i	I have not observed this trend in Hawai'i
Stand up paddleboarding is one of the fastest growing sports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increasing participation in outdoor recreation activities due to population growth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increasing outdoor participation rate among adolescent boys	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
For young adults, lack of time is a bigger barrier to participation than lack of interest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increasing number of outdoor outings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Youth who do not participate in outdoor activities say they are not interested in the outdoors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adventure racing is one of the fastest growing sports*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Running is the most popular activity among Americans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Participation in outdoor activities is highest among Caucasians	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Decreasing outdoor participation rate among adolescent girls	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are there other trends you have observed in Hawai'i that are not listed above?

\*Adventure racing is generally a combination of navigation/orienteering and two or more endurance disciplines, such as trail running, mountain biking, paddling, and rock climbing.

## Outdoor Recreation Providers Survey<br>

### Funding Outdoor Recreation

★ 8. How are you funding the development and/or maintenance of your recreational facilities now and what other sources are you exploring or considering?

	Currently using	Exploring/considering	Not currently using & not exploring/considering
General taxes (state, county, federal)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Special taxes (conveyance, tourism, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreation based taxes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Grants	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Entry fees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User fees (e.g. camping, licenses, permits, parking)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Commercial permits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Concessions and sales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recreation leases	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Donations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*Adopt-a-Park* programs or partnerships with non-profits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

## Outdoor Recreation Providers Survey<br>

### SCORP & LWCF

★ 9. The SCORP is updated about every five years. Are you currently using the SCORP 2008 or 2003 documents as part of your program?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No  
☐ No, but would like to

If no, please explain why not:

★ 10. A required component of the SCORP relates to wetlands and their ecological and recreational values, because LWCF monies may be used for wetland acquisition to protect these resources and provide opportunity for passive outdoor recreation. Does your agency own or manage wetlands for the protection of their ecological resources?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

★ 11. Does your agency offer programs or recreational facilities in or oriented toward a wetland environment (e.g. nature trails or boardwalks; bird watching blinds)?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

★ 12. In the next five years does your agency plan to invest in wetland resources through acquisition, recreational facility development (e.g. boardwalks, interpretive signage), and/or protection?

- ☐ Wetland acquisition  
☐ Development of recreational facilities  
☐ Protection activities  
☐ None of the above

Other (please specify)

## Outdoor Recreation Providers Survey<br>

★ 13. The following types of projects were listed by recreational providers in 2008 as suggested priorities for LWCF funds. Of the priorities identified in 2008, please select your highest priority for LWCF funding today.

- ☐ Acquisition, and/or development, or facility improvements at shorelines and beach parks  
☐ Acquisition and/or development of more off-highway vehicle parks  
☐ Acquisition and/or development of non-motorized trails  
☐ Development of interpretive displays addressing wildlife viewing etiquette  
☐ Renovation of older park facilities and/or upgrading of existing recreational facilities  
☐ Acquisition and/or development of new parks generally  
☐ Acquisition and/or development of outdoor play courts, ballfields and skate parks  
☐ Enhancement of fishing program  
☐ Other (my highest priority for LWCF funds is not listed)

★ 14. To help us ensure that responses to this survey are coming from an agency representative, please provide your name and agency.

Name:

Agency:

Thank you for participating in our survey for the Hawai'i 2014 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan!





## APPENDIX 6: PUBLIC MEETING NOTES





## KAUA'I MEETING NOTES

### PRINCIPALS

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ROY TAKAMOTO  
Managing Director - Hilo

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DIACHUNG DONG, LEED AP  
Associate

MARC SHIMAZU, ASLA  
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CARIE CULLISON, ACP  
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MEETING NOTES  
STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: KAUA'I PUBLIC  
MEETING  
February 19, 2014  
Page 4 of 17

- o 40% of island owns firearms
- o Also concerned with air gun practice at tennis courts
- Unknown why it is closed
  - o Has had conversations with generals, others in DLNR and Army Guard, but no one could say why the range is closed
- Conflicts at the range could be one possible reason
  - o Boaters and surfers want to go in the water behind the range (in line of fire)
- State has talked about (promised) a public range at Hanahanapuni for forty years
- Would like to see shooting range developed on west side of island, maybe on agricultural lands on the Mānā Plain (specifically mentioned owners Sygenta and Pioneer)
  - o West side is perfect because it is dry and can shoot into cliffs (as a natural safety backdrop)

Brian Currell, representing Hui o Mana Ka Pu'uwai Outrigger Canoe Club

- Has a number of programs to preserve an important traditional sport
  - o Worked to get canoeing in high schools (Kapa'a, Kuakini Charter School?) – not a watchable sport (so it has trouble attracting funds)
  - o Mentioned that he has 90 high school kids coming in to do canoeing, another 140 kids from Kamehameha next week
  - o Adult programs, recreational programs, etc.
- Preserving this sport and making it accessible will keep kids in the islands
  - o Helps participants develop a close relationship with their peers (those people that they participate in outdoor recreation with)
- Hui o Mana Ka Pu'uwai does not cut anybody
- In terms of trends, he has not seen increase in popularity, says that it waxes and wanes
- He has not seen any conflicts since everybody on the river (Wailua) seems to know each other and practices aloha
  - o Suggested that this might be part of a culture of politeness/respect cultivated by the Smith and Wailua-Wai'ale'ale families who have been associated with the river for so long

After the presentation, the attendees had the opportunity to speak one-on-one with State Parks staff and the project consultants and provided feedback at interactive stations during the "open house" portion of the meeting:

STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR  
RECREATION PLAN: KAUA'I PUBLIC MEETING  
NOTES

Sign-in Sheet  
Comment Cards

This meeting was organized to begin with a brief presentation on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) followed by an 'open house' to allow participants to visit stations to learn or provide information and talk one-on-one with State Parks Staff and their consultants. Following are notes from the group discussion at the Kaua'i public meeting. The group discussion was preceded by a short presentation by Carrie Cullison of PBR HAWAII on the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the SCORP. Martha Yent of State Parks then asked the attendees to discuss what had brought them to the meeting.

Francis "Bully" Mission of DOCARE discussed the recreational conflicts he has noticed:

- Constant enforcement issues, especially at Polihale
- Motorcycle track in Wahiawa
  - o Concern because can't separate kids from adults
- Usage of parks is high

David Ayabe, representing the Garden Island Shooting Club:

- Shooting range used to be located in Kekaha, closed for two years
  - o Used to be run by the Army Guard
- There is a current problem because people just shooting anywhere and could get arrested



## HILO MEETING NOTES

### PRINCIPALS

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Executive Vice-President

VINCENT MUGAKINI  
Vice-President

GRANT T. MURKAI, AIA, LEED AP BD+C  
Vice-President

W. FRANK BRAND, ASLA  
Chairman Emeritus

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ROY TAKAMOTO  
Managing Director - Hilo

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### MEETING NOTES

STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: HILO PUBLIC MEETING  
February 19, 2014  
Page 6 of 17

*Hawaii'i are in negotiations to turn over management of the park to the County.*

Dwayne Yoshina, a community member, commented on Mauna Kea State Park (MKSP) and other topics as follows:

- Disagrees with changing management of MKSP because State Parks should stay with the State and be improved upon
  - County can't even take care of its own parks – the county parks are not in good shape
  - State should look at the state parks on the mainland for examples of how to take care of their parks
  - He felt that, at one time, our vision was to emulate National Parks – having not seen this come to fruition, he is disappointed
- Russell Kumabe and Dean Takebayeshi of State Parks responded to Mr. Yoshina's comments as follows:
  - We agree, we want to get back to that vision and to do that, we need improvements, management, and maintenance
  - Hopefully we will get support from decision makers
  - Fees are one way to fund this vision but there are others as well
  - It can't be business as usual – we need to collaborate with the County (turning over management at places like MKSP is one way to do this, but there are methods in-between nothing and MKSP)
  - Regarding the decision to turn over management at MKSP, there was an assessment done of all the state properties in the State Park system that found that MKSP may be better suited to be a county park
- Mr. Yoshina responded to State Parks as follows:
  - MKSP is a cultural, historical, and natural monument
  - He has seen it go from a gem to a bunch of shacks – it used to be a great hunting and recreation area for the community
  - We need to start talking about population and the carrying capacity of the state in order to manage our resources better
  - He listed several State Parks that he feels have not improved after they were turned over to the county: Malaekahana, Magic Island, a third park in Haleiwa (possibly referring to Kaiaka Park)
  - Need to get people behind you (State Parks) – this meeting should be packed with people
  - Used to volunteer to enforce laws in State Parks

### STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR

### RECREATION PLAN: HILO PUBLIC MEETING NOTES

### ENCLOSURES: Sign-in Sheet

This meeting was organized to begin with a brief presentation on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) followed by an 'open house' to allow participants to visit stations to learn or provide information and talk one-on-one with State Parks Staff and their consultants. Upon conclusion of the presentation, Martha Yent of State Parks then asked the attendees to discuss what had brought them to the meeting. At this meeting, the discussion took the remainder of the meeting time, and so very few of the attendees participated in any open house activities. Following are notes from the group discussion.

Questions asked following the presentation:

- Is the LWCF allotment (~\$450,000) for the entire state? *Yes*
- What does the Hilo Bayfront trail include?
  - 12-foot wide, multi-modal path
  - Community group called Hilo Bayfront Trails involved in design and construction
- Do matching funds for LWCF need to be special funds? *Not necessarily. The funds can come from any source, including in-kind, as is being done for Hilo Bayfront Trail.*
- Is there a time limit to spend the funds? *Yes, five years but there have been some extensions.*
- What is going on with Mauna Kea State Park? *State and the County of*

## MEETING NOTES

### STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: HILO PUBLIC MEETING

February 19, 2014

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The discussion then continued in a more free flow manner, with the other attendees

(including the State staff) asking/answering questions and discussing their concerns:

- Concern was expressed about the ramifications of the MKSP transfer for:
  - Youth archery activities (*State Park staff said that those activities take place outside the park, so there should be no conflict*)
  - Open space at the park – concern that the county will put up fences everywhere
- Jason Armstrong, representing County of Hawai'i Department of Parks and Recreation, described the situation for County parks at the current time:
  - Planning for MKSP is still in the works
  - Unprecedented level of County parks development at this time – challenged those present to find any other time where so much money was available and so many facilities were in the works
  - This is important because County of Hawai'i has the highest population growth in the State
  - Investing significantly in recreation – gave many examples but one was \$2 million in new playground construction
  - First phase of Hilo Bayfront Trail is in the works
    - Comment was made that they need a trail along the docks (cruise ship) and Jason confirmed that the plan is to go the whole way from downtown to the docks (in total, the Hilo Bayfront Trail will be a \$19 million project)
  - County recently acquired a \$6.5 million, 218 acre property at O'oma (half of what the land was valued)
- We need safe play areas and more trails
- Thousands of people use our State Parks and we need to maintain them
- There was a discussion about capitalizing on private uses or
  - Suggestion that the county get some of the revenue from Mauna Kea telescope leases, which are coming up for renegotiation, for MKSP (*County – State keeps the revenue from the "scope" leases, but always looking for new ways to bring in funding*)
    - State should give county some of revenue from telescope leases when they transfer MKSP
    - It's beneficial to the telescopes to have the park there because it means more people come to their visitor center
    - Money should flow downhill to park and not into some general fund
    - *State Parks – it would be great to have these types of partnerships, so far*

## MEETING NOTES

### STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: HILO PUBLIC MEETING

February 19, 2014

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*the one example is Waikiki where the hotels provided funding to limit beach erosion*

- Another example brought up by community member – Hawaiian Homelands leases by Walmart/old Barnes and Noble in Hilo – in the lease itself, it specifies that some of the lease money will go to Office of Hawaiian Affairs
  - Should be similar for telescopes – condition of leases should be that some of the revenue will go to MKSP
- Hāpuna Prince should help with funding for Hāpuna Beach – keeps tourists on their beach while locals can then be more free at Mauna Kea beach, which has almost no parking
- County says that they work with willing private landowners/proprietors, but cannot solicit funding directly
- If there are commercial operators coming through MKSP, they should be paying fees – residents are paying taxes but can't use the park because of the commercial use
- Should capitalize on tourists' desire to hike, nature watch – create a \$10 "wildlife stamp"
- A number of issues were brought up related to underfunding of the department and its consequences
  - DOCARE is underfunded and has been for years
  - Kapapala – one attendee said that he takes his sons hunting up there, but noticed that the sign-ins had not been collected for three weeks. This is unsafe, someone could be lost up there for weeks
  - *Dean Takebayeshi from State Parks discussed history of funding*
    - When he arrived in State Parks, four years ago, they could build restrooms but couldn't afford to fill them with toilet paper
    - State Parks General Fund for the entire state is \$3.8 million
    - We are not able to use certain monies for maintenance
    - Trying various ways of collecting fees, example Akaka Falls parking/entrance fees
      - Use a vendor at Akaka Falls to collect fees
      - Fee collection is always tested for a one year period
    - Now, State Parks is in an improved financial position than it was four years ago
    - Asked for and received funding from legislators in the past few years – need to keep doing that
  - Mainland parks charge fees, Hawai'i state and county should charge more

MEETING NOTES

STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: HILO PUBLIC MEETING  
February 19, 2014  
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- o State Parks should be getting more money now thanks to a bill from the last legislative session that provides \$2 million per year from the TAT to State Parks (formerly received \$900,000)
- Comment was made that we need a vision for recreation
  - o Katie Cullison of PBR HAWAII tried to make the point that this was the one purpose of the SCORP document, and further, its findings can be leveraged for other funds to show that there is a demonstrated need or issue that needs funding.
  - o Question was asked if we could leverage visitor counts to receive more funding from LWCF (since funding is based on population, which does not adequately reflect the significantly larger de facto population of Hawai'i) – answer is *no*, Congress is limited to rigid standards for allotments of LWCF
- Idea was brought up of a county-wide trail system that would connect Hilo and Kona, where people could spend nights in trail camps with sanitation facilities
- Question about LWCF funding easements. *LWCF can only fund viable recreation areas, which is usually what the easement goes to. Cannot fund only easement/access itself.*
- Question about relationship between Public Access, Open Space and Natural Resources Preservation Commission (PONC) and SCORP. *County – PONC can use LWCF funds and LWCF will consider PONC funds a match. But PONC does not carry the same conditions as LWCF (4f conditions).*



KONA MEETING NOTES

<b>PRINCIPALS</b>	
THOMAS WITTEN, ASLA <i>President</i>	March 4, 2014
B. STANWICK, ASLA <i>Executive Vice-President</i>	
RENNEL Y. CHUNG, ASLA, LEED AP BD+C <i>Executive Vice-President</i>	February 27, 2014
VINCENT MUGAKINI <i>Vice-President</i>	Public (Sign-in Sheet Enclosed)
GRANT L. MURAKAMI, ACP, LEED AP BD+C <i>Vice-President</i>	Catie Cullison, Martha Yent, Bethany Wylie
W. FRANK BRAND, ASLA <i>Chairman Emeritus</i>	
<b>ASSOCIATES</b>	STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: KONA PUBLIC MEETING NOTES
TOM SCHNELL, ACP <i>Senior Associate</i>	Sign-in Sheet
RAYMOND T. HIGA, ASLA <i>Senior Associate</i>	Comment Cards
KUHI MIKAMI YUEN, LEED AP BD+C <i>Senior Associate</i>	
SCOTT AUKA ABBEGLIE, LEED AP BD+C <i>Managing Director - Kapolei</i>	This meeting was organized to begin with a brief presentation on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) followed by an 'open house' to allow participants to visit stations to learn or provide information and talk one-on-one with State Parks Staff and their consultants. Upon conclusion of the presentation, Martha Yent of State Parks then asked the attendees to discuss what had brought them to the meeting. At this meeting, the discussion following the presentation took the remainder of the meeting time, and so none of the attendees participated in any open house activities. Following are notes from the group discussion.
ROY TAKAMOTO <i>Managing Director - Hilo</i>	
SCOTT MURAKAMI, ASLA, LEED AP <i>Associate</i>	
DIACHUNG DONG, LEED AP <i>Associate</i>	
MARC SHIMATANI, ASLA <i>Associate</i>	
CATIE CULLISON, ACP <i>Associate</i>	

- An avid diver opined that people are going to say they need more boat ramps
- Enlarging Honokōhau Harbor – would have to blast – unknown whether this plan is still active and moving forward
- Is Wailua trail part of the multi-modal path under county? The trail is before the Kona Vista sign
- Old Airport Redevelopment – Kona Outdoor Circle is volunteering there and keeping it in great shape
- Hawai'i Forest and Trails is only group to get keys to private property for tours
- Manta Ray dive spot – "Garden Eel's Cove" off airport
  - o Too many users at one time – hundreds of snorkelers, 60 divers, lots of boats, it's chaotic and unsafe
- o DOBOR: This area has been identified as a place that needs regulation –

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#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: KONA PUBLIC

#### MEETING

March 4, 2014

there is legislation pending to regulate and fine abusers of manta rays

- o Could be turned into park
- A lot of conflicts with moorings
- Should reach out to County Council
- Outdoor skating rink (at Old Airport Park) wants new lights because got knocked down ore removed in last storm

*DOBOR – after the presentation, Martha Yent discussed trends, conflicts, and planned investments with Dan Mersburgh of DLNR DOBOR*

- SUP definitely continues to be very popular
- “Toys” (i.e. personal watercraft, jet packs, etc.) have always been popular
  - o Jet ski boat – c-shaped boat that a jet ski fits into – these boats can go way out and then tool around on the jet skis
  - o ATV with sealed wheels so that you can go into the water – couple of people thinking about getting one
  - o Rules are not up to date for new technology
- Kailua Bay, Keahou Bay
  - o A lot of user groups
  - o Honaunau launch ramp has conflicts with fishermen, snorkelers – it is a “two-step” ramp, so snorkelers can go in from the ramp and be in very deep water in “two steps”
- A lot of the coastline is inaccessible so everybody, with their different users, get funneled into the same areas
- Manta ray sites are becoming dangerous (there are two, Keahou Sheraton and Airport)
- Swimming with dolphins tours are an issue –tour companies drawn to them, so there is more and more interest
- Plans & needs
  - o Finishing infrastructure at Kawaihae – some conflicts here because people swim around the small boat harbor
  - o Surf park on DOT property that DOT may transfer to DOBOR
- DOBOR is seeking to address backlog of maintenance and development now that there is more funding.
- Boat ramps – very crowded on weekends and holidays, since Dan started commercial activity has really increased
- Surf lessons – too many at Kahalu’u
  - o County working on concessions there

*After the presentation, another local resident attended the meeting and had a discussion with*

#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: KONA PUBLIC

#### MEETING

March 4, 2014

*State Parks and their consultant staff. The conversation focused on issues of access to outdoor recreation, especially for those who are less physically abled. The following are notes from that discussion:*

- He has trouble walking and it is difficult for him to access beaches and parks
- There is not good accessible public transportation to beaches and there are not many beaches in town (Kailua-Kona)
  - o Need more parks near population centers because many disabled people cannot get to outlying areas due to limited transportation options
- Kua Bay – no access to beaches for disabled people
  - o Road is great, showers are great, picnic area is great
  - o But need to put into steps and hand rails for the beach access
- City and County of Honolulu does a much better job with access
- Vacant parcel called Puapua’a (13-14 acres)
  - o Makai of Ali’i Drive
  - o Used to be on PONC priority list at #2
  - o During Mayor Kenoi’s term, it disappeared off that list
  - o Right on the road, would be good for walking trails
  - o Part of it is currently on the market, at one time it all was on the market
  - o Has a King Kamehameha shark heiau
  - o Archaeological surveys have been done there
  - o 4 TMK parcels that used to be owned by Bestal (?) brothers from Maui
  - o Close by, accessible
- If someone is in a wheelchair, there’s no service to assist them in getting to facilities (i.e. public handi-van)
  - o Most people use Hele On bus or trolley
  - o Can’t help it because of liability (i.e. have to sign waiver to get on the handivan)
- Handicap parking spots
  - o When he goes to Kua Bay, every handicap parking spot is full
  - o Required number of handicap spots does not incorporate tourists numbers
- Kohanaiki – no bus routes, no handivan
  - o Only available for people who have cars
- Russell Kumabe of State Parks mentioned that State Parks will have to be in compliance with the ADA regulations for Outdoor Recreation in the next five years



## MAUI MEETING NOTES

### PRINCIPALS

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President

R. STANDUN, CAN, ASIA  
Executive Vice-President

RUSSEL YI, CHUNG, JASIA, A, LEIDPAP, BID-C  
Executive Vice-President

VINCENT SHIGKUNI  
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Managing Director - Kapolei

ROY TAKEMOTO  
Managing Director - Hilo

SCOTT L. MURAKAMI, ASIA, LEIDPAP  
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DACHUNG DONG, LEIDPAP  
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## MEETING NOTES STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: MAUI PUBLIC MEETING March 4, 2014

- o Ben Pernia – works for Trilogy catamaran tours, Ulupalakua wind farm, and working on developing artificial reefs; came to meeting to explore how far LWCF dips into aquatic side; working with DAR to create artificial reefs and looking for more funding
- o Paul Sensano – Maui District Manager for DOBOR
  - Heard about meeting on KPOA
  - Of 2.8 m people on Maui, 2 m are going into the ocean
  - What are these people looking for in terms of recreation?
- o Irene Bowie – Maui Tomorrow, indicated that she was interested generally in Parks and open space issues, island-wide. Has been working together with State Parks toward a master plan at Makena State Park.
- o Lucienne DeNaie – representing the Sierra Club – expressed general interest in the SCORP process and LWCF. She shared some information about Sierra Club's work on Maui and also echoed previously voiced concerns regarding mauka access.
  - 'Iao – need for expansion
    - o Old master plan with trails, etc. was never implemented
    - o Could it be discussed as a project for acquisition?
    - o People traversing mauka are mostly trespassing on Wailuku water
    - o State Parks: no immediate plans – however, the state is working towards collaboration with neighboring land owners (County, Hawai'i Nature Center)
  - Any ideas on Kanaha boardwalk to relieve conflict?
  - Hawai'i Island Land Trust (HILT) and other land trusts are good partners
  - Park on north shore needed besides Baldwin Beach – need a North Shore Heritage Park
  - Discussion turned to trails and a variety of opinions were expressed by attendees:
    - o Master plan for Kahakapao Trail in Makawao Forest Reserve
      - Biggest issue was user conflict between mountain bikers, hikers, and horseback riders
      - The trail became braided, which resulted in a lot of conflict points
    - o Biggest impediment to outdoor recreation is DLNR
    - o Right now, legislature is passing bill that would allow them to give away any trail to private landowners

## STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: MAUI PUBLIC MEETING NOTES

Sign-in Sheet  
Comment Cards

Following are notes from the group discussion at the Maui public meeting. The group discussion was preceded by a short presentation by Cathie Cullison of PBR HAWAII on the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the SCORP. Martha Yent of State Parks then asked the attendees to discuss what had brought them to the meeting. At this meeting, the discussion following the presentation took the remainder of the meeting time, and so very few of the attendees participated in any open house activities. The discussion includes various opinions and the meeting recorders attributed the opinions to the speakers when able.

Questions asked following the presentation:

- Q: Is LWCF restricted to State lands? A: No, but it needs to be public although the match can be anything, including community in-kind

Discussion followed:

- Introductions of attendees
  - o David Brown – member of PATH and interested in hiking
  - o David Sereda – landscape architect at Chris Hart & Partners, personal interest in hiking, bicycling, and park improvements particularly on county side

#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: KONA PUBLIC

##### MEETING

March 4, 2014

- 2008 SCORP – first sentence was that the state needs more trails, and since then, we’ve ended up with fewer trails because state keep closing them off
- PATH respects private landowners rights – we advocate for public access to public lands, primarily access to state leased land
- There is a lot of abuse by motocross/dirt bikes on state lands, but there is no place for them to go legally (problem at La Perouse and Kanapaio)
  - A lot of fallow pineapple lands that would be great for this
  - Dangerous user conflicts and they tear up the land
- Places that belong to the public and could be great trails end at barbed wire fences (e.g. public road sections that are on private land)
  - Deprives people of recreational opportunities in their own neighborhood
  - Should work with a group of law interns to develop a response to when people want to privatize a public road – a form letter would make it easier for overworked state officials to prevent this from happening
- Loss of access to traditional trails, even those on private land (e.g. those that were open during the plantation days)
  - If impediment is liability, then we need to address that
  - Waihe’e, Swinging Bridges are completely cut off
  - Prevents people from sharing their personal history of the place with their friends and family
- Ocean recreation issues were also discussed, and various opinions expressed
  - Boat ramps are always an issue
  - Kanahā Beach Park “is a mess”
    - Commercial operators want a large space
    - Kitesurfing it out with the airport
    - Homeless are a problem
    - It is a wildlife sanctuary but there are conflicts with the airport
    - Kitesurfers’ equipment is damaging native plant restoration
    - Fishermen have nowhere to go
  - Ho’okipa is the same thing (at least fishing-wise)
  - Helpful to have more of North Shore accessible to spread out users
  - Sprecks – sand renovation is problem for fishermen
  - Too many people – there is issue with balancing user groups without saying no

#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN: KONA PUBLIC

##### MEETING

March 4, 2014

- e.g. at Makena, La Perouse, state kicked out kayakers, but problem is that the kayakers just moved to the next bay
- DOBOR comments (from Paul Sensano – Maui District Manager for DOBOR)
  - Always going to be user conflicts
  - World going towards everything extreme (sports, recreation) – accidents are going to occur and a lot of the rules are probably the result of an accident
  - Everybody wants to be in the same place at the same time
    - When there are conflicts, every user group is going to spin it – will talk about how it will benefit Maui
  - Kanahā
    - Created swim zones because people were complaining that it wasn’t safe
    - Problem is that it is not all state owned – county manages land, state manages water
    - So commercial guys are permitted to operate on county land but they are going into state waters
    - April 3 – public meeting to discuss rules that would require any commercial operation going into state waters will pay a fee or 3% gross receipts
  - We should learn from O’ahu – we don’t want our resources/facilities to turn out like that
    - Ka’ena Point is a good example – fishermen complain that military are going 4WD, but they do it too to get to their fish sites – both create muddy tracks, which run into reefs when it rains
    - At some point, we’re going to have to say that these places need to heal, so we will have to shut them down
  - As far as conflicts on the water, it can be beneficial that people are going with a commercial operator because at least they have a guide and are being safe
  - City/state need to be better about entry prevention
  - Maui has not been targeted for day use moorings
  - Need to have a conversation about shark net in Kihei, other places in the world with sharks have these
    - Responses: more people uses the water than ever before; it’s the shark’s habitat, we’re invading it

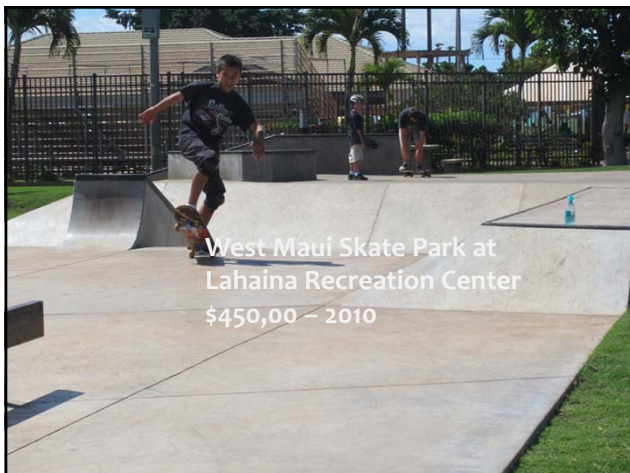


# APPENDIX 7: PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION











## SCORP includes...



1. Inventory of recreation resources
2. Public demand for recreation resources
3. Issues affecting outdoor recreation
4. Strategic plan to address issues & demand

+ Wetlands resource plan

## Hawai'i needs your kōkua!

Please take some time to fill out a survey tonight.



Tell your friends! Available online at  
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/HISCORP2014>

## QUESTIONS?



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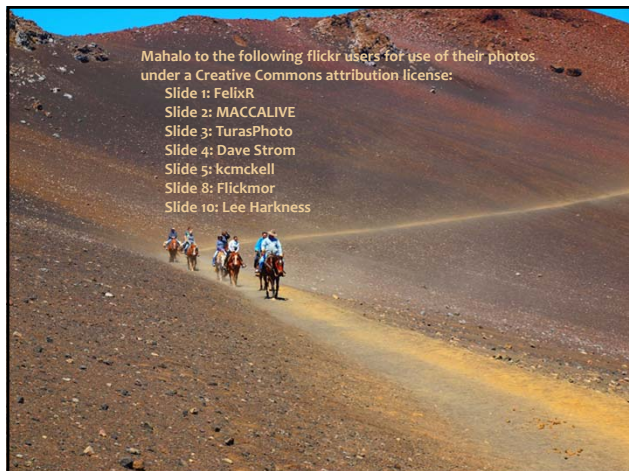
STATE PARKS DIVISION

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## APPENDIX 8: AGENCY MEETING NOTES







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Executive Vice-President

RUSSEL V. CHUNG, AIA, LEED AP BD+C  
Executive Vice-President

VINCENT MURKIN  
Vice-President

GRANT T. MURAKAMI, AIA, LEED AP BD+C  
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W. FRANK BRANDT, AIA  
Chairman Emeritus

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ROY TAKAMOTO  
Managing Director - Hilo

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#### MEETING NOTES

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: O'AHU RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING  
February 19, 2014  
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#### MEETING NOTES

February 19, 2014

February 5, 2014

Rachel Sprague/NOAA Fisheries

Matt Ramey/NOAA Fisheries

Reed Matsumura/CCH, Council Chair Martin's Office

John Reid/CCH, Dept. of Parks and Recreation

Mike Story/Hawai'i Tourism Authority

Meredith Speicher/National Parks Service

Jesse Souki/Office of Planning

George Atta/CCH, Dept. of Planning & Permitting

Martha Yent/State Parks

Bethany Wylie/PBR HAWAII

Catie Cullison/PBR HAWAII

Attendees

#### DISTRIBUTION:

**SUBJECT:** STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: O'AHU RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

Following is a summary of the above referenced meeting, held on February 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014 at the DLNR Land Board Room, Kalanimoku Building, Honolulu.

Martha Yent welcomed the group as they assembled and participants signed in (sign in sheet enclosed). Catie Cullison began the meeting by providing an agenda and initiating introductions around the table.

A brief slide presentation describing the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was made. The slide presentation is enclosed. Some slides triggered discussion among the group members. John Reid provided more information about the City and County of Honolulu projects that were highlighted in the presentation (Ala Wai Park ballfield lights, Geiger Park, and 'Ewa Mahiko Park).

Guided discussion followed. The topics utilized for the guided discussion mirrored those found in a survey that was offered to recreation providers statewide. Conversation and discussion flowed naturally back and forth among the proposed topics. For organizational purposes, the notes below categorize comments/ideas/suggestion by discussion topic.

New Trends in Outdoor Recreation since the 2008 SCORP

Catie initiated the discussion by reviewing national trends identified by the Outdoor Foundation in a 2013 report. Attendees then described the outdoor recreation trends that they see in Hawai'i:

- Stand Up Paddleboard (SUP) is a strong trend
- Ocean recreation and coastal use is increasing (with increasing visitors to HI)
- Adventure racing used to be long events, but now we are seeing more contained events (hour or a day) at locations such as Kualoa Ranch or military installations
- Big uptick is in crossfit - generally indoors (especially mainland) but sometimes use outdoor amphitheaters or other venues, especially in Hawai'i.
  - Koko Head - club runs up and down trail as workout
- Multipurpose trails are increasing in number in Hawai'i (Kauai, short one at Diamondhead, Hilo Bayfront)
- Increase in coastal-based, consumptive activities (used to be less expensive to grab a boat and go fishing - offshore) but now majority of (fish) take is concentrated at coastline
- Bike shares very popular (national trend) - there is one proposed for Honolulu

#### Current & Projected High Priority Recreational Needs

- Field Sports
  - City and County of Honolulu (CCH) - biggest demand is for outdoor fields (soccer, football, baseball, lacrosse [one of fastest growing sports in US - see NYC as an example])
    - Also desire for archery, skateboarding, frisbee golf, outdoor exercise equipment (e.g. Ala Moana park where outdoor exercise equipment is being considered)
  - Waipio Soccer Complex has great potential as a venue for more than just recreational soccer
    - Develop seating in the main soccer field, install some locker rooms, etc.
    - CCH is adding 2 new comfort stations, about \$1M (typical comfort station is \$600K) each because proximity to Navy activities
    - UH uses Waipio Soccer Complex main field for major events, but the facilities are not adequate
    - According to HTA, there has been some interest in using the soccer complex for various events but they haven't been able to put on events there because of the lack of facilities
    - Underutilized - the soccer community has objected to other sports

utilizing the fields. This is supported by the language in the lease of the property from the Navy limiting use to the sport of soccer. It was noted that others feel that it is not utilized to its maximum extent, especially given that it was intended to be a income generator for the city and be an international standard facility (to bring in more tourism, etc)

- o Central Oahu regional park - great facility, number of things to improve (LWCF did provide some money for aquatic center)
- o Kalaheo - in 1999 plan, this large area was conceptualized as "sports complex" which would include housing, training facilities to support Waipio and Central Oahu, but this is no longer in the plan for Kalaheo
- Motocross
  - o military demand (users are accustomed to having tracks available on the mainland)
  - o five years ago - motocross course planned on Maui, but wasn't the right land
  - o still hear about need for legal, safe motocross courses/areas - Ka'ena, Sunset Beach (problems with erosion), Kahuku
- Renovation of existing facilities will likely be a higher priority than acquisition of new land for the CCH in the next five years
- Canoe clubs wanting more public canoe ha'les or ability to use public spaces
  - o As example, canoe races at Ke'ehi lagoon, Waimanalo create major demand to use public facilities (that may not be up to standard) and can shut down an entire beach
  - o CCH - Many requests for new canoe halau (requests in Haleiwa since 1998!)
- Marine wildlife/nature viewing is very important to visitor industry

#### Obstacles, Challenges, or Barriers in Managing or Providing Outdoor Recreation

- Human-wildlife conflict - increasing wildlife viewing in HI (whales, turtles, monk seals, dolphins, small cetaceans)
  - o New regulations are being proposed/discussed at the agency level to help protect the animals from harm and to protect the public from risks to human safety
- o Examples of human-wildlife conflict and policies to address them include:
  - Laniakea: people watching turtles from cars, causing traffic jams
  - Maui: wildlife managers and volunteers are working to draw less attention to monk seals that have hauled up on to the beach by not

to placing stakes around monk seals that are near road

- Protecting spinner dolphins: NMFS is working on a proposed rule package and an EIS that considers a variety of options to minimize dolphin disturbance including: partial closures (time-area based) for certain specified spinner dolphin resting habitats at certain times of day. Other alternatives under consideration are: status quo, minimum distance limits, regulations on types of human activities allowed, and complete closure of spinner dolphin resting habitat. Regulations are in place to restrict approaching humpback whales (100 yards) and guidelines for viewing other marine wildlife.
- Liability and jurisdiction
  - o Haiku Stairs is an example of jurisdictional issues - this recreational facility crosses multiple jurisdictions (CCH, DHHL and DLNR), which limits their ability to control and deal with the high level of on-going illegal use
  - o Liability also limits recreational opportunities on private land
  - o Example: Norway, all land is open unless being used for agriculture (or being lived on), but private landowners have no liability for those who use their land
- Title IX has influenced CCH's spending - on-going need to provide outdoor recreation opportunities equally for men and women
- HDOT - it would be good to get them on board with SCORP because they have funding and they tend to be an obstacle; if they worked together with others, trails and paths would be safer
- Conservationists or preservationists vs. recreational users
  - o Cultural practitioners vs. "getting healthy" fitness campaigners - there might be people who say there should be no access even though its open to public - divide in thinking
  - o Conflict between consumptive vs. nonconsumptive uses - hunting is good example (hunters have an interest in maintaining a population non-native ungulates while conservationists want to get rid of them all, but hunters can't hunt any native species) - this is important for Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian cultural identity (fishing is similar)
  - o Related to previous bullet point - conflicts between different fishing types (e.g. shore vs. kayak, shore vs. spear) and between different fishing types and other activities (e.g. spear/shore fishing vs. swimming)
  - o CCH - fishermen allowed to access parks 24/7 (Hau Bush - parking not

#### MEETING NOTES

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: O'AHU RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING  
February 19, 2014  
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closed at night)

- Access Issues:
  - State trails are inaccessible unless you are with a group because have to cross land that is private or closed (Pomoho or Kawaihoa were mentioned as examples)
    - If state is going to have trails, then the state should figure out a way to keep those trails accessible
    - In old days, plantations allowed people across if they reserved a key
    - May need legislative mandate to keep those private lands open
  - Hawai'i people have expectation to be able to access parks wherever they want, whenever they want - how do we deal with the burden of letting people access these resources whenever they want?
  - Investing in resources we have that we do not have access to yet (e.g. trails into wetlands in other places, mainland)
  - D.C./Virginia - network of trails connecting to parks (people not wrecking the natural areas around the trails because it is not convenient to go off trail) -- Alaska has similar examples, especially for wetland trails
  - Downtown - Nimitz, impossible buffer between makai recreational facilities and where everybody lives (mauka)
    - We should install pedestrian bridges, but they have come up in the past and people in HI have been against it
    - Pedestrian bridges are popular in Vancouver, Seattle, Singapore, etc.
    - There needs to be connection between town and makai resources...may take help from DOT
- Camping Issues:
  - Homeless very challenging, relocated some
  - How do you define camping? Don't want people living on beach but want fishermen to be able to camp sometimes
  - Camping issue at Kaiaka Bay Beach park - one of only city camping facilities, it is currently closed for camping due to fire at the comfort station. It will remain closed for camping until the comfort station is renovated and/or reconstructed.
- Maintenance is the most frequent complaint from the public -- "what are you going to do about the bathrooms?"
- Expense -- i.e. CCH - typical comfort station is 600K; ballfield lights at Ala Wai >\$2M.

#### MEETING NOTES

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: O'AHU RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING  
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#### Planned Improvements and Investments for the Next Five Years

- Waipio Soccer Complex - CCH is adding 2 new comfort stations (about \$1M each because proximity to Navy activities)
- Pedestrian bridges across canal on the slate for this legislative season
- In discussion with private landowners to consider Ala Moana as an adopt-a-park; haven't asked them for pedestrian flyover but could put it on table for discussion
- CCH will be focusing on existing facilities (restoration/replacement/renovation) - keep what we have and fixing them
- Harbor modernization - planned and funded
- Leeward bike path - phase II should go all the way up the leeward coast; open up shared use path (EIS being finalized now)
- Overlook and boardwalk at Honouliuli Wildlife Refuge

#### Making the SCORP More Useful to You

- Prioritizing Funding:
  - How do you really prioritize recreational activities and/or facilities? There are so many activities that are currently provided
  - Allow flexibility for grantees. Identify the many priorities that exist.
  - SCORP should consider prioritizing activity/facility that has the broadest use or the highest public benefit instead of an individual activity
- Legislature should understand the SCORP better - i.e. legislature asked OP to develop plan about parks but this is essentially what the SCORP is
  - Maybe invite key legislators to process, then do presentation to legislature (or to certain committees)
- Reach out to Neighborhood Boards - 36 different boards, this is the one way the community can participate, get news out (need to be on agenda if want something voted on) - discussion regarding low participation in that system
- Present to the schools - get young kids involved in these issues earlier
- SCORP online or website should link to data sources "if you're looking for info related to recreation, go to this link"

#### Additional Comments/Suggestions/Questions

- ORMP - recently finalized, touches on tourism and ocean recreation
- Survey done by people at UH but funded by DLNR/DAR - public perceptions, views/expectations/desires about their interactions with marine wildlife
- Fishing contact person - Tom Ogawa (HMRFS)

## MEETING NOTES

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: O'AHU RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING  
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- During the discussion about hunting and fishing, the group was very clear that to hunters and fishermen/women describing these two activities as "recreational" alone is often deemed insufficient. The activities have deeper meaning and values depending on the circumstances including: cultural (both Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian); subsistence; and traditional.

*This is our understanding of the topics discussed and the conclusions reached. Please give PBR HAWAII written notification of any errors or omissions within seven calendar days. Otherwise, this report will be deemed an accurate record and directive.*



## MEETING NOTES

**PRINCIPALS**  
THOMAS WITTEN, ASLA  
President

**DATE:**

February 20, 2014

**MEETING DATE:**

February 13, 2014

**PRESENT:**

William Trugillo/County of Kaua'i  
Galen Kawakami/DLNR DOFAW  
Steve Thompson/DLNR State Parks  
Doug Wylie/DLNR State Parks  
Martha Yent/State Parks  
Bethany Wylie/PBR HAWAII  
Catie Cullison/PBR HAWAII

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RAYMOND I. HIGA, ASLA  
Senior Associate

KIMI MIKAMIYUEN, LEED/AP/BD+C  
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ROY TAKEMOTO  
Managing Director - Hilo

SCOTT MURAKAMI, ASLA, LEED/AP  
Associate

DACHENG DONG, LEED/PAP  
Associate

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA  
Associate

CATIE CULLISON, ACP  
Associate

**DISTRIBUTION:**

Attendees

**SUBJECT:**

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KAUA'I  
RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

Following is a summary of the above referenced meeting, held on February 13<sup>th</sup>, 2014 at the Lihue Neighborhood Center.

Martha Yent welcomed the group as they assembled and participants signed in (sign in sheet enclosed). Catie Cullison began the meeting by providing an agenda and initiating introductions around the table.

A brief slide presentation describing the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was made. The slide presentation is enclosed.

Guided discussion followed. For organizational purposes, the notes below categorize comments/ideas/suggestion by discussion topic.

## New Trends in Outdoor Recreation since the 2008 SCORP

- Adventure racing w/o the orienteering aspect - runners to Hanakāpā'i and Kalalau
- Geocaching is a new/continuing trend
- Communicating by device - people want information such as trail conditions, weather, ocean conditions, facility reservations
- Entry/parking fees at Hawai'i State Parks is new since 2008 SCORP
- Crossfit and other trainers (commercial activity) using County Parks, bring out groups of people and some equipment (tires were mentioned as one type of equipment brought to parks)

- Ecotoursim including bikes, camping, hiking groups

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#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KAUA'I RECREATION PROVIDERS

#### MEETING

February 20, 2014

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- O'ahu observations: jet pack activity (Hawai'i Kai); people putting locks on public property (bridges)

#### Current and Projected High Priority Recreational Needs

- For many years users have been trying to see a public shooting range be developed. Talk of one at Hanahanpuni, a range in West Kaua'i would also be ideal
- A lot of motocross at Kalepa – back of Wailua Falls. A motocross facility was very close to development, but the various community user groups could not agree amongst themselves how to design and manage it. Motocross is also occurring in Ō'ma'o on Knudsen land, over Hunting Unit C and to Alexander Dam. Many riders on the east side.
- Neither motocross guys nor hunters have legal, public place to do activities.
- Bicycling – downhill bikes riding Waimea Drive all the way down
  - Causes conflict with hunters (bow and muzzle loaders) who are also on the canyon rim
- Kaua'i Parks Master Plan (provided by William) – provides an accurate inventory of County facilities, and planned future projects.
- Gaps in the current facilities on the island were discussed:
  - North side of the island has no ball-field type facilities
  - Island does not have enough indoor facilities to meet demand
  - Probably do not need any more pools – high maintenance costs (e.g. recently worked on Kapa'a pool, and now should be good for another ten years) – LWCF has supported pools in the past
    - It was suggested that the Kaua'i YWCA's struggles may be at least partially related to the cost of maintaining the pool
- Kaua'i has a lot of multi-purpose sports fields, but now every sport wants its own, specialized year-round fields, especially now that a lot of sports are extending their seasons and therefore overlapping with other sports
  - Creates issues with maintenance because there isn't much downtime for the fields
- Skate parks keep coming up for the County of Kaua'i, but it is hard to judge the demand (not sure if it is just vocal people asking for skate parks) – only County-owned one is in Kapa'a
- Lights ban – affected attendance rather than an increase in demand for park facilities but did shift the schedules so that the parks are used for an additional day (Friday night games shifted to Saturday, Saturday night games to Sunday)
- Katie asked question about demand for recreational or hunting-related horseback riding
  - Have not had any new demands for horse trails
  - Number of horse owners is limited – could count on one hand the number of guys who use horses for hunting
  - Only one commercial vendor uses Nā Ala Hele (NAH) trails for horseback riding
- Commercial operation paying NAH for use of Wailua trail

#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KAUA'I RECREATION PROVIDERS

#### MEETING

February 20, 2014

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- Dog parks – private one just opened on north shore, opened one in Homesteads, talk of opening one on the west side
- West side – motorcycle or BMX public track would be ideal because people are going on DHHL lands and lands abutting state land – jurisdictional nightmare
- Sleeping Giant is most popular trail on Kaua'i – at Koke'e, Awa'awapuhi and Alaka'i are the most popular

#### Obstacles, Challenges, or Barriers in Managing or Providing Outdoor Recreation

- Biggest problem is the *Kaua'i Underground Guide* (may also have been referring to *The Ultimate Kaua'i Guidebook: Kaua'i Revealed*) – erroneous information in guidebooks
- People search through the trash for bottles and cans but then just leave the trash on the ground
- Hunters want to get to certain areas but can't cross private lands because landowners are concerned with liability, which is a state law problem
  - Problem is not only access, but also maintenance because current landowners do not take care of the land like the plantations did (primarily because the lands are not necessarily in agriculture anymore) – makes crossing these lands more dangerous
- Plantation history – would allow employees to go to places that are now restricted (e.g. Alexander and Baldwin lands on the west side, now have to pay to get in and can only go in certain times of year)
- Cost of maintenance is an obstacle – cost of the maintenance itself and staff
- Shoreline erosion is a problem on the east side
- It was suggested that DOBOR has the most user conflicts of any division
- Hunters on weekends vs. adventure/ecotourism companies/tours using same lands
- Still a lot of problems with vandalism all over the island, but the same comfort stations, signs, etc. are vandalized repeatedly
- Radio-controlled drones – flying down from lookouts into Waimea Canyon; used to make surf movies, but it is against federal law to use commercially
- Pihea trail hang gliders (noted that gliders can legally launch at Kahana on O'ahu)
- Sleeping Giant
  - So popular that it is difficult to keep up with the maintenance (staff has to go in very early in the morning)
  - Parking – guidebooks show the cul-de-sac as a parking lot for the west side of Sleeping Giant; there are three real parking spaces, but in the summer, there are many cars lining driveways

## MEETING NOTES

### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KAUAI RECREATION PROVIDERS

#### MEETING

February 20, 2014

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- Proliferation of kayaks in Kalalau is increasing the amount of trash in the valley and it costs \$1,000 per hour to helicopter the trash out
- Number of complaints from Kalalau hikers about noise from helicopters
- DOFAW Kauai – main problem is maintenance, they can't take on any more facilities – buildings to repair, catching up with 20-25 years of no maintenance
- In contrast to federal projects, the problem with state is that we will fund a building but will not provide maintenance funding, and so you walk away until it's falling apart
- Also lack of skilled maintenance staff – estimate that there are only two semi-skilled maintenance people in all of State Parks

#### Planned Improvements and Investments for the Next Five Years

- Look in Kauai Parks Master Plan for detailed information on planned improvements and investments for the County of Kauai parks (hard copy provided by William)
  - Excluding the bigger projects, most of the projects in the plan are funded
- DOFAW
  - Only CIP request was to do minor improvements for ADA
  - Alaka'i boardwalk is the main priority for the next few years
    - Supposed to get some funding in the next fiscal year to finish on Alaka'i Swamp boardwalk (some gaps in the existing trail)
    - Need to figure out some technology or composite that will prevent slipping
  - DOFAW is updating hunting maps, there will be new rules starting on July 1
  - Waimea Canyon maintenance
- Mānā Plain restoration project – just got board approval to send EA to OEQC for review, now looking to do RFP to actually start constructing the wetland ponds (potential development of 105 acres)
  - Kawaiale Sanctuary project is separate from Mānā wetlands (contractor did no fulfill contract to remove sand and create ponds here)
- Kekaha ball field, comfort station
- Lydgate – recently constructed big comfort station at keiki pond, new comfort stations in other areas, new (renovated?) pavilions

*This is our understanding of the topics discussed and the conclusions reached. Please give PBR HAWAII written notification of any errors or omissions within seven calendar days. Otherwise, this report will be deemed an accurate record and directive.*



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#### MEETING NOTES

March 4, 2014

February 18, 2014

Dean Takebayashi/DLNR State Parks  
Russell Kumabe/DLNR State Parks  
Martha Yent/State Parks  
Bethany Wylie/PBR HAWAII  
Catie Cullison/PBR HAWAII

Attendees

**SUBJECT:** STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: HILO

**DISTRIBUTION:** RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

Following is a summary of the above referenced meeting, held on February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014 at the State Office Building in Hilo.

Martha Yent welcomed the group as they assembled and participants signed in (sign in sheet enclosed). Catie Cullison began the meeting by providing an agenda and initiating introductions around the table.

Due to the attendees' prior knowledge of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the enclosed slide presentation was not presented. Instead, the attendees had a semi-guided discussion. The discussion focused on State Parks initiatives and projects.

For organizational purposes, the notes below categorize comments/ideas/suggestion by discussion topic.

#### New Trends in Outdoor Recreation since the 2008 SCORP

- Not seeing increase in demand for camping, but do hear a lot about people wanting tent camping

#### Current and Protected High Priority Recreational Needs

- State Parks is working with the county on an agreement for the county to take over management of Mauna Kea State Park.



#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: HILO RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 4, 2014

Page 2 of 5

#### Obstacles, Challenges, or Barriers in Managing or Providing Outdoor Recreation

- After lawsuit on Kaua'i, state is trying to be more diligent about clearing identifying where/where is not appropriate places to go
- Security is a recurring theme – example, Akaka Falls pumphouse
  - Uses county water, but there used to be very little water pressure because the park is above the treatment tanks – cause problems like clogged toilets
  - To fix problem, state installed a pump, which works great but there is no power at Akaka Falls so they had to install a photovoltaic-battery system
  - Night before this meeting, the pumphouse was broken into for the third time
    - First time: damaged the pumphouse, attempted to steal batteries (but unsuccessful)
    - Second time: tried to steal PV panel (unsuccessful) but did take the backup generator
    - Third time: took nothing, may have been hoping that the state had replaced the backup generator
- Wailoa River sometimes has issues with conflict between SUP/kayakers/fishermen at small boat harbor (also a problem at Pohoiki)
- Complaints about maintenance at Mauna Kea SP – state has made a greater and more frequent effort (restroom is very well used, only one between Kona and Hilo on saddle and used by tour buses going to observatories) – last two years, caretakers have been doing a much better job
- Vandalism used to be a problem at Rainbow Falls

#### Planned Improvements and Investments for the Next Five Years

*Note that following information is statewide rather than strictly Hawai'i island-based.*

- In terms of capital improvements, State Parks is looking to implement the many Master Plans that are approved or are soon to be approved. These include:
  - Ha'ena SP – parking issues
  - Koke'e SP – renovations/additions to lookouts, cabins, a new lodge and museum – considered using LWCF money here but will probably do most of implementation with SAFETEA funds
- Probably will be able to fund facilities at places where State Parks has acquired land but did not have the money to hire staff, build facilities (and therefore they had to stay closed) – example is Pupukea-Paumalu, Kawaiui for the time being.
- Need to decide what State Parks wants to do at Sand Island
- O'AHU:
  - Ka'ena Point and Makua need work

#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: HILO RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 4, 2014

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- Malaekahana (Kalanai Point section) – staff already do a great job but we need staff support facilities (baseyard, caretaker housing, etc.). Kahana can be fully utilized by residents if Kalanai facilities are developed.
- Malaekahana (Kahuku section) – cleaning up, demolishing old cabins, RFP for new five year operator (plan to provide passive facilities during construction of permanent, long-term facilities).
- MAUI:
  - Makana SP – community consensus is to build bathrooms, then do Master Plan (will probably need to do an EA)
  - 'Iao Valley – county-Hawai'i Nature Center (HNC) partnership to create a comprehensive park experience
    - Develop Kepaniwai area
    - Consider disposition of HNC's land so that the State can build more facilities (e.g. bathrooms) – they are willing, but state may use reversions in easement to acquire and then give long-term lease to HNC
    - Acquiring land is necessary so that the state can legally expend money on the land
    - County, mayor have expressed interest in this partnership
    - Will start a new master plan
  - Wai'anapanapa SP – add pathways, renovate cabins, replace large capacity cesspools at cabins (in EPA violation)
  - Polipoli Springs – also need to replace large capacity cesspools (EPA violation)
- MOLOKAI:
  - Pala'au CIP (funded by SAFETEA)
  - Malama Park – no desire to develop
- HAWAII:
  - Transferring Mauna Kea SP to County (DOFAW owns land) – complicated because the water system is integral to park operation and it is owned by Pohakuloa Training Area
  - Old Kona Park Plan
  - Wailoa River SRA – new gazebo and family pavilions
  - Hilo Bayfront Trail (LWCF funding)
  - Kekaha Kai SP, Maha'ula section – another new shower, new stairway (safer and more accessible route to the beach), improvements to comfort station to add staff support facilities, continuing road repair and shoulder improvements at the intersection of the entryway and trail, identified need

#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: HILO RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 4, 2014

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for more accessible picnic facilities

- Kīholo Bay Master Plan – draft in review now
  - More minimal improvements than others because it is a wilderness park
  - Hui Aloha Kīholo – partnership between state and this group is formalizing – they are exploring the idea to use the Loretta Lynn house for interpretive center (received a grant from HTA to meet ADA)
- Hāpuna SRA
  - Next phase of CIP – fixing up makai areas, including pathways, new foot/rinsing showers, fixing picnic facilities on south end (where got washed out), plumbing at bathrooms
  - Mauka side – improving cabins, cafeteria
  - New concessions and recreational opportunities (used to be vendor who would manage cabins, concession building, etc.)
  - Get road under state control or ownership so that they can have more control over management and parking fees
    - Can catch people who come in from Wailea
    - Can reduce the amount of green waste and trash being dumped on the side of the road
    - Caretakers using utility vehicles to service both areas are technically operating illegally because the vehicles are not street legal, which is requirement on county road
- Ala Kahakai Trail – collaborating with NPS on management of areas (at least where there is nexus)
- Kalōpā – renovate park facilities
- Lava Tree State Monument – trying to do everything they can to improve visitor experience; they have a good park caretaker; opening up the park by removing albizia trees really improved experience (cut down on mosquitos)
- Rainbow Falls – some rocks are coming out of the rock stairway leading up to upper lookout, needs maintenance
- Boiling Pots – interpretive signs are a near-term project
- Kealahou Bay Master Plan – security is a problem even if the state were able to identify appropriate areas for more parking (County will not approve gravel parking lots)
- County collaborations – west side demand for camping, generally trying to increase collaboration on management and resources

#### MEETING NOTES

##### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: HILO RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 4, 2014

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#### DRAFT MEETING NOTES

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KONA RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING  
March 4, 2014  
Page 2 of 7

comments/ideas/suggestion by discussion topic.

#### New Trends in Outdoor Recreation since the 2008 SCORP

- SUP is definitely continuing to increase in popularity
- On west side, there are a lot more wave runners (jet skis) that are used to access remote portions of coastline for spearfishing, catching waves – they are very loud and impact the wilderness nature of some of the parks
- Adventure racing
  - Ala Kahakai has been approached for adventure running events in South Kohala, but determined that those type of events are not within the mission of this historic trail (honoring and respecting tradition and culture)
  - Considering makahiki-type events that might be more appropriate
- Kaloko-Honokohau - advisory commission that determines how to keep sacred place pristine - high impact, loud adventure events not compatible with peace, serenity of the park
- Hawaii Volcanoes (HVNVP) – also been requested to have runs, but suggested to proponents that it wasn't in mission of the park and should find other venues
- Governor's office has seen the following new trends:
  - There's been a shift in west HI – used to be marlin fishing capital of world but has shifted more towards ecotourism
  - More popular activities now are nature-watching focused, such as whale watching tours and manta ray dives which is rousing some issues with traditional Hawaiian activities and conservation
  - Can be just as impactful as consumptive uses, but there is a lack of awareness that ecotourism activities affect the environment/wildlife
- Backpack rocket jet pack – there was a request to do it in Kona, but believe it was denied a permit
- Recreational use of unmanned drones is a very new trend
  - Used to be RC planes but now the drones are much more complicated
  - Recreational users do not have use FAA approval
  - Users are going to want to use parks to base their launches – already seeing it happening at Kekaha Kai State Park
- People want more campsites - not necessarily new trend but definitely something people continue to ask for (esp. on west side) – it was noted that on Maui, there's hardly any place to legally camp
- Guided bicycle tours – large groups of cyclists with a van bike along roads
  - Concerning because the roads are not built for bicycling
  - Q: Do these tours have to have a permit? A: Not sure, but yes if they are in the national parks (tours are frequent occurrence in HVNVP)
  - Q: Can LWCF be used for acquiring ROWs for bike trails, horse trails along road? A: Probably not because you need a viable recreation area. But if the area adjacent

#### DRAFT MEETING NOTES

March 4, 2014

February 27, 2014

Tammy Duchesne / National Park Service, Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park

Rick Gmurkin / National Park Service, Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail

Jeff Zimpfer / National Park Service, Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park

Danielle Foster / National Park Service, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Barbara Dalton / Office of Governor Neil Abercrombie

Paul Strauss / Department of Health, Hawaii District Health Office

Bob Fitzgerald / County of Hawaii, Department of Parks and Recreation

Tracy Tam Sing / State Parks

Dean Takebayashi / State Parks

Russell Kumabe / State Parks

Martha Yent / State Parks

Bethany Wylie / PBR HAWAII

Catie Cullison / PBR HAWAII

#### DISTRIBUTION:

Attendees  
**SUBJECT:** STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KONA RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

Following is a summary of the above referenced meeting, held on February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2014 at the West Hawaii Civic Center's Community Meeting Hall.

Martha Yent welcomed the group as they assembled and participants signed in (sign in sheet enclosed). Catie Cullison began the meeting by providing an agenda and initiating introductions around the table.

A brief slide presentation describing the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was made. The slide presentation is enclosed.

Guided discussion followed. For organizational purposes, the notes below categorize

#### DRAFT MEETING NOTES

#### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KONA RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 4, 2014

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to the road where you wanted to have a trail was already a park, then it is likely LWCF would fund a trail/bike path

- In west Hawai'i, seeing an increase in small, inter-coastal outrigger canoe sailing and associated really light camping on beaches
- Increase in "soft adventurers"
  - As ecotourism is increasing in popularity, folks want to do it, but aren't necessarily prepared for it (physically or otherwise)
  - Perhaps need better education, i.e. if you want to do this type of tourism, you need to be able to do this and this
- *Q (directed to DOH staff): Are there are specific Dept. of Health programs that might encourage outdoor recreation?*
  - No specific programs, but generally working on chronic disease prevention (be active, eat good food, etc.)
  - The Mayor has an Active Moving Advisory Council that is overseen by PATH
  - Dept. of Health partners with counties, nonprofits, and private companies, but doesn't oversee land or anything
  - Recently held their Physical Activity and Nutrition (PAN) summit – part of outcome was to focus on how the built environment can better encourage physical activity (e.g. bike lanes)
- Partnerships
  - County would not make it if we didn't have friends of the parks county-wide
  - Mayor wanted to get more people involved in their parks and to establish more formal agreements with friends of the park groups
  - Kohala community friends of the park built buildings up there
  - These partnerships extends the county's money because the county can purchase the supplies and benefit from the labor that the friends of the park can provide.
  - Very successful management of beach parks is where there are friends of the park organizations:
    - Kahaluu beach park – education, rent snorkel equipment
    - Ho'okena beach park – nonprofit manages and conflicts have been more under control
  - With all of the user conflicts at Kealahou (esp. related to kayaks), it would be nice to see greater partnerships
  - Partnerships help with enforcement because people are there to enforce the rules as soon as they see something happen – especially important in rural places (e.g., Ho'okena, or at Kohala where developer provides security)
  - Need better collaboration with our peers – with limited resources, how do we work together to further our resources? (e.g. good relationship between Ala Kahakai and State Parks)
  - In next 5 yrs would like to see State Parks and federal/county counterparts work together more

#### DRAFT MEETING NOTES

#### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KONA RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 4, 2014

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- Operation, maintenance, improvements – need all three, but the state barely has two (improvements, maybe maintenance)
- VNP – seeing a lot more birders/nature viewers and people who want to go into wilderness but currently not allowing commercial tours
- Photography - lots of folks from all age brackets getting into it
- County seeing increase in activities like ecotours, bikers, tour groups
- Just in the last year, County getting more requests for groups who want to come and use camping sites, do a community project (i.e. "voluntourism")

#### Current and Projected High Priority Recreational Needs

- Coastal access
  - County proposed to acquire Pōhū Bay
  - Sen. Schatz introduced Senate Bill 618: Pacific Islands Parks Act of 2013, which includes the proposal for a detailed resource study of the Ka'ū Coast of Hawai'i that is the first step in expanding HVNP
- Governor's office
  - Sports development initiative, spearheaded by Lt. Gov. Shan Tsutsui
  - "This initiative will help to expand sports entertainment and participation opportunities in Hawaii, while also strengthening our visitor economy – particularly during the shoulder seasons when visitor arrivals are less robust" – "we hope to take advantage of each island's unique characteristics and bring athletic events that fit into their individual environments."
  - Info from: <http://governor.hawaii.gov/blog/lt-gov-tsutsui-to-lead-new-sports-development-initiative/>
  - Facilities are really important to this initiative

#### Obstacles, Challenges, or Barriers in Managing or Providing Outdoor Recreation

- Money
- County does not have universal liability coverage for recreational use of trails/lands
- User conflicts not getting any better, becoming more and more extreme, especially related to ocean activities
- Enforcement and related maintenance is particularly difficult – e.g. at McKenzie State Park, a brand new comfort station was vandalized day after opened
- Highway is a limiting factor for kids and others to use trails
  - It is not pedestrian friendly and is a major barrier between mauka and makai resources
  - Queen Ka'ahumanu highway project includes a couple of pedestrian crossings – they will not quite be keiki to kupuna but at least there is some way to cross
  - Trying to find a way to do pedestrian underpasses – maybe in culverts that are not getting the rain they were designed for
  - Highway breaks continuity of mauka-makai trails, which is challenging because

#### DRAFT MEETING NOTES

#### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KONA RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 4, 2014

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they want people to be able to go mauka-makai, learn the stories of kupuna, and thereby have a relevant, holistic experience

- Barrier to trails is that developments/communities do not embrace them
  - We are a coastline of gated communities
  - But trails are some of the most valuable parts of those communities
  - Trails also connect communities
  - Need to try to get people to really value trails
- Multi-user conflicts
  - Waimea Trails and Greenways – used to be pedestrian, bike, *and* horse trail but due to liability concerns, horses have been shifted to another trail – barriers may be put up artificially
  - State Parks west end seeing some user conflict
- ATV use is an issue in the south
  - Green sands beach and South Point see a lot of ATVs, ATV tour companies and their impact is pretty significant
  - Hear of a lot of conflict related to ATV use in residential neighborhoods
  - There have been fatalities
  - Popular pastime among some demographics, others frown on it
  - It is difficult to find a place to do it legally, especially on the west side
  - Kohala - degradation from ATVs, and so put up fences at airport to protect and revegetate but people just went around the gates
- Mountain bikes-historic trails conflicts – every once in a while will see tracks on trail
- Toys for adults (ATVs, big trucks, jet skis, etc.) are more and more popular but not many places to do them legally
- Hunting-conservation conflicts
  - Watershed initiative, fence state land in rainbelt (Rain follows the Forest)
  - Hunters concerned about invasive species eradication but also need to control invasive plants
  - Fencing always gets a response
  - Local hunting community is good at what they do, don't leave a mess, feeding their families, but they feel like they are left out of the conservation conversation
- Conflict between hunters and recreational users (birders, hikers)
- Enforcement, or lack thereof, is a challenge
- Education is important

#### Planned Improvements and Investments for the Next Five Years

- HVNIP's new General Management Plan is going to guide use of Kahuku portion of HVNIP
  - Currently open 2 days a week and the plan will propose opening it up to 7 days a week

#### DRAFT MEETING NOTES

#### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: KONA RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 4, 2014

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- Would like to add some user facilities to support activities like hiking, mountain biking, birding

- State Parks
  - Hilo Bayfront community project
  - Trying to see if we can vacate from Old Kona Airport and transition to across street from West Hawai'i Community Center
- County projects
  - Of \$61m bond, \$48m is for parks
  - Passive, Ala Moana style park at airport
    - Want to dig up runway
    - Hope to break ground at end of year
  - Plans for 197 acre regional park at Kealahou
    - Land near wastewater treatment plant conveyed to county in 2011
    - Plan to use R1 & R2 water as irrigation source
    - Kimura International developed plan for recreational activities in the park, estimated \$90M price tag
    - Trying to work out parks responsibility in relation to USFWS
  - Just took over Kohala and just purchased O'oma
  - Waimea District/Regional Park
    - State put some money toward it, county matched it
    - Contract should go out next week
    - Working with Army Corps of Engineers to build the park in floodplain
    - Hopefully complete by end of 2015
    - More active recreation facilities which are lacking in N. Kohala
  - Puna, Pāhoa
    - \$15-18m designated to build ballfields, stadium
    - Have 54 acres and should be able to address 35-40 acres (at least landscape)
    - Viewed as a good project because this area has been dealing with drug problems, not a lot of pride in that community
  - PONC parks at Kāwā(?) and Kaiholena
    - Starting August, maintenance portion of property tax for PONC lands will take effect
    - Important because can help in supporting community groups who can help with maintenance
  - Probably have more endangered species or critical habitat on these acquired lands due to new listings



- County concerned with how much recreation they can really do with archaeological sites, endangered species, etc?
  - HVNP is working on general management plan but it probably will not be in public draft form until September. Hard copies HVNP Management Plan Newsletter were provided.
  - Ala Kahakai just completed comprehensive management plan, which discusses the priority areas (the first areas they want to open up) – can get more detailed version online. A hard copy of the plan was provided.
  - Ala Kahakai
    - Working to put up signs on the trail in South Kohala
    - Working with descendants to determine how they want people to walk through that area, what they want people to know or think about
    - Working on improvements to trail for safety and orientation (i.e. so people know they're on the trail)
- Making the SCORP More Useful to You
- Should not just be targeted toward LWCF, should answer the question of what does the state need for outdoor recreation?
  - SCORP should be useful for community members/groups who want to be involved
  - Make sure it's distributed to appropriate committees in legislature - committee on land and water, house committee on water and land, tourism committee
  - SCORP should develop a vision for the state

*This is our understanding of the topics discussed and the conclusions reached. Please give PBR HAWAII written notification of any errors or omissions within seven calendar days. Otherwise, this report will be deemed an accurate record and directive.*

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#### MEETING NOTES

March 7, 2014

March 3, 2014

#### PRESENT:

Willard Asato / Maui County Parks Department  
Jeffrey Anderson / Maui County Parks Department  
Daneford Wright / Maui County Parks Department  
Jason Lopez / Maui County Parks Department  
Mary Kiely / Maui County Parks Department  
Robert Halvorson / Maui County Parks Department  
Matt Brown / Haleakalā National Park  
Philip Ohta / State Parks  
Russell Kumabe / State Parks  
Martha Yent/State Parks  
Bethany Wylie/PBR HAWAII  
Catie Cullison/PBR HAWAII

Attendees

#### DISTRIBUTION:

SUBJECT: STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: MAUI

#### RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

Following is a summary of the above referenced meeting, held on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014 at the County of Maui Planning Commission Conference Room in the Kalana Pakui building in Wailuku.

Martha Yent welcomed the group as they assembled and participants signed in (sign in sheet enclosed). Catie Cullison began the meeting by providing an agenda and initiating introductions around the table.

A brief slide presentation describing the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was made. The slide presentation is enclosed.

Guided discussion followed. For organizational purposes, the notes below categorize comments/ideas/suggestion by discussion topic.

#### New Trends in Outdoor Recreation since the 2008 SCORP

- Kite surfing continues to generate conflicts
  - Two kiteboarding associations, but users do not seem to self-regulate very well



DRAFT MEETING NOTES

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: MAUI RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 7, 2014

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- o People coming from around the world to kitesurf here, and so not necessarily following local associations
- o SUP has increased, but kites are more of a problem because they have so much equipment that takes up a lot of space on the beach – they also go a lot faster
- o Kites not regulated
- ORMP is outdated, hasn't caught up to new users - kitesurfing/SUP not in the plan
- Disc golf courses getting a little more popular (general park areas)
  - o Conflicts with general public because we already don't have enough facilities to host athletic teams, and so teams will play on areas that are not really fields, which conflicts with the disc golf areas
  - o Disc golfers would like to have more courses – currently there are two, one in Kahului and one in Lahaina area
  - o Disc golfers the County has met with have been good to work with (they maintain their own facilities, have some problems with vandalism)
  - o It's tough to create more courses because it excludes general use and anytime there is a conflict, Parks gets complaints
- Partnership for the community is good
  - o Community watch is something that needs to be brought up when you build the facilities
  - o Companies willing to support certain things; e.g. little league team coaches who are willing to do a lot with us
- Pickle ball becoming more popular – played on a small tennis court with a paddle (a lot of seniors involved)
- Fútbol becoming more popular – version of indoor soccer, condensed soccer, try to play in gyms but not enough so play on tennis courts, etc.
- BMX bikes are popular but are a problem in the skate park in Kihei because the wood can't handle bikes if they wipe out (Kihei)
- BMX track used to be where the MACC is now - kids still ride bikes, but no place to do it
- Community partnerships
  - o Maui Parks used to do Adopt a Park program a long time ago
  - o South Maui Community Volunteer group is excellent – always ready and willing to do just about anything, play key role in our parks down there
  - o South Maui also works with 3 schools that do different projects with us and sometimes tag team with volunteers because most of the volunteers are older and they love working with the young kids
- Lot of people play Portuguese Horseshoes
- Working on a remote control car track – right near skate park in Lahaina
- Seen drones but not in county parks – have had them up at Haleakalā about once a week now, but no-fly zone so they have to chase the users down
- Kihei hockey rink – manager leases and runs it, very well used – pretty popular in the evenings
- Kihei – people want to bring in food vendor trucks, new thing because there's so many

DRAFT MEETING NOTES

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: MAUI RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 7, 2014

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food trucks now, none in parks yet (e.g. Beach Rd, no permits)

Current and Projected High Priority Recreational Needs

- Shortage of everything, except swimming pools, in all of our districts, including Lānaʻi and Molokai
  - o Another swimming pool being built in Central Maui, going to replace Sakamoto
- Every sport is in competition to get onto a field - more practice days, more games, more sports on a single field (rugby, adult soccer, etc.)
  - o Providing outdoor grass fields just one part of the equation – somebody has to cut grass, somebody has to draw lines, etc. – other side of equation is manpower and equipment, without which your field is not going to be in good, safe condition in short period of time
  - o The public may perceive it as lack of fields, which is true, but other side is you need to maintain it
  - o Trend is multipurpose fields - year-round use, but field needs to be maintained, refurbished/revitalized so need a couple of month down time, not sure how well public understands that
- Kihei, Kalama Park – would like our skate park to be demoed and put in nice, new, concrete one - keep putting money into it but it's hard to upkeep, hard to kick out uses that damage it
- County parks still pursuing playgrounds – just put a new one in in Kahului Community Center Park, not open yet
  - o Put up fences to keep kids out until it's done, parents come in on weekend and unbolt fence and let kids play
- Community groups-playground partnership – not doing it anymore because there's always a lot of support at beginning but then dropped off
  - o e.g. Kalakupua Playground – when first built a lot of people came out and supported, even had maintenance plan, but as children get older, volunteer base drops so didn't have maintenance support
  - o Now splinters, drops aren't safe, isn't structurally sound
  - o Had to put fencing over it and lock it, surfacing alone was hundreds of thousands of dollars
  - o Before we built this one with community, we looked at a model on Kaua'i and saw it go the same way, but it is difficult to tell passionate volunteers that this is the trend with volunteer projects
- Walking paths
  - o Kalama Park and new community park both have short paths
  - o Waihuli Park across from civic center in Lahaina has a path – idea was to tie it into Kā'anapali path that goes along hotels
    - Currently gets you down to Front Street but can't really get any further because highway is right along the ocean
    - Non-motorized uses allowed, but only 6ft wide due to funding

#### DRAFT MEETING NOTES

#### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: MAUI RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 7, 2014

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- o Planning to add a path to Kanahā in long term
- o Working on master plans
- No longer allow bike tours to start within Haleakalā – park just came out with new commercial service plan to deal with big buses, hiking tours, smaller coaches that drive around east side, bike tours that come out for sunrise and then drive outside of park and go down hill
- Not many mauka, trail-based parks, but do have a couple community parks up in Kula
- Camping
  - o County doesn't need any more camping, too many headaches
  - o NPS Kipuhulu District - comprehensive master plan and will look at camping (there's always a demand for more facilities, but no new sites)
  - o Difficult to add camping because have to plan for infrastructure, too
- County probably spent \$8-9m in the last 8-9 years on ADA

#### Obstacles, Challenges, or Barriers in Managing or Providing Outdoor Recreation

- Kite surfing conflicts are growing daily
  - o Can't walk down the beach without tripping over their lines (at Kanahā and Kihei)
  - o Issues with canoes, windsurfers, SUP's
- Vandalism in the parks is greatest problem
  - o Constantly battle kids going into parks and damaging facilities
  - o Security of these parks is something everybody's looking into
  - o They'll damage anything (signs, asphalt, bathrooms, etc...)
- Maui doesn't have place for multipurpose uses (e.g. Blaisdell Center)
  - o Use some Parks facilities for football stadiums, concerts, baseball fields for car shows, rodeos, etc.
  - o Facilities not as big as they should be for some of these functions (e.g. special events at beach park, too many people)
- Homeless problem is big challenge that is just getting bigger and bigger, challenges are proving to be endless in the parks
  - o In all facilities, pavilions, trees (e.g. mattresses in trees at Kalama Park), baseyards, roofs of community center, offices
  - o Counted 62 people at Kalama Park this morning
  - o Steps taken to mitigate challenges?
    - MPD and rangers are aware of it
    - County officials just going out and talking to guys, clean up your mess - no laundry on our fences
    - Can't kick them out because they aren't doing anything illegal during day – if not drinking can stay
    - If threat call MPD but can't do much unless doing something illegal or there during closed hours
    - MPD have been doing stings at night and rangers in early morning

#### DRAFT MEETING NOTES

#### STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR PLAN: MAUI RECREATION PROVIDERS MEETING

March 7, 2014

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- If we move them from one location, they'll end up in another
    - o They prevent workers from working, public afraid to use certain parks - some are OK, but others leave drug paraphernalia
  - Information about ranger program
    - o Primarily responsible for monitoring ocean activities (permits, etc.)
    - o Try to assist districts as best they can
    - o At last count, had 2 to service island of Maui (used to have 5 but some retired, some got hurt)
    - o First line of defense, but if there's any problems they call MPD
    - o Do what they can but no real enforcement power
  - Enforcement
    - o A long time ago (20+ yrs), O'ahu had parks police – police officers who were assigned to parks
    - o When you have officers, you have more weight (not just citations)
    - o County Parks needs to upgrade to the same style as DOCARE – everybody looks at Parks rangers as a joke, need to allow them to enforce a bit more
  - Feral cats and chickens – people that feed them (e.g. at Kanahā); chickens do some damage
    - Maui and O'ahu – issues with clothes, garbage in toilets that clog the sewer lines
    - Turtle nests at Makena
      - o Volunteer group asked for permit to watch over nests
      - o But then there were lot of people there taking pictures and stuff of the turtles when they hatch
      - o Lots of people were camping
      - o Defeated the purpose – need more education, people think they're volunteering and doing a good thing
    - Seabirds at Kamaole III
      - o Off-leash dogs attacking seabird nests
      - o Put up signs about keeping dogs on leash and nesting season
      - o Also cordoned off areas and made trails to the beach
      - o Haven't had any problems in last couple of years
    - Trail conflicts at Haleakalā – volume of use is biggest problem
      - o Kipuhulu, other shorter trails is biggest issue
      - o Park has plateaued a bit in terms of overall visitors, but most visitors use trails to some extent
    - Facilities in Haleakalā wilderness are booked they day they come available
- Planned Improvements and Investments for the Next Five Years
- South Maui Regional Park – gym should be happening, supposed to be more fields (soccer fields, baseball fields, whole complex)

- State Parks – met with mayor and he mentioned comfort stations that are up on trailers
  - Good because you can get away from government requirements and would be better for county parks (may work at Makana SP)
  - County is considering them for beach parks on Moloka'i and on Maui
  - Plan would be to find a place to store trailer restrooms and can use for events or where they are needed
  - e.g. seen them when go for canoe races on O'ahu – trailer restrooms with 12 stalls (not ADA compliant)
- For coming County fiscal budget, the plan is to focus on maintenance and repairs
- Been working on all our restrooms with repairs and maintenance
- A lot of what's at War Memorial will be moved over to Central Maui Regional Park - see this as relieving some of the pressure on demand for fields

*This is our understanding of the topics discussed and the conclusions reached. Please give PBR HAWAII written notification of any errors or omissions within seven calendar days. Otherwise, this report will be deemed an accurate record and directive.*



# APPENDIX 9: AGENCY MEETING PRESENTATION













HAWAI'I'S LWCF APPORTIONMENT	
FISCAL YEAR	HAWAI'I APPORTIONMENT
2008	\$244,054
2009	\$286,672
2010	\$402,395
2011	\$396,413
2012	\$447,771
2013	\$424,353

## SCORP includes...



- 1. Inventory of rec resources
- 2. Public demand for rec resources
- 3. Issues affecting outdoor rec
- 4. Strategic plan to address issues & demand

+ Wetlands resource plan

## Hawai'i needs your kōkua!

Please take some time to:

- 1. fill out a survey
- 2. review recreation inventory maps

Also available online at  
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/RecProviders>



## Public Participation Process



Recreation user survey – January 15 through February 28

Informational public meetings statewide (excluding Lāna'i and Moloka'i)

Public review of draft 2014 SCORP report & maps

## QUESTIONS?



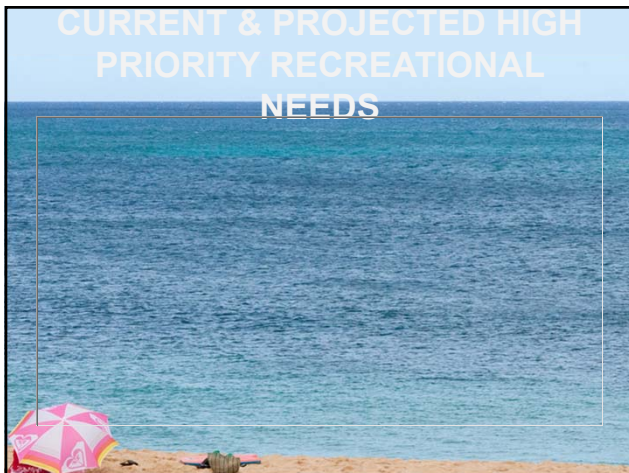
  
STATE PARKS DIVISION

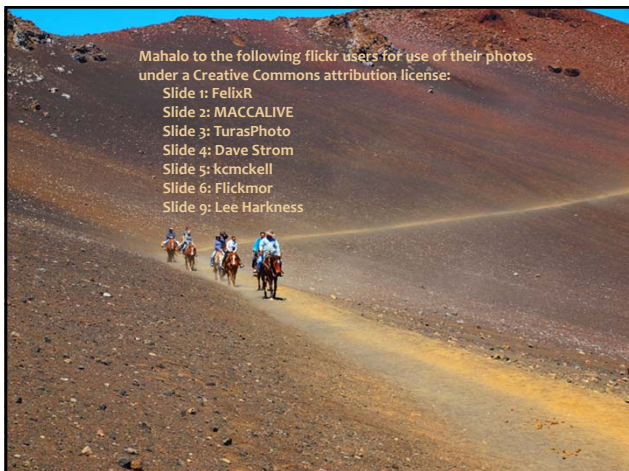
**MARTHA YENT**  
 808-587-0287  
[Martha.E.Yent@hawaii.gov](mailto:Martha.E.Yent@hawaii.gov)

  
PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

**CATIE CULLISON**  
 808-521-5631  
[ccullison@pbrhawaii.com](mailto:ccullison@pbrhawaii.com)









# APPENDIX 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS ON DRAFT HAWAI'I SCORP



**From:** [Kenneth Bins](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** recreation budget  
**Date:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 1:59:03 PM

---

We are snowbirds who live on the Big Island 3-4 months a year. We love the beaches, but some improvements need to be made to the bathrooms at Spencer Beach, Hapuna Beach, and the beach across from the veteran cemetery, Kekaha Kai north.

The roads need improvement at Kekaha Kai State Park and Kiholo Bay at Loretta Lynn's park.

Ken and Myra Bins

**From:** [Jeff Carlson](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Kona motor sports park  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 14, 2015 7:19:29 PM

---

Can really be a great outlet for kids & adults keep the ohana doing fun stuff together

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Karen K. Cobeen](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Recreation Plans  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 14, 2015 2:31:09 PM

---

Aloha: I am stunned to be hearing about this for the first time. Perhaps the people attending hearings or meetings or commenting have much free time and are not the ordinary working families in the state. For years ordinary people on all the islands have been asking for recreation areas for motorsport activities. There are now large efforts by thousands of families on Oahu and Big Island for a legitimate motorsport recreation area. It's short-sighted to once again be entertaining adding more activities for tourists like beach parks, ball parks, golf courses, jogging trails.

Please reconsider these current plans. Working families who live here all year want a safe place to compete, have car shows, race their motocross motorcycles, race their ATVs, road race their sports cars, race their stock cars on dirt tracks. A legal place to mountain bike, hill climb competitions. A place to learn to drive, for keiki to enjoy safe and healthy sports. We have been asking for 20 + years.

Mahalo,

***Karen***

Karen K. Cobeen  
**Hawaii Racing Association**  
Member, Board of Directors  
Membership Coordinator  
808.938.0089

Petition: <http://petitions.moveon.org/sign/kona-motorsport-park>  
HRA: [www.hawairacingassoc.org](http://www.hawairacingassoc.org)  
Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Hawaii-Racing-Association/585422794880298>

**From:** [Carlos Diaz](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Kahukus Race Track  
**Date:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 3:41:16 PM

---

This park is needed on this island! We don't have a car race track on this island if we have one the traffic fatalities may decrease! Kahukus track and trails bring families and friends together every weekend and camping during holidays! We need to ensure this piece of heaven stay open to the public. Thanks for your time and all you do for Hawaii.

Sent from my iPhone



**From:** [CD](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Kahuku Motocross Track  
**Date:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 3:20:48 PM

I am writing to give my support to Kahuku Motocross Track. Our entire family rides up there just about every weekend. This is the only place that our special needs child can ride her quad safely too.

I ask that you all seriously consider giving more funding to the track. It is a wonderful way for our children to bond with their families and actually interact with one another face to face. There is truly something for almost everyone to enjoy at Kahuku.

Sincerely,

Keely Dupee

Sent from my iPhone

**To:** Catie Cullison, AICP  
**From:** Friends of Kewalos, Non - Profit 501C3  
**Date:** April 16, 2015

**Re:** Comments for 2015 Outdoor Recreation Plan

Aloha,

The Kaka'ako Makai Conceptual Master Plan was adopted by the Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA) in 2011. It took 4 long years of collaboration among the general public, community groups, government, developers, and professionals to develop this plan.

The most popular concept in this plan was the "Lei of Green/ Shoreline Promenade." (LGSP) Imagine, a place where people would be able to walk, run, bike, etc. along the shoreline from Magic Island to Kaka'ako Waterfront Park, one of the last stretches of public oceanfront lands in urban Honolulu. You can see why this was the most popular concept and why the 2009 SCORP has identified multi-use paths for walking, jogging, and bicycling, as one of Hawaii's recreational priorities and the trend continues into the 2015 SCORP.

Unfortunately, because of the lack of funds, this concept has not become a reality. However, after learning about the SCORP and the LWCF grants program, I see a glimmer of light to make the "Lei of Green/Shoreline Promenade" a reality.

Currently, Howard Hughes Corporation has the lease for the Kewalo Basin Harbor and has indicated that they are including a Shoreline Promenade concept in their development plans. The Office of Hawaiian Affairs has also indicated of including the concept on their lands along the shoreline in Kaka'ako Makai. The last piece of the puzzle can be the State that can partner with these organizations to make this a reality.

Mahalo for this opportunity to provide comment. I would be happy to meet with you to answer any questions you may have.

It is my dream to make this LGSP a reality for all the people of Hawaii to enjoy.

Mahalo,

Ron Iwami  
President, Friends of Kewalos

*To Protect, Preserve, and Malama Kewalo Basin Park and the surrounding shoreline and ocean to ensure that the recreational user will continue to have access and the ability to enjoy the area for future generations to come.*  
[www.kewalo.org](http://www.kewalo.org)

**From:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**To:** [Bathany Wylie](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Comments on 2015 SCORP  
**Date:** Monday, April 20, 2015 7:42:44 PM

**From:** David Fullaway [mailto:davidfullaway@msn.com]  
**Sent:** Saturday, April 18, 2015 1:34 PM  
**To:** Catie Cullison  
**Subject:** Comments on 2015 SCORP

Years ago (perhaps 40 plus years) at one of the first public meeting hearings held to get public input in outdoor my wife and I attended. We presented two major issues for consideration. I resented the issue of outrigger canoe paddling, and my wife presented Horseback riding trails and facilities. Both were well received and have been given consideration by State, County, and private clubs and foundations.

I am writing in support of continuing to support existing as well as new development. The outdoor recreation involving canoe paddling has continued to grow from the inauspicious beginnings with a few clubs in each Island participating in the territorial regatta held in Kona on Labor day, to the present with each Island having regattas and long distance paddling events that attracts paddlers and families, and watchers with 500 to a thousand participants each week. With high school and international adult events. Each Island now hosts the State races. The sites for the races need much support for, parking, showers bathrooms, and parking, as well as upgrading the race course.

Aloha,

David and Ruth Fullaway

Sent from Windows Mail



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#### PHONE RECORD

**DATE:** May 1, 2015 & May 6, 2015

**WITH:** Beverly Galarza

**DISTRIBUTION:** File

**BY:** Catie Cullison

**SUBJECT:** Comments to Draft 2015 SCORP Update

This email briefly summarizes the content of two phone calls from Beverly Galarza regarding the Draft 2015 SCORP Update. Ms. Galarza is an advocate for beach accessibility in general, but most specifically, her interest is at Kapalua and the Kapalua Coastal Trail.

Ms. Galarza expressed support for accessibility recommendations in the 2003 HTA plan prepared by PBR HAWAII (in that she supports the recommendations PBR made regarding accessibility, but feels they haven't been followed). Her question specifically related to the possibility of using LWCF funds to make outdoor recreation improvements on lands that are privately owned but with an easement dedicating a park or public accessway in perpetuity.

My draft response to Ms. Galarza is as follows (under review for accuracy with State Parks):

- Only States may apply directly to the National Park Service (NPS) for LWCF assistance.
- Proposed projects may be sponsored by a state agency or a public agency of a subordinate unit of government.
- All eligible project sponsors must be able to commit its resource to the perpetual stewardship of the recreation area pursuant to Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act.
- The project sponsor must possess sufficient title and adequate legal control of the property that is to be placed under Section 6(f) protection in order to provide reasonable assurances that a conversion under Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act will not occur without its knowledge... (source: LWCF State Assistance Program Manual, 2008)

With respect to the current SCORP update, we have highlighted accessibility as an issue throughout, but call it out most specifically in Chapter 7. The project rating worksheet (Appendix E) also requires that projects considered for funds must meet ADA accessibility requirements for consideration for funding.

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD / Ms. Beverly Galarza  
SUBJECT: COMMENTS TO DRAFT 2015 SCORP UPDATE  
May 8, 2015  
Page 2

Ms. Galarza's follow up call on May 6<sup>th</sup> included a question about whether or not LWCF-funded projects automatically needed to follow the new federal Outdoor Recreation Standards for accessibility. She was going to follow up on that question herself in an upcoming training and provide her feedback to me at a later date.

O:\Job22\2214.03 SCORP 2013 Update\Memos\Phone Record 2015-05-08 B Galarza.docx

**From:** [Sammy O'Leary](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Public Comment  
**Date:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 1:28:29 PM

---

I absolutely love Kahuku Motocross Track. It serves as an amazing family recreational park and it great fun for all ages. It provides a fun and open experience to out door activities and I don't know what me and my family would do on the weekends without it. From the motocross races to the camping or just hanging out with friends it is one of the most fun recreational parks I have ever been to. I appreciate all that the people at Kahuku Motocross do and how hard they work to keep it a safe, clean and friendly environment for all ages and skill levels.

Samantha Gardner

**From:** [Sonja](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Motorsport raceway  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 15, 2015 11:30:51 AM

---

My family from my grandpa my mom me my husband and now carrying down to my childrens generation. We all love drag racing. The Hilo raceway has been neglected with no upgrades for a very long time. And most times we head to Hilo drags are cancelled due to rain. We all know it rains in Hilo more than half of the year.

The speedway in Hilo will benefit all ages and also bring families together, MY family together to enjoy what we all love. It's a great place to hold events such as drags, motor ross concerts and even our county fair. It will definitely be a benefit for our aina. It will boost jobs for our economy and bring people from outer islands. Most of the time people don't want to pay expenses of bringing their cars due to the likeliness of rain. But these concerns will factor out definitely if built in kona. More people more money and more fun for family.  
Please consider building a Motorsport park in kona

Sonja grace

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [HawaiiAuntie \(j jh\)](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Cc:** [John Moore](#)  
**Subject:** Proposed Construction of Canoe Cove at Old Airport County Park  
**Date:** Monday, April 27, 2015 7:00:04 PM

---

Aloha, Ms. Cullison,

John Moore has asked some of us long-time outrigger canoe paddlers to write in support for the construction of an outrigger canoe launching cove at the Old Airport County Park. All the canoe clubs have indicated support for the project, as well as those community people who have an ancestral connection to the Park area. John contacted everyone, brought them to the proposed site, and no one voiced an objection, only support. The cost of such a cove pales into insignificance when compared to the recreational value it would offer to the entire Kailua-Kona community. As John points out in his letter of August 28, 2010, to Kimura International, Kamakahonu Beach is heavily used and always crowded with tourists, residents and the four canoe clubs practicing from April through October of each year. The clubs practice Monday through Sunday, with Saturdays reserved for our regattas and long distance races. Parking is virtually impossible, unless paid for behind the hotel.

I have been an active member of Kai 'Opua Canoe Club since 1986, and had the privilege of raising the funds necessary for, and seeing to, the construction of, our 6,000 square foot halau at the Park. The advantages of storing and maintaining our canoes in an open and uncrowded area with adequate, close-by free parking, are very substantial – one reason why our club has increased its membership so much and why it is the largest canoe club on this island. As you are aware, the plans for the park include the proposed construction of three additional halau, with one pad already constructed. The availability of a nearby launching area would be immense.

As I recall, the final plan for the Park also included a pathway from the halau area to the shoreline, with the thought being that, at some point in time, an area of the shoreline could be altered to as to allow the canoe clubs to launch almost directly from makai of their halau, thereby significantly reducing the very real problem of four canoe clubs trying to launch their canoes, virtually at the same time, from Kamakahonu. Further, a cove would allow residents a safe and convenient place to enjoy the water, whereas, currently, it is difficult for persons other than the most athletic to enter the water.

John's letter to Kimura International says it far better than I, so I hope it is available to you. The creation of a cove at the Park would be a wonderful addition to its recreational potential, and I urge very careful consideration.

Mahalo,

Jerry F. Halverson

From: [Dennis Luo](#)  
To: [Catie Cullison](#)  
Subject: recreation plan  
Date: Tuesday, April 14, 2015 4:16:54 PM

i am writing to request to include a plan for motorsports for you outdoor recreation plan. but it would be more that motorsports that it would be used for. thank you dennis

From: [Mark K](#)  
To: [Catie Cullison](#)  
Subject: Here you go... Example  
Date: Monday, April 27, 2015 5:07:26 PM  
Attachments: [image1.png](#)  
[ATT000001.txt](#)





From: Dana Kimble  
To: John Cullison  
Cc: [johnmoore@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:johnmoore@hawaii.rr.com)  
Subject: Revisiting our concerns - Hawaii Outdoor Recreation Plan Comment - Kona Old Airport Canoe Cove  
Date: Thursday, April 30, 2015 11:43 AM  
Attachments: [Attachment 2015-08-06](#)

Date: Thursday, 30, 2015 - 8am

Aloha

We are asking to please revisit and take the time to look/ hear & listen at our concerns, awareness, safety for our local community people (Our families) before the door is closed.

There are many voices to be heard but it can not be heard if the door is closed, please help and revisit our concerns. (Attach are documents/ letters/ research attachments from John Moore who had introduce this from 2010).

It starts from here, for our voices to be heard for the future of our local community people (Our Families).

Mahalo  
Puanani Kmitete  
Ka'ehu Outigger Canoe Team

Date: Mon, 27 Apr 2015 15:17:00 -1000

At:  
The DLNR has solicited comment on its 2015 plan for park development on the Big Island. Comment is needed by 30 April 15. I have emailed the attached to Cate Cullison ([cullison@pbrhawaii.com](mailto:cullison@pbrhawaii.com)) who works for PBR Hawaii. DLNR's consultant on the plan. Needless to say I would like to have the Canoe Cove added to DLNR's plan. If you could send a short note along that vein, it would be appreciated. And maybe the State will reward us and include it!

Not much notice, but any little bit will help.

Mahalo for your kokia,

John Moore

From: John Moore ([johnmoore@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:johnmoore@hawaii.rr.com))  
Sent: Monday, April 27, 2015 2:43 PM  
To: [cullison@pbrhawaii.com](mailto:cullison@pbrhawaii.com)  
Subject: Hawaii Outdoor Recreation Plan Comment - Kona Old Airport Canoe Cove

Ms. Cate Cullison

Please consider adding creation of a Canoe Cove at the Old Airport Park in Kailua Kona as described below.  
West Hawaii is need of increased ocean access, especially for canoes, in the Kailua Kona area. Presently the main ocean access point for the majority of people in the Kailua area have is at the Kailua Pier/Kamakohou Bay area. At that location there is very limited parking and very limited land storage space. Usage of the area competes with hotel guests, charter boats, visiting cruise ships, swimmers, etc. Conditions are over-crowded. Creation of another area would help relieve the Pier area and provide a viable alternative for local residents who wish to canoe, kayak, stand-up paddle, dive, swim, etc.  
About 4 years ago Kimura and Associates held a 3 day charrette at the King Kam Hotel regarding development of the Old Airport Park for the County. During the charrette some of the participants recommended inclusion of additional ocean access - a Canoe Cove - not only for canoes, but for other purposes as well, as part of the development plan. This area included ample parking, space for canoes on shore, existing facilities beyond, and would add a protected swimming area for keiki. The Kimura plan included about one sentence on the recommendation, but did not show it on their plan, because Kimura felt that the Canoe Cove's primary focus was ocean related improvements, and that do not fall under the County's jurisdiction.  
The plan is to create a cove a shallow water (3 to 5 ft. deep) cove with an channel to the ocean - deepening an area that is presently shallow water with a basalt bottom. The shore side of the cove is sand with wild grass beyond. Copies of photos, and prior correspondence are attached to better describe the proposed cove.  
The plan has been vetted favorably by the following groups: the lineal descendants of families who resided in the area before the Old Airport was constructed, the Mayor's Managing Director, Wally Lau, County Parks and Recreation, County Planning, DLNR (its former chairman, Bill Aila, and representatives at Honokohau Harbor), DLNR's marine biologist in Kona - Bill Walsh, Senator Schatz's West Hawaii rep - George Robertson, various County Council members (past and present), the Moku o Hawaii Canoe Association, several influential West Hawaii citizens, etc. In addition both Senator Green and Rep. Lowen have agreed to meet with those of us proposing the plan following the completion of the present legislative session. Beyond that, the proposal has not been carried forward mainly due to Corps of Engineering review and funding hurdles.  
I believe the DLNR's request for input on park improvements is a proper venue for inclusion of this proposed improvement.  
Again, please consider this a formal request to include development of an Old Airport Canoe Landing in your plans. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Thank you,

John Moore, P.E.  
tel. 808/989-9652  
email: [jmoore@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:jmoore@hawaii.rr.com)

P.S. Costs for the cove have probably doubled since it was initially conceived.

Reply, Reply All or Forward | More

DLNR Seeks Public Comments on 2015 SCORP

[View this email in your browser](#)

DLNR SEEKS PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE 2015 HAWAII OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Division of State Parks, in partnership with PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc., is inviting the public to review the draft of the 2015 Hawaii Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). You are receiving this email because you have been identified as part of an agency that provides outdoor recreation in Hawaii.

The SCORP is updated every 5 years to assess Hawaii's outdoor recreation trends, needs and priorities. The plan also provides direction of our State's recreational future and allows Hawaii to remain eligible to receive funds for outdoor recreation projects through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a federal grants program administered by the National Park Service.

[Download 2015 SCORP Summary](#)  
[Download 2015 SCORP Draft for Public Review](#)  
[Download 2015 SCORP Draft Appendices for Public Review](#)

Public comments are due by April 30, 2014 and can be submitted by e-mail or in writing to: [cullison@pbrhawaii.com](mailto:cullison@pbrhawaii.com)

or  
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.  
Attn: Cate Cullison, AICP  
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650  
Honolulu, HI 96813-3484

For more information on the SCORP please visit the [Canoe Parks website](#).

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You are receiving this email because you are a county, state or other government official who provides outdoor recreation services to Hawaii.

Our mailing address is:  
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.  
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650  
Honolulu, HI 96813

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PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc. • 1001 Bishop Street Suite 650 • Honolulu, HI 96813 • USA

August 27, 2010

From: John Moore  
To: the Kimura Design Team:

Re: Kona Shoreline Park Plan  
Proposed Canoe Launch Bay

Sirs & Mesdames:

In response to the call for public comment on the proposed park plan I am again asking that a canoe launch facility be included in the plan. I am enclosing two of Google Earth photos showing the proposed canoe launch area. I discussed this location with Glenn Kimura about subsequent to the Charrette. At a bare minimum I believe the overall plan for the Old Airport should designate the recommended space as a future facility, and have provisions for access and parking. Below is supporting information.

Shoreline parks should feature shoreline activities which can't be accomplished at inland parks. Creation of a canoe launch area / safe swimming area as described below achieves this goal. Land and shoreline access are readily available at this location. Vehicular access and parking are already in place. And the proposed area is immediately adjacent to the proposed canoe halau that is to be included in the master plan. Providing additional ocean access for the canoes and related activities must be considered a more valid purpose for shoreline park area than uses such as tennis courts, ball fields, skate-board ramps, dog walking areas, etc. - all of which can be relegated to an inland park.

I am proposing that the Park Improvement Plan include a canoe launch bay as shown on the attached drawings. The bay would be created by excavation of a rocky area of the reef fronting an existing curved section of sandy beachfront. The proposed bay would be in the neighborhood of 130 feet along the coast line by approximately 60 to 80 feet wide out into the water. Proposed depth is 2.0 ft. MSL. This means that at low tide water depth would be 2.0 feet; at high tide water depth would be 4.7 feet deep. The majority of the bay would be protected from the open ocean by the shall outer reef that would be left intact, except for a 20x7- foot wide channel cut thru the outer reef for canoe access to the open ocean.

The size and depth of the bay are adequate for launching and turning standard 6-man 40 foot long racing canoes. In addition it would be adequate for launching one and two man canoes, kayaks and stand-up paddle boards, and by snorkelers and divers who desire access to deeper water. Six man canoes could be rolled over the sand to the water using wide tired dollies as is done at sandy beaches throughout the islands where canoes are launched across sandy beaches. The six man canoes could be

left on saddles by their respective clubs mauka of the sandy area for use upon demand. The sandy shoreline area would be retained for beach goers for mats, beach chairs, umbrellas and other beach paraphernalia. Beach goers would have unrestricted access to a sheltered SAFE shallow water area - similar to "Keiki Pond" at the south end of the Old Airport Park.

It is estimated the usage of the bay by canoes at somewhere in excess of 50,000 visits per year by all types of users. See attached sheet for details. The plan has several positive features: 1) adequate parking nearby; 2) proximity to the proposed canoe halau that is immediately across the runway; 3) the addition of a safe swimming area primarily for keiki; 4) an immediate launch area to Kamakohou Bay which is overly congested and has inadequate parking available.

I have personally vetted this plan with leaders of Kai Opua, Kai E Hitiu, Tui Tonga, Kona Athletic, and Keauhou canoe clubs. All are solidly behind the plan. Other supporters include Kelly Greenwell, the North Kona county councilman, Bo Kahui who speaks for the Hawaiian Homes Association in Kona, Hiram Rivera a long time leading West Hawaii contractor, Steve Arnett, Director of The County of Hawaii Department of Housing and Community Development, and numerous other people in the community. None have opposed the plan.

Preliminary design has been review by Tom Nance, P. E. who was responsible for the design of the small bays at Hualalai Resort and Mauna Lani Resort on the Big Island, and other shoreline improvements elsewhere in the islands. He believes that following excavation of the shallow area, the bottom will be covered with sand. The sandy coast will be retained. Access to the open ocean thru the proposed channel should be available for a very large majority of the year. Perhaps a total of 5% of the year ocean conditions may be such as to prevent launching canoes thru the channel.

Total cost for the improvements are estimated at \$800,000 - \$600,000 to create the bay, and \$200,000 for a restroom facility including an outdoor shower. Approximately 25% of the cost would be for design and approval, 75% for actual construction. Duration of actual construction would probably be less than 60 calendar days.

Should you have any questions on this, please feel free to call me at 808/989-9652 or [jmoore@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:jmoore@hawaii.rr.com).

Mahalo,

John Moore

Attachments:  
Photos, 2 pages  
Estimated Bay Usage

## Canoe Cove Usage

## Six Man Canoes

Regatta Season (Mar thru July)

2 practices/wk x 22 wks = 44 pract.

16 crews per club x 6 men/crew = 96

3 clubs x 96 persons/club = 288

total: 44 practices 288 men/practice =

12,672

Distance Season (Aug thru Sept)

3 practices/wk x 8 wks = 24 practices

8 crews/club x 6 men/crew = 48 men

3 clubs x 48 men/club = 144

total: 24 practices x 144 men/practice =

3,456

High School Season (Dec thru Feb)

3 practices/week x 10 weeks = 20 practices

6 crews/practice x 6 = 36 men

total: 20 practices x 36 men/practice

720

Recreational Paddling

6 practices/week x 52 week = 312 pract

1 crew/club x 3 clubs = 3 crews

3 crews/practice x 6 men/crew = 18

total: 312 practices x 18 men/practice

5,616

## One &amp; Two Man Canoes

During Season (Regatta &amp; Distance)

no. of weeks: 22 + 8 = 30

usage: 10 boats/day x 7 days/wk = 70 uses/wk

total: 30 x 140

4,200

Off Season - exclude regatta &amp; distance

no. of weeks: 52 - 22 - 8 = 22 weeks

usage: 25 boats/day x 7 days/wk = 140 uses/wk

total: 20 x 140 =

2,800

## Other Deep Water Access Users

Fishing Kayaks

avg 2 kayaks per day x 365

730

Pleasure kayakers

avg 4 per day x 365 days

1,460

Standup paddlers

avg 4 per day x 365 days

1,460

Divers &amp; Snorkelers

avg 6 pers/day x 365

2,190

## Bathers

Avg 20 trips per day x 3 persons/ trip = 60 uses/day

Total Usage: 60 uses/day x 365 days/year =

21,900

## Total usage

59,394

Assume 10% of the time weather

prevents usage

(5,939)

Net annual added usage

53,455

146

This is an average daily usage of 146 people per day.

## COST

## Canoe Launch Bay

Design &amp; Approval Process

100,000

Construction

475,000

Construction Management

25,000

Subtotal - Create Canoe Launch Bay

600,000

Restroom &amp; Outdoor Shower - Allow

200,000

Total

800,000

## Discussion of Advantages

Additional Canoe Launch and Storage area in proximity to population center

Proximity to proposed canoe hales

Ample parking will attract local resident population as well as visitors

Relief of canoe traffic and increased availability of Kamakahonoh beach area

Relief of traffic congestion to Kailua Pier area proximity

Availability of recreational space in immediate area for family members of paddlers; which

allows families to stay together and play together



OLD AIRPORT SHORELINE PARK - PROPOSED CANOE LAUNCH COVE

Photo 1



OLD AIRPORT SHORELINE PARK - PROPOSED CANOE LAUNCH COVE

Photo 2

1. Within ocean area excavate from high water mark at high tide within marked area to -2.0 ft. MSL (Mean Sea Level).
2. On land above excavated cove area remove rock out croppings to a minimum of 1.0 ft. below existing ground to leave a minimum of 1 ft. layer of sand.

**From:** Catie Cullison  
**To:** [Donnerstag, 16. April 2015 8:57:00 AM](#)  
**Subject:** RE:  
**Date:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 8:57:00 AM

---

Aloha,

This email confirms receipt of your comments.

Public comments will be considered in the preparation of the final 2015 SCORP update which is expected to be complete July, 2015.

Mahalo for taking the time to share your mana'o.

Catie Cullison, AICP  
Associate

**PBR HAWAII**

Land Planning | Landscape Architecture  
Environmental Planning | Land Use Entitlements  
1001 Bishop Street Suite 650  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
Phone: 808-521-5631  
Fax: 808-523-1402  
Email: [ccullison@pbrhawaii.com](mailto:ccullison@pbrhawaii.com)  
[www.pbrhawaii.com](http://www.pbrhawaii.com)

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**From:** konaeric . [mailto:bigislanderic@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 8:43 AM  
**To:** Catie Cullison  
**Subject:**

We would like to encourage that some resources be allocated to any number of motorsports activities. It is easy to see that the public has an interest in all sorts of outdoor activities but there are no recreational facilities available for motorsports whether it be bmx bicycles all the way up to auto racing.

Please support our efforts to this end.

Mahalo

**From:** [Lionel Kutner](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Canoe Landing at Old Kona Airport Park  
**Date:** Thursday, April 30, 2015 8:05:20 AM

---

DLNR's request for input regarding improvements at the Old Kona Airport Park is very welcome.

I agree with many who foster and encourage Outrigger Canoe paddling in Kona that we need to relocate most outrigger canoe training and practice from the pier at Kailua Bay to the coastal waters off the Old Kona Airport park. We in the paddler community have seen the benefits of a canoe landing/cove there since the Park's inception many years ago.

Safe Ocean Access

That will need DLNR to facilitate/develop a clear, smooth, canoe landing/cove in the park, to allow for safe ocean access there. So little of our coastline around Kailua Kona is safely accessible.

Safe Training

Separating outrigger canoe paddlers' training (and other ocean goers activity) from all Kailua Bay's commercial snorkel Tours, Fishing and Sports Activity vessels and from the increasing number of Cruise Ship tenders using the Kailua pier is very desirable. It will ease current conflicts from sometimes very congested (unsafe) training conditions.

Safe, Ample Parking

Since 9/11 when DLNR-BOR greatly restricted public access/parking on Kailua Pier, several hundred paddlers must find parking elsewhere, often parking in nearby commercial businesses properties. Personal property (car keys, etc.) left at each clubs' respective site on the beach is subject to theft while their members are out training and practicing on Kailua Bay.

Safe Canoe Storage

The four (4) canoe clubs currently operating off Kailua pier (for many decades and growing year by year) now vie for over-crowded canoe storage space onshore, on the limited beach area fronting Hotel King Kamehameha.

Infrastructure is in Place

The first of four substantial canoe halau has been built in the Old Airport Park mauka of the proposed cove. The remaining three, planned for the same area,

**From:** [Kelly Krall](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** DLNR 2015 outdoor recreation plan....  
**Date:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 1:39:04 PM

---

Please don't forget about the current 808 Mx/ATV Association motocross track in Hilo that needs dirt and to borrow equipment to build/ maintain the current track .....or the future motorsports facility in Kona.

Please prove the " Don't Let Nobody Ride" (DLNR) abbreviation is wrong!

BRING BACK THE MAUNA KEA 200!!!

Mahalo!  
Kelly Krall

Sent from my iPad

are in the County's park plan. The proposed cove is almost directly across from these halau, thereby making it convenient for Clubs to secure and maintain their canoes.

Increasing Public Participation

I had a chance to review Mr. John Moore's survey/estimate of users of a launch landing/cove and, from my own recent observation, found it low in the specific category of the "recreational" (non-competing) outrigger crews we see working out on Kailua Bay daily. He tells me that data is 5 years old (2010) and suggests that 'recreational' usage has increased 25% by 2015. I concur - a sign of things to come - perhaps an updated calculation for all user data is in order.

We would all appreciate inclusion of a safe canoe landing in your final park plans.

Please contact me at your convenience if I can be of further assistance.

Lionel Kutner,  
former President, Keauhou Canoe Club  
808.328.8586

**From:** [Charles Lau-Chai](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Aloha  
**Date:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 10:28:30 PM

---

Aloha my name is Kaipo.

I am a family man. And love to spend our time outdoors. I have been a man to take care of the land the best I could. I also truly believe that the land speaks to me in the life it brings. I love taking my family to the kahuku motocross track and teaching my family and friends about the land and also about how to be safe on a vehicle such as atvS and dirtbikes. It's also a time where I can share about the stories about Hawaiian History events that have happen around there. My family and I are also in support of the kahuku motocross and the fact that they keep kids and adults of the path of doing bad. And more on the path of trails that will show them the beauty that is sometimes hidden in everyday life. Mahalo for giving me a chance to spread my aloha. Aloha and God Bless  
Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**To:** [Bethany Wyle](#)  
**Subject:** FW: HMA MOTOCROSS PARK  
**Date:** Monday, April 20, 2015 7:42:29 PM

---

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Tony MacDonald [<mailto:tat2master@gmail.com>]  
**Sent:** Saturday, April 18, 2015 1:58 PM  
**To:** Catie Cullison  
**Subject:** HMA MOTOCROSS PARK

This park is one of the greatest MX parks I've been to, and I've been around the world a few times. Hawaii offers many fantastic opportunities for the outdoors the ocean, mountains and everything nature has to offer. But the motocross park tops them all in my opinion, yes it could use some updates and an AMA Sanction, but I'm not complaining. The park keeps kids off the streets provides a possible career as a professional athlete and just good ole fun for others. As a MX rider and a family man, I know there is no other community/family like an MX family no matter where you come from, what color or creed is in your background at HMA motocross park everyone is ohana!!

Thanks for you time  
Tony MacDonald  
Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Chris McKenzie](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Subject:Hawaii Outdoor Recreation Plan Comment - Kona Old Airport Canoe Cove  
**Date:** Monday, April 27, 2015 5:36:22 PM

---

Ms Cullison: I wholeheartedly agree and endorse John Moore's email to you concerning the same subject.

Thank you for your attention.

Chris McKenzie,  
73 Lumahai St  
Hono, HI 96825  
808 256 2400

**From:** [John Moore](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Hawaii Outdoor Recreation Plan Comment - Kona Old Airport Canoe Cove  
**Date:** Monday, April 27, 2015 2:43:20 PM

---

Ms. Catie Cullison

Please consider adding creation of a Canoe Cove at the Old Airport Park in Kailua Kona as described below.

West Hawaii is need of increased ocean access, especially for canoes, in the Kailua Kona area. Presently the main ocean access point for the majority of people in the Kailua area have is at the Kailua Pier/Kamakahonu Bay area. At that location there is very limited parking and very limited land storage space. Usage of the area competes with hotel guests, charter boats, visiting cruise ships, swimmers, etc. Conditions are over-crowded. Creation of another area would help relieve the Pier area and provide a viable alternative for local residents who wish to canoe, kayak, stand-up-paddle, dive, swim, etc.

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The plan is to create a cove a shallow water (3 to 5 ft. deep) cove with an channel to the ocean -deepening an area that is presently shallow water with a basalt bottom. The shore side of the cove is sand with wild grass beyond. Copies of photos, and prior correspondence are attached to better describe the proposed cove.

The plan has been vetted favorably by the following groups: the lineal descendants of families who resided in the area before the Old Airport was constructed, the Mayor's Managing Director, Wally Lau, County Parks and Recreation, County Planning, DLNR (its former chairman, Bill Aila, and representatives at Honokohau Harbor), DLNR's marine biologist in Kona - Bill Walsh, Senator Schatz's West Hawaii rep - George Robertson, various County Council members (past and present), the Moku o' Hawaii Canoe Association, several influential West Hawaii citizens, etc. In addition both Senator Green and Rep. Lowen have agreed to meet with those of us proposing the plan following the completion of the present legislative session. Beyond that, the proposal has not been carried forward mainly due to Corps of Engineering review and funding hurdles.

I believe the DLNR's request for input on park improvements is a proper venue for inclusion of this proposed improvement. Again, please consider this a formal request to include development of an Old Airport Canoe Landing in your plans. If you have any

questions, please feel free to contact me.

Thank you,

John Moore, P.E.  
tel. 808/989-9652  
email: [bjmoore@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:bjmoore@hawaii.rr.com)

P.S. Costs for the cove have probably doubled since it was initially conceived.

<b>Canoe Cove Usage</b>	
<b>Six Man Canoes</b>	
Regatta Season (Mar thru July)	
2 practices/wk x 22 wks = 44 pract.	
16 crews per club x 6 men/crew = 96	
3 clubs x 96 persons/club = 288	
total: 44 practices 288 men/practice =	12,672
Distance Season (Aug thru Sept)	
3 practices/wk x 8 wks = 24 practices	
8 crews/club x 6 men/crew = 48 men	
3 clubs x 48 men/club = 144	
total: 24 practices x 144 men/practice =	3,456
High School Season (Dec thru Feb)	
3 practices/week x 10 weeks = 30 practices	
6 crews/practice x 6 = 36 men	
total: 30 practices x 36 men/practice	720
Recreational Paddling	
6 practices/week x 52 week = 312 pract	
1 crew/ club x 3 clubs = 3 crews	
3 crews/ practice x 6 men/crew = 18	
total: 312 practices x 18 men/practice	5,616
<b>One &amp; Two Man Canoes</b>	
During Season (Regatta & Distance)	
no. of weeks: 22 + 8 = 30	
usage: 10 boats/day x 7 days/wk = 70 uses/wk	
total: 30 x 140	4,200
Off Season - exclude regatta & distance	
no. of weeks: 52 - 22 = 30 weeks	
usage: 25 boats/day x 7 days/wk = 175 uses/wk	
total: 30 x 140 =	2,800
<b>Other Deep Water Access Users</b>	
Fishing Kayaks	
avg 2 kayaks per day x 365	730
Pleasure kayakers	
avg 4 per day x 365 days	1,460
Standup paddlers	
avg 4 per day x 365 days	1,460
Divers & Snorkelers	
avg 6 pers/day x 365	2,190

Old Airport Master Plan – Canoe Launch Cove

August 28, 2010

To: Kimura International & Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Hawaii

Re: Addition of a Canoe Launch Cove  
For the Kona Shoreline Park Master Plan at the Old Airport Park

In response to the call for public comment on the proposed park plan I recommend that a canoe launch area be included in the plan. Photos showing the proposed launch area are attached. Shoreline park design should prioritize shoreline activities that can only be accomplished at shoreline locations. A canoe launch area, which necessarily includes creating a small shallow cove, cannot be built at an inland park. Activities such as ball fields, tennis courts, skate board ramps and dog exercising area that should have lower priorities at shoreline parks, and as necessary be transferred to inland parks.

The master plan as submitted includes a canoe halau – a storage, repair, and gathering area for canoe related activities. Concrete slabs for the halau are already in place. A natural extension of the halau is a canoe launch area. A launch area should include related activities of access between the halau area and the launch area, restroom and shower facilities, and vehicular access and parking for users. Pavement already exists for a path or driveway between the halau and the launch area, as well as for vehicular access and parking. Space is available for a restroom – outside shower facility. All only need inclusion in the master plan.

Construction of these facilities would immediately relieve congestion created by canoe related activities at the Kailua Pier/Kamakahonu Bay area. It would allow at least two of four existing clubs to relocate their canoes and practices from Kamakahonu to the Old Airport. Further, it would more than likely result in increased canoe and ocean usage because the deterrent / inconvenience of getting to the Pier area would be mitigated. In addition because of its accessibility, the launch area will draw one and two man canoes, kayaks, stand-up surfboard paddlers, snorkelers, scuba divers, and beachgoers who want access to a safe shallow water swimming area similar to "Keiki Pond" at the south end of the Old Airport Park. I estimate that over the period of a year more than 50,000 people would be drawn to the launch area; calculations are attached.

The proposed launch ramp area is makai of the existing halau area. It is located at a sandy portion of the shoreline fronted by a rocky reef 0' to 3' deep that extends out at approximately 100 feet from shore before dropping into deep water. A cove would be created by excavation of the rocky reef out 60' to 80' from shore to a depth of -2.0' MSL (Mean Sea Level). The outer 30' +/- of shallow reef will be left intact to break up surf and protect the inner cove. A narrow 15' +/- wide channel would be cut to an already existing opening in the reef for canoe access to deep water. The resultant cove would be about 120' long by 60'-80' feet wide by 2.0' to 4.7' deep (depending on tide) with a protective reef beyond and a 15' wide channel to deep water. Six-man canoes would be rolled over the sand to access the water using wide-tire dollies. The 6-man canoes would be stored on saddles by their respective clubs on the grassy area mauka of the sand. The sandy shoreline area would be retained for beach

<b>Bathers</b>	
Avg 20 trips per day x 3 persons/ trip = 60 uses/day	
Total Usage: 60 uses/day x 365 days/year =	21,900
<b>Total usage</b>	
Assume 10% of the time weather prevents usage	(5,235)
Net annual added usage	53,455

This is an average daily usage of 146 people per day.

**COST**

<b>Canoe Launch Bay</b>	
Design & Approval Process	100,000
Construction	475,000
Construction Management	25,000
Subtotal - Create Canoe Launch Bay	600,000
<b>Restroom &amp; Outdoor Shower - Allow</b>	
Total	200,000
	800,000

**Discussion of Advantages**

Additional Canoe Launch and Storage area in proximity to population center  
Proximity to proposed canoe hales  
Ample parking will attract local resident population as well as visitors  
Relief of canoe traffic and increased availability of Kamakahonu Beach area  
Relief of traffic congestion to Kailua Pier area proximity  
Availability of recreational space in immediate area for family members of paddlers; which allows families to stay together and play together



goers to access a shelter SAFE shallow water cove – similar to “Keiki Pond” at the south end of the Old Airport Park. The sandy cove would be a major attraction for families with young children as well as others who want shallow water for periodic cooling off from sunbathing.

Preliminary design has been reviewed has been reviewed by Tom Nance, P.E. who was responsible for the design of the small coves at Hualalai Resort and the Maunalani Bay Resort on the Big Island. He believes that following excavation of the shallow cove, the bottom will be covered with sand. The sandy shoreline will be retained. Access to the open ocean thru the proposed channel should be available approximately 95% of the year. Perhaps a total of 5% of the year ocean conditions would prevent using the channel.

Total cost for the improvements, excluding on land pavement improvements, are estimated at \$600,000 to create the cove, and \$200,000 for the restroom facility and outdoor shower. Approximately 25% of the cost of the cove would be for design and shepherding the project thru the permitting process. The remaining 75% would be for construction and construction management. Duration for construction of the cove would be in the vicinity of 60 days, and 120 days for the restroom facility.

I have personally vetted this plan with leaders of Kai Opua, Kai E Hitu, Tui Tonga, and Kona Athletic, canoe clubs. All currently practice at Kamakahonu Bay. All are solidly behind this plan. Other supporters include Kelly Greenwell our North Kona County Councilman, Bo Kahui who speaks for the Hawaiian Homes Association in Kona, Hiram Rivera a long time leading West Hawaii contractor, Steve Arnett Director of the County Department of Housing and Community Development, and numerous other people in the community. None oppose the plan.

Again I believe shoreline parks should and must be used whenever possible for shoreline activities. An additional canoe launch area is needed by the community. This Park is a natural choice for it.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 808/989-9652.

Respectfully submitted,

John Moore  
73-1225 Kaulaniakaa Drive  
Kailua Kona, HI, 96740

Attachments:

Photos, 2 pages  
Estimated Bay Usage, 1 page

2

3

From: John Moore  
To: Cate Cullison  
Subject: Hawaii Outdoor Recreation Plan Comment - Kona Old Airport Canoe Cove  
Date: Thursday, April 30, 2015 12:48:36 PM  
Attachments: Old A Cove Petition Sht 1.001.jpg  
Old A Cove Petition Sht 2.002.jpg  
Old A Cove Petition Sht 3.003.jpg  
Old A Cove Petition Sht 4.004.jpg

Cate:

To bolster our case for asking DLNR to include a canoe cove at the Old Airport in Kailua Kona, I am attaching 4 pages of petitions signed by nearly 100 persons who also support the proposal. Given more time (we started 3 days ago) I believe we could have easily gotten 1000 signatures

Let me add two quick thoughts for your consideration:

1. Construction of the cove does not require dynamite. The area can be dredged using a track excavator with a hydraulic ram. The excavator starts from the shore, breaking out rock and casting the rock in front of him to create a causeway. He works his way out on the causeway - extending it as he goes - to the farthest point. Then he starts pulling back the broken rock and loading it out into rock dump trucks, as he returns to shore. Only the excavator arm, the hydraulic ram, and the excavator bucket (which is regularly exchanged with the ram) go in the water. Again DLNR's, marine biologist, Dr. Bill Walsh who is based at Honokohau, has visited the site and advised us that there is not a biology problem.

2. Once the cove is created, there will be zero maintenance.

Again, if you have any questions, please feel free to call me. I don't want to inundate you with information. But as you noted, considerable time and effort has been put into this plan. Many people here in Kona have been involved, and strongly committed to seeing that DLNR endorse it.

Your help is appreciated.

John Moore  
tel. 808/9899652  
email: bjmoore@hawaii.rr.com

Cate Cullison - PBR Hawaii

Re: Comment on DLNR Outdoor Recreation Plan

Be advised that the undersigned support a proposal to include the addition of a Canoe Cove at the Old Airport Park to the 2015 Recreation Plan.

3/4

74-4908 MAHALAHOA HWY HOLUALOA, HI. 96725  
ST Campbell  
Richard Roberts 77-6495 Kiloahana, Kailua Kona  
Mike Lingo / MA-GA 847-325-988 78-7100 Kama III, Kailua Kona. HI 96740  
Mike Schmitz 2-303 KESRC - Kailua, HI  
John Alastre 78-6833 ALII DR - KAILUA 96740  
Bill Army/Buecin 75-5888 ALII DR Kailua Kona HI 96740  
Andy Armer/Cindy Quinn 75-5888 ALII DR C-12, K-K 96740  
Paul Regan/Karl Ryan 73-1210 Kaula St K-K 96740  
NANCY REGAN ALII DR 73-1210 Kaula St K-K 96740  
Costen, Andersen 74-4893 Mahalaoha Hwa, Holualoa HI  
Don Lingo 75-6060 Kilauea Hwy, K-K  
Joe Becker 78-7170 HAAWA ST. KAILUA KONA  
Dana Lingo 74-965 Haahe St. K.K. HI 96740  
Dana Lingo 77-285 MALIKOST K-K 96740  
Dana Lingo 48-6500 ALII DRIVE KK 96740  
Christopher S. Reinhart 75-5917 ALII DRIVE 96740  
Stephanie Amick/Stephanie Amick 83-5594 Middle Keel Capt. Cook 96704  
Stephanie Amick/Stephanie Amick 75-5873 Waikele Rd. K-K, HI 96740  
Stephanie Amick/Stephanie Amick 71-159 Lailoa Ave., K-K, 96740  
Stephanie Amick/Stephanie Amick 72-159 Lailoa Ave., K-K, 96740  
Stephanie Amick/Stephanie Amick 75-5746 Kilauea Dr. K-K 96740  
Stephanie Amick/Stephanie Amick 77-285 maliko St. K-K 96740  
Stephanie Amick/Stephanie Amick 78-7100 Kama III Rd Apt 302 K-K 96740  
Stephanie Amick/Stephanie Amick 75-301 Nani Kailua Dr. 96740  
Stephanie Amick/Stephanie Amick 82-1025 KAILUA LAU 96704



Be advised that the undersigned support a proposal to include the addition of a Canoe Cove at the Old Airport Park to the 2015 Recreation Plan.

trainerlinker@gmail.com  
 JHizual@Hawaii177.com  
 Rynot601@Hawaii177.com  
 Cyndi M  
 rochele.b.fisher@gmail.com  
 hannahcordero91@gmail.com  
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 Lina Brown  
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 wjclark@hawaii177.com  
 jinds@MSN.COM  
 Rick@RickWilsonKona.com  
 sailingcanu@yahoo.com  
 Jheuxaul@gmail.com  
 Jheuxaul@gmail.com  
 BILBOENERGY808.COM  
 dee-merfman33@gmail.com

KE

Be advised that the undersigned support a proposal to include the addition of a Canoe Cove at the Old Airport Park to the 2015 Recreation Plan.

CONTACT INFO ↓

NSD@HILL.FHFWILL.RR.COM  
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danpwhite1@gmail.com  
alchagorik@gmail.com  
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██████████ support a proposal to include the addition of a Canoe Cove at the Old Airport Park to

happy turtles @att.net  
76-6232 Phomeria Rd. K.K. HI. 96746  
808 489 4477  
938-6677  
makaikalani83@yahoo.com  
ninau7@yahoo.com  
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73-4371 Moana Hema Pl. K-Kona, HI. 96740  
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geotheculu@gmail.com  
73-7030 Alii Dr #301 KK HI 96740  
73-261 Maunaloa St #302, KK HI 96740  
77-291 MaLiKo St, KK HI 96740  
" " "  
3324 ~~Maunaloa~~ Maunaloa, HI. 96740  
84-5193 Puuwaaweia Church  
Captain Cook 96704  
Paulsullivan@gmail.com

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**From:** John Moore [<mailto:bjmoore@hawaii.rr.com>]  
**Sent:** Monday, April 27, 2015 2:43 PM  
**To:** Catie Cullison  
**Subject:** Hawaii Outdoor Recreation Plan Comment - Kona Old Airport Canoe Cove

Ms. Catie Cullison

Please consider adding creation of a Canoe Cove at the Old Airport Park in Kailua Kona as described below.

West Hawaii is need of increased ocean access, especially for canoes, in the Kailua Kona area. Presently the main ocean access point for the majority of people in the Kailua area have is at the Kailua Pier/Kamakahonu Bay area. At that location there is very limited parking and very limited land storage space. Usage of the area competes with hotel guests, charter boats, visiting cruise ships, swimmers, etc. Conditions are over-crowded. Creation of another area would help relieve the Pier area and provide a viable alternative for local residents who wish to canoe, kayak, stand-up-paddle, dive, swim, etc.

About 4 years ago Kimura and Associates held a 3 day charrette at the King Kam Hotel regarding development of the Old Airport Park for the County. During the charrette some of the participants recommended inclusion of additional ocean access - a Canoe Cove - not only for canoes, but for other purposes as well, as part of the development plan. This area included ample parking, space for canoes on shore, existing facilities beyond, and would add a protected swimming area for keiki. The Kimura plan included about one sentence on the recommendation, but did not show it on their plan, because Kimura felt that the Canoe Cove's primary focus was ocean related improvements, and that do not fall under the County's jurisdiction.

The plan is to create a cove a shallow water (3 to 5 ft. deep) cove with an channel to the ocean -deepening an area that is presently shallow water with a basalt bottom. The shore side of the cove is sand with wild grass beyond. Copies of photos, and prior correspondence are attached to better describe the proposed cove.

The plan has been vetted favorably by the following groups: the lineal descendants of families who resided in the area before the Old Airport was constructed, the Mayor's Managing Director, Wally Lau, County Parks and Recreation, County Planning, DLNR (its former chairman, Bill Aila, and representatives at Honokohau Harbor), DLNR's marine biologist in Kona - Bill Walsh, Senator Schatz's West Hawaii rep - George Robertson, various County Council members (past and present), the Moku o' Hawaii Canoe Association, several influential West Hawaii citizens, etc. In addition both Senator Green and Rep. Lowen have agreed to meet with those of us proposing the plan following the completion of the present legislative session. Beyond that, the proposal has not been carried forward mainly due to Corps of Engineering review and funding hurdles.

---

**From:** [Martha E Yent@hawaii.gov](mailto:Martha.E.Yent@hawaii.gov)  
**To:** [Dan.Quinn@hawaii.gov](mailto:Dan.Quinn@hawaii.gov); [Catie Cullison](mailto:Catie.Cullison)  
**Subject:** Fw: SCORP  
**Date:** Thursday, April 30, 2015 2:55:17 PM

Aloha Dan,

I'm forwarding to Catie at PBR who is compiling all the comments.

Martha

----- Forwarded by Martha E Yent@DLNR/StateHUIS on 04/30/2015 02:53 PM -----

---

**From:** Dan S Quinn@DLNR/StateHUIS  
**To:** [Martha E Yent@DLNR/StateHUIS](mailto:Martha.E.Yent@DLNR/StateHUIS); [Catie Cullison](mailto:Martha.E.Yent@DLNR/StateHUIS)  
**Date:** 04/30/2015 01:07 PM  
**Subject:** SCORP

Martha:

A gentleman came in and wanted to add his comments to the SCORP. Josh Omaiza 542-6321, expressed his desire for additional areas on Oahu for off-road activity (for both motorized and non-motorized activity including hiking). He would like to see a partnership or some arrangement to use an area in central Oahu (maybe land not suitable for productive ag) which could have a permit system, restroom facilities, and little else as far as improvements. Looking for an area to drive off-road and not get in trouble.

Dan

I believe the DLNR's request for input on park improvements is a proper venue for inclusion of this proposed improvement. Again, please consider this a formal request to include development of an Old Airport Canoe Landing in your plans. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Thank you,

John Moore, P.E.  
tel. 808/989-9652  
email: [bjmoore@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:bjmoore@hawaii.rr.com)

P.S. Costs for the cove have probably doubled since it was initially conceived.

---

**From:** [Janice Palma-Glennie](mailto:Janice.Palma-Glennie)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](mailto:Catie.Cullison)  
**Subject:** Re: 2015 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan  
**Date:** Saturday, May 02, 2015 9:04:54 PM

Aloha, Catie,

I appreciate you putting my comments to sections in the plan. Time constraints of the volunteer advocate....

I also participated in workshops related to the scoping process as representing the Surfrider Foundation's Kona Kai Ea chapter. I didn't have time to consult with them on my last comments, though I feel they would have approved of them as a group.

mahalo again and sincerely,  
janice

Aloha Ms. Palma-Glennie,

This email confirms receipt of your comments. Thank you for taking the time to articulate your concerns and providing detailed examples.

Please note that the draft SCORP document parallels some of the issues that you raise:

- We note in Section 7.3 "User Conflicts" regarding issues with commercial uses in public parks

- We note in Section 7.10 "Fragility of the Natural Environment" some of the concerns we heard from the public and agency staff about manta ray dives and swimming with dolphin tours.

- Throughout the document we identify the need for more enforcement of rules to protect natural resources and human safety (see Section 7.4, Section 7.6, Goal 2 Objective 2-4 which calls for proactive enforcement for examples)

- In the Strategic Plan, Goal 1, we suggest a strategy to develop more camping areas – and note that this is a strategy that can actually be funded with Land and Water Conservation Funds (the funds for which the SCORP is prepared)

Bearing your comments in mind, we'll go through the document to make sure we are making these points solidly.

Public comments will be considered in the preparation of the final 2015 SCORP update which is expected to be complete July, 2015.

Thank you again for taking the time to share your mana'o.

Most Sincerely,  
Catie

Catie Cullison, AICP  
Associate

**PBR HAWAII**  
Land Planning | Landscape Architecture  
Environmental Planning | Land Use Entitlements  
1001 Bishop Street Suite 650  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
Phone: 808-521-5631  
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personnel dealing with these violations though there have been DLNR reps there at least once on a larger, permitted film shoot.

**From:** Janice Palma-Glennie [<mailto:palmtree7@hawaiiantel.net>]  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 30, 2015 2:12 PM  
**To:** Catie Cullison  
**Cc:** rep nicole lowen; Rep. Richard Creagan; sen josh green; senator lorraine inouye  
**Subject:** 2015 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan  
**Importance:** High

Re: 2015 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Aloha, Department of Land and Natural Resources representatives:

Below are some of the many suggestions and thoughts I have regarding our parks and shoreline areas. I've attended scoping meetings, but would like to make a few additional suggestions on the deadline date that I consider crucial, particularly related to Kekaha Kai State Park, briefly on Kiholo State Park, marine animal protection and state funding for counties.

Mahalo for this opportunity to add my mana'o to this process. I look forward to hearing back from you regarding the new plan.

Sincerely,  
Janice Palma-Glennie  
Kailua-Kona

**Kekaha Kai State Park is a designated noncommercial, wilderness park. \***

This designation came after approximately *10 years of vision, scoping, and collaboration* with a broad swathe of stakeholders from our region and state so that it would reflect the present and future needs of our region and state. Important aspects of that design and plan to keep in mind while drawing up new rules:

- **Camping:** This park was meant to include public camping including, minimally, at the Manini'owali and Mahai'ula sections A leveled pad was created at Manini'owali already, so improvements for that camping area are needed asap to fulfill that vision and relieve the increasing need for camping and overflow of other parks where camping is currently allowed.

- **No commercial activity allowed:** Along with other more obvious commercial activities, film making should not be allowed to occur in this park. Film making has impaired the sense of wilderness at many times during the park's existence due to its often exclusive use of small and large sections of the park.

**Enforcement and permitting against noncommercial use violations:** as a regular visitor to the park, I see permitted and unpermitted commercial film activity taking place more often than not in recent months. I've never seen enforcement

a life guard to keep people out of the water on the most treacherous days and watch swimmers who generally stay near the shore rather than have a DLNR enforcement person sitting at the gate.

- **Protection of Kekaha Kai State Park and its fragile on- and off-shore resources from potential threat of a 250-acre drag strip-motorsport facility being built adjacent and mauka of the park.**

The state should do all it can to protect the park and give it a buffer on all sides, despite the airport location to the south. However, when given the opportunity, the DLNR was contradictory in protection of this park when it issued a decision that a motorsport facility would be better situated next to Hawaii Island's only State, noncommercial, wilderness park rather than near the enormous and already industrial landfill at Waikoloa. This decision should be reversed immediately as plans loom to build that motorsport facility in that controversial and potentially disastrous location.

**Mahai'ula section:**

- **Retain unpaved road** - The road to Mahai'ula was left unpaved (passable to 2-wheel drive vehicles) for many reasons, most having to do with maintaining the vision and wilderness ambience of the park. It's clear that extreme use of the northern Manini'owali section is due to the road being paved as well as having showers available.
- **No showers and running water** - To the best of my knowledge, this section was not meant to have amenities like showers and/or running water again, for purposes of keeping the Mahai'ula section as unimproved and wilderness-style as possible.
- **No surf contests** – don't allow the exclusive use of shoreline and nearshore waters for commercial use nor allow any special interest use that inhibits the public from passive use and enjoyment of the park.

\*I was a member of the State's Advisory Task Force for this park and took part in public scoping process from the beginning.

**Create a mechanism to better inform all boaters including tour operators, divers, fishing boats of whale and other marine protection rules.**

Overall, enforcement of rules in our parks is lacking including on- and off-shore. I see violations of all sorts of rules including approaching whales illegally on a regular basis during winter months by both recreational and commercial boaters. *Educating the public seems crucial as well as lacking.* Notice could be made in many ways including with emails and social network sites but could also be done with better signage at harbors and businesses who engage in commercial and noncommercial boating activities.

**Regulate manta ray and dolphin watching/tours**

There are too many breaches of common sense and law to mention when it comes to manta ray and dolphin tours. *(I've even witnessed dolphins being thrown bait at Keauhou Bay by manta dive boats to lure them each night into the tour area.)*

**No surf instruction/surf schools** – there is a constant breach of this rule during winter months in the Mahai'ula section of the park. It's not up to the public to patrol the water, yet no one is issuing citations or even warnings to surf instructors. *This needs to be done as does all enforcement of rules re commercial use.*

**No surf contests** – Surf contests including body boarding, SUP, and surfing with traditional surfboards are, by nature in this day and age, commercial activities. A legal battle began several years ago that ended in rightly preventing the exclusive use of the shoreline and surf break for a corporate and commercially-sponsored event being organized for the benefit of Make-a-Wish foundation. While everyone agrees that the foundation is a valuable one, there are other places and activities that can help support the organization that don't overstep the long-sought noncommercial restrictions meant to protect ALL – not just some – beach users.

- **Hours of operation extended:** Some claim that there are no funds for later gate closure and some surfers (including me) would love the gate to be closed completely for selfish reasons. (My husband and I choose to walk to the surf rather than drive many times during winter for the experience of walking across the amazing lava.) However, from my experience and having spoken to and seen park personnel who close gates, I strongly believe that the park in its entirety should be open – as it was from the beginning – until a minimum of 8pm. It's against all basic tenets of hawaiian culture and quality of life to lock shoreline users from public shoreline, and certainly before dark and it takes time to walk to different areas of the park or the park area (including makalawena) which means that watching the sunset, evening dinner picnics, fishing, etc. are severely limited, especially in summer.
- **High surf closures** – this should not occur in Mahai'ula section – *ever*. The park was closed from the gate to the ocean for 4-5 days in a row this winter during high surf. Not only was it fine to be at the park, including the shoreline and in the water (for all except maybe the first day when the surf was un-rideable), the public was threatened with citation and/or arrest if they even walked into the park. This is a totally unnecessary focus for enforcement personnel. 1) High surf is what much of the surfing public wants and should be able to enjoy and 2) people should be able to hike into the park as many people did safely the days the park was closed, my husband and I being two of them. If protection of swimmers is the goal, pay

As the amount of commercial operations increase, so does the opportunity and will to limit these activities. Dolphins should enjoy the same limited protection as whales as far as approaching them (mothers and calves having special protection). Rules for manta ray operations seem virtually nonexistent. The industry has become a travesty whose affects on manta populations is likely negative and as likely as yet unknown.

**Kiholo State Park**

**Hours of operation are excessively restrictive.** The gate closes at a most unfortunate 6pm. The gate should remain open until dark (not sunset) every day so that beach and ocean users can make the long trek required to their vehicles if they're enjoying other areas of the park.

**Increased camping needed** – Camping should be increased to a minimum 5 days a week so that those who want to camp don't have to do so on weekends if their schedule doesn't allow or they're looking for a more wilderness experience. As with increased days for camping, more camping spaces should be created as was discussed at park meetings as potential 'future' options for access and enjoyment of the park.

**County funding allocated from state**

Funding for counties should go to 1) maintenance of existing parks and 2) enforcement of DLNR rules especially where extremely lacking, like at Keauhou Bay (see above re manta dives), and providing more camping in West Hawai'i where it's particularly lacking.

**From:** [lopekanui@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:lopekanui@hawaii.rr.com)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Canoe cove for Kona Old Airport park  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 29, 2015 10:56:09 AM

---

Please include the canoe cove in the Old Airport park plan.

Mahalo,

George H. Robertson  
PO Box 44490  
Kamuela, HI 96743

Sent from my iPad

**From:** [Bill Rosehill](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Hawaii Outdoor Recreation Plank - Canoe Cove at Old Kona Airport Park  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 28, 2015 6:21:26 PM

---

Aloha Ms. Cullison!

This responds to the DLNR's request for input regarding improvements at the Old Kona Airport Park. We are in dire need of a canoe cove/landing allowing for ocean access along the mostly inaccessible Kona coastline.

I am Founder and President of Kona Athletic Club, a non-profit outrigger canoe club in Kona that has been in support of a canoe cove/landing at the Old Kona Airport Park since its inception many years ago. There have been four (4) canoe clubs operating off Kailua pier for many decades. We all vie for crowded canoe storage space between the pier bathrooms and the Hotel King Kamehameha. The DLNR-BOR has, for the most part, restricted public access/parking on the pier since 9/11. Several hundred paddlers must find parking elsewhere, often parking in nearby commercial businesses properties. Personal property (car keys, etc.) left at each clubs' respective site is subject to theft while the paddler is out in the canoe practicing.

The proposed canoe cove at the Old Kona Airport would have ample parking not only for paddlers, but for all ocean goers. The ocean there would be void of all commercial vessels and the weekly Love Boat which both create unsafe paddling opportunities. The first of four canoe halau has been built directly mauka of the proposed cove. The other three, to be located in the same general area, are in the County's park plan. The cove would be consistent with the halau locale thereby making it convenient for clubs to maintain their canoes.

We would appreciate the inclusion of a canoe landing in your park plans. Contact me at your convenience if I can be of further assistance.

Mahalo,

Bill Rosehill  
President  
Kona Athletic Club  
(808) 443-1180  
[konakanoeshawaii@yahoo.com](mailto:konakanoeshawaii@yahoo.com)

**From:** [Christopher D Seymour](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Public Comment to 2015 Hawai'i Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan  
**Date:** Friday, May 01, 2015 1:19:09 PM

---

Big Island Mountain Bike Association 318 East Kawili Street Hilo Hawai'i 96720-808-961-4452

April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

To: PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.  
Attn: Catie Cullison, AICP  
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650  
Honolulu, HI 96813-3484

RE: Public Comment to 2015 Hawai'i Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Aloha mai,

In 2012 the Big Island Mountain Bike Association (BIMBA) partnered with Hawai'i State forestry as well as the Hawai'i Island Department of Natural Resources in establishing Hawai'i States' first official mountain bicycling park located in the Hilo district in the Waiākea Timber Management Area, known as the Lower Waiākea Mountain Bicycle Park. This pilot program requires bicyclists to sign a waiver, good for one year, and supplies a map of the area (included as an attachment at the bottom of this email).

After reviewing the 2015 draft and summary reports, let it be noted that this invaluable resource to community members for recreation was left out of the SCORP plan.

Therefore, as the executive director for BIMBA, I am requesting that you add the Waiākea Timber Management Area mountain biking part to the SCORP as a resource.

Let it also be recognized that under the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (HAWAII STIP), under guideline HS21, National Recreational Trails Program, a federal-aid assistance program to help the State provide and maintain recreational trails for both motorized and non-motorized recreational use, has not been utilized here on Hawai'i Island. This is unfortunate because directly after Hurricane Iselle landed on Hawai'i Island, this mountain biking area suffered heavy devastation. However, due to efforts from BIMBA, we donated over 450 man-hours on cleaning and restoration. Lisa Hadeway from DLNR and Chris Graper from Department of Forestry were our contacts for the cleanup project.

Mahalo hou for taking our request into consideration to include the Waiākea Mountain Biking Park as part of the 2015 SCORP survey and resource assessment. Please contact me with any further questions.

Me ka mahalo nui loa,

Chris Seymour

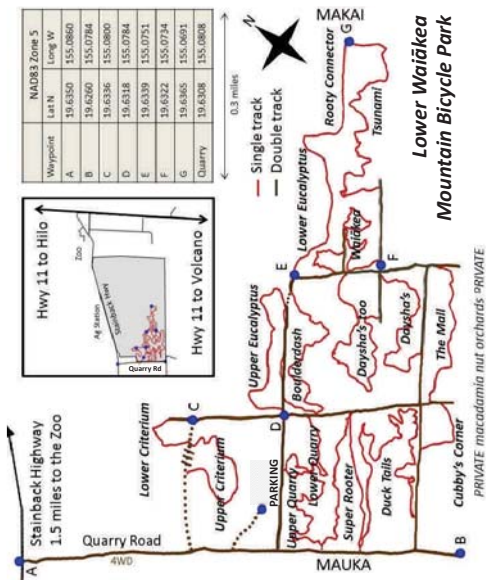
Big Island Mountain Bike Association 808-961-4452

**From:** [Christopher D Seymour](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Lower Waiākea Mountain Bicycle Park map/brochure  
**Date:** Friday, May 01, 2015 1:22:37 PM  
**Attachments:** [Lower Waiākea Bicycle trail brochure.pdf](#)

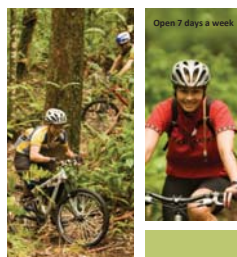
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aloha e Catie,  
Here is the map.  
Thanks again for your efforts on completing the Hawai'i State SCORP for 2015.  
Mahalo hou,  
Chris Seymour  
808-961-4452





## LOWER WAIĀKEA MOUNTAIN BICYCLE PARK



Please ride responsibly and TREAD LIGHTLY. Helmet use required. Make sure your equipment is safe. Educate yourself and others about the rules for riding in this park. Stay on designated trails. Leave NO trace. Pack out what you pack in. Drugs and alcohol prohibited.

## Aloha — Welcome!

The Lower Waiakea Mountain Bicycle Park (a.k.a. Kulanui Trails) is approximately 1.5 miles west of the Panā'ewa Zoo off of Stainback Highway, within the district of South Hilo. As the state's first Mountain Bicycle Park, this area was established to meet the growing demand for Hawai'i's island mountain bicycling recreationists, while striving to protect and preserve the surrounding natural and cultural resources. Challenge yourself on this park to ensure safe and responsible use.



In order to use this park, you are required to obtain a permit and complete a waiver agreement which is available at the Division of Forestry and Wildlife in Hilo at 19 East Kawili Street (808-974-4221), or in Waimea at 66-1220A Lalamilo Road (808-887-6063).

## Mō'aukala — History

The original purpose of the Waiakea Timber Management Area was to establish a forest resource base which could provide a sustainable wood supply for Hawai'i's forest products industry. The State had acquired a portion of land from the Puna Sugar Company and in the mid 1980s planted eucalyptus for potential wood chipping and veneer products. The "Tall Trees" area quickly grew, with trees growing nearly fifty feet in height within a five-year span.

Due to ideal soil conditions, the "Tall Trees" area became a popular destination for motorcyclists and mountain bikers alike. Early motorcycle events in the late 1980s opened up areas inside the replanted tract, and as early as 1989 the first of a series of mountain biking events and fun rides were being held. A major finding of the state in 1994 deemed mountain biking activities in this area were a non-land use issue, which then allowed the continuance of permit acceptance through the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The Big Island Mountain Bike Association has continued to hold special events since 1994.

Quality and length of single-track trails, close proximity to Hilo, and ideal soil conditions make the area attractive to mountain bikers. The trails have also come to be known as one of the most technical riding areas anywhere. People claim that if you can ride in the Lower Waiakea Forest Reserve, you could theoretically ride anywhere in the world.

**RIDE SMART.** Bring a helmet, map, first-aid kit, spare parts and tools, phone, and plenty of water on your rides.

## Nā Lula — Rules and Regulations

- All visitors to the park must sign in at the designated Check-in Station with a permit
- Helmet use required
- Always stay on designated trails
- All local, state and federal laws apply

Learn to ride here and be able to ride anywhere in the world.



This trail system is a multi-use area that is shared by hikers, hunters and other outdoor enthusiasts. Please be aware of the following:

- The park is open to hunting on a daily basis
- Riders are recommended to wear blaze-orange outer garments
- Hunters with dogs
- Off-road motorcyclists
- Hikers and runners
- Pigs and other wildlife
- Cellular phone reception may be limited

## In An Emergency

Call Emergency 911  
Division of Forestry 808-974-4221  
Report Violations to DOCARE 808-643-3567



A shallow layer of soil on a fairly new lava flow makes the mud layer thin on trails — Ideal conditions for off-road bicycle riding, rain or shine.

From: [Lester Tamayo](#)  
To: [Caitie Cullison](#)  
Subject: Outdoor recreation plan  
Date: Thursday, April 16, 2015 3:51:14 PM

How come if its a outdoor recreation plan it does not include a 4x4 trail for vehicals. I think it would be only fair to include all types of outdoor recreation vehicles. And it would keep 4wheelers out of areas that there no supposed to be

From: [Donald Taylor](#)  
To: [Caitie Cullison](#)  
Subject: Outdoor Recreation plan 2015  
Date: Tuesday, April 14, 2015 8:35:12 AM

Thank you for seeking public input from residents of our great state. Outdoor recreation opportunities are extremely important in Hawaii, not only for residents, but also for tourists.

I will first admit that I have only read the summary. Since I live on the Big Island, I am most familiar with the situation here. In West Hawaii, we need more bike routes and walking/running trails. As you know, we are home to the world Ironman. This and the related triathlons like the Lavaman and Honu, bring many active tourists to us. We need to offer a bike loop along the Queen K highway and back via Palumani. The new Ane K road is a start for this. It had not occurred to me how few trails we have until a visitor who was running on Alii Drive in Kailua Kona stopped me last Sunday and asked where the trails were. Fact is, Alii Drive, cars and all, is our trail. We do have a short loop that has been developed at the Old Airport. It is nice, but not the distance for a runner.

We bring all these active folks from all over the world and do not provide much. I see them up in Captain Cook trying to ride our very busy and narrow highway in South Kona on a bicycle and feel sorry for putting them in this unsafe situation.

We are the reverse of Kevin Costner in Field of Dreams. He said " If you build it, they will come". We already have the people coming. Now we need to capitalize on this steady stream of well heeled tourists. respond by building. It will also get our residents off the couch and active!

Thank you.

Don Taylor  
Rotaryphonu@gmail.com  
PO Box 1110  
Captain Cook, HI, USA, 96704  
808-854-1762

**From:** [Joseph Ventura](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Off highway vehicle areas on the Island of maul  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 14, 2015 4:10:45 PM

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To womb it may concern,  
On the island of maul there are currently NO legal off highway vehicle areas.  
People are forced on to a very restrictive MX track in Puunene that allows only a few types of vehicles.

The other option is to ride on private land (very limited if at all)  
Or illegally, which happens often.  
There are a lot of people on maul that want a legal riding area (both trail and semi open area).  
There is already a large aftermarket that supports this hobby, but currently no legal ridding areas.

I know there was some talk a few years ago about an area in west maul, but the "crash in 2007" made funds no longer available.  
I believe that maul is currently the only major Hawaiian Island without a legal ridding area.

Thank you for your time and I am available for any questions.  
Joseph Ventura.  
808 264-1632  
Venturaj003@hawaii.rr.com

Sent from my iPhone

**From:** [Dennis Vierra](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Scorp feed back  
**Date:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 6:04:52 PM

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Thank you for allowing the public to provide feed back to the 2015 SCORP plan.

My name is Dennis Vierra, the Big Islands Na Ala Hele advisory council OHV representative. My concerns are that no where in the plan is there any mention of OHV recreation.  
The State of Hawaii for many years have received federal funding to develop and maintain trails in Hawaii under the Recreational trails program( RTP FUNDS). Why is there no mention of this in the comprehensive plan?  
I suggest that all State recreational plans for 2015 include OHV recreation. Also your agency should contact the DLNR and find out what programs they are working on and coordinate the development or recreational trails for OHV as well as other users.  
If I can be of any assistance please feel free to write or call me.

Thank you

Dennis Vierra  
808-990-9321  
808-990-9322  
212 Alaloa Road  
Hilo,Hawaii 96720

**From:** [Julie Wettstein](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** How to spend funds  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 14, 2015 3:36:23 PM

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What about the Kona Motorsports Speedway. It is a very much needed item in Kona and will offer many types of recreation.

Julie Wettstein, Broker  
808-345-6934

**From:** [Candace](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Resident Input: Hawai'i Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2015 Update  
**Date:** Sunday, April 26, 2015 12:13:48 PM

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Thank you for the opportunity to provide input from Hawai'i state residents. I read your draft Hawai'i Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2015 Update.

Two priorities.

1. **Multi-use walking/bike paths.** The DNLR could address the top six categories listed on figure 18 (page 59) plus promote our Hawaiian culture by the creation of multi-use walking/bike paths to existing recreational areas. The categories listed are: Visiting Historic Site, Nature viewing, Visiting Scenic Lookout, Picnicking/BBQ, Walking on paths, tracks, or sidewalks, and Hiking. Multi-use walking/cycling paths have three other benefits. They promote health. They are less expensive to implement and maintain than other recreational facilities. And residents and visitors alike will enjoy.

2. **Maintenance of existing recreational facilities.** Several places in the draft identified the backlog of deferred maintenance of existing parks and facilities. The liability concerns should make addressing this backlog before any new parks or new recreational facilities be implemented. Of specific concern is the discussion of a new outdoor shooting range on the Big Island which many residents are against and should not happen at the proposed location.

Thank you for this opportunity for input.

Martha Wheeler, Resident of Hawai'i, Big Island

Sent from my iPad



**From:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**To:** [Barbara Wyle](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Kahuku MX Park - A Good Thing!  
**Date:** Monday, April 20, 2015 7:43:08 PM

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-----Original Message-----

From: Greg Wood [[mailto:woody\\_94105@yahoo.com](mailto:woody_94105@yahoo.com)]  
Sent: Saturday, April 18, 2015 12:11 AM  
To: Catie Cullison  
Subject: Kahuku MX Park - A Good Thing!

My friends and family ride trails and track most weekends and love it. The park should get more funding ASAP to improve the facilities. The volunteers do an amazing job!

I'm available for more positive comment if needed.

Mahalo!

Greg Wood  
c. 7212488  
[gwood@mwgroup.com](mailto:gwood@mwgroup.com)

**From:** [Gina Yasuda](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** 2015 outdoor recreation plan  
**Date:** Thursday, April 16, 2015 1:18:30 PM

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To Whom It May Concern,

My Family and I enjoy going to Kahuku Motocross Park every single weekend. My sons are 9 and 11 years old. This is a great place because our family is together the entire weekend and the boys just ride during the day and rest at night.

This is the only legal place to ride a dirt bike or quad on the entire island of Oahu. Many families like ours enjoy having a place like this. There is much improvements that could be done to the park. There are several tracks in the park and there is also a perimeter trail. Only a small group of volunteers help to maintain the park and there are always talk about the park being taken away.

Monday –Friday the military has use of the park and only on Saturday's and Sunday's the park is open to the public for dirt bike and quad riding.

Please visit and take a look at this park and see for yourselves how many families use and enjoy this park on the weekends.

Blessings,

*Gina Yasuda*  
Admissions  
(808) 836-4480 Dir line  
(808) 836-4415 Fax  
Christian Academy  
Preschool – 12th grade  
3400 Moanalua Road  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819  
[www.capatriots.org](http://www.capatriots.org)

**From:** [Julie Ziemelis #1](#)  
**To:** [Catie Cullison](#)  
**Subject:** Input on West Hawaii rec plan  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 14, 2015 10:18:27 AM

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Aloha Catie:  
I read in the West Hawaii Today that you were looking for input into the rec plan for our island.

It sounds like you have been hearing people ask for "facilities maintenance"...YES YES YES. our public beach bathrooms are a disaster. They need new doors/stalls and need to be checked more frequently. I write a blog for things to do in Kona on Facebook and on the web and I almost don't want to tell people to go to Kahalu'u Beach park or White Sands since those bathrooms look like they have not been funded since the sixties for renovations/upgrades/repair. The structures at Kahala'u (Snorkel Beach) park are in DESPERATE need of repairs and yellow caution tape around one of the dining pavilions for months along with the rock wall mess caused by high surf this winter makes that beach look like a third world country. While Hilo gets new trails and play structures and Kona is left with rotting facilities..well...it would be time to look at West Hawaii for basic renovations and repairs.

Thank you for whatever you can do to help the Keauhou area/Magic Sands where HUNDREDS of tourists come to enjoy the ocean.

Julie Ziemelis-Owner  
Ziemelis Communications  
Integrated Communications Expert-PR/Social Media/Marketing  
P: 808-854-6769  
E: [julie@ziemelis.com](mailto:julie@ziemelis.com)  
Web: [www.JulieZiemelis.com](http://www.JulieZiemelis.com)  
Blog: [365Kona.com](http://365Kona.com)





# APPENDIX D

## Outdoor Recreation Agencies and Funds





## HAWAII STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2015 UPDATE

Table A: Federal Agencies & Their Role in Outdoor Recreation

AGENCY		ROLE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION
Department of the Interior (DOI) National Park Service (NPS)		The mission of the NPS is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is responsible for managing 378,744 acres of land and nearly 900 historic sites on the islands of Kaua'i, Maui, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, O'ahu, and Hawai'i.
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)		The mission of the USFWS is "working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people." In Hawai'i, the USFWS manages ten National Wildlife Refuges that provide the public with interpretive and educational opportunities where such activities do not endanger the agency's primary mission.
Department of Transportation (DOT)		Funds transportation facilities that may be used for recreation
Federal Highway Administration		
Department of Defense (DOD) Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Facilities Program		The DOD provides a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities for active duty and retired military personnel and their dependents. MWR facilities in Hawai'i include golf courses, camps, recreation centers, marinas, playing fields and courts, and beach parks. Some of the facilities are open to the general public. Two of the major facilities are Kilauea Military Camp on Hawai'i Island and Pīlilaau Army Recreation Center on O'ahu.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)		Primarily because of the USACE's role in dam construction (and associated reservoir creation), it is considered the number one federal provider of outdoor recreation in the country. However, Hawai'i has relatively few dams (only Alaska and Delaware have fewer) and none large enough to create a reservoir with sufficient space for recreation. Additionally, none of Hawai'i's 138 dams has recreation as a primary purpose (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, n.d.).
Department of Commerce		The OCRM administers the National Coastal Zone Management (CZM) program, which includes policies relating to coastal recreation. NOAA administers the Marine National Monuments and National Marine Sanctuaries. In Hawai'i, NOAA manages
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management		

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## HAWAII STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2015 UPDATE

AGENCY	ROLE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION
(OCRM)	the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary and the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, which is currently the only Marine National Monument in the U.S.

Table B: State Agencies and Their Role in Outdoor Recreation

AGENCY	ROLE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION
Department of Land & Natural Resources Board of Land and Natural Resources	DLNR is the state agency most directly involved with carrying out Hawai'i's land use policies as they relate to outdoor recreation and resource management. DLNR oversees parks, historic sites and monuments, and coastal and offshore recreation areas. The DLNR meets twice a month to review and take action on department submittals, including land leases, Conservation District Use Applications, and LWCF project proposals.
Division of State Parks	The Division of State Parks administers the state park system and the state's recreation planning program. State Parks aims to "...to provide opportunities and facilities for unorganized outdoor park recreation activities to preserve and make available for appreciation and study places of historical, scenic and natural significance." Activities carried out to achieve this goal include the acquisition of parklands as well as planning, development, and management of parks with heritage and outdoor recreation value. Other program activities include formulating policies and plans, reviewing projects for impacts on outdoor recreation resources and opportunities, and administration of the LWCF Program.
Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR)	DAR administers the state's programs for marine and freshwater resources. Of particular relevance to outdoor recreation is DAR's recreational fishery program, the objective of which is to sustain recreationally-important aquatic life and their habitats for the enjoyment of Hawai'i's residents and visitors. DAR also manages fishery management areas, marine life conservation districts, fish aggregating devices, and freshwater public fishing areas.
Division of Forestry & Wildlife	DOFAW's mission is to responsibly manage and protect watersheds, native ecosystems, and cultural resources and provide outdoor recreation and sustainable forest products

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AGENCY	ROLE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION
- Natural Area Reserves System (NARS)	opportunities, while facilitating partnerships, community involvement and education. DOFAW manages the state's approximately 900,000-acre system of forest and natural reserves, plant and wildlife sanctuaries, and wilderness and game management and public hunting areas.
- Nā Ala Hele (NAH), Hawai'i Statewide Trails & Access Program	NARS was established to preserve, in perpetuity, land and water areas that support communities of the natural flora and fauna, as well as geological sites, of Hawai'i. The system contains 20 reserves on five islands, encompassing 123,431 acres. Many reserves are closed to recreation to preserve the flora and fauna in as unmodified a way as possible, but there are a few that provide recreation, including Ka'ena Point on O'ahu and 'Ahihi-Kina'u on Maui. Established in 1988, NAH is DOFAW's primary recreational program. NAH's directives are to (a) regulate activity for specific trails and accesses, (b) conduct trail and access inventory and classification, (c) investigate potential and needed trails and accesses, (d) examine legal issues associated with trails and accesses, (e) act as point of contact for trail and access information and issues, and (f) conduct trail and access advisory council meetings. NAH's primary management activities are to construct, restore, and maintain trails and access roads.
- Hunting Program	DOFAW's public hunting program supports hunting on public and private lands by providing a structured program that is accessible to all and promotes and encourages participation. The program also focuses on providing hunter access to remote/pristine sites to help control game populations in those areas.
Division of Conservation & Resources Enforcement (DOCARE)	DOCARE consolidates of all the enforcement functions of DLNR into one division. It enforces the rules and regulations related to fishing, hunting, boating, and ocean recreation, as well as those covering activities on Forest Reserve lands, lands and waters within the Conservation District (as designated by the State Land Use Commission), state shores, Nā Ala Hele trails, and in parks, wildlife sanctuaries, Marine Life Conservation Districts, and NARs. DOCARE also administers the Hawai'i Hunter Education Program.
Land Division	The Land Division of DLNR is responsible for managing state-owned lands in ways that will promote the social,

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AGENCY	ROLE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL)	environmental, and economic well-being of Hawai'i's people. It also ensures that these lands are used in accordance with the goals, policies, and plans of the state. Lands that are not set aside for use by other government agencies come within the direct purview of the division. The OCCL is responsible for overseeing approximately 2 million acres of private and public lands that lie within the State Land Use Conservation District. It is also responsible for oversight on beach and marine lands out to the seaward extent of the state's jurisdiction. OCCL is the lead agency with authority for maintaining public access to and along Hawai'i's shorelines.
Division of Boating & Ocean Recreation (DOBOR)	DOBOR provides facilities and support for recreational boating and ocean-based recreation activities. DOBOR manages, operates, regulates, and maintains 15 independent boat ramps, two deep draft harbors, four landings, eight offshore moorings, four public shorelines, 20 small boat harbors, and four wharfs throughout the state. The Division also develops and implements rules to promote boating safety and reduce conflicts between various recreational user groups, handles vessel registration, and investigates boating accidents. Through the collection of user fees, registration fees, marine fuel taxes, and boating property rental income, DOBOR is one of the few state agencies that is wholly self-sufficient.
Department of Transportation Highways Division	The DOT Highways Division administers federal funds from Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century (MAP-21), which provides reimbursements to agencies for transportation related projects, including trails, bikeways, and other facilities with recreation potential. See Section <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> . In addition, the Division provides a number of roadside lookouts along state highways.
Harbors Division	The DOT Harbors Division administers the statewide commercial harbor system, which consists of ten commercial harbors on six islands. Although DOT is primarily focused on commercial cargo activities, some of the harbors focus on tourism and commercial fishing operations. For example, in the <i>O'ahu Commercial Harbors 2020 Master Plan</i> , plans for Kewalo Basin reflect a gradual transition to ocean-based tourist activities with commercial fishing being relocated to Honolulu

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AGENCY		ROLE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION
Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit (PCSU)	Harbor and Ke'ehi Lagoon.	PCSU collaborates with the U.S. National Park Service as well as private, state, and other federal land organizations to protect cultural and natural biodiversity in the Pacific while encouraging a sustainable economy. Projects range from studying endangered bird species to restoring the great fishpond seawall at Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park to managing watersheds.

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Table C. Federal Outdoor Recreation Funds

FUND NAME	AGENCY	GENERAL PURPOSE
Land and Water Conservation Fund	National Parks Service	Outdoor recreation
Surplus Federal Property (Public Law 91-485)	National Parks Service	Program to offer surplus federal property and formal military property to local governments for park, recreation and open space use.
Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century (MAP-21)	Federal Highway Administration	Surface transportation and safety including transportation alternatives (pedestrian and bicycle facilities)
Recreational Trails Program	Federal Highway Administration	Develop and maintain motorized and non-motorized recreational trails
Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Hunter education; wildlife restoration and management
Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of sport fishing resources
Housing and Community Development Act of 1974	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Grants-in-aid for neighborhood facilities, open space, and parks
SeaGrant	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Matching funds for ocean recreation research
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Matching funds for permanent protection of coastal and estuarine resources with high ecological value
Coastal Zone Management	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Coastal planning and program grants (includes recreational component)

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Table D. State Outdoor Recreation Funds

FUND NAME	AGENCY	GENERAL PURPOSE
State General Funds: Park Administration, Operation and Interpretation (LNR 806)	Department of Land and Natural Resources	Funds on-going operation of outdoor recreation, natural and scenic areas, historic sites, and park facilities in the State Park system
Other LNR funds (i.e. LNR 407, 801, 804) (State of Hawai'i, Office of the Governor, 2014)	Varies by program	Fund on-going operations for a variety of programs that provide or are interrelated with outdoor recreation (e.g. hunter education, boating, forestry)
Capital Improvement Projects (General Obligation Bonds & Other Means of Finance)	Varies by program	Investments in new construction or repair of infrastructure (e.g. new regional parks, repairs to stadiums)
General Obligation Bonds	Office of the Governor	Fund major Capital Improvement Projects
Land Conservation Fund	Department of Land and Natural Resources	Can be used for acquisition, maintenance and operation of lands that have resource values for Hawai'i
State Parks Special Funds	Department of Land and Natural Resources	Staff and operating expenses of State Parks Interpretive Program and small-scale park repair/maintenance projects
Transient Accommodations Tax Trust Fund	Department of Land and Natural Resources	A portion of the fund is directed to State Parks Special Fund and Nā Ala Hele program
Special Land and Development Fund	Department of Land and Natural Resources/Department of Transportation	Management, maintenance and development of trails and trail access
Hawai'i Tobacco Settlement Fund	Department of Health	Health promotion and disease prevention, including promotion of healthy lifestyles

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HAWAII STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2015 UPDATE

Table E. County Outdoor Recreation Funds

FUND TYPE	AGENCY	GENERAL PURPOSE
County Operating Budgets	Park and Recreation Departments	Fund county park and recreation operations and maintenance
County Capital Improvement Budgets	Park and Recreation Departments	Fund major projects, both new development and repairs
County Open Space Funds	Varies by county	Percent of property tax revenues for open space acquisition (program requirements vary by counties). See details in Table F below.

Table F. County Open Space Funds Detail

County	Fund Name and Legal Source	Property Tax Setaside %	Administration	Fund Status	Sample Acquisitions
Hawai'i	Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Fund;  Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Maintenance Fund (Hawai'i County Charter, sec. 10-15 & -16; County Code, Chapter 2, Article 42)	Minimum 2%- Acquisition Fund; 0.25% Maintenance Fund	Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Commission, which is responsible for submitting an annual list of lands prioritized for acquisition to the Mayor	Approximately \$4 million per year for acquisition and \$500,000 annually for maintenance	As of December 2012, the Fund has provided over \$18 million to acquire 955.2 acres of land in Hamakua, North Kohala, North Kona, and Ka'u
Maui	Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Fund (Maui County Charter, Section 9-19)	Minimum 1%	Budget and Finance Committee and awarded by the County Council	As of June 30, 2013, the estimated balance of the fund was \$14,433,475 with 2014 anticipated revenues of \$2,390,290	
Kaua'i	Public Access, Open Space and Natural	Minimum 0.5% by	Open Space Commission (OSC)	The Fund's balance in 2012 was	Since 2005, the Commission has

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	Resources Preservation Fund (Kaua'i County Charter, Section 19.15.C)	Charter (increased to 1.5% in 2012 by ordinance)	is responsible for recommending distributions of the Fund. Together with the Planning Commission, the OSC develops a biennial list of acquisition priorities and submits an annual report to the County Council. The OSC also organizes the annual Open Space Survey to acquire community input on acquisition priorities.	\$1,982,194. In October 2012, the County Council voted to increase the percent of property taxes allocated to this fund from 0.5% to 1.5%, effective July 1, 2013. Therefore, in coming years, the Fund will receive significantly more resources.	only funded one purchase – Black Pot Beach Park Expansion (Hodge Property) in 2010. Kaua'i's fund provided \$1.85 million of the total purchase price of \$3 million. The State of Hawai'i's Land Conservation Fund provided \$800,000. This purchase provides increased beach access to Hanalei Bay.
City & County of Honolulu	Clean Water and Natural Lands (CWNL) Fund (Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, Section 6-62.2)	0.5%	Applicants for the funds submit proposals to the nine-person Clean Water and Natural Lands Commission. The Commission reviews the proposals, invites public comment, holds public hearings, and then forwards its recommendations to the City Council. Funding is distributed as part of the City's annual budgeting process	Estimated that \$4,159,240 will be allocated to the CWNL Fund in Fiscal Year 2014	





# APPENDIX E

Open Project Selection Process  
Sample LWCF Rating Worksheets







## HAWAI'I STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2015 UPDATE

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APPLICANT: \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] State [ ] County  
PROJECT: \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] Construction [ ] Acquisition  
GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE SUBMITTED: \_\_\_\_\_

The National Park Service (NPS) has established criteria for evaluating applications for the receipt of LWCF grant funds in the Federal Financial Assistance Manual for the LWCF Program dated October 1, 2008.

### 1. LWCF REQUIREMENTS

*Applicants must meet all these criteria to be considered. No points are given for these criteria. The "yes" box must be checked for each item below for application to be considered.*

A. Project meets requirements of LWCF Act by meeting one of the following objectives:

1. Acquisition of a high-priority resources that will promote opportunities for outdoor recreation
2. Construction or rehabilitation of a recreation facility to meet design standards and safety.

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

B. Project applicant is eligible to receive LWCF grant funds.

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

C. Project meets ADA accessibility requirements.

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

## HAWAI'I STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2015 UPDATE

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### 2. APPLICATION READINESS

*Advance preparation and ability to execute a successful project is important. Two (2) points will be given for each "yes" answer; zero (0) points will be given for each "no" answer. The maximum rating total is 8 points.*

- A. Previous grants have been satisfactorily completed and managed. \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
- B. A complete application has been submitted by deadline and application provides evidence of following: \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
- State and County permits obtained.
  - Construction plans completed if applicable.
  - Land appraisal has been completed for acquisition projects.
  - Project is ready to begin within one year of agreement signing.
  - Project will be completed within five years of agreement signing.
- C. Applicant has 50% of funding match available. \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
- D. Applicant has provided opportunity for public input. \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

PREREQUISITES TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_ Points

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### 3. MEETING PRIORITIES FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION IN THE SCORP STRATEGIC PLAN (non-wetland projects. Wetland projects skip to question 5).

*Projects will be evaluated on their ability to meet the high priority needs and issues reflected in the 2014 SCORP and the goals, objectives, and actions identified in the Strategic Plan. One (1) point will be given for each "yes" answer; zero (0) points will be given for each "no" answer. The maximum rating is 16 points.*

#### A. GOAL 1: PROVIDE A WORLD-CLASS OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPERIENCE

1. Does the project provide new, renovated, or expanded facilities and/or infrastructure to support high demand outdoor recreation activities? The identified high priority recreation needs/demands include:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Walking, jogging, bicycling paths  | • Sightseeing                                    |
| • Beach activities and ocean recreation  | • Picnicking and camping                         |
| • Hiking opportunities, including access to trails and improved trail conditions | • Sports fields to accommodate a variety of uses |

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

2. Does the project provide new or enhanced accessibility to outdoor recreation? Bike and pedestrian networks that connect communities and recreation areas are a high priority need.

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

3. Does the project address a safety need or requirement for recreation users? This may include both physical improvements as well as interpretive devices to disseminate information.

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

4. Does the project accommodate outdoor recreation for all residents and visitors, regardless of age, ability and socioeconomic status? The project should address compliance with ADA for recreational facilities and programs.

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

5. Does the project assist in resolving an outdoor recreation issue, either between recreational users or with the environment?

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

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### B. GOAL 2: EXPAND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION

1. Does the project provide new or expanded land area for public outdoor recreation through acquisition or other venues, such as land donations or transfers?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
2. Does the project provide public access to recreational resources that may not have been present or may have been limited previously?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
3. Does the project help resolve a user conflict by providing new recreation space?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

### C. GOAL 3: ENCOURAGE PHYSICAL FITNESS AND HEALTHY PEOPLE THROUGH OUTDOOR RECREATION

1. Does the project encourage youth to “get outdoors” and participate in a recreational activity? This may include playgrounds for young children, courts for youth play, and sports fields for youth leagues.  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
2. Does the project provide recreational opportunities for both individual activity and group sports?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
3. Does the project provide a recreational opportunity or facility in a community or area where such opportunities and facilities are not currently available?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
4. Does the project provide physical fitness as a co-benefit with a mode of transportation or other activity? This would include pathways that connect places where people live and work.  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

### D. GOAL 4: PROMOTE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES THAT PRESERVE AND SUSTAIN HAWAI'I'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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1. Does the project encourage outdoor recreation and facilities that support cultural activities, such as community gardening of kalo, hunting, fishing, and canoeing?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
2. Does the project involve outdoor recreation that is compatible with preserving and sustaining the natural resources? This may include recreation activities such as fishing, hunting, and hiking, where there is a direct impact on the natural resources.  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
3. Does the project promote the public's awareness and understanding of the natural and cultural resources, through such venues as interpretation, to enhance the protection, preservation, and sustainability of these resources?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
4. Does the project consider incorporate measures to reduce impacts from the potential effects of climate change, such as preserve natural landscape features that mitigate climate change impacts and locates or relocates facilities out of flood-prone, tsunami hazard, or projected sea-level rise areas?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

STRATEGIC PLAN TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_ Points

#### 4. OTHER PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

Factors such as compliance with other adopted plans and equitable distribution of LWCF resources are also important for consideration in the selection process. *One (1) point will be given for each "yes" answer; zero (0) points will be given for each "no" answer. The maximum rating is 8 points.*

- A. Does this project provide a park or recreational opportunity that is not currently offered in the applicant's jurisdiction?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No
- B. Does this project provide a park or recreational opportunity that is not currently offered in the applicant's jurisdiction?  

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

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- C. Does the project support the acquisition of recreation lands identified in County-adopted open space plans?  
\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No
- D. Does the project support development of outdoor recreation projects identified in State or County planning documents?  
\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No
- E. Does the project reflect a partnership with the community to provide expanded outdoor recreation activities and/or the maintenance of recreation facilities?  
\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No
- F. The project does **not** include elements that limit public recreation or user safety?  
\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No
- G. Does the project promote the use of low-energy or low-maintenance or vandal-resistant features?  
\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No
- H. Does the project avoid potential impacts from sea level rise?  
\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No

OTHER CRITERIA \_\_\_\_ Points

5. ABILITY TO ADDRESS WETLANDS PRIORITY CONSERVATION PLAN (complete this section for wetland projects only)

A. Scarcity & Vulnerability (maximum 6 points)

1. The wetland is a coastal wetland \_\_\_\_Yes (6 points) \_\_\_\_No (0 points)
2. If the answer to question 2 is "no", please provide documentation to establish that the wetland is likely to be destroyed or degraded, directly or indirectly, through human actions. Refer to the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, Appendix 1-6, Section 3, "Wetlands Threats" for assistance in establishing the wetland's vulnerability. (0-5 points)

B. Functions & Values (maximum 8 points)

1. Does the project preserve or restore natural landscape features that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of climate change?  
\_\_\_\_Yes (2 points) \_\_\_\_No (0 points)



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2. Is the wetland identified as a "target area" in the Pacific Coast Joint Venture Hawai'i Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawai'i?

\_\_\_Yes (6 points) \_\_\_No (0 points)

3. If the answer to Question 4 is "no", please check all that apply below (must check at least two to meet criterion) and provide written support to document the functions and values you select. Refer to the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, Appendix 1-6, Section 4, "Wetlands Functions and Values" for assistance. (one point for each box checked, 5 points maximum)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildlife
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fisheries
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Supply/Quality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Flood or Erosion Protection
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor Recreation

### 6. FINAL SCORING

	TOTAL POSSIBLE	SCORE
Application Readiness	8	
Strategic Plan or Wetland Resource Plan	15	
Other Criteria	8	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	
Tie-breaker Points*	5	
<b>TOTAL WITH BONUS*</b>	<b>36</b>	

\*only applicable in the case of a tie.

#### Tie-breaker Points

*In the event of a tie, the following criteria will be used. Scoring of 0 to 5 points for each item is given based on the degree to which the project meets each of the following criteria for a total possible score of 25.*

- A. Does the project include public/private partnerships and/or community donations?  
\_\_\_Yes (1 points) \_\_\_No (0 points) \_\_\_ Points
- B. Does the project serve a variety of people, including minorities, elderly, and persons with physical disabilities?  
\_\_\_Yes (1 points) \_\_\_No (0 points) \_\_\_ Points
- C. Does the project minimize human activity in known hazard areas (floodplain, tsunami inundation zone)?

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\_\_\_Yes (5 points)      \_\_\_No (0 points)      \_\_\_ Points

- D. Does the project show a high level of public participation through such venues as workshops, public meetings, and surveys?

\_\_\_Yes (5 points)      \_\_\_No (0 points)      \_\_\_ Points

- E. Has the applicant consistently submitted reports in a timely manner and completed past LWCF projects within the required time-frame?

\_\_\_Yes (5 points)      \_\_\_No (0 points)      \_\_\_ Points

**BONUS TOTAL** \_\_\_ Points