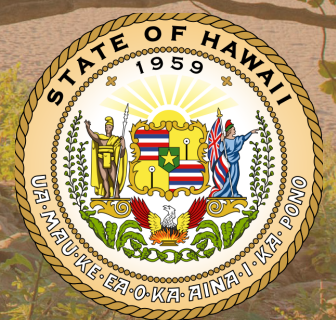


STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2021



DECEMBER 2021



p r e f a c e

The Hawai'i State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2021 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.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) has the authority to represent and act for the State in working 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.

While the following text accurately reflects the priorities identified during the 2021 SCORP outreach process, it is important to note the potential effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on key themes. Since March 2020, restrictions and at times closures of outdoor recreation facilities have limited access and use of some spaces. Through this same period, restrictions on travel to Hawai'i combined with limitations on indoor gatherings have increased use and demand for outdoor recreational spaces by residents. The absence of out of state and international visitors was especially pronounced. The social effects of COVID-19 inevitably altered the public and outdoor recreation providers' priorities identified in the 2021 SCORP.

This document employs Hawaiian words, an official language of the state, 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, 'okina (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 (Hawai'i Office of Planning and Sustainable Development, 2018). Following the University of Hawai'i Style Guide, this document does not italicize Hawaiian words (University of Hawai'i, n.d.)

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

PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc. assisted with the preparation of the 2021 SCORP document through a consultant contract with DLNR. The scope of work included: conducting public and provider virtual meetings, creating and analyzing results from public and provider surveys, and with the Division of State Parks, identifying key trends, needs, and issues regarding outdoor recreation in Hawai'i.

The National Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior (DOI), under the provisions of the LWCF 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, US DOI, NPS, 1201 Eye Street NW, 5th Floor, Washington D.C. 20005.

acknowledgements

The preparation of the Hawai'i State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2021 Update was financed in part through a planning grant from the National Park Service (NPS), US Department of the Interior (DOI), 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 (DLNR) is very grateful.

We note that photographs throughout the document have been provided by Hawai'i residents and visitors and we thank them for sharing their love for outdoor recreation.

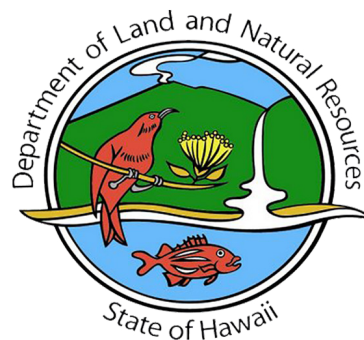


table of contents

1	Introduction and Overview.....	2
2	Hawai'i's Outdoor Recreation Environment.....	12
3	Outdoor Recreation Inventory	23
4	Trends & Emerging Challenges	26
5	Wetlands Resource Plan	36
6	Needs Assessment	50
7	Issues.....	59
8	Outdoor Recreation Strategic Plan	70
9	Open Project Selection Process	79
10	References	83

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1
County Funds that Support Outdoor Recreation 20

Table 2
State Funds that Contribute to Outdoor Recreation21

Table 3
Major Federal Assistance Programs that Support Outdoor Recreation 23

Table 4
Outdoor Recreation Facilities by Island Land Area & Resident Population 23

Table 5
Facilities per Unit of Population and per Square Mile.....24

Table 6
Recreation Needs, as Ranked by Recreation Providers51

Table 7
Recreation Needs, as Ranked by Survey Participants 55

Table 8
Recreation Needs, as Ranked by Recreation Providers and Survey Participants 2015 and 2021... 55

Table 9
Visitor Outdoor Recreation Activities (2019) 58

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1
Public Survey Participation by Island 8

Figure 2:
People per Park, National Median and Hawai'i 25

Figure 3
Water and Ocean-based Recreation Participation 53

Figure 4
Land-based Recreation Participation..... 54

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Inventory of Statewide Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Appendix B: Open Project Selection Process Sample LWCF Rating Worksheets

Appendix C: Public Comments to Draft SCORP

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADA	American With Disabilities Act
BLNR	Board of Land and Natural Resources
CDC	US Center for Disease Control and Prevention
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
DMAP	Destination Management Action Plan
DOBOR	Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
DOCARE	Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement
DOFAW	Division of Forestry and Wildlife
DOH	Department of Health (Hawai'i)
DOI	Department of Interior (US)
DOT	Department of Transportation (US)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GOMESA	Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006
HRS	Hawai'i Revised Statutes
HTA	Hawai'i Tourism Authority
HWJV	Hawai'i Wetland Joint Venture
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NERR	National Estuary Research Reserve
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRPA	National Recreation and Park Association
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
OHA	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
ORLP	Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership (Program)
PATH	People's Advocacy for Trails Hawai'i
PBJJV	Pacific Birds Habitat Joint Venture
SCORP	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SLO	State Liaison Officer (LWCF program)
SLR-XA	Sea Level Rise Exposure Area
UHERO	University of Hawai'i Economic Research Organization
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	US Geological Survey
WPP	Wetland Priority Plan
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association



foreword

by KUMU RAMSAY TAUM

The connection between Kānaka Maoli (Native Hawaiian) and their 'āina (land), and their ancestral and cultural practices are as spiritual as they are physical. The relationship with land, sky, and sea is integral to identity as a people. The reverent and sacred nature of that relationship is revealed and captured in mo'olelo (stories), 'oli (chant), and hula (dance), as well as in the names of the places where these stories and practices took place, and continue to take place.

When 18th century European explorers ventured upon the Hawaiian Islands, they encountered a thriving society that was unique in comparison to other island groups they had experienced during their voyages into the Pacific. Centuries later, modern researchers studying Kānaka Maoli social systems and practices would claim there is “nowhere in the world” better than Hawai'i to observe and understand the “the complex interaction between people and place” (Lincoln, 2016).

There were few daily activities or pastimes in Kānaka Maoli life that took place indoors, prior to continental influences of western society. Nearly everything important and integral to the society took place in the environment, outdoors whether they were educational, spiritual, or recreational. Food preparation and gathering, studying, and observing the heavens, conducting religious events, and even preparing for war were all practiced or conducted on the 'āina (land) or in the kai (sea). Whether it is for food production, gathering resources for utilitarian, medicinal or ritual purposes, the mana (spiritual and life energy) in some places were more appropriate and suited for some activities and not for others.

While physical activities of Kānaka Maoli daily life required physical exertion and took place outdoors, they tended to serve more functional needs and purposes such as feeding, providing shelter, or protecting one's

community rather than recreation. However, Kānaka Maoli did enjoy recreational pastimes and games. Perhaps one of the more famous and familiar occasions where these festivities were featured was during Makahiki, an event marking the New Year based on the rising of Makali'i (the constellation Pleiades) by celebrating and honoring Lono, the Hawaiian deity of peace, fertility, and agriculture (Ka'iwakīloumoku, 2021).

Some recreational activities required athletic ability, strength, and courage like lele kawa (Jumping off steep cliff faces into the ocean), or he'e hōlua, racing headfirst down a mountain slope on a wooden sled barely the width of one's body, while others were games of skill and chance like kōnane (Hawaiian checkers) or 'ō'ō ihe (spear throwing). These pastimes, regardless of how much fun they may have provided, also had a rhyme and reason to them. Unknown to many, is that many of the Hawaiian games played and practiced today originated as training exercises for would be warriors to develop lifesaving or life-taking battle skills.

Today, Hawai'i's climate and environment continue to provide year-round opportunities to engage in outdoor recreational activities ranging from group athletic and sporting events to individual experiences like surfing, hiking, and biking. Native and local communities rely on that same natural environment to maintain and sustain themselves culturally and socially as stewards and beneficiaries of the 'āina and kai. The challenge looking forward will be finding ways to balance the recreational, social, and cultural interests and aspirations with practices and policies that welcome and inspire complimentary solutions as demand for access to limited spaces increase. Perhaps the key to tomorrow's solutions may be found in Kānaka Maoli ancestral practices principles of mālama 'āina and aloha 'āina, caring for and revering the land.

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 2021 SCORP update meets the federal requirement and is the eleventh 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 PURPOSE OF THE SCORP

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

This SCORP focuses on identifying and addressing the needs and challenges related to outdoor recreation in Hawai'i. It further emphasizes the importance of preserving and improving public 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; 2) identifying outdoor recreation issues of statewide importance; and 3) setting forth an action plan in the form of goals, objectives, and strategies to address public agency priorities and recreation issues of statewide importance.

1.2 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The LWCF program administered by the Department of the Interior (DOI), National Park Service (NPS) 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 largely from Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts. Funds for State Assistance from the LWCF program are supplemented by a mandatory amount set aside each year in a special Treasury Account from other qualified off-shore revenues pursuant to the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA).

The LWCF Act was passed by Congress in 1964 and signed into law in 1965. LWCF includes a federal program for land acquisition and a state assistance program where grants are provided to the states on a matching basis up to 50% for the acquisition of land and the development of facilities for public outdoor recreation. States are apportioned LWCF monies annually based on population and states must prepare and maintain their eligibility for those funds by 1) preparing and maintaining a SCORP that is accepted by NPS, b) submitting and gaining NPS approval of projects to receive funds, and 3) requesting obligation of the apportioned funds for the approved projects. Each state must designate a State Liaison Officer (SLO) to oversee the program. In Hawai'i, the SLO is either the Chairperson or Deputy from DLNR appointed by the Governor and Alternate SLO are staff persons within DLNR, Division of State Parks who manage the grant program.

LWCF state matching grants have been used nationally to disburse \$5.1 billion federal dollars from 1965 through Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. These funds are apportioned to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and US Virgin Islands. More than 44,000 projects have been approved to assist state and local efforts to acquire land and develop facilities for public outdoor recreation. The federal investment has been matched by state and local contributions for a total LWCF grant investment of over \$10.2 billion and the protection of over 3 million acres of land for outdoor recreation.

The LWCF State and Local Assistance Program Manual was updated in March 2021 and sets forth the administrative procedures and requirements for the program. This new manual (Volume 71) reflects changes in relevant laws, regulations, and other legal authorities since the previous manual was issued in January 2021.

1.2.1

GREAT AMERICAN OUTDOORS ACT

Prior to 2020, LWCF disbursements were subject to Congressional appropriation. In 2020, the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152) established mandatory funding for LWCF at the full authorized level. LWCF funds for state assistance are now set aside every year, providing greater certainty and reliability for outdoor recreation planning. The State and Local Assistance Program, the program that is most directly related to this SCORP, provides matching grants to state 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 US (National Park Service, 2021).

1.2.2 OUTDOOR RECREATION LEGACY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

The Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program (ORLP) was created by NPS to add an additional outdoor recreation grant program under the LWCF program. The goal of the ORLP is to provide new or improved recreation opportunities for economically-disadvantaged communities in densely populated urban areas that may lack adequate parks and recreational opportunities. Projects should benefit low-income neighborhoods, be designed through engagement with residents of these neighborhoods to ensure the project will meet their recreation needs and interests, and help provide economic benefits to the community.

ORLP is a competitive grant process on the national level where states submit applications for these grant funds. A total of \$150 million was available for ORLP from FY2020 and FY2021 and grant requests up to \$5 million were considered. This program also requires state and/or local matching funds. An award under the ORLP grant program does not count against a state's annual LWCF apportionment.

1.2.3 HAWAII'S LWCF ALLOCATION

Since 1965, Hawai'i has received approximately \$65 million in LWCF funding assistance through the State and Local Assistance Program to complete 27 land acquisitions, 136 recreational development projects, and 11 SCORP planning updates. These projects have placed almost 4,000 acres under protection for public outdoor recreation. DLNR is the State agency that is authorized to accept and administer funds paid for approved projects. The four county units of government participate in the program as subrecipients of the State with the State retaining primary grant compliance responsibility.

In FY2016 at the time of the last 2015 SCORP update, Hawai'i's apportionment of the LWCF fund was just over \$1 million. In FY2021, Hawai'i's apportionment was \$3 million which represents a substantial increase in funding as a result of the Great American Outdoors Act. The \$3 million apportionment reflects \$2.2 million of LWCF and \$800,000 of GOMESA.

The last update to the SCORP (2015) included a Strategic Plan containing four overarching goals, several objectives to work toward each of those goals and many strategies or actions to achieve the objectives. In the intervening years, progress has been made toward some of the goals through implementation of the identified strategies. Most notably, Goal 1 in the 2015 Strategic Plan was to, "provide a world-class outdoor recreation experience". A supporting objective was to, "focus outdoor recreation resources on maintaining and renovating existing facilities" and an implementing strategy was, "encourage LWCF expenditures on renovation of popular outdoor recreation facilities". This goal may not yet be fully realized, but nearly all of the State's LWCF allocation in the years since the 2015 SCORP has gone toward renovating outdoor recreational facilities that are popular with either local residents, visitors, or both. Another objective supporting Goal 1 was to, "promote new or enhanced accessibility to outdoor recreation through alternative



New lookouts with viewing scopes and interpretive signs at Makapu'u Trail at the Kaiwi State Scenic Shoreline, O'ahu.
Photo Credit: State Parks



Tennis courts after resurfacing and additional striping for pickleball at Kalawai Park in Kalāheo, Kaua'i.
Photo Credit: State Parks



Coastal walkway after renovations at Wai'ānapanapa State Park, Hāna, Maui.
Photo Credit: State Parks

transportation methods". Implementing strategies included, "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" and "support implementation of projects identified in state and county alternative transportation plans such as Hawai'i Statewide Pedestrian Master Plan and the O'ahu Bike Plan; and the county-adopted, Complete Streets policies". In response, LWCF allocations have been expended on multiple segments of the Hilo Bayfront trail which connects Hilo's commercial district to soccer fields and parks. The Bayfront trail is the result of years of advance planning work by the County of Hawai'i and advocacy by community organizations such as People's Advocacy for Trails Hawai'i (PATH). To address needs discussed later in this report, goals, objectives, and actions to continue a focus on renovations of popular recreational facilities, and to support community infrastructure that provides recreational opportunities will carry forward in the 2021 SCORP Strategic Plan.

Some representative projects that are currently in progress or completed in the past five years reflect the diversity of state and county projects assisted by the LWCF program:

Makapu'u Trail at the Kaiwi State Scenic Shoreline, O'ahu. This project involved the repaving of the multi-use trail and construction of new lookouts with viewing scopes and interpretive signs.

Kalawai Park in Kalāheo, Kaua'i. This project by the County of Kaua'i, Department of Parks and Recreation resulted in the resurfacing of the tennis and basketball courts with new backstops and nets. Additional striping for pickleball was added to the tennis courts.



New concrete stairs at Wai‘ānapanapa State Park, Hāna, Maui.
Photo Credit: State Parks



New multi-purpose path through three County parks.
(Mo‘oheau, Hilo Bayfront, and Hilo Bayfront Soccer Field),
Hawai‘i Island.
Photo Credit: State Parks



New playground at Ala Pu‘umalu Community Park in Salt Lake,
O‘ahu.
Photo Credit: State Parks

Wai‘ānapanapa State Park, Hāna, Maui. Division of State Parks renovated the scenic coastal walkway through the park and added new concrete stairs down to popular Pa‘iloa Bay. The project included railings, lookouts, and benches.

Hilo Bayfront Trails, Hawai‘i Island. This project by the County of Hawai‘i, Department of Parks and Recreation involved the construction of a mile-long section of multi-purpose path through three County parks (Mo‘oheau, Hilo Bayfront, and Hilo Bayfront Soccer Field).

Playgrounds on O‘ahu. The City and County of Honolulu, Department of Parks and Recreation undertook a project to replace and install playgrounds in 265 parks across the island. LWCF supported new playgrounds at Kaimukī Community Park, Ala Pu‘umalu Community Park in Salt Lake, and Kahalu‘u Community Park.

Upcoming projects include new comfort stations and parking improvements at Mākena State Park on Maui; new park development to enhance camping and beach use at the Kahuku Section of Mālaekahana State Park on O‘ahu; renovation of aging facilities and installation of new interpretive features at Pā‘ūla‘ūla/Fort Elizabeth State Historical Park on Kaua‘i; and renovation of the Kapa‘a Swimming Pool on Kaua‘i.

How to Participate in the SCORP Update

GENERAL INFORMATION MEETINGS

Join us (remotely) for an overview of the SCORP, followed by opportunities for you and your family to ask questions and share your thoughts on outdoor recreation in Hawai'i.

Wednesday, April 7
6:00 - 7:30 PM

Saturday, April 10
9:00 - 10:30 AM

ISLAND SPECIFIC DISCUSSIONS

Share your thoughts on outdoor recreation needs, issues, and trends specific to your island community.

KAUA'I
Monday, April 12
6:00 - 7:30 PM

MOLOKA'I
Thursday, April 15
6:00 - 7:30 PM

MAUI
Monday, April 19
6:00 - 7:30 PM

HAWAII ISLAND
Tuesday, April 20
6:00 - 7:30 PM

O'AHU
Wednesday, April 21
6:00 - 7:30 PM

DEEPER DIVES

Join us for an in-depth discussion focused on priority issues that emerged over the course of our public engagement process.

MOLOKA'I & LANA'I
Saturday, May 22
9:00-10:30 AM

PARTNERSHIPS
Monday, May 24
6:00-7:30 PM

PUBLIC EDUCATION
Wednesday, June 23
6:00-7:30 PM



Give us your two cents!
surveymonkey.com/r/SCORP2021

1.3 THE PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The participation of the public and recreation providers through surveys and meetings has been the basis for determining critical recreation issues and developing strategies for addressing those issues in the SCORP (Chapters 7 and 8). The findings have been incorporated into the 2021 SCORP Update to identify key issues related to the demand and quality of outdoor recreation, determine priority needs in response to these issues, and develop strategies to accomplish these priorities. The SCORP also encourages coordination between agencies (federal, state, and county), private organizations, and the public to address issues and implement strategies.

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 March and June of 2021, public input was solicited on the SCORP update through an online public survey and 10 public meetings. Public meetings held during the 2015 SCORP community outreach process were held in-person and consisted of a brief presentation on LWCF and the SCORP, followed by an 'open house'. This 'open house' allowed participants time to visit stations to learn or provide information and talk one-on-one with Division of State Parks staff and their consultants. Due to the Center for Disease Control and state-mandated guidelines regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, meetings during the 2021 SCORP outreach process were held virtually online. Meetings consisted of a presentation on LWCF and the SCORP, followed by interactive polling questions that discussed outdoor recreation trends,

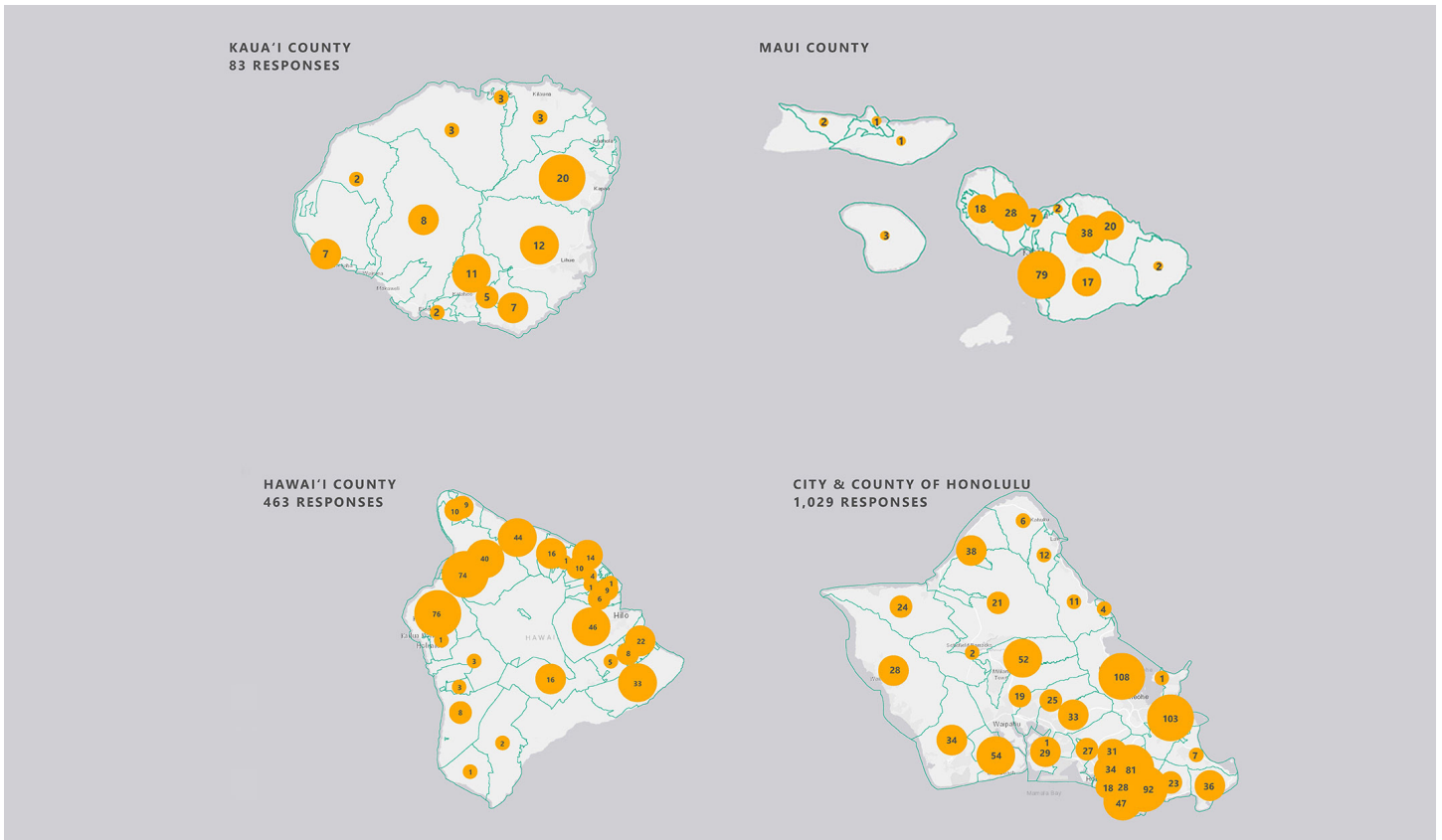


FIGURE 1
Public Survey Participation by Island.

needs, and issues throughout the state. Over 2,600 people from around the state participated in the survey and meeting process. This is a significant increase from the approximate 1,000 participants in the 2015 SCORP outreach process, potentially due to the increased accessibility of virtual meetings. During that same period, recreation agency staff responded to a “providers” survey and participated in meetings with Division of State Parks staff and their consultant to discuss the SCORP planning process, the LWCF program and funding opportunities, emerging issues in outdoor recreation and barriers to implementation and delivery. In all, 40 individuals from four county agencies, five state agencies, one federal agency, and two non-profit organizations attended the providers meetings and several of these agency staff attended the virtual public meetings as observers.

While the below findings accurately reflect the priorities identified during the outreach process, it is important to note the potential effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on key themes. Since March 2020, restrictions on outdoor recreation and indoor gathering spaces have been placed on both local residents and visiting populations. Restrictions during this time fluctuated between full closure and partial or limited occupancy openings and varied from county to county. Nearly all outdoor recreational resources were affected, including trails, parks, beaches, and pools. Closures and regulations of such recreation areas, in combination with low visitor counts, inevitably altered the public and providers’ outdoor recreation priorities. For example, the nearly complete absence of visitors triggered a statewide conversation on post-pandemic visitor management that received a great deal of media attention. During this time, rebounding natural resources were

observed (Honolulu Civil Beat, 2020) and residents reconnected with spaces that they hadn't visited in years due to feelings of overcrowding by visitors (Associated Press, 2020). Through the SCORP public engagement process, a majority of the public and recreation providers that participated in the process placed an emphasis on the protection of natural and cultural resources and many expressed a desire for new restrictions on visitors. While issues identified in the 2015 SCORP still exist, such as the need for sports fields, discussion through the 2021 SCORP engagement process frequently focused on the reopening of recreation spaces and future regulations of the tourism industry.

Key findings are as follows:

- Visiting a beach is the most frequent water-based activity, while hiking is the most frequent land-based activity.
- When asked to rate the quality, quantity, accessibility, and condition of land and water-based recreation facilities, respondents reported the most dissatisfaction with the quality of facilities.
- When asked about barriers and limitations to outdoor recreation, most respondents cited overcrowding (56%) and lack of time (43%), followed by lack of available facilities (39%) and/or access to recreation areas (39%). The quality or condition of facilities (34%) and safety concerns (33%) were also notable barriers to participating in outdoor recreation.
- Protecting natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas was identified as a top priority for investment in outdoor recreation for the next five years by the public and recreation providers.
- Consistent with responses from the 2015 SCORP, operating and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities was identified by the public and providers as a priority for investment.
- Enforcement was rated as the most serious challenge in managing and maintaining the quality of outdoor recreation facilities and resources by recreation providers.
- Outdoor recreation providers are challenged to deliver and maintain outdoor recreation facilities, manage use, and conduct enforcement due to uncertain and inadequate funding.
- Nation-wide trends that providers are seeing in Hawai'i include the heavy use of Ebikes on trails and increased participation in outdoor recreation due to restrictions on indoor activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

A detailed description of the public and agency participation process and findings can be found in a separate report titled *"2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Update: Report on the Public Participation Process, Survey, and Findings on Public Demand"*.

Demographics of the public survey respondents are briefly described below.

- Approximately 0.2% of the state population, or 2,638 members of the public, participated in the online survey.
- Over 79% of respondents were over the age of 35. Average household size of respondents (2.87) was very similar to the statewide size of 2.95 (Hawai'i State Data Center, 2020).
- Survey respondents identifying Hawai'i as their primary place of residence totaled 96%.

Between October 25 and November 19, 2021, the SCORP Draft document was released on the DLNR website for public review. During that time, members of the public were encouraged to send comments on the SCORP draft to the SCORP email address. A total of 66 comments, consisting of 64 emails and two mailed-in letters, were received throughout the public review process. A public comment matrix and all comments can be found in Appendix C. An overview of comments with notes on where to find information or updated information [in brackets] follows.

- A desire to maintain and manage Ha'ikū Stairs was expressed by 36 individuals.
- Trail safety was discussed by one individual [discussed in Sections 4.1, 6.1, 6.3, and Chapter 8, Objective 2-4].
- The need for additional hiking trails was mentioned by three individuals [discussed in Section 6.2 and Chapter 8, Objective 1-1].
- The need for additional trails permissible for horseback riding was discussed by one individual.
- Further discussion regarding motorsport enthusiast participation in the SCORP process and updates to inventory tables to include motorsport tracks was expressed by one individual. Expressed specific need for race facility on O'ahu. [edits were made to Section 6.2 referencing Honolulu Council Resolution 18-73 and the inventory table, Appendix A. Action item in Chapter 8, Objective 3.3 calls for working toward development of adequate motor sport facilities to reduce street racing and illegal riding.].
- One commentor asked for clarification as to the amount of LWCF expenditures in Hawai'i, referencing materials published by the LWCF Coalition. [Clarified in Section 1.2.3. The dollar amount cited in the materials prepared by the LWCF Coalition references expenditures on federal sites in Hawai'i, not LWCF contributions to the State and Local match program, for which the SCORP is prepared.].
- The desire to legitimize and increase rock climbing opportunities in cooperation with organized rock climbing groups to manage sites was discussed by four individuals [discussed in Sections 4.1, 6.2 and Chapter 7].
- Increased recognition of mountain biking as a sport was discussed by one individual [discussed in Sections 6.1 and 6.2].
- The need for additional pickleball courts was expressed by four individuals [discussed in Sections 4.1, 4.2 and Chapter 8, Objective 2-2].
- The need for additional planned recreational facilities in the Kīlauea (Kaua'i) area, such as tennis courts and public swim facilities, was mentioned by one individual.
- It was suggested by two individuals that the recommendation for more and equitable facilities should not be limited by any community's socio-economic status, noting that economic disparities exist within wealthier communities, and need for all communities to host outdoor recreation [rephrased one Action in Chapter 8, Objective 1-3].
- A desire to include Kūlanihāko'i Mountain Bike Park in the SCORP inventory tables was expressed by one individual [added to inventory tables].
- The need for additional bike lanes and pedestrian-friendly areas was discussed by two individuals [discussed in Section 6.2 and Chapter 8, Objectives 1-1 and 1-3].
- Concerns regarding the Hilo Bayfront Trail, particularly its proximity to a previously existing sidewalk and a lack of enforcement, was expressed by one individual.
- A desire for additional skate parks, particularly on the island of Kaua'i, was expressed by seven individuals [discussed

in Sections 4.2 and Chapter 8, Objectives 1-3, 4-1 and 4-2].

- The need to further discuss the demand for clothing-optional beaches, correct accuracy of reference to Hawai'i indecent exposure law, and update comment counts from "over 60" to "68" was expressed by one individual [Section 6.2, adjusted wording, and comment count in support of clothing-optional beaches was updated to 68].
- Prevention of over-commercialization and the need for additional enforcement in parks was discussed by two individuals [discussed in Sections 1.3, 4.1, 7 and Chapter 8, Objective 3-3].
- Utilization of technology to improve the safety of recreation users was mentioned by one individual [discussed in Chapters 7 and 8, Objective 2-6].
- A desire to acquire open spaces to create playgrounds and other similar facilities was expressed by one individual.
- The need for additional green incentives, such as the installation of electric vehicle charging stations and the planting of trees, in parks and open spaces was discussed by one individual [discussed in Chapter 8, Objective 5-3].
- The need to prioritize the needs of residents over visitors was mentioned by one individual [discussed in Section 4.1].
- A desire to acquire the "Coco Palms" area on Kaua'i was expressed by two individuals.



Outrigger canoe paddling, Maui.
Photo Credit: Jeffrey Moore

— 2 —

HAWAI'I'S OUTDOOR RECREATION ENVIRONMENT

2.1

PHYSICAL SETTING

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 Hawai'i group (from largest to smallest) are Hawai'i, Maui, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, Ni'ihau, and Kaho'olawe.

Located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, 2,400 miles from the nearest continental shore, Hawai'i is 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, on the wings of birds, 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-Melanasia 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, natural disasters, and the effects of climate change. Statewide, 366 of the endemic plant taxa are listed as Endangered or Threatened by Federal and State governments, and an additional 48 species are proposed. The State of Hawai'i comprises less than 1% of the United States land mass, but contains 44% of the nation's Endangered and Threatened plant species (Hawai'i DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, n.d.). Warming temperatures due to climate change are of particular concern to Hawai'i's natural environment, and the frequency of wildfires and the areas being burned are increasing. Invasive species that are more able to adjust and acclimate to the changing environment than many of the native species have increased with warming temperatures, and native tree species are threatened by new, rapidly spreading diseases such as Rapid 'Ōhi'a Death. As mosquitos move to the higher elevations, they carry diseases such as malaria that threaten the survival of native bird species toward extinction. Ten of the twenty-one native forest bird species are projected to lose over 50% of their habitat range by 2100, three of which are projected to lose over 90%. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has recently proposed removing eight native forest birds from the Endangered Species List as they are now believed to be extinct (US Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 2021).



Top: Endangered Hawaiian Monk Seals.
Photo Credit: Mark Tamosiunas

Right: 'Ōhi'a lehua mamo (yellow 'Ōhi'a flower).
Photo Credit: PBR HAWAII

Left: Hawai'i freshwater resource system include clouds, diked waters, waterfalls, and streams.
Photo Credit: Ruth Blum



O'ahu as seen from the Ko'olau Mountains.
Photo Credit: Elena Chang

2.2

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

Hawaii's unique social, cultural, and economic setting as well as its land tenure history have influenced outdoor recreation facility locations and development and continue to play a role in decision-making for the state's outdoor recreation facilities.

Polynesian settlement in Hawaii is thought to have occurred as early as AD 1000-1200 (Kirch, Patrick V. et al., 2011). 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). Islands were divided into moku (districts), and moku were further subdivided into ahupua'a (traditional land division extending from mountain top to nearshore ocean environment). Because ahupua'a contained biological resources from wao nahele (uplands and forests), wao kanaka (agricultural zone), kaha wai (freshwater ecosystems), and kaha kai (coastal zone)

ahupua'a contained most, if not all the resources needed for survival including fresh water, wild plants, agriculture, game, and fish (Kirch, P.V., 2000) (the Kamehameha Schools Hawaiian Studies Institute, 1994).

In addition to subsistence and spiritual activities that occurred outdoors, traditional Hawaiian practices include Makahiki, an event marking the New Year based on the rising of Makali'i (the constellation Pleiades) by celebrating and honoring Lono, the Hawaiian deity of peace, fertility, and agriculture (Ka'iwakīloumoku, 2021). Makahiki games such as lele kawa (jumping off steep cliff faces into the ocean), or he'e hōlua (racing headfirst down a mountain slope on a wooden sled barely the width of one's body), kōnane (Hawaiian checkers) or 'ō'ō ihe (spear throwing) were borne of the practical purpose of training young men into warriors (Waimea Valley, 2021).

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 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."*

In the early 1800s, influences from outside Hawai'i forcefully challenged the king and his chiefs on their system of land ownership. In 1848 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 (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 US territory in 1898. At that time, two million acres of Hawai'i was ceded to the US 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). As of 2017, the State of Hawai'i owns 38% of the land in the state, the US government owns 13%, the counties own 0.9%, and only seven private landowners own another 20%. In all, the government and 17 private landowners own 77% of the state's land area (Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, 2020). 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. As a general practice the large sugar corporations allowed their employees use of their lands for recreation such as hiking, hunting, and shoreline activities. The sugar 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 parcelizing of land, coupled with new concerns over liability, has resulted in formerly open sugar lands being closed to recreation use that was considered customary.

2.3 RECREATION PROVIDERS

Hawaii's unique environment and mild climate provide an ideal backdrop for year-round outdoor recreation activities. Hawaii's recreational environment is often divided into *ma uka* (mountain or toward the mountains) and *ma kai* (seaward). *Ma uka* recreation, often in forest settings, tends to include land and nature-based activities such as hiking, wilderness camping, picnicking, and hunting. *Ma kai* recreation along the shoreline and in the ocean includes surfing, swimming, snorkeling, diving, fishing, boating, beach activities, camping, and picnicking.

The State DLNR has responsibility for enhancing, protecting, conserving, and managing Hawaii's unique and special natural, cultural, scenic, and historic resources held in public trust. Most of the recreation managed by the State is passive which is intended to have limited impact on the resources. State recreation agencies most directly connected with *ma uka* recreation include the Division of State Parks and Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW). DOFAW manages the state's trails and access program, *Nā Ala Hele*, as well as the state's hunting program and wildlife sanctuaries. State-managed parks located in *ma uka* areas offer hiking, camping, and picnicking facilities as well as scenic lookouts. Appendix A includes maps and inventories of outdoor recreation areas across the state.

State recreation agencies most directly connected with *ma kai* recreation include the Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR), the Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR), and the Division of State Parks. DAR oversees the Marine Life Conservation Districts, designates fishing management areas, and manages commercial and recreation fishing activities. DOBOR manages the state's recreational harbors and piers as well as commercial and recreational boating activities. State-managed parks in the *ma kai* area provide beach and ocean access, camping, picnicking, and fishing. Other state agencies may have outdoor recreational responsibilities as a secondary or tertiary responsibility. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) for example, has extensive land holdings that at times are used for outdoor recreational purposes and the agency develops community parks to meet their mission of providing housing to Native Hawaiians.

The Departments of Parks and Recreation in Hawaii's four counties are more typically oriented toward developing and managing active recreation areas. These county parks include large regional sporting complexes with ballfields, playcourts, swimming pools, gymnasiums, archery ranges, and recreational centers; as well as neighborhood parks, playgrounds, beach parks, botanical gardens, and some boat ramps.



Top: A family volleyball game, O'ahu.
Photo Credit: Dionne Talia

Left: Fishing from shore, Kaua'i.
Photo Credit: David Gonsalves

Right: The public pool at King Kamehameha Park, Hawai'i Island.
Photo Credit: PBR HAWAII

The federal government manages outdoor recreation facilities in lands with high natural, cultural, and historical value. Parks managed by NPS include Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park on Hawai'i Island and Haleakalā National Park on Maui that protect significant geological features and provide opportunities for sightseeing, hiking, camping, and picnicking. Other federal agencies with outdoor recreation responsibilities include the USFWS and the military. Their recreational offerings may be secondary to organizational missions such as protection of wildlife in refuges, but nonetheless serve an important component to the overall delivery of outdoor recreation. A complete inventory and maps of publicly held recreation facilities can be found in the Appendices of this document.

Private recreation agencies, non-profits and other non-governmental organizations provide recreation opportunities to the public in the form of facilities and/or service delivery. 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 car clubs, swim clubs, plein air painting and photography clubs. Non-governmental organizations often play a significant role in meeting recreation needs for niche consumers such as international visitors, at risk youth, and people with a disability.



Interpretive sign at Diamond Head State Monument.
Photo Credit: De Ann Self

Land conservancies also have a role in the outdoor recreational landscape. The Nature Conservancy operates nature preserves throughout the state that are typically managed jointly with state and federal partners. Other land conservancies, such as the Hawaiian Islands Land Trust, North Shore Land Trust, and the Trust for Public Land are key players in acquiring lands of high conservation value that are at times open to the public for recreational purposes.

National and community-based organizations, too numerous to list, and always evolving, offer recreational and interpretive opportunities. These organizations provide vital services that go beyond what Hawaii's public agencies are able to provide. Popular activities include beach clean-ups, community work days, and educational outreach events. Other events include cultural fairs and farmer's markets, fun-runs/walks, triathlons and marathons to name a few.

Commercial operators are also significant providers of outdoor recreation opportunities, typically for a fee or as an amenity to visitor destination. A diverse array of activities is offered to visitors and residents, including (but not limited to) tour boats, scuba diving, snorkeling, recreational fishing, wind-, board-, and bodysurfing, sailing, jet skiing, and kayaking. On land, hiking tours, Segway tours, and golf are popular activities provided by commercial operators.

2.4 LAWS AND ORDINANCES THAT SUPPORT OUTDOOR RECREATION

The need to provide outdoor recreational resources and facilities is acknowledged through the adoption of laws and ordinances. Some of Hawaii's key laws that enable the provision of land or access to land for outdoor recreation are described below:

- **State Land Use Districts.** Hawaii's State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, Hawaii's Revised Statutes (HRS)) was adopted in 1961 and provides a framework for all land uses within the state. The four districts are: Urban, Rural, Agricultural, and Conservation. The Conservation District is specifically designated for the protection of watersheds, water sources, scenic, historic, wilderness, and recreational values. Many ma uka hiking trails are situated in the Conservation District. Within the other land use districts, outdoor recreational uses of varying intensities and development are regulated by county zoning ordinances.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Public Access Requirements.** Public access to the shoreline, laterally along the shoreline, to mountain areas where there are existing facilities for hiking, fruit-picking, ti leaf sliding, and other recreational purposes, and to areas with

existing mountain trails is protected by state law (HRS §115-5, HRS §205A-1, HRS§46-6.5). How the state law is implemented locally varies from county to county, but all counties have ordinances to comply with this requirement.

- **Traditional and Customary Rights.** Not to be confused with "recreation", the State has adopted laws to protect traditional and customary rights to subsistence, cultural and religious purposes by, "*ahupua'a tenants who are descendants of native Hawaiians...*" (State of Hawai'i, 1959). Traditional gathering rights are further protected by HRS Section 1-1 and 7-1.

2.5 FUNDING SOURCES

Funding for outdoor recreation comes from a variety of sources. Public and private 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. LWCF is one element of the larger funding landscape in Hawai'i, with its own stated purpose and conditions. The primary sources of outdoor recreation funding are identified in the following tables.

Table 1 - County Funds that Support Outdoor Recreation

FUND TYPE	AGENCY	PURPOSE
County Operating Budgets	Parks and Recreation Departments	Fund county parks and recreation operations and maintenance.
County Capital Improvement Budgets	Parks 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).

Table 2 - State Funds that Contribute to Outdoor Recreation

FUND NAME	AGENCY	PURPOSE
State General Funds (Parks Administration, Operation and Interpretation)	Department of Land and Natural Resources	Funds ongoing operation of outdoor recreation; management of natural and scenic areas, historic sites; and maintenance of park facilities in the state parks system.
Other DLNR operating funds	DOFAW, DAR, DOBOR	Fund operations for managing resources and recreation (e.g. hunting, fishing, boating, trails). Supports salaries for Nā Ala Hele program, but not operating costs.
General Obligation Bonds	Office of the Governor	Investments in acquisition, new construction or repair of infrastructure that supports recreation (e.g. new parks, new facilities, repairs to existing facilities).
Legacy Land Conservation Fund (LLCP)	Department of Land and Natural Resources	Can be used for acquisition of lands that have resource values for Hawai'i.
State Parks Special Funds	Department of Land and Natural Resources	Primarily used for, but not limited to, reoccurring park maintenance and service contracts, park repairs and materials, signage and interpretive elements, and vehicle and equipment repairs.
Special Fund	Department of Land and Natural Resources	Commercial trail use and state fuel tax revenues for use by Nā Ala Hele program.
Transient Accommodations Tax	Department of Land and Natural Resources	A portion of the fund is directed to DLNR and distributed to State Parks Special Fund, Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands, and Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement. This fund offsets a portion of the lifeguard contract cost for Division of State Parks.

Table 3 - Major Federal Assistance Programs that Support Outdoor Recreation

FUND NAME	AGENCY	PURPOSE
Land and Water Conservation Fund	National Park Service	Acquisition and development of facilities for outdoor recreation
Surplus Federal Property (Public Law 91-485)	National Park Service	Program to offer surplus federal property and former military property to local governments for park, recreation, and open space use.
Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act "FAST Act" Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP grants)	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. Distributed by formulaic appropriation annually.
Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Hunter education; wildlife restoration and management.
Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act	US 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).

— 3 —

OUTDOOR RECREATION INVENTORY

A detailed outdoor recreation inventory and maps are provided as Appendix A. The inventory of existing recreational facilities and resources was updated using best available data with verifications by agency staff. 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 is 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.

The tables below illustrate the distribution of outdoor recreation facilities by island and population, as identified in the SCORP inventory tables (Appendix A). The tables below also illustrate the distribution of outdoor recreation facilities that have benefitted from LWCF investments by island. To see a graphic distribution of LWCF State-assistance projects in Hawai'i, please reference the maps in Appendix A labeled "LWCF Expenditures".

Table 4 - Outdoor Recreation Facilities by Island Land Area & Resident Population

ISLAND	POPULATION BY ISLAND (2020)	LAND AREA (SQ. MI.)	NUMBER OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES	NUMBER OF LWCF FACILITIES
Kaua'i	73,214	555	150	22
Ni'ihau	84	72	no data	0
O'ahu	1,016,508	597	380	41
Maui	154,100	728	188	18
Moloka'i	7,369	261	25	1
Lāna'i	3,367	141	12	1
Kaho'olawe	0	45	0	0
Hawai'i	200,629	4,028	199	23

Sources: United States Census Bureau, and inventory maps found in Appendix A of this document

Table 5 - Facilities per Unit of Population and per Square Mile

ISLAND	FACILITIES PER 1,000 PEOPLE	FACILITIES PER SQUARE MILE	LWCF FACILITIES PER 1,000 PEOPLE
Kaua'i	2.05	0.27	0.30
O'ahu	0.37	0.64	0.04
Maui	1.22	0.26	0.12
Moloka'i	3.39	0.10	0.14
Lāna'i	3.56	0.09	0.30
Hawai'i	0.99	0.05	0.11

Sources: United States Geological Survey, and inventory maps found in Appendix A of this document
Highest value in each column is bolded.

On a square mile basis (Table 4), O'ahu ranks the highest park per square mile across the state, to a degree reflecting the larger population requiring outdoor recreation facilities, but also reflecting its population density relative to land area. As Table 5 illustrates, Lāna'i and Moloka'i have the greatest number of outdoor recreation facilities per capita, while O'ahu has the least parks per capita. This is a reflection of the islands' populations. A mere 11 facilities on Lāna'i and 24 facilities on Moloka'i serve a significantly smaller population, resulting in a much higher facilities ratio than Hawai'i's more populous islands.

When compared to national counts of parks per capita, Hawai'i has a slightly higher number of outdoor recreation facilities per people than the US median of parks per people. A national inventory of parks and park agency performance has been developed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). Their 2020 report finds that the national median number of residents per park is 2,281, with a lower quartile (fewer people per park) being 1,316 residents per park and upper quartile (more people per park) of 4,140 residents per park (National Recreation and Park Association, 2020). As a state, Hawai'i falls into the lower quartile nationally (meaning that there are fewer people per outdoor recreation facility – or more parks per people) at 1,758 residents per outdoor recreational facility. The NRPA report disclaims that it does not represent a "national standard", or benchmark upon which states or individual communities should measure themselves. Therefore, Figure 2 should be used for informational purposes only.

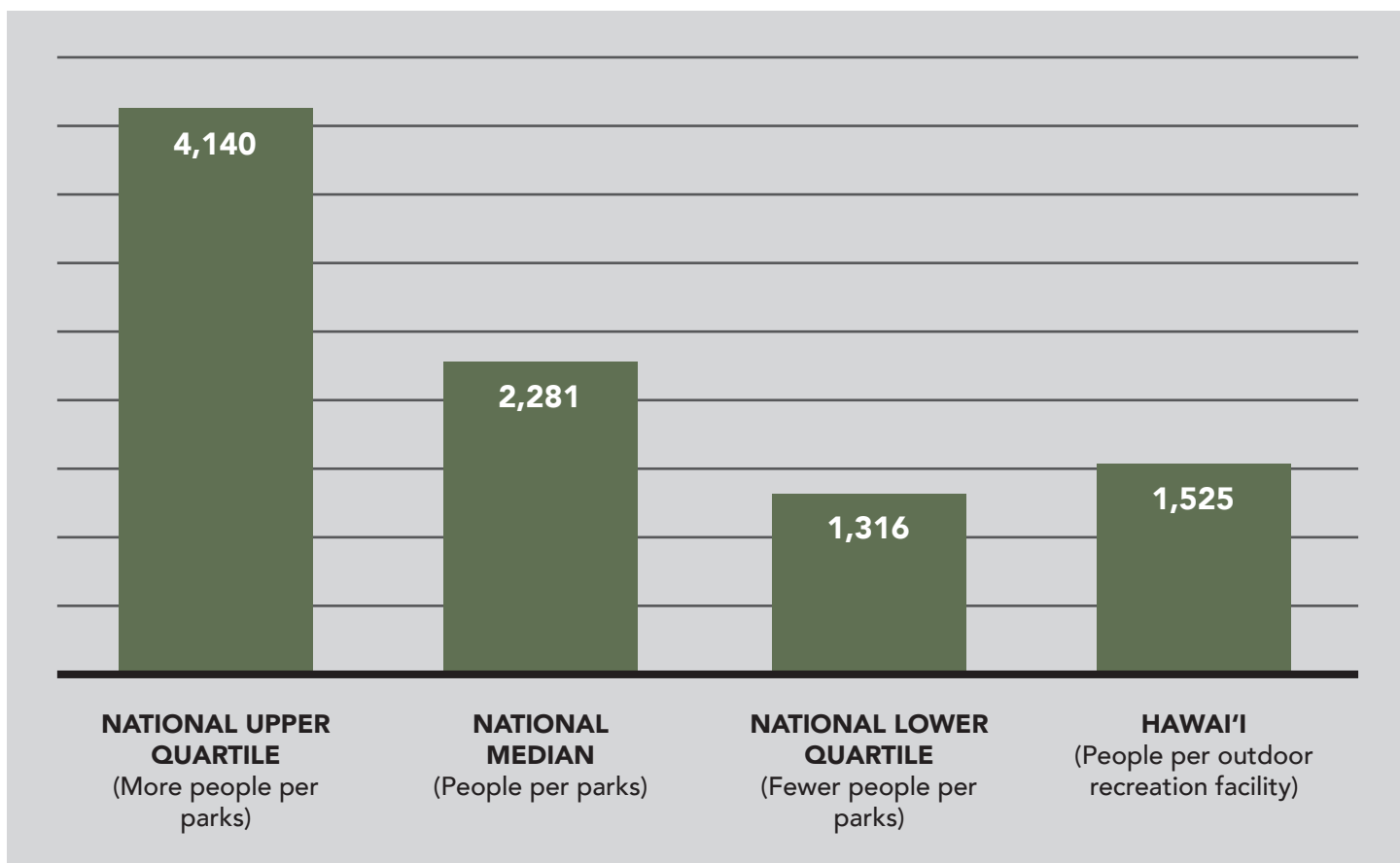


FIGURE 2
People per Park, National Median and Hawai'i

Sources: 2020 NRPA, US Census

— 4 —

TRENDS & EMERGING CHALLENGES

This chapter summarizes trends in outdoor recreation in the US and in Hawai'i since the **2015 SCORP**. The purpose of this chapter is to highlight the outdoor recreation emerging developments that recreation organizations, public agencies, and policy makers identify as potentially creating new challenges in service delivery, provision of facilities, or other challenges.

4.1 STATEWIDE TRENDS & EMERGING CHALLENGES TOURISM & VISITOR MANAGEMENT

The tourism industry plays a significant role in Hawai'i's economy as visitor spending contributed over \$2 billion in state tax revenue in 2019 (Hawai'i Tourism Authority, 2020), when visitation to Hawai'i peaked in 2019 at over 10 million out of state visitors (Hawai'i Tourism Authority, 2020). While discomfort with high visitation rates was often voiced by Hawai'i residents, the global pandemic in 2020 with its accompanying restrictions on visitors brought the issue to statewide attention. Hawai'i residents experienced outdoor recreation areas without crowds and the recovery of natural areas received media attention.

Through the SCORP engagement process a large number of participants voiced concern regarding tourism and the need for additional or more effective visitor management. Over 550 comments were received during the outreach process that referenced issues with visitors, such as *"[there are] too many people, the amount of tourists are destroying our natural resources," "some areas are so overrun with tourists we would visit them more often but don't because there is no parking, no space and generally don't want to be overcrowded with tourists,"* and *"we really need to cap the number of tourists. Our current level of tourism is unacceptable and damages and degrades our natural environment."*

When asked what sources of funding would be supported for the development and maintenance of recreational areas and/or facilities, over 250 individuals noted fees for visitors and/or different rates for kama'āina and visitors in the public survey. In addition, over 1,100 comments were received in the public survey regarding issues with overcrowding and, although comments did not necessarily mention tourism, it is assumed that high visitor numbers contribute to participants' concern over this issue.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the push by Hawai'i residents for updated visitor management programs has been clearly voiced through the SCORP public engagement and through other public surveys. The University of Hawai'i's Public Policy Center conducted a survey in 2021 to 700 Hawai'i residents which discussed tourism in the state. In high volume visitor destinations (i.e. Diamond Head State Monument), 52% of participants suggested

a limitation on visitors to these sites, as well as better management in highly used and visible areas of the park. The University of Hawai'i survey also revealed a desire for improved visitor education and a shift to attract more responsible visitors (University of Hawai'i Public Policy Center, 2021). Supporting the push for different user fee rates for kama'āina and visitors, the Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation has implemented free admission for local residents and a \$25 fee for non-local visitors over the age of 13 to visit Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve, which began in June 2021 (Pennybacker, 2021).

Recognizing the need for adjusted visitor management systems in order to increase resident satisfaction of the tourism industry in Hawai'i, the Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA) has initiated **Destination Management Action Plans** (DMAP) for each of the islands. The DMAP's focus is on regenerative tourism. According to the **Kaua'i DMAP** for 2021 through 2023, regenerative tourism *"takes sustainability one step further and focuses on the net benefit of the visitor economy to a destination, looking at the social and cultural benefits. 'Regenerative tourism is bolder and more inspiring. It aims not just to do less harm, but to go on and restore the harm that our system has already done to the natural world, and by using nature's principles, to create the conditions of life to flourish. It views wholes and not parts, and is a very different way of looking at the world.'"* The **O'ahu DMAP** indicates the agency will work to decrease the total number of visitors on the island over the next three years (Hawai'i Tourism Authority, 2021). Steps discussed in the O'ahu DMAP include the establishment of a *"regenerative tourism"* fee which is intended to support the conservation and protection of natural resources, through improved visitor management and marketing.



The vehicle queue at the entry of Mānoa Falls Trail.
Photo Credit: PBR HAWAII



The trail overlooking Kīlauea Crater, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, March, 2020.
Photo Credit: PBR HAWAII

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly altered outdoor recreation in Hawai'i. Throughout Hawai'i and the US as a whole, recreation providers have seen a renewed interest in outdoor recreation due to restrictions on gatherings at indoor recreational and entertainment venues. When asked why respondents participate in outdoor recreation, multiple comments to the public survey were received that noted a desire to avoid others in indoor spaces due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite this desire, many respondents noted difficulty participating in outdoor recreation activities due to state-mandated restrictions. When asked what keeps or limits participation in outdoor recreation, responses include *"COVID restrictions," "COVID related issues (poor compliance with mask wearing and social distancing, many off-island users),"* and *"COVID preventing exercise access."*

HOMELESSNESS

Use of parks and other outdoor spaces by homeless individuals and groups is an ongoing challenge for agencies

who manage these spaces and the recreating public. During the SCORP engagement process with County Parks and Recreation staff, homelessness and use of park facilities was raised as an issue, specifically. Well documented issues include restroom damage, pets running loose, and encampments. Agency staff recognize the complex social issues that contribute to homelessness and the current practices to manage the situation at the county and state levels are *"compassionate enforcement"*, which involves outreach in advance of camp clean ups. The issue is larger however than outdoor recreation agencies can handle alone, *"Housing is a piece, outreach is a piece, and enforcement is a piece of the plan and if you don't have all three, it's not going to work,"* (Aiu, 2021).

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change and the well documented destructive effects of climate change to Hawai'i are an ongoing issue of statewide concern. What may be considered an emerging trend since the last SCORP update is the mainstreaming of climate adaptation and resiliency in state and local planning efforts. In 2017, the state published the Hawai'i Sea Level Vulnerability and Adaptation Report (Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission, 2017) (Pac-IOOS, 2021). The report documents predicted inundation from 3.2 foot and 6 foot sea level rise scenarios. The publicly available Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data, known as the **Sea Level Rise Exposure Area** (SLR-XA) resulting from the study is now being used by local agencies for their planning purposes. During the SCORP outreach process, the County of Maui reported that the SLR-XA is being used to help inform a study of anticipated impacts to beach parks



Coastal erosion, West Maui.
Photo Credit: Pac-IOOS

from sea level rise. In some cases, the SLR-XA is beginning to be incorporated as an additional tool for regulators of new development proposals. In 2019, the City and County of Honolulu adopted a climate resiliency strategy which includes actions that promote updated shoreline management rules to protect beaches, and to keep the island cool by maintaining its forests through the increase of tree canopy across O'ahu to 35% by 2035. (City and County of Honolulu Office of Climate Change, Sustainability, and Resiliency, 2019). In 2021, the agency published its Climate Action Plan, containing actions to do its part to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the cause of climate change. Also in 2021, the State Climate Commission issued a guidance on the expenditure of American Jobs Plan funds in advance of their release to build a "*climate ready*" Hawai'i (Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission, 2021).

INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS & SOCIAL MEDIA

Education for both Hawai'i residents and visitors and the dissemination of inaccurate information on social media were identified as major issues regarding outdoor recreation in the state of Hawai'i. Over 70 comments from the public and recreation providers were received in the survey and SCORP engagement meetings which discussed these issues, such as "*we need better education for people to understand the issues we face*" and "*education is key.*"

Due to the repeated concern raised through the SCORP process regarding education and misinformation on social media, a topical public meeting was held on June 23, 2021. Guest speakers from DLNR DOFAW shared some current initiatives that the State is pursuing to combat inaccurate information, including the addition of 14 wilderness kiosks



that will share the history, highlight the natural resources and biodiversity, and provide safe hiking information; as well as a website revamp and the introduction of an app, both of which will provide information regarding outdoor recreation and notate permitted and prohibited areas.

MĀLAMA 'ĀINA & COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

The need for additional community partnerships to further mālama 'āina was identified as a key priority throughout the outreach process, with multiple comments from both the public and recreation providers. Due to the high number of comments received regarding community partnerships and the public expressing a desire for more opportunities

to mālama 'āina, a topical public meeting was held on May 24, 2021. A panel discussion that included Division of State Parks staff, DOFAW staff, and a representative of Hui Aloha Kīholo, one of the many community-based non-profits that currently partners with Division of State Parks to steward a park property that has strong cultural and ecological values presented pros, cons, and ways to get involved. The panelists stressed the importance of relationships and maintaining trust, communication, and reliability in creating a successful community and/or public partnership. Common difficulties that lead to the downfall of partnerships discussed were poorly organized organizations, difficulties sustaining committed volunteers, and lack of funding. When asked how to sustain successful partnerships, emphasis was placed on maintaining alignment with the community group and tackling and completing reasonable amounts of work.

TRENDING SPORTS & ACTIVITIES

Various sports and activities emerged as trends in the state of Hawai'i throughout the SCORP outreach process in 2021. In some cases, these activities were beginning to trend when the SCORP was last updated in 2015, and have only continued to grow in popularity. As new trends develop, there is often the potential for user conflicts in places where recreation is already established.

Foilboards. Foilboarding, and variations such as "*kite foiling*" or "*hydrofoiling*", was revealed as a trend by both public and provider participants throughout the outreach process. Although some comments mentioned positive aspects of foilboarding, most negatively commented on the sport. For example, one public participant stated "*kite foiling should be regulated to certain areas...it has a lot of safety issues... 1 the size of the foil wing is very dangerous in a crowded line up 2 the speed you can generate is also dangerous to reef and sea life.*" In addition, multiple recreation providers discussed the lack of regulations and enforcement regarding foilboarding.



A volunteer beach clean up crew takes a break to celebrate their hard work.

Photo Credit: Michael Loftin

Rock Climbing/Bouldering. A large number of rock climbing advocates attended the public meetings and participated in the public survey. Over 130 comments were received regarding the need for legal rock climbing areas and the recognition of the activity, particularly on the islands of Kaua'i and O'ahu. Comments include *"a lack of recognition of rock climbing as a legitimate activity can make access restricted," "I would like to see rock climbing allowed,"* and *"rock climbing would benefit from expanded access. The climbers would help develop and maintain as they have with current areas. However increasingly popular the current climbing areas are small and get crowded easily."* There are significant limitations to expanding rock climbing and bouldering in Hawai'i due to the weathered and porous nature of volcanic rock- affording only very specific locations with suitable rock density and stability for this activity. In addition, this activity requires technical gear and skill sets and poses a hazard if gear failure or user skill is less than the technical attributes of the rock surface. Additional challenges for expansion include private versus public landownership and the associated location of suitable climbing areas creating trespass issues.

Motor Sports. A large number of motor sports enthusiasts attended the public meetings and participated in the public survey. Over 400 comments were received in support of a motor sports facility on O'ahu, such as *"there is no legal track for any car, truck, or motorcycle races to take place. This is unfair to the residents on the Island of Oahu," "Oahu really needs a facility for automobile and motorcycle activities such as a drag strip and road track,"* and *"we need a racetrack please. Auto racing is a sport yet why do we have every area on island to accommodate other sports but not auto racing?"*

Disc Golf. A large group of disc golf enthusiasts attended the public meetings and participated in the public survey, expressing their desire for additional disc golf courses. Many comments noted the low installation and maintenance costs of disc golf courses, and the ability for the courses to be located in less-used recreation areas. Desire for additional disc golf courses focused mainly on the island of O'ahu as comments indicated that there is only one course on the island widely known to the public.



Rock climbing crag, O'ahu.
Photo Credit: Elena Chang

Ebikes. The use of electric bikes, or “Ebikes” was revealed as a trend by both public and provider participants throughout the outreach process. Most comments negatively discussed the activity, particularly regarding Ebike usage on hiking and mountain biking trails. The emerging technology of smaller batteries with concentrated and large storage capacity and the application to bicycles, scooters, skate boards, and other similar devices is creating safety concerns and new regulatory issues for public land managers. Rules for non-motorized recreational features prohibit artificial propulsion and the new hybrid Ebikes that offers both human and pedal assist options are proliferating on trails and pedestrian access routes.



Community volunteers work on patching the Hilo go-kart track.
Photo Credit: Ron Carter

Pickleball. A trending sport in 2015, pickleball has only grown in popularity over the past several years. Demand for court space has prompted re-striping of public tennis courts (so that they can be used by either sport) across the state and some private tennis centers are re-branding to acknowledge and capitalize on the popularity of the sport.



A trail at Koko Head Botanical Garden, O'ahu.
Photo Credit: PBR HAWAII



Keiki on playground equipment, Kapolei Regional Park, O'ahu.
Photo Credit: Dionne Talia

4.2 COUNTY TRENDS

Throughout the outreach process, two meetings were held with County Parks and Recreation providers from the counties of Maui, Hawai'i, Kaua'i, and Honolulu. While the majority of concerns were deemed statewide issues, such as sea level rise and visitor management, some issues were top of mind for county agency staff.

COUNTY OF KAUA'I

As is the case around the state, pickleball continues to be in high demand on Kaua'i. LWCF expenditures referenced earlier in this report have supported restriping a number of County tennis courts to accommodate both sports, although recreation providers report continued demand for more courts. Skateboarding is another sport that is experiencing a surge. A resurfaced skate park in Kapa'a has been wildly popular with youth and families, and its success has in part triggered a new program of "pop-up" skate parks in Hanapēpē and Līhu'e. The Kaua'i skate community continues to pursue more skate facilities on island. To help develop visitor management strategies, the County of Kaua'i has also allocated funding to conduct parking studies at three popular beach parks. The data developed in the parking study is anticipated to support recommendations for parking management solutions (The Garden Island, 2021).

COUNTY OF HAWAI'I

The 2018 eruption and lava flow from the volcano Kīlauea, has caused loss of private property and highly valued community recreational resources Kapoho Bay and Pohoiki Boat Ramp (managed by the State DOBOR). While county and state officials work to secure and deploy federal emergency funds, community members expressed frustration through the SCORP process. The HTA DMAP for Hawai'i Island also noted a particular challenge for the County which is the need for better tracking of the County's current projects and programs. According to the Hawai'i Island DMAP, if tracking and recording an inventory of the island's natural resources improve, there may be the opportunity to acquire additional sources of funding for resource management (Hawai'i Tourism Authority, 2021).

COUNTY OF MAUI

The County of Maui includes the islands of Maui, Moloka'i, and Lāna'i. The County of Maui Department of Parks and Recreation is currently focusing on the improvement of county parks, recreational facilities, and recreation programming through the System Plan of Maui County and a series of park master plans throughout the county. Of particular note, the County is preparing a vulnerability study for beach parks that are expected to be impacted by sea level rise. The County is using and building upon the State-generated SLR-XA sea level rise model to help understand potential impacts to beach park facilities. The vulnerability study is expected to provide necessary data to aid beach park facilities planning and in decision-making with respect to adaptation to sea level rise. Initial implementation of the vulnerability study is expected to be a series of pilot projects to evaluate effectiveness of adaptation strategies.

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Ongoing trends for Honolulu County include increased demand for pickleball courts and a desire for additional or upgrades to playground equipment. Honolulu County Department of Parks and Recreation has responded to these ongoing demands through the Kākou for Parks initiative, established in 2015 (City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation, n.d.). Improvements include the re-purposing of 148 tennis courts at 80 parks to include pickleball lines. In addition, new and refurbished playground equipment have been implemented at 132 parks, responding to a community need voiced in the 2015 SCORP (City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation, 2021).

4.3 NATIONAL TRENDS

Two studies, completed before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic provide insights about national outdoor recreation trends.

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 called the Outdoor Participation Report. Key findings from their most current study (2018) include:

- About 50% of Americans over the age of six participated in outdoor recreation at least once in 2017.

- Individuals who identified as outdoor recreators that participate in outdoor activities at least twice per week accounted for 20% of total respondents.
- Running, including jogging and trail running, is the most popular exercise among Americans when measured by number of participants and total annual outings.
- Outdoor participation rates are decreasing among boys aged 6 to 12 and 13 to 17 but increasing for males aged 18 to 24.
- Outdoor participation rates have held steady for females aged 6 to 12 and 13 to 17 but are slightly decreasing for women aged 18 to 24.
- The biggest motivator for outdoor participation was getting exercise.
- Outdoor outings decreased from 11.0 billion excursions in 2016 to 10.9 billion in 2017, which are the fewest outings since 2010.
- Barriers to outdoor recreation include a lack of available time due to family responsibilities, high cost of outdoor recreation equipment, and not having an individual with whom to participate in outdoor recreation.

The NRPA conducts an annual survey that investigates how people engage with their local parks and recreation agencies. The resulting, Engagement with Parks Report examines the importance of public parks in people's lives, including how parks compare to other local government services and offerings. This report looks at how US residents interact with their local park and recreation facilities, the key reasons driving such interaction and the greatest challenges that prevent increased usage. The survey also takes a closer look at people's favorite outdoor recreation activities as well as their support of local governments expanding open spaces in their jurisdictions for the protection of natural resources in the community. In 2019, study results were based on a survey of 1,000 adults aged 18 and older. Key findings from the 2019 survey include:

- People visit their local park and recreation facilities twice per month on average;
- Parks and recreation is an important local government service for nine out of 10 respondents;
- Individuals overwhelmingly expressed that local parks and recreation provide beneficial opportunities to interact with nature and the outdoors, totaling 88% of respondents;
- Similarly, 93% of participants believe it is important to protect natural resources with parks, trails, and green spaces;
- Individuals that consider high-quality park and recreation amenities when determining a place to live accounted for 85% of survey respondents.

WETLANDS RESOURCE PLAN



Kanahā Pond State Wildlife Sanctuary, Maui
Photo Credit: Roxanne Darling via flickr

5.1

PURPOSE OF THIS CHAPTER

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

5.2

WETLAND VALUES AND FUNCTIONS

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) as defined by USFWS. USFWS defines wetlands as, "...lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year (Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, E.T. LaRoe, 1979). As defined by the Clean Water Act Section 404, wetlands are defined as, "...areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions..."

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 US Dollars, Hawai'i's wetlands have been estimated to be valued between \$4,443 and \$5,206 per hectare which is 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 (improving water quality by trapping and transforming chemicals), hydrologic functions (reducing flooding by maintaining water regimes in a watershed) 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). Estuarine wetlands play an important role supporting the life cycle of native fish such as 'o'opu (goby), and hapawai (limpet) (Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources and Bishop Museum, 2008). Hawai'i's anchialine pools which are a globally rare type of wetland, are specialized ecosystems and home to endemic (found only in one geographic place on Earth) shrimp, *ōpae'ula*. The shrimp graze on algae in the pools, keeping the fragile ecosystem in balance. In addition to supporting the life cycle of estuarine resources, wetlands absorb excess nutrients, sediment, and other pollutants before they reach rivers, lakes, and oceans protecting habitat in the nearshore marine environment.



Ae'o (Hawaiian Stilt) is listed as endangered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Hawai'i.

Photo Credit: Minette Layne via flickr

Wetlands 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, minimize property loss and reduce risk of physical harm or loss of life. The importance of coastal wetlands and their ecological services are evermore important as the effects of global warming put communities (human and animal) at greater risk from surface flooding, rising water tables, and increasingly intense storm events.

Recognizing the vital role that wetlands play in resiliency, an indigenous wetland inhabitant, the koloa (Hawaiian duck) has been adopted by the State of Hawai'i as a mascot for raising awareness of climate change. The Hawai'i Climate Change Commission has created an information portal called Koloa Iki to highlight sea level rise and climate change. This portal uses an animated version of the endangered water bird koloa to create an interactive web

page where individuals from all ages and backgrounds can learn about Hawai'i's efforts to address the global climate crisis. Activities include sing along videos, coloring pages, baking challenges with conversation pointers, and relevant videos and articles addressing similar issues. By highlighting the koloa and its habitat to raise awareness of climate change, the State of Hawai'i and its partners are signaling an understanding of the importance of wetlands for island resiliency.

5.2.2 CULTURAL & AGRICULTURAL FUNCTIONS

Hawai'i's wetlands offer a cultural, bio-cultural and/or agro-ecology environment where kalo (taro) has been historically grown in irrigated wetland field systems called lo'i. Some lo'i kalo are naturally occurring wetlands that were adapted for agriculture use while others were constructed and irrigated by ditches known as 'auwai. Regardless of origin, lo'i kalo provide ecological functions (such as flood control, discussed previously) 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. It is important to note that the cultivation of lo'i kalo and similar practices are not recreational activities, but practices of deep cultural significance. Lo'i kalo have successfully been integrated in places such as Ulupō Heiau State Historical Park on O'ahu and Hā'ena State Park on Kaua'i, where raising kalo serves as a medium for intergenerational transfer of knowledge; outdoor service activity; and as an interpretive device. In Hanalei, Kaua'i, agricultural producers grow kalo commercially within the Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). On the windward coast of O'ahu, the nonprofit organizations Kāko'o 'Ōiwi, Hui o Ko'olaupoko and Paepae o He'eia act in conjunction to



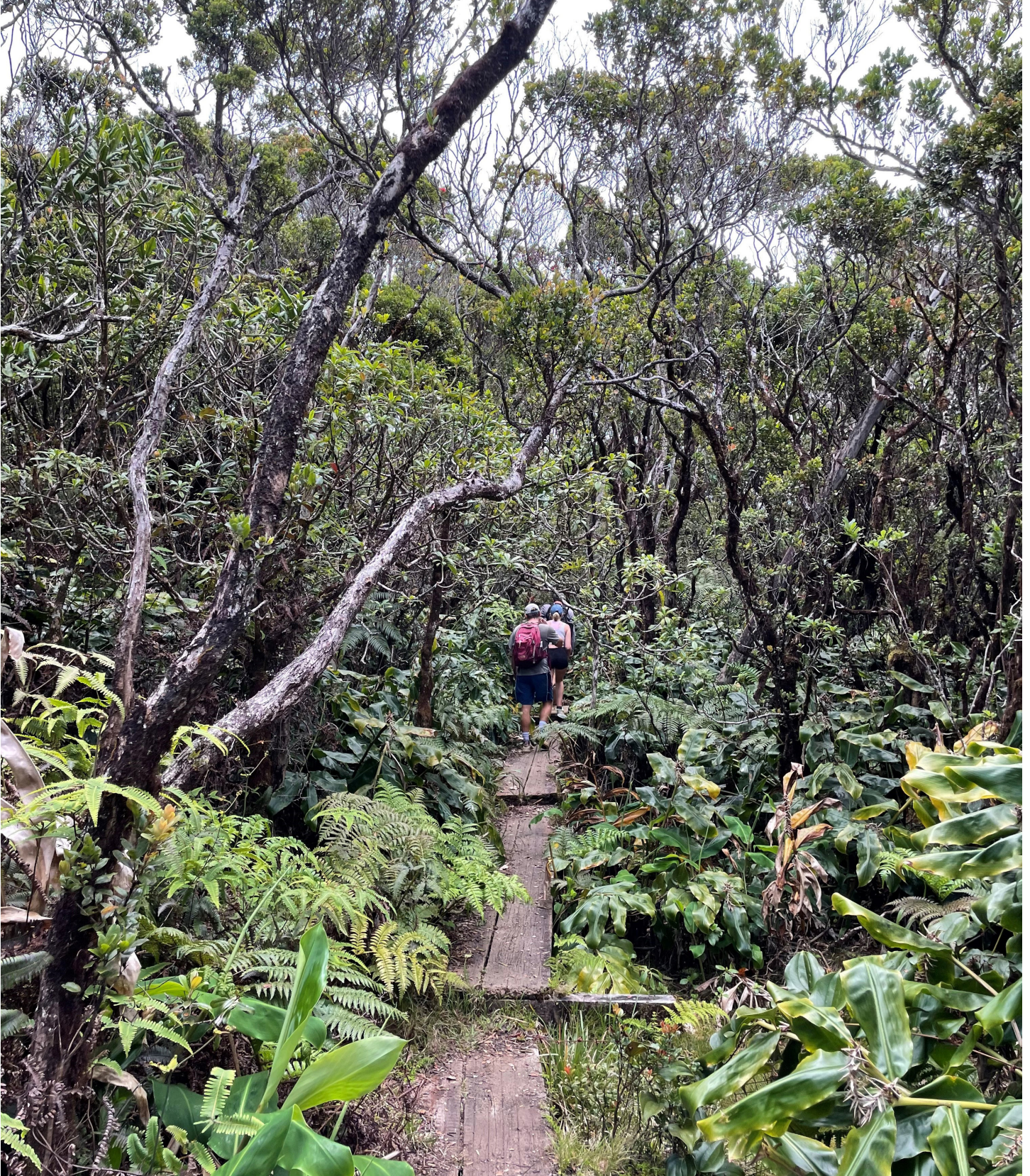
Lo'i Kalo at Hā'ena State Park, Kaua'i.
Photo Credit: DLNR Alan Carpenter

improve the health of the He'eia watershed from ma uka to ma kai, respectively. Kāko'o 'Ōiwi has restored traditional lo'i for agricultural, educational and cultural use, managing roughly 450 acres of wetlands as part of the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve. Hui o Ko'olaupoko directs the He'eia Estuary Restoration Project, which works to improve water quality by removing invasive plant species. Paepae o He'eia works to manage and maintain the He'eia Fishpond by providing restoration, production, and educational programs. These include removal of the invasive Red Mangrove, filling of holes in the kuapā (fishpond wall), and organization of educational courses and field trips. Estuarine wetlands such as those in He'eia are critical to health ecosystems, ma uka to ma kai.

5.2.3 RECREATIONAL FUNCTIONS

Wetlands can be excellent for fishing, paddling, hiking, and bird-watching; and they make exceptional outdoor classrooms for people of all ages. According to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), more than half of US adults (98 million people) hunt, fish, birdwatch, or photograph wildlife in a wetland setting, spending a total of \$59 million dollars annually (US EPA, 2012). In addition, recreational visits related to NWRs generated approximately \$3.2 billion in total economic activity during FY2017, according to a report released by USFWS (Carver & Caudill, 2019). Recreational spending on refuges generated nearly \$229 million in tax revenue.

Wetlands serve as outdoor classrooms where ecological principles are taught. The Hawai'i Nature Center is an organization that *"seeks to foster awareness, appreciation, understanding, and stewardship of Hawai'i's environment by educating children with an interactive and immersive approach."* This organization offers educational opportunities for



Alaka'i Swamp, Kaua'i.
Photo Credit: PBR HAWAII

preschool through middle school youth, including units at Hāmākua Marsh and Pouhala Marsh (both on O‘ahu). Through wetland education programs and community work-days, people of all ages are able to understand environmental concepts through hands-on activities, and learn how to conscientiously interact in a wetland environment while contributing to the conservation of the resource.

Wetlands also 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), ‘ōpae (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.

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, 2017). Wetlands collect 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.

5.2.4 WETLAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Several federal, state, and county agencies are involved with the care and protection of wetlands in the State of Hawai‘i. Generally, the management priority is protection of the natural resources, 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 – (US Army Corps of Engineers, US Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service, USFWS, and 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.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (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 Reserve (NERR) System, and in 2013, Hawai'i's CZM Program initiated the process to select and nominate an estuary for inclusion in the NERR system. In 2017, a 1,385-acre area of wetlands on the windward coast of O'ahu was designated within the NERR system as the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve. The reserve is managed in partnership with the State of Hawai'i through the Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology under the University of Hawai'i system and funded under the CZM Program. Other NOAA programs include Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, and the Community Based Restoration Program.

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 (RTCA) Program, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Program, and the preparation of SCORPs.

STATE AGENCIES

Agencies involved with the acquisition, management, and restoration of wetlands at the state level include DLNR's DOFAW, DAR, Division of State Parks, and Land Division; the Department of Health (DOH); Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA); Hawai'i Community Development Authority (HCDA), and DHHL. DLNR staff from DAR and DOFAW, along with non-profit partners have developed a Wetland Priority Plan (WPP) consistent with EPA standards (US Environmental Protection Agency, 2018). Consultation with those working on the WPP is discussed later in this chapter. DAR staff are also currently crafting administrative rules to help protect anchialine ponds (Burnett, 2019). In 2015, DOFAW finalized the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) which outlines actions related to 10,000 species native to Hawai'i, including waterbirds and their wetland habitats. The division has also prepared a master plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (Department of Land and Natural Resources, 2019) for Kawainui-Hāmākua Marsh Complex on O'ahu. The Kawainui-Hāmākua Marsh Complex is Hawai'i's largest extant wetland and recognized since 2005 as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention (Morin, 2014). DOFAW has partnered with the Kaua'i conservation non-profit Mālama Hulē'ia to rehabilitate the 'Alekoko Fishpond. Located on the lower Hulē'ia River within the Nāwiliwili Bay watershed, the 'Alekoko project is the *"first phase in a larger effort to eradicate the invasive red mangrove through the entire Hulē'ia river watershed"*. Approximately 26 acres of invasive mangroves, which have overburdened the fishpond structure and native wetland ecosystem, will be removed and replaced with 15 acres of Native Hawaiian plantings. Other community partnerships to steward wetlands are on-going around the state.

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.



Ho'omaluhia Botanical Garden, constructed as a flood control facility is owned and operated by the City and County of Honolulu for outdoor recreation.

Photo Credit: Daniel Ramirez via flickr

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 Birds Habitat Joint Venture (PBHJV), formerly known as the Pacific Coast Joint Venture (PCJV). The PBHJV includes: Northern California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, and several island nations and US territories in the central and western Pacific. Their Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawai'i (2006) (Hawai'i, 2006) is considered to be the most comprehensive plan for wetland conservation purposes in Hawai'i (Smith, 2014). A review of the Joint Venture strategic plan was conducted in late 2019 through engagement with 60 conservation professionals in Hawai'i to assess the priorities and identify partnerships with Hawai'i wetlands and native forest birds as a focal point for future work. Priorities listed in the Strategic Plan for Wetland Conservation in Hawai'i are as follows:

1. Research on avian life history requirements and basic population and ecologic parameters.
2. Research and monitoring on the role of habitat quality, quantity, and distribution on bird populations, and the effects of key determining physical factors on habitat conditions, including extensive research and monitoring is required to identify the environmental conditions necessary to control invasive vegetation.
3. Integration of ecological information across multiple spatial and temporal scales and among disciplines using ecological and population models where appropriate.
4. Additional and ongoing scientific investigations to construct legitimate, defensible, and quantitative population and habitat objectives and to evaluate their effectiveness at meeting conservation goals.



Keiki help restore native plants at Hāmākua Marsh, O’ahu.
Photo Credit: Lisa Marten

5. Communication, dissemination, and coordinated data management of ecological information among partner organizations.

Currently, PBHJV is focusing on the implementation of these identified priorities.

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. As discussed throughout this chapter, community-based non-profits have also taken active roles in the protection and restoration of wetlands, often in partnership with State and Federal agencies.

5.3 THREATS AND VULNERABILITIES

The US Geological Survey estimates that, in the 1780s, the US 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% of wetland acreage (Dahl, 2011). These losses occurred from the drainage and conversion of wetlands to areas of agriculture, silviculture, rural and urban development, and other land uses that are not easily categorized.

A 2014 GIS assessment of wetland losses in Hawai’i found that approximately 15% 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% of the island’s pre-settlement wetlands have been lost. This updates prior best available research that estimated a 12% loss of wetlands by the 1980’s (Dahl, 1990).

While the average overall state wetland loss appears low, Hawai’i has lost valuable coastal wetlands at a much higher rate. USFWS estimates that 22,475 acres of coastal wetlands existed circa 1780 and that coastal wetlands decreased by 31% 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 real estate. Wetlands have been filled for



Projected impacts to Hawaiian Fishponds at Honokōhau Bay, Hawai'i.

Photo Credit: Figure 46 from Hawai'i Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation Report

development and have suffered secondary effects of human encroachment including loss of water quality due to point and non-point source water pollution.

As noted by wetland professionals convened for the purposes of updating this plan, coastal wetlands are the most threatened by climate change and sea level rise. The State's Sea Level Rise and Vulnerability Report notes that under a 3.2 foot sea level rise scenario, wetland resources such as coastal fishponds and estuaries are at risk of being destroyed (Tetra Tech, Inc. and the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources Office of Coastal and Conservation Lands, 2017).

There is an ongoing need for data and study to learn how sea level rise, as well as changes to temperature and rainfall will affect wetlands around the state. The ecological functions of wetlands have also been degraded by sunscreens and inappropriate outdoor recreational use such as bathing and snorkeling in anchialine ponds (Burnett, 2019).

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 2014, estimates that for the years between 2002 and 2005, the cumulative net economic loss average annual cost for the state due to net wetland change at \$1.11 million (Hawai'i S. o., 2014).

5.4

WETLAND MANAGER CONSULTATION

In preparation for this SCORP update, a meeting of wetland managers was conducted to discuss the current state of wetland resources and priorities for wetland acquisition and management. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this meeting was conducted via Zoom. Invitations were sent to 53 individuals, and seven invitees were in attendance. Attendees were associated with organizations including PBHJV, USFWS, DAR, and the community non-profit Mālama Hule'ia. Four main questions were presented for discussion:

1. Is there potential for SCORP to highlight and support your work?
2. What are your wetland acquisition and restoration priorities? What drives those priorities?
3. How does recreation fit into the wetland resources that you manage?
4. Are there emerging trends related to public use of wetlands that we should know?

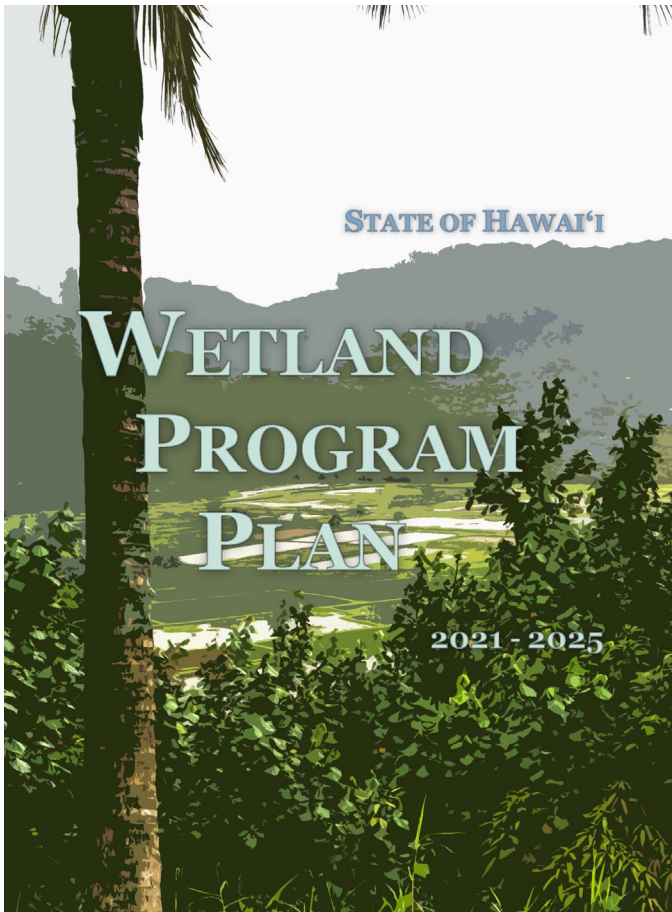
While the desire to increase wetland footprints was evident, managers noted that restoration of ecological functions and protection of existing wetlands has been a priority over wetland property acquisition. Once ecological functions are restored, there will be opportunities for public activities, and protection from flood waters and storm surges. Key themes expressed by the group included:

- Threats to wetland resources from the effects of climate change.
- A trend toward traditional wetland stewardship practices that support traditional food crops and environmental balance, sometimes referred to as "agro-ecology" or "biocultural" activities.
- The need for long-term community involvement in resource stewardship.
- The need for improved visitor management including education and enforcement.

The threat of climate change to wetlands was voiced by the group as the highest priority for wetland managers to address, even though the effects of climate change are uncertain and make decision-making difficult. The group discussed that while some coastal wetlands will be lost due to ocean intrusion, hydrologic changes will result in the emergence of new wetlands. There is a need for ongoing sea level rise data to identify where wetlands will be preserved, expand/shift, or newly arise.

The broad community support for bio-cultural activities and agro-ecology in Hawai'i wetlands was referenced as highly positive by the wetland professionals gathered for this discussion. These wetland resources can be supported by long-term community involvement. Indigenous agro-ecology practices and knowledge can inform restoration priorities and actions.

With respect to recreation trends in wetlands, the group discussed the ongoing demand for birdwatching opportunities.



Cover, Hawai'i Wetland Program Plan, Published 2021.

Those wetland managers in attendance noted that interest in birdwatching has been long-running, and expected to continue to be a popular activity. A recreational concern raised was human interaction with anchialine ponds and the effects of sunscreen and physical damage on these fragile ecosystems and their endemic species.

Most of the meeting participants were engaged in the development of a WPP. The participants shared that the WPP is intended to be in compliance with the EPA Core Elements of Effective State and Tribal Wetland Programs. The WPP effort was reported to be lead by DLNR, DAR with support from DOFAW and the EPA.

A follow up meeting was held with DLNR staff to discuss the development of the State's WPP. Similar to the previously noted wetlands managers meeting, this was conducted via Zoom due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Eight wetlands professionals were in attendance.

Once the State's WPP was published, it was shared with the SCORP planning team (State of Hawai'i, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources, 2021). The plan places a focus on three wetland types:

- Anchialine Pools
- Estuaries
- Marshes

WPP goals, objectives and actions are categorized by the following core elements: monitoring and assessment; protection and restoration; water quality; regulation; and, outreach and partnership. Action items are organized to support those goals. While the goals, objectives, and action items are not directly aimed at developing or expanding outdoor recreation in wetlands, some of the action items may affect how people, including recreationalists, interact with wetlands. Relevant objectives and action items are noted below:

- Objective: *"Protect or mitigate wetlands from degradation or destruction"*
 - Provide guidance to partners to develop management plans for protected wetlands.
 - Develop management plans for managed wetlands that ensure long-term protections.
 - Draft and support rules, regulations, and guidance related to protecting wetland ecosystems and their species.
- Objective: *"Promote the importance of wetland ecosystems and their services"*

- Identify stakeholder groups across division programs and identify gaps and overlap.
- Identify popular programs, outreach methods, and high-demand resources to improve efforts statewide.
- Identify and encourage pono practices within communities for wetland-based activities.
- Reduce conflict between mixed user groups through communication and planning.
- Develop guidance for rulemaking and management plans to provide and protect sustainable uses.
- Develop a public-facing map tool that show allowable activities within wetland areas.
- Coordinate educational programs with commercial recreation providers to ensure their guests are informed and knowledgeable.
- Include community members in prioritizing, planning and managing local wetlands.

5.4.1 RECOMMENDATION: 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 which provide unique outdoor recreational opportunities using LWCF funds. Expenditures of LWCF grants on wetland resources should show consistency with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan prepared by USFWS (US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1991).

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

- Scarcity - Wetland types that are rare or have declined within an ecoregion
- Vulnerability - Wetland sites subject to identifiable threat of loss or degradation
- Function & Values - Wetland sites with diverse and important functions and values and/or especially high or special value for specific wetland functions.

With respect to scarcity and vulnerability, it has been established previously in this chapter that Hawai'i has lost an estimated 15% 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.

With respect to function and values, the newly published State of Hawai'i WPP can be supported by the SCORP by emphasizing two of three wetland types of focus: estuaries and marshes. Anchialine Pools, the third wetland of focus in the WPP are not recommended for acquisition for outdoor recreation purposes due to their fragility.

RECOMMENDATION

Hawai'i wetlands that will receive the highest priority for LWCF acquisition are **estuaries or marshes** with:

- high ecological value **and/or**
- provide ecological services that support resiliency to the effects of climate change **and**
- supported by established community partnerships **and**
- have potential for outdoor recreation opportunities, such as birdwatching and nature trails

Should coastal wetlands be suggested for wetland acquisition using LWCF funds, the site should be evaluated with the best available sea level rise data in hand to consider the long-term viability as a wetland resource.

For the purposes of evaluation, "*high ecological value*" will mean a wetland that currently supports one or more threatened or endangered species. "*Ecological services that support resiliency to the effects of climate change*" mean wetlands that are situated to absorb storm surge or flooding and in doing so protect a natural resource. "*Supported by established community partnerships*" means that members of the public are currently, or prepared to support the care for the wetland through public programs, non-profits, or other non-governmental entity, and that some form of public access will be granted to the wetland resource in perpetuity.

— 6 —

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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: protection of natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas; access to recreation areas; additional hiking and walking trails; operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and facilities; and protection of cultural and historic resources. The needs described in this chapter are carried forward in the goals, objectives, and strategies found in Chapter 8, Outdoor Recreation Strategic Plan.

The 2021 SCORP public survey found that over 70% of respondents participate in outdoor recreation as an individual, with friends, and/or with families. Nearly every respondent to the public survey identified being outdoors, having fun, and exercise or physical fitness as their reasons for participating in outdoor recreation. Hawai'i has mild, tropical weather that allows for year-round outdoor recreation. The island environment offers a diversity of recreational opportunities from the mountains to the beaches and ocean. The chance to experience a variety of outdoor recreation draws millions of visitors a year to Hawai'i and is a source of enjoyment for the 1.46 million residents of the state.



Nakula Natural Area Reserve, Maui.
Photo Credit: Maui Forest Bird Recovery Project

6.1

OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS: RECREATION PROVIDERS

In 2021, the top priority for investment for recreation providers is the protection of natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas. This priority is a shift from the 2015 results as this was previously ranked as priority four out of eight. Other high priorities for investment identified are the operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and facilities and protection of cultural and historic resources.

Table 6 - Recreation Needs, as Ranked by Recreation Providers

NEEDS/ISSUE	2015	2021
Protecting natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas	4	1
Operating and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities	1	2
Protecting cultural/historic resources	3	3
Providing public access to recreation areas	2	4
Preventing and mitigating vandalism of recreation facilities	6	5
Increasing opportunities in ma uka areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreational activities	7	6
Developing paths for walking, jogging, or biking	8	7

Other priorities mentioned by outdoor recreation providers throughout the public outreach process are the management of recreation areas, particularly trails, increased education efforts to improve user safety, and the need for additional camping, mountain biking areas, and trails. When asked what issues are anticipated over the next five years, providers identified lack of enforcement, uncertain and inadequate financial support, quality and condition of facilities, and carrying-capacity as key challenges that must be addressed.

6.2

OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS: HAWAI'I RESIDENTS

In the public survey conducted for this plan, residents of Hawai'i identified visiting the beach as the top water-based activity in which they participate. Approximately 90% of survey respondents (1,968 respondents) said that they visit the beach at least daily, weekly, or monthly. Other top water-based activities identified are swimming in the ocean, swimming in pools, and surfing/bodyboarding.

While water-based, and especially ocean-based, activities are clearly important to Hawai'i, it was walking and/or running on paths, tracks or sidewalks that survey respondents reported doing the most frequently. A third of survey respondents take daily walks (645 respondents), and 16% take daily runs on roads and sidewalks (292 respondents). Possibly

reflecting the statewide push for more paths since 2008 and 2015 SCORP updates, as well as shifts in outdoor recreation patterns during the global COVID-19 pandemic, respondents in 2021 emphasized not just the need for more bike paths and sidewalks, but also for safe paths. Hiking, bicycling, nature viewing and walking with a pet are four other top land-based activities.

Standing out in survey responses was hiking, in which 90% of respondents participate (1,847 respondents). When asked what recreation providers could do to improve their outdoor recreation experience, over 150 survey respondents took the time to make additional comments about trails. These comments almost universally fit into two categories: (a) demand for more trails or access to ma uka lands and (b) the need for trail facilities and maintenance. Comments include “[we] need more mountain biking trails and support,” “need more maintained hiking trails,” and “Hawaii needs to allocate more funds to maintain, support, and improve our hiking trails.” Many comments noted the lack of accessible trails on Hawai‘i Island due to private landowners prohibiting public access to their lands.

Both provider and public participants deemed the protection of natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas as their number one priority for investment in the next five years. Similar to responses from recreation providers, public participants identified the operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure and facilities and the protection of cultural and/or historic resources as other top priorities for investment.

Left: Walkers and bikers on a paved path in Ala Moana Beach Park, O‘ahu.
Photo Credit: PBR HAWAII

Right: Hiking the Friendship Garden, Kāne‘ohe, O‘ahu.
Photo Credit: Jennifer Everhart



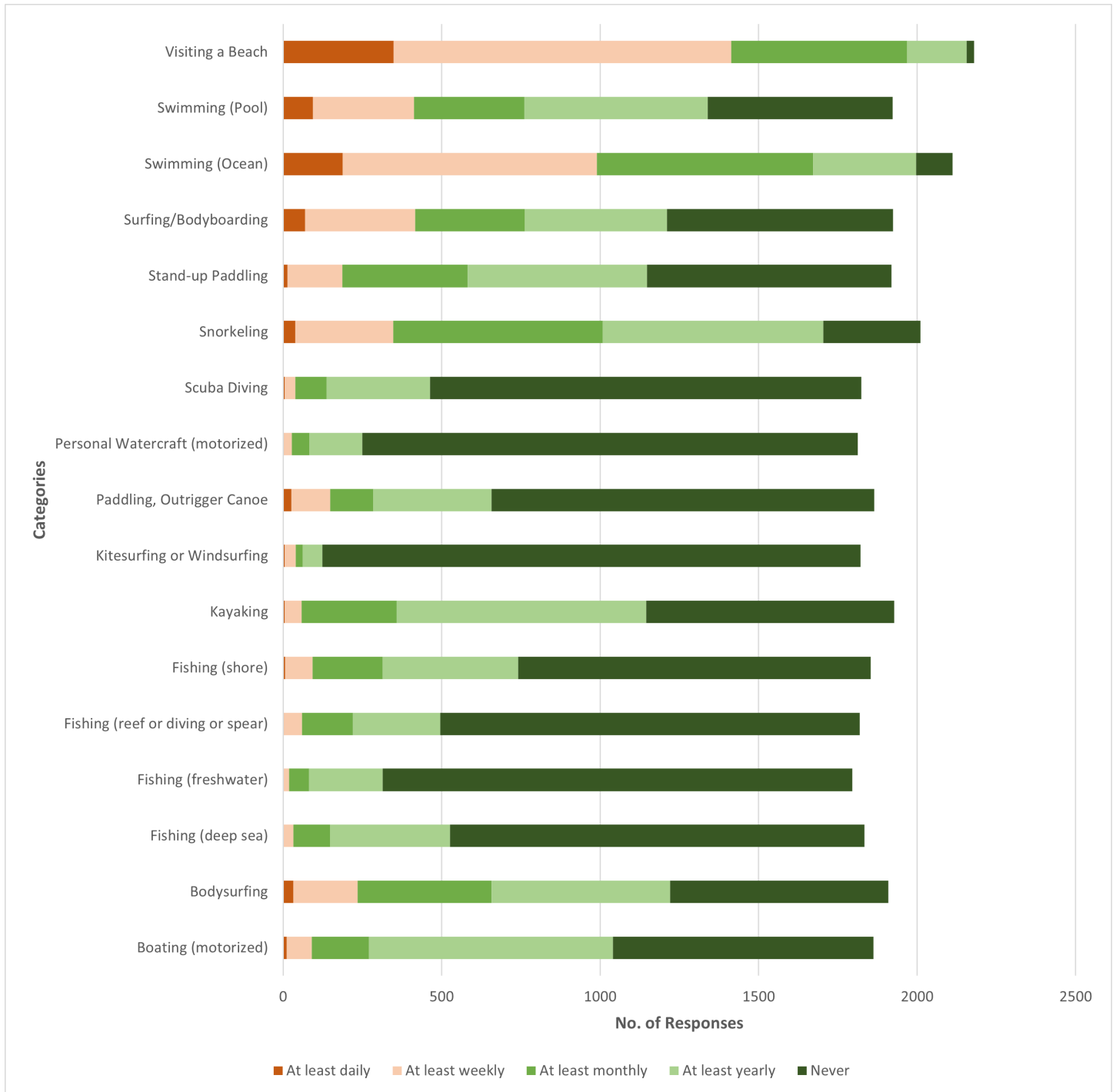


FIGURE 3
Water and Ocean-based Recreation Participation

6 || NEEDS ASSESSMENT

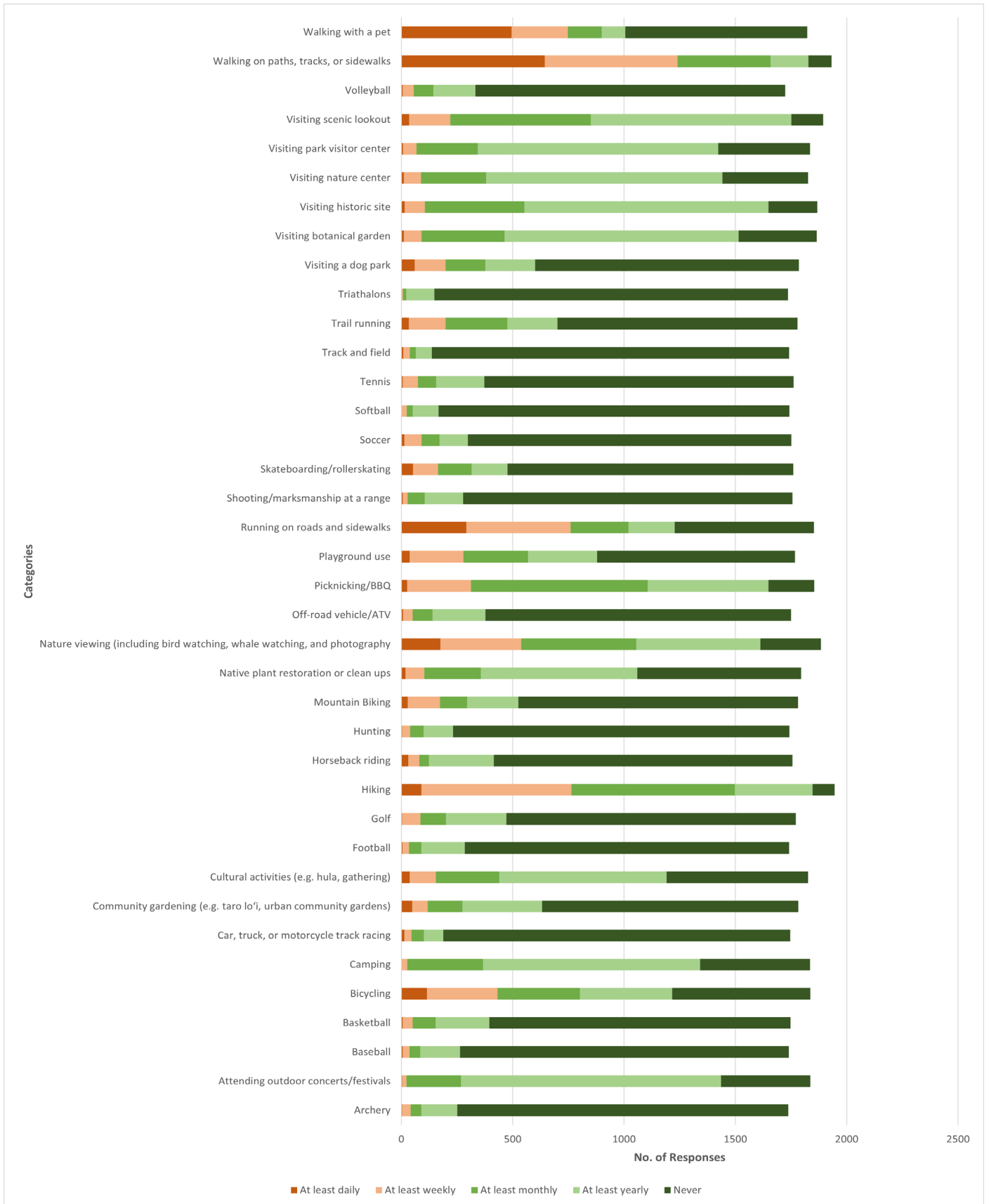


FIGURE 4
Land-based Recreation Participation

Table 7 - Recreation Needs, as Ranked by Survey Participants

NEEDS/ISSUE	2015	2021
Protecting natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas	2	1
Operating and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities	1	2
Protecting cultural/historic resources	4	3
Providing public access to recreation areas	3	4
Developing beach facilities and places for swimming, snorkeling, fishing, boating, and other sustainable ocean recreational activities	5	5
Preventing and mitigating vandalism of recreation facilities	6	6
Increasing opportunities in ma uka areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreational activities	8	7
Developing paths for walking, jogging, or biking	7	8

The following table illustrates the rankings of priorities in 2015 and 2021 for both recreation providers and the public together.

Table 8 - Recreation Needs, as Ranked by Recreation Providers and Survey Participants 2015 and 2021

NEEDS/ISSUE	2015		2021	
	RECREATION PROVIDERS	PUBLIC SURVEY PARTICIPANTS	RECREATION PROVIDERS	PUBLIC SURVEY PARTICIPANTS
Protecting natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas	4	2	1	1
Operating and maintaining existing infrastructure and facilities	1	1	2	2
Protecting cultural/historic resources	3	4	3	3
Providing public access to recreation areas	2	3	4	4
Preventing and mitigating vandalism of recreation facilities	6	5	5	5
Increasing opportunities in ma uka areas for hiking, camping, hunting, and other outdoor recreational activities	7	6	6	6
Developing paths for walking, jogging, or biking	8	8	7	7

While the majority of participants in the SCORP outreach process did not identify as being directly associated with outdoor recreation associations, several outdoor recreation groups engaged in public meetings and the survey to express needs specific to their activity. Motor sport enthusiasts attended the majority of public meetings, and over 400 comments encouraged the construction of a motor sports facility, particularly on O'ahu. The need for a motor sport facility on O'ahu has received recognition at the County level with adoption of Resolution 18-73 (2018). Rock climbing enthusiasts frequently participated throughout the SCORP engagement process, with over 150 comments received regarding the desire for additional approved climbing spaces statewide. In addition, over 200 comments were received regarding the desire for disc golf courses state-wide, with many mentioning the low construction and maintenance fees associated with disc golf courses. There were 68 comments that mentioned the demand for designated clothing-optional beaches. During the public meetings, there were a few comments expressing frustration with clothing-optional beach-going. Lack of a designated area(s) could be the source of conflict between user groups. While the number of comments regarding any one activity may reflect how well certain user groups networked and engaged in the process, the enthusiasm and ability to organize may indicate groups who are approaching or ready to engage in partnerships with outdoor recreation agencies to develop and/or manage outdoor recreation spaces or facilities.

There are some noticeable differences in reported activity participation throughout the state. The variations in island activities may reflect the islands' geographic and programmatic offerings, and they may also reflect which user groups best circulated the survey. Unsurprisingly, the region with the most activity is Honolulu, followed by O'ahu's windward coast and north shore. Other common areas of outdoor recreation participation were the Kona and Kohala coast areas of Hawai'i Island. Throughout the state, wildlife related activities are also popular. The 2016 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation reported that 17,006,000 individuals participated in wildlife watching 3,224,000 participated in fishing, and 697,000 participated in hunting in the Pacific region, which is comprised of Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and Hawai'i (US Department of the Interior, 2016). In addition, the number of paid hunting license holders in Hawai'i has remained consistent since 2015, with an average of 10,700 individuals possessing a hunting license per year. Results from the 2021 SCORP survey further support these demands, with 1,269 respondents (48% of respondents) indicating participation in shore and/or deep sea fishing at least once daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly. A demand for wildlife viewing was determined as well, with 1,612 respondents (61% of respondents) noting participation in nature viewing at least daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly, which includes bird watching, whale watching, and photography. In addition, wetland managers expressed a high demand for wildlife viewing at various refuges that is often difficult to meet as priority is given to the protection and restoration of the species and their habitats.

It is clear that statewide, Hawai'i's resident population demands ongoing improvements to existing beach facilities, increased beach and trail access, walking and hiking facilities, and implementation of strategies to protect natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas for both observation and subsistence uses.

Cultural practices and outdoor recreation are not the same although they sometimes share the same spaces and can be indistinguishable to an observer (i.e. subsistence fishing on a beach vs. fishing on a beach). The reverent and sacred nature of the relationship between Kānaka Maoli and the environment is expressed in activities such as surfing, sailing, and outrigger canoeing. It also manifests itself in outdoor practices such as visiting a heiau (pre-Christian place of worship and significant Hawaiian cultural site), growing and harvesting kalo, fishing, and gathering natural materials for food, traditional arts and craft, and medicinal purposes. When asked about land-based recreational activities, 1,191 of 2,638 respondents to the public survey indicated that they participate in cultural activities such as hula or gathering at least on a yearly basis. When asked why they participate in outdoor recreation, several respondents provided comments regarding culture, including, *"as part of Hawaiian cultural practice," "Mālama 'āina,"* and *"cultural hālau."* There is an on-going demand for access to designated cultural sites as well as space to engage in cultural practices in the natural environment. There is also demand for increased aloha 'āina on the part of visitor and resident populations as well as in the policies and programs that relate to the way natural resources and outdoor recreation spaces are stewarded.

6.3 VISITOR DEMANDS

According to the 2019 Visitor Satisfaction and Activity Report by HTA, the most popular outdoor recreational activity among visitors across all markets was "beach/sunbathing", with over 70% of Japanese visitors, 80% of US and European visitors, and 90% of Canadian visitors hitting the beach (see Table 9, below). Other popular activities include: snorkeling, swimming in the ocean, running/jogging/fitness walking, hiking, visiting parks/botanical gardens, sightseeing activities such as visiting towns and scenic landmarks, visiting historic sites, and attending a lū'au or Polynesian show/hula (Hawai'i Tourism Authority, 2019). See Table 9, below.

Recognizing that visiting the beach is the most popular activity of both Hawai'i's visitor and resident population, investments in beach access and beach facilities will be an on-going need. Trail use is popular across both the resident and visitor populations as well, necessitating continued expenditures on maintaining and managing the trail and path infrastructure throughout the state. These investments are needed to accommodate resident and visitor demand while addressing issues such as protecting the natural resources from overuse, protecting the public's safety and avoidance of user conflicts.



Visitors at Waikiki Beach, O'ahu.
Photo Credit: Star Advertiser

Table 9 - Visitor Outdoor Recreation Activities (2019)

OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	PERCENT OF VISITORS/MARKET				
	US WEST	US EAST	JAPAN	CANADA	EUROPE
SIGHTSEEING					
On own (self-guided)	83.2	81.1	65.1	84.0	73.2
Helicopter/Airplane	5.9	11.4	2.2	7.6	14.1
Boat/Submarine/Whale	24.5	31.7	10.6	25.7	26.7
Visit Towns	53.9	54.7	32.7	57.0	43.9
Limo/Van/Bus Tour	7.5	16.9	23.1	9.7	17.8
Scenic Views/Natural Landmark	58.9	67.2	20.8	65.2	62.6
Movie/TV/Film Location	4.2	6.0	3.9	5.1	7.5
RECREATION					
Beach/Sunbathing	84.7	83.0	71.6	90.7	85.2
Bodyboard/Standup Paddle Board	14.0	10.4	3.5	17.2	12.7
Surfing	6.3	6.3	2.5	10.3	12.3
Canoeing/Kayak	8.0	7.4	2.7	6.4	6.9
Swim-Ocean	67.7	65.4	34.2	77.6	72.0
Snorkel	48.1	43.4	19.3	55.3	47.1
Windsurf/Kitesurf	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2
Jet Ski/Parasail	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.0	0.9
Scuba	3.4	3.4	1.7	3.1	3.6
Fishing	3.5	3.5	0.8	2.4	0.9
Golf	6.9	6.4	7.3	7.5	3.0
Run/Jog/Fitness Walk	26.3	24.5	12.0	28.9	17.0
Spa	9.6	10.0	6.9	6.4	6.2
Hiking	47.0	51.3	18.2	52.2	47.0
Backpack/Camping	1.8	2.3	0.2	2.6	3.1
Agritourism*	13.5	16.1	14.2	12.1	9.2
Sport Event/Tournament	2.8	2.9	1.8	2.8	2.5
Park/Botanical Garden	35.4	43.0	21.3	39.8	39.3
Waterpark	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.7
Mountain Tube/Waterfall Rappel	2.3	2.1	0.5	1.8	3.6
Zip-lining	6.1	5.6	1.1	3.2	2.3
Skydiving	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	3.0	3.5	1.0	2.3	2.3
Horseback Riding	2.1	2.5	4.3	1.8	1.8
HISTORY, CULTURE, FINE ARTS					
Historic Military Site	15.6	27.2	16.0	16.7	30.3
Other Historical Site	26.8	31.1	17.5	26.5	28.5
Museum/Art Gallery	18.4	17.2	5.5	17.6	16.0
Lū'au/Polynesian show/Hula Show	29.4	41.3	14.0	32.9	
Lesson - ex. Ukulele, Hula, Canoe, Lei Making	6.8	8.1	7.1	7.4	7.4
Play/Concert/Theatre	4.5	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.6
Art/Craft Fair	14.6	11.9	3.4	13.7	7.1
Festival Event	5.6	5.2	2.6	5.0	4.4

— 7 —

ISSUES

This chapter distills the trends and emerging issues (Chapter 4), wetland priorities (Chapter 5), needs as identified by the public and recreation providers (Chapter 6), in consideration of the available outdoor recreation resources (Chapter 3 and Appendix A) into a discussion of major issues and challenges in providing outdoor recreation in Hawai'i. The issues of greatest concern are delivery of safe, well-maintained, and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities in balance with the 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.

UNCERTAIN AND INADEQUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Achieving adequate and stable funding for outdoor recreation has been challenging, which 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. In an uncertain funding environment, alternative means of financing outdoor recreational facilities become increasingly important, despite the challenges that they present. Tables in Chapter 2 detailed funding sources for outdoor recreation and note that while some funds may be appropriated to a number of outdoor recreational programs, the arrangement places agencies in a competitive position in relation to each other to attract the funds. Federal grant funds, while significant, come with conditions that can limit their use (i.e. a fund may allow maintenance activities but not fund any tool purchase to perform said maintenance) and require significant staff time on documenting and reporting.

As explained on their website, the Department of Land and Natural Resources is responsible for managing, administering, and exercising control over public lands, water resources, ocean waters, navigable streams, coastal areas (except commercial harbors), minerals, and all interests therein. The department's jurisdiction encompasses nearly 1.3 million acres of State lands, beaches, and coastal waters as well as 750 miles of coastline (the fourth longest in the country). It includes state parks; historical sites; forests and forest reserves; aquatic life and its sanctuaries; public fishing areas; boating, ocean recreation, and coastal programs; wildlife and its sanctuaries; game management areas; public hunting areas; and natural area reserves (Department of Land and Natural Resources, n.d.).

It is clear that DLNR is tasked with managing a vast amount of land with a diversity of resources and recreational uses, such as cultural sites, aquatic and land-based natural resources, and outdoor recreation areas. Without adequate funding, protection from liability, thoughtful oversight and mutually beneficial partnerships, DLNR and other outdoor recreation providers cannot perform management, maintenance, and enforcement necessary to ensure quality recreational facilities and protection of resources. In order to properly manage this large amount of land, reliable and adequate funding is needed.

Pre-pandemic, state operating and Capital Improvement budgets allotted about 1.1% to DLNR. The need for more funding than budgeted thus requires DLNR divisions and programs to generate revenues and seek grants from entities other than the state. Reliance on grants diverts staff time from performing essential duties focused on the resources in lieu of grant writing and documenting grant compliance. Grant funding is also uncertain. While some grants, such as the federal LWCF funds are relatively predictable based on a state's allotment and clear requirements, others are highly competitive between states and other non-governmental organizations, or fund goals change over time. Fitting grants in to established Capital Improvement Project (CIP) processes can also pose challenges to county and state recreation providers. Timing cycles can easily mis-match and long-term planning is a challenge when implementation is reliant on outside entities. Furthermore, grants typically are restricted funds, meaning that they are limited to a certain use or capital improvement project. It is difficult to find grant funds to support day to day operations such as maintaining a permit system, trash disposal, or grounds maintenance.

To supplement programs and operations, recreation providers have been placed in a position of developing alternative funding sources such as parking and entry fees. This raises a concern 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.

Uncertain and inadequate financial support colors nearly all issues discussed in the following subsections.

INADEQUATE/INSUFFICIENT FACILITIES

Insufficient facilities were revealed as a key issue throughout the SCORP outreach process, with 40% of public participants noting that the lack of facilities throughout the state limits them from participating in outdoor recreation. Multiple providers mentioned that this inadequacy of facilities and insufficient infrastructure to support the number of individuals in outdoor recreation spaces contribute to capacity issues.

The majority of public participants ranked the quantity of both land and water-based facilities as poor or very poor. As discussed in "Trends", particular areas of concern that were voiced were motorsport facilities, disc golf courses, and rock climbing. Over 400 comments regarding the need for a motorsport facility on the island of O'ahu were received during the public outreach process, with many citing the fuel and gas industry as the main source of LWCF funding. Approximately 50 individuals expressed a desire for disc golf courses. Many disc golf enthusiasts noted the low cost of installation and maintenance of disc golf courses. There are currently eleven disc golf courses throughout the state, with five courses on O'ahu, three courses on Kaua'i, two courses on Maui, and one course on Hawai'i Island (DG Course Review, 2021).

As described in the Needs section of this report, use of trails is popular and in demand by both residents and visitors. Hawai'i currently offers hiking trails on all islands with many under the State's Nā Ala Hele program. The trails are well used and inadequate to meet current demands. Hiking is the most frequently participated in land-based activity, with 77% of respondents (1,489 respondents) participating in the activity at least once daily, weekly or monthly. Recognizing the popularity of this recreational activity, the majority of recreation providers surveyed indicated having plans within the next five years for improved



Participants expressed a desire for facilities on various hiking trails, such as Kuli'ou'ou Ridge Trail, O'ahu.
Photo Credit: Kevin Mulkern

and/or expanded recreation programs and facilities for natural land-based activities, such as hiking.

A frequent comment through the SCORP engagement process expressed a need for more parking. In combination with high tourism numbers before the COVID-19 pandemic, many respondents noted difficulty in finding parking at both water and land-based recreation areas throughout the state.

Overcrowding was identified by 56% of SCORP survey respondents (1,109 respondents) as the factor that keeps them from participating in outdoor recreation (pre-pandemic). Multiple providers noted capacity issues, noting that there are too many people visiting outdoor recreation areas without adequate supporting infrastructure.

Throughout the public meetings, participants were asked how their outdoor recreation has changed since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many respondents noted that during the COVID-19 pandemic, they visited areas which were previously avoided due to overcrowding. Many directly linked this to low tourism levels. For example, one participant noted that they *"returned to surf [in] waikiki and town spots after 20 years."* Another noted that *"less tourists was wonderful. Made me realize how important [it] is to fund preservation. Now that the tourists are back – we have to go hiking and snorkeling earlier and earlier in the morning to avoid crowds."*

As previously discussed, the 2019 Visitor Satisfaction and Activity Report by HTA reported the most popular outdoor recreational activity among visitors across all markets was "beach/sunbathing." Recognizing that visiting the beach is the most popular activity of both Hawai'i's visitor and resident population, investments are needed to meet this demand to ensure overall enjoyment, protection of the public's safety and natural resources from over-use, and avoidance of user conflicts.

FACILITY CONDITIONS

Another issue that can often be a point of conflict is privatization or restriction of access to recreational resources, both *ma uka* and *ma kai*.

Public shoreline access in residential areas has been a point of conflict for years, reaching a legal apex in 2006 when the Hawai'i Supreme Court affirmed the shoreline as the highest wash of the waves, as opposed to vegetation, often planted intentionally, to preclude public beach access or lateral movement (*Diamond v. State Board of Land and Natural Resources*, 2006). To this day, shoreline access continues to be a topic of conflict. As an example, the *Star Advertiser* recently highlighted a conflict in East O'ahu, where beach pathways are gated and locked, many with overhead fencing, preventing citizens from accessing the ocean from the



Gate blocking public access, Wailupe, O'ahu.
 Photo Credit: Star Advertiser

adjacent public sidewalk. A similar situation arose in the past few years in the nearby community of Portlock and, after continuous pushback, the secured gate on a private pathway to the ocean was permanently removed. In both instances, community members have expressed frustration regarding the prevention of access within the neighborhood as it is easier to access the nearby popular fishing and surfing areas (Gomes, 2021).

Access to both shoreline resources and “inland recreational areas” are protected by Hawai‘i state law (Chapter 115, HRS). As with beach access, conflicts arise in ma uka areas where the public seeks hiking and backcountry experiences. Notable ma uka conflicts tend to arise when the public is traversing private property to access a known viewpoint or trail, or when hiker staging becomes a nuisance to residents who live near trail heads. Communities have sought different approaches to addressing liability concerns, while protecting the public’s rights, and particularly ensuring the rights of cultural practitioners under the State Constitution. In 2020, Hawai‘i County Council considered and tabled a bill to close the road that accessed Waipi‘o Valley to pedestrians, with some Councilmembers concerned about the law’s legality (Hawaii Tribune Herald, 2020). The Honolulu City Council in 2021

voted to remove Ha'ikū stairs, a popular hike on O'ahu that has been a point of contention between trail advocates who would like to see a managed access plan, neighbors, and land owners who's properties are often crossed to reach the stairs without permission (Honolulu Star-Advertiser, 2021). Considering the ongoing demand for trails, the issue of ma uka access is sure to be one that outdoor recreation managers will continue to contend with.

COMMUNICATION, REGULATION, AND ENFORCEMENT

Distribution of accurate and timely information to those participating in outdoor recreation is needed to promote safety, protect cultural and natural resources, and minimize demand for enforcement. Improving communication between recreation providers and participants is critical to ensure current and accurate information is being shared. Throughout the outreach process, over 70 participants in the survey and public meetings noted the need for education for both visitors and residents of the state. Many comments pertained to the need to discourage the sharing of inaccurate information on social media and other non agency, unofficial websites as this has lead to inappropriate behavior that threatens resources and creates overcrowding in areas which were previously visited by mainly local residents.

Recognizing that social media will continue to be a key portal for information for the foreseeable future, public meeting participants were asked how Hawai'i agencies could leverage social media and technology to promote the protection and care of natural and cultural resources. Suggestions include but were not limited to:

- Applications or "Apps" that indicate proper behavior and respect for cultural sites;
- Educational videos on incoming flights that promote "*pono behavior*" when visiting the islands;
- Public service announcements which explain ways to respect the environment;
- Promote and support organizations on social media that work directly towards environmental and cultural preservation; and
- Provide educational materials through airports, rental car agencies, travel websites, booking programs, schools, and hotels.

Sufficient enforcement of laws and safety regulations are essential to protect both the public's well-being 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. Providers indicated that enforcement is the number one challenge in managing outdoor recreation facilities, and over 100 public participants in both the public survey and meetings noted the need for additional enforcement and regulations in land and water-based recreation areas.

Participants noted a variety of activities where further regulations are needed, such as the use of Ebikes, foilboards, and drones. As these are newer trends to the state, regulations are not yet in place, which can create conflict between users in outdoor recreation spaces. Perceived conflicts as reported in the SCORP surveys included the use of Ebikes startling horses or hikers on trails, foilboarders damaging reefs and conflicting with surfers, and drones disrupting the nature experience. The responses represent individual perceptions as it relates to individual activities but illustrate how outdoor activities change over time and the ever-present challenges that recreation and resource managers are faced with as they try to keep up with "*the next new thing*".

Recognizing the need for enforcement for the laws and rules that are on the books, DOFAW has recently adopted the Civil Resource Violation System (CRVS), a non-criminal citation system. The purpose of CRVS is *"to process violations of departmental regulations for which administrative penalties have been authorized by law or rules adopted thereunder."* According to the June 2021 DOFAW briefing to DLNR, DOFAW has adopted this system for the following reasons:

- To expand the scope to cover many forestry and wildlife infractions;
- To offer guidance to the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) as to what violations are included and the maximum administrative fines applicable for fire offense and repeat offenders; and
- To retain the option to prosecute violators through the criminal system or board action when appropriate. Hawai'i's Environmental Courts would then be more likely to hear the more egregious forestry and wildlife criminal cases.

This system will enable DOCARE officers to issue citations for rule violations that will not require going before a judge to resolve, similar to parking ticket violations. Benefits of the system include fair, fast, and cost-effective enforcement measures, the establishment of standard fines and more uniform imposition of penalties, maximum fines that are low enough that violators are more likely to pay rather than fight the violation, and quicker dispositions (Department of Land and Natural Resources, 2021).

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PRACTICES AND RESOURCES

Outdoor recreation can negatively impact traditional practices or even cause physical harm to archaeological and cultural resources. In some cases, this may be due to ignorance when adequate information is not available. In other cases, it can be the result of inappropriate or incorrect information being shared through unauthorized sources that can perpetuate inaccurate stereotypes. There is also a growing conflict over use of public spaces that are valued as cultural places, where recreational uses compete with or nearly preclude access by cultural practitioners. In other spaces, access is available, but it can feel to a practitioner or knowledgeable guest to be simply overrun by recreationalists.

Cultural practitioners actively participated in SCORP public meetings, voicing a concern for protection of resources from enthusiastic, and often uninformed recreationalists. The public's awareness of cultural practices and places appears to be growing as public participants in the SCORP engagement process ranked the protection of cultural and historic resources as a higher priority than in 2015.

As discussed previously, cultural practices and outdoor recreation activities can be indistinguishable to an observer (i.e. subsistence fishing on a beach vs. fishing on a beach), which can create conflicts in spaces that are valued for both their cultural and recreational resources. There is a need to find a balance that provides respect for cultural spaces, traditions, and customary practices. There is an ongoing demand for access to designated cultural sites as well as space to engage in cultural practices in the natural environment. There is also demand for increased aloha 'āina on the part of visitor and resident populations as well as in the policies and programs that relate to the way natural resources and outdoor recreation spaces are stewarded.



Interpretive Signage at Kealakekua Bay.
Photo Credit: Division of State Parks

In order to promote the protection of cultural and historic resources, education and enforcement are key tools. On-site interpretive signs and smartphone apps that relate to site visitation are effective ways of promoting knowledge, understanding, and culturally appropriate behavior.

Local and state recreation providers are generally well informed of the cultural ties to spaces that are also used for outdoor recreation. At a meeting with recreation providers, participants stressed that referring to cultural practices such as the cultivation of lo'i kalo and subsistence fishing and hunting as "recreational" is often deemed inaccurate. These activities have cultural meaning and values related to traditional subsistence that is a continuation of customary practices. Such provider comments acknowledge their sensitivity to Hawai'i's unique cultural landscape.

Throughout the SCORP outreach process, it was revealed that the majority of Hawai'i residents support the development of community partnerships with agencies as many understand that state agencies are not equipped to adequately manage these cultural and historical resources due to a lack of funding. The strength of this sentiment voiced in the public survey and initial public meetings prompted a follow-up virtual public meeting to discuss community partnerships in further detail. This meeting revealed the importance of trust, communication, and reliability to ensure long-term successful partnerships. In addition, difficulties with partnerships were discussed, which included issues with funding, the extended period of time for approvals, and difficulty sustaining committed volunteers.

PROTECTION OF NATURAL AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND WILDERNESS AREAS

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 to the state's natural and wilderness areas for outdoor recreation. In the survey, both public and provider participants rank protection of these resources as the top priority for investment in the next five years. Many Hawai'i residents participate in outdoor recreation to enjoy nature with 53 respondents (26% of open-ended survey responses to this question) indicating that they participate in outdoor recreation to be in nature and/or escape technology and 23 respondents (11% of open-ended survey responses to this question) participating to improve the environment. This issue is closely interrelated with the issue of need for enforcement which often goes unfulfilled due to lack of funds.

Outdoor activities that rely on the environment can also cause environmental harm. For example, at Ka'ena Point the fishermen worry that individuals using four-wheel drive vehicles on trails and other undesignated dirt roads are 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 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.

It is difficult for recreation providers to ensure the protection of natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas without adequate and assured funding and staffing. Creation of wildlife sanctuaries with regulations for visitation provide some management and protection but oversight is still needed. The low funding amount barely allows DLNR to care for the natural and wildlife resources and wilderness areas in the state, much less outdoor recreation spaces.

ACCESSIBILITY

Access to a range of outdoor recreation activities can depend 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 that the state provides, there are still barriers for some.

Nearly 40 participants in the SCORP engagement process voiced concern regarding the Americans With Disability Act (ADA) and compliance, stating the need for more *"walking paths that are ADA accessible"* and that *"pathways are not easily ADA accessible."* As Hawai'i's population ages, the number of people identifying as having a disability is expected to grow. According to Cornell University analysis of American Community Survey data (2018), nearly one-third of Hawai'i's over 65 population has a disability (Cornell University, 2021).

Establishing and keeping up with ADA compliance has been an ongoing challenge for recreation agencies. In 1997, a resident of Hawai'i Island filed a lawsuit against Hawai'i County to enforce ADA mandates in county parks. In 1998, this case was settled and the resident and County representatives have held regular status conferences ever since. Despite the agreement to upgrade 16 facilities, to date only six have been completed. The inability to complete more projects over the past 23 years further points to the need for additional funding to achieve compliance. In order to complete the remaining upgrades, the Hawai'i County Council will be asked to contribute \$25.5 million in bonds. Under the completed agreement, the projects must be completed by 2022 (Lauer, 2021).

When meeting with County Parks and Recreation administrators and staff in preparation for this SCORP update, the participants acknowledged the ongoing public concerns over ADA compliance, and more specifically, wheelchair compliance. An example that was given was related to wheelchair accessible playgrounds. It was revealed that County staff are uncertain of the demand for more ADA accessible recreation facilities. While staff noted that planning for wheelchair access can be challenging due to the space requirements; they intend to remain cognizant and responsive to the need as it arises.

Shifts in the age make-up of the state also will have profound effects on user preferences for outdoor recreation activities. Hawai'i's population is aging and by 2045, 23.82% of the state's population is predicted to be 65 and above, which is a significant increase from the 19.07% of the population in 2020. 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 as the third-most dangerous state in the US for pedestrians 50 years and over in a report by Smart Growth America. In particular, *"the report found that roads in Maui's metropolitan area of Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina were the most dangerous in the state for all pedestrians with a Pedestrian Danger Index (PDI) of 70, compared to the nation average of 55 and the state PDI of 36... the Pedestrian Danger Index is based on the number of pedestrians killed by drivers, controlled to the number of people who walk to work."* Recognizing the need for improved pedestrian conditions in these areas, various groups such as the Blue Zones Project and the Maui Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) have collaborated with the County of Maui to improve standards of built environment safety for the community (Maui Now, 2019). Other examples of initiatives to improve pedestrian conditions throughout the state include the Safe Routes to Schools program; Hawai'i Complete Streets, which is a state-level policy that focuses on changes to the physical environment to increase physical activity and accommodate all users of the roadways (Healthy Hawaii Initiative, 2017); and the Complete Streets programs that are in various phases of implementation by each of the counties.

PUBLIC HEALTH EQUITY

The COVID-19 global pandemic has created disruption with the delivery of outdoor recreation in Hawai'i. It has also served to expose long-running issues (i.e. competition for outdoor recreation resources between residents and visitors), reveal opportunities, and spark innovation as society works to adapt to the health crisis. With respect to public health, persons with

medical conditions can be more likely to become severely ill or die from COVID-19. COVID-19 has also unequally affected communities who have historically had less than fair access to financial, social, and physical health resources (United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021). In Hawai'i, the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander populations face greater health challenges than other racial groups, making these communities more susceptible to the risk of severe illness from COVID-19. According to the US Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were three times more likely to be obese than the overall Asian American population in 2014, and had higher obesity rates than both Asian Americans and white Americans. In 2018, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 2.5 times more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes, as compared to the non-Hispanic white population, and in 2014, American Samoans had the highest diabetes rate among surveyed Pacific Islander sub-populations, which was almost three times higher than the national white population. In addition, in 2014, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 10% more likely to be diagnosed with coronary heart disease than non-Hispanic whites, and 24% of the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population above the age of 18 reported having high blood pressure in 2018 (US Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health, n.d.).

Awareness of these health outcomes helps to inform planning documents like the SCORP in considering historical inequities across all social systems, including outdoor recreation expenditures. Throughout the public engagement process, public comments noted the management of tourist-dominant facilities as priority over other outdoor recreation facilities. For example, participants noted that, *"facilities available in more locally-trafficked (as opposed to tourism-trafficked) areas are typically not as maintained or updated"* and the need for *"more upkeep of facilities at all beaches not just tourist beaches."* The SCORP did not include an analysis of prior outdoor recreation spending across socio-economic classes, and this is merely a reporting of public comments, reflecting the perception of at least some.

The issue of historical inequities has been brought to light through the lens of the COVID-19 pandemic and points to the need for an equitable outdoor recreation environment that supports all segments of the community for overall community wellness. These high percentages of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders who battle obesity and other health issues in addition to the prioritization of popular tourist facilities points to the need for an equitable outdoor recreation environment that supports all segments of the community for overall community wellness.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEA LEVEL RISE

Climate change, the increase in worldwide temperature due to human emissions of greenhouse gases, is beginning to have a noticeable 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 (City and County of Honolulu Climate Change Commission, 2018). With respect to sea level rise specifically, the State commissioned the Hawai'i Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation Report. The report used best available data to model potential exposure areas from coastal hazards given 3.2 foot and 6 foot sea level rise scenarios (Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission, 2017). The report provides mapping for predicted passive flooding for all islands and annual high wave flooding and coastal erosion mapping for the islands of Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Maui. For outdoor recreational

resources, this may mean a loss in terrestrial and marine resources, eroding beaches, and inundation of coastal recreational facilities. The resulting losses have the potential to seriously hurt the recreational-based visitor industry and diminish quality of life for resident outdoor recreationalists.

Through the SCORP update process, outdoor recreation providers expressed concern regarding the impacts of climate change to outdoor recreation areas. In fact, the loss of recreational facilities along certain shorelines has already been documented, such as Kapa'a Beach Park on Kaua'i. Wetland resource managers also noted in SCORP meetings that coastal wetlands will change and disappear as sea levels rise and storms intensify. It was noted that as some wetlands will be lost due to ocean intrusion, new wetlands will arise in different locations. Public participants in both the public survey and meetings expressed concern regarding damage or loss of cultural sites and facilities due to the effects of climate change.

Hawai'i recreation providers are working to understand the potential impacts to the resources that they steward and the facilities that support outdoor recreation. For example, the County of Maui is currently undertaking an analysis of potential beach park loss using projected sea level rise calculations. City and County of Honolulu's Climate Change Commission has recommended that the 3.2 foot and 6 foot sea level rise estimates be incorporated in to city agency facility planning (City and County of Honolulu Climate Change Commission, 2018). However, recreation agencies do not currently have the budgets or staffing to take on the facilities assessments needed to fully understand and prioritize actions to protect recreational resources from impacts of climate change.



Flooding on Wailā'au Road in March 2021, Kaua'i.
Photo Credit: Dennis Fujimoto/ The Garden Island

— 8 —

OUTDOOR RECREATION STRATEGIC PLAN

This chapter sets forth overarching goals and objectives to address the needs identified in Chapter 6 and issues described in Chapter 7 and proposes actions to implement in the next five years to achieve the goals. **Highlighted actions** are those that have the potential to be addressed through the LWCF program, through technical support from NPS or through funding for outdoor recreation projects.

GOAL 1: INCREASE OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

OBJECTIVE 1-1: EXPAND THE NUMBER OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES THAT SUPPORT HIGH-DEMAND ACTIVITIES.

Action: Support beach activities through funding and development of support facilities, such as comfort stations, showers, bicycle racks and parking where warranted.

Action: Fund and develop additional multi-use paths in urban environments and neighborhoods.

Action: Fund and develop additional hiking, biking, horseback, and multi-use trails in natural settings.

Action: Support development of bike and pedestrian networks.

Action: Support development of bike and pedestrian linkages to existing and proposed parks, trail heads, and other outdoor recreation facilities.

Action: Construct additional multi-purpose or sports-specific fields and courts to accommodate an increased variety of uses and year-round play.

Action: Develop more backcountry, beach, and developed camping areas.

Action: Provide passive recreation facilities that can support socially-distanced large gatherings and festivals.

Action: Work toward developing public-private partnerships or agreements with community groups willing to develop new outdoor recreational venues.

OBJECTIVE 1-2: EXPAND THE NUMBER OF ACCESSIBLE OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES AND FEATURES WITHIN FACILITIES.

Action: Fund facility upgrades with ADA accessibility and compliance.

Action: Fund accessible playgrounds.

Action: Fund ADA accessible paths.

Action: Conduct county-wide and state-wide assessments of accessible outdoor recreation opportunities to identify gaps in outdoor recreational opportunities for people with disabilities.

Action: Establish and maintain ADA accessibility compliance for features within outdoor recreation facilities.

Action: Actively pursue involvement from the disability community in park planning processes and on park and recreation advisory boards.

Action: Ensure that all new or improved outdoor recreation facilities meet the ADA Outdoor Developed Area Standards.

Action: Develop partnerships with disabled and elderly groups that create opportunities for these communities to participate in outdoor recreation.

Action: Provide education and training opportunities for providers on integrating persons with a disability and elderly people into their programs.

Action: Support lifetime sports, including bicycling, jogging, swimming, tennis, golf, and walking.

OBJECTIVE 1-3: ENSURE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES.

Action: Support development of bike and walking facilities as part of a multi-modal transportation system in historically underserved neighborhoods.

Action: Support the development or rehabilitation of multi-use paths in parks located in historically underserved communities.

Action: Fund development or rehabilitation of skate parks, courts, and sports fields in historically underserved communities.

Action: Encourage City and County of Honolulu (and other Counties as eligible) to assist the State in identifying and pursuing projects eligible for an ORLP Program grant.

Action: Conduct county-wide and state-wide assessments of the distribution of outdoor recreation opportunities to identify geographic and social gaps in outdoor recreational opportunities.

GOAL 2: IMPROVE THE OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPERIENCE

OBJECTIVE 2-1: INCREASE FACILITIES MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.

Action: Support initiatives that direct funds to maintenance of existing outdoor recreation facilities.

Action: Expand or create community partnerships through "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.

Action: Work toward developing public-private partnerships or agreements with community groups willing to care for outdoor recreational facilities.

Action: Seek non-traditional means of providing maintenance services, where feasible, such as private contractors, community service organizations, corporate work days, and inmate work crews.

OBJECTIVE 2-2: MODERNIZE OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.

Action: Renovate popular recreation facilities to meet current needs and standards such as adapting tennis courts for pickleball.

Action: Encourage LWCF expenditures to rehabilitate well-used recreational facilities that are suffering from wear and tear.

Action: Consider creative adaptations to outdoor recreation facilities that may be experiencing declining use, such as integrating disc golf into public golf courses.

Action: Retain park architecture in renovation projects and keep elements that reflect the history and setting of the park.

OBJECTIVE 2-3: IMPROVE VISITOR MANAGEMENT AT POPULAR OUTDOOR RECREATION VENUES.

Action: Conduct capacity analysis using best practices nationally, adapted for Hawai'i, and the specific site conditions.

Action: Institute legally-defensible access restrictions¹ (such as permits, fees, capacity maximums) when warranted by diminished visitor experiences.

Action: Support efforts to develop bus stops, shuttles, and bicycle access to popular outdoor recreation venues to reduce demand for parking at the facilities and within nearby neighborhoods.

¹ Act 50 of the Hawai'i State Legislature acknowledges the State's responsibility to protect native Hawaiian cultural practices.

OBJECTIVE 2-4: FACILITATE SAFE OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPERIENCES.

Action: Fund installation of safety infrastructure such as guard rails, lifeguard shelters, and lighting where deemed appropriate to protect the public from risk of injury.

Action: Promote use of the DLNR-sponsored platform, Outerspatial, for dissemination of accurate trail information.

Action: Expand lifeguard services to beaches of high priority need as determined through consultation with public safety agencies.

Action: Fund the development and deployment of safety materials online and on-site to ensure outdoor recreators have information to prepare for their experience in advance.

OBJECTIVE 2-5: ENCOURAGE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS TO PROVIDE ENHANCED OR INNOVATIVE IMPROVEMENTS AND SERVICES.

Action: Seek partnerships to provide unique and expanded outdoor recreation activities such as community gardening, interpretive programs, and ecological restoration work days.

Action: Support community capacity building efforts to increase the number and longevity of community/ agency partnerships.

OBJECTIVE 2-6: ENHANCE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RECREATION PROVIDERS AND PARTICIPANTS THROUGH MORE THOROUGH, RELEVANT, AND EASIER-TO-ACCESS SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

Action: Improve the quality and clarity of information about outdoor recreation on county and state websites. Review content frequently to remove out-of-date, low importance, or rarely accessed information.

Action: Work with hotels, tourism associations, and especially HTA to distribute information, especially related to ocean and hiking safety, to visitors about safe and respectful participation in outdoor recreation.

Action: Integrate technology into communications strategies including use of QR codes to minimize sign clutter, employing geofencing to direct messaging to consumers, and deploying relevant social media campaigns.

GOAL 3: PERPETUATE CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES THAT SUPPORT OUTDOOR RECREATION

OBJECTIVE 3-1: INCREASE NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP.

Action: Seek local knowledge and partnerships within communities to develop interpretive plans and interpretive materials and that tell the story of the place in which an outdoor recreation facility is situated.

Action: Work toward developing public-private partnerships or agreements with community groups willing to steward natural or cultural resources in outdoor recreation facilities.

Action: Encourage programs and partnerships that utilize citizen science to monitor ecological conditions such as bird counts and water quality monitoring.

OBJECTIVE 3-2: STRIVE TO ELIMINATE IMPACTS TO NATURAL OR CULTURAL RESOURCES FROM OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES.

Action: Fund interpretive materials online and on-site to educate about the natural and cultural resources of the place and how to interact with them while recreating.

Action: Support acquisition of lands that can be utilized for passive recreational purposes and provide habitat for native plant and animal species.

Action: Purchase buffers for cultural and historic sites to ensure the cultural landscape and historical setting can be retained while providing space for support facilities.

Action: Support dialogue between user groups and communities in which they recreate to establish place-based behaviors as a way to protect sensitive natural or cultural resources.

Action: Institute legally-defensible access restrictions² (such as limited or restricted access areas, closures for restoration, tours by approved guide, or reservation system) when warranted to protect natural or cultural resources from damage.

Action: Support efforts to implement HTA's Destination Management Plans such as community-based decision-making, and 'āina-based education.

Action: Support both educational and regulatory methods to protect wildlife and the environment.

Action: 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.

² Act 50 of the Hawai'i State Legislature acknowledges the State's responsibility to protect native Hawaiian cultural practices.

OBJECTIVE 3-3: TAKE PROACTIVE MEASURES TO SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SO THAT LIMITED RESOURCES CAN BE UTILIZED MORE EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY.

Action: Identify less sensitive lands that can be developed for activities such as motor sports and off-road vehicle use, and work toward development of adequate facilities to reduce street racing and illegal riding.

Action: Support education programs that teach responsible use of outdoor recreation resources.

Action: Endorse certification programs for nature-based operators, such as those offered by the Sustainable Tourism Association of Hawai'i and Nā Ala Hele.

Action: Support efforts to house houseless individuals who may otherwise impact parks and recreation areas and discourage use of these facilities by the recreating public.

Action: Build and strengthen relationships with daily park users (e.g. fishermen) to encourage reporting of illegal behavior.

GOAL 4: SUPPORT AGENCY INITIATIVES THAT PROMOTE COMMUNITY WELLNESS

OBJECTIVE 4-1: MAKE OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPENDITURES THAT CONTRIBUTE OR ENHANCE OTHER STATE AND COUNTY WELLNESS PROGRAMS.

Action: Support implementation of projects identified in state and county multi-modal transportation plans such as Hawai'i's Statewide Pedestrian Master Plan and the O'ahu Bike Plan; and the county "Complete Streets" policies, and Safe Routes to Schools projects.

Action: Plan and fund CIP projects that expand or make permanent pilot projects or "quick build" projects that have shown to be community successes.

Action: Participate in "pop-up" wellness events that encourage outdoor recreation such as "Bikes on Rice" and the skate park pilot projects (Kaua'i) sponsored by state and local agencies and non-governmental organizations.

OBJECTIVE 4-2: USE OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND AREAS AS AN ESSENTIAL TOOL IN INCREASING PHYSICAL FITNESS IN HAWAII.

Action: Encourage use of walking, jogging, or multi-use pathways by installing wayfinding and mileage/km markers.

Action: Fund development of playgrounds, skate parks on all islands, courts, and ball fields for youth.

Action: 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.

Action: Plan and manage parks and recreation areas so that they promote activities that deliver health benefits.

GOAL 5: PARTICIPATE IN INTER-AGENCY PLANNING INITIATIVES THAT SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAMS AND PLACES

OBJECTIVE 5-1: INCREASE INTER-AGENCY ENGAGEMENT AMONG HAWAII'S OUTDOOR RECREATION PROVIDERS.

Action: Coordinate regular meetings with LWCF SLO, County Parks and Recreation Department planners and administrators, and other recreation providers to exchange information about the LWCF program, upcoming grant cycles and solicitations, and collaboratively discuss resolutions to emerging trends and issues identified in the SCORP.

Action: Seek technical assistance from the NPS to gain more knowledge of the ORLP Program, potential eligibility, and insights to successful competitive submittals.

OBJECTIVE 5-2: WORK TO EXPAND FUNDING FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS.

Action: Provide information and technical support to policy makers seeking to stabilize state operating and Capital Improvement budgets for DLNR divisions that provide outdoor recreation services.

Action: Support a reliable state revenue stream to fund the Nā Ala Hele Trails and Access Program, so that grants and federal assistance can serve as a supplement.

Action: Nurture the development of parks conservancies for high-value facilities that have the cache to attract multi-year philanthropic giving.

OBJECTIVE 5-3: ENCOURAGE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT THAT CONSIDERS THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEA LEVEL RISE.

Action: Support development of new active outdoor recreation facilities that are outside mapped sea level rise exposure areas, flood zones, and tsunami hazard areas.

Action: Support acquisition of lands that can be utilized for passive recreational purposes and ecosystem services such as flood control, or a buffer between the urban and wildland interface.

Action: Support investments in monitoring and research of impacts of climate change on outdoor recreational resources.

Action: Support planning efforts that incorporate Hawaiian traditional knowledge and practices in resiliency planning.

Action: 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.

Action: Encourage “managed retreat” for rehabilitation of outdoor recreation facilities that are located in flood prone, tsunami hazard, or projected sea level rise areas.

Action: Support the State Climate Commission’s recommendations for countering the impacts of sea level rise by encouraging agencies and non-governmental utility providers to identify and prioritize assets within the 3.2 foot SLR-XA or more, identify adaptation measures, and provide a status update on this activity annually to the Climate Commission (Department of Land and Natural Resources, 2018).

OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

9.1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Proposed recreation projects are selected for LWCF 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 (2021). 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 uses a priority rating system to select acquisition and development projects for LWCF assistance. Priority is given to grant applications with high recreation potential and which strive to meet the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan (Chapter 8). Project applications are submitted to DLNR for consideration and selected projects are submitted to the US DOI, NPS. Processing of applications may occur on an annual basis, subject to availability of funds.

In 2011, a system was established to make LWCF's annual apportionment to the state and counties in alternating years. The cycle for county applications is competitive but it frequently happens that not all counties participate in a given year such that all applications can be accepted for submittal to NPS for final approval. If there is a balance of funds in a given cycle, applications from other sponsors can be considered to ensure all the funds are obligated. This system functioned well when the annual apportionment was fairly consistent. However, as the apportionment has increased and has not remained consistent, this SCORP update provides an opportunity to reassess this system.

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 that pertain to acquisition and development as detailed in the LWCF Financial Assistance Manual.

9.4 STEPS IN THE PROCESS

The OPSP 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

NPS notifies the states of their annual apportionment upon enactment by Congress, usually by February. The state has two years to obligate these funds in approved project agreements. Since 2011, the following process has been employed to select projects and disburse Hawai'i's LWCF allocations that have ranged from \$500,000 to \$1 million:

- Project applications sponsored by county and state agencies are solicited every two years.
- Applications compete based on the OPSP criteria.
- Selection of larger projects would be considered over many small projects to improve efficiency for fund management and project award administration, therefore project awards in the range of \$200,000-\$500,000 are recommended (but not required).
- Division of 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.

With the increase in the annual apportionment to \$3 million in FY21 and the anticipation that Hawai'i's apportionment will remain at this level and may possibly increase, consideration has been given to a change in the process. In consultation with NPS and the counties, Division of State Parks has proposed a 2-year competitive cycle where both state and county applications are accepted at levels between \$500,000 and \$2 million. In recent years, acquisition and construction costs have continued to increase which justifies these higher grant awards. Selection will continue to be based on the OPSP and priorities in the 2021 SCORP.

Once notified by NPS, DLNR 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 Division of State Parks. The state and county agencies are encouraged to work with community groups to identify projects where there may be interest in partnering.

Notification occurs 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 includes these same materials.

Both NPS and the State strive for a fair and equitable distribution of the funds to the state and county government agencies. Based on the fact that all the agencies are affected by the top priority needs identified in the SCORP, these agencies have a comparable competitive status but both the state and county recreation agencies anticipate budget shortfalls due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the level of agency participation in the LWCF program is uncertain in the short-term. By establishing a two-year competitive cycle, agencies will be able to participate when their matching funds for a project are available.

DLNR has also recognized the need to develop a grants manual for the state that outlines application procedures, establishes a more regular and consistent timeline, and post-completion responsibilities. While the 2020 LWCF Manual provides guidance for the LWCF program, a state manual will assist counties and the public better plan and budget for potential project applications. In the development of the manual, consideration will also be given to creating a working group that will review and recommend projects for award. The competitive nature of project selection has not been an issue and all eligible projects have been awarded but with the increasing annual apportionment, it is possible that projects may become competitive.

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.

9.4.3 PROJECT EVALUATION

Project applications are submitted by eligible state and county agencies to DLNR, Division of 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, HRS. 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 Division of 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 B.

Division of 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 (virtually, as public health warrants) 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 Division of State Parks, the BLNR either approves or disapproves the recommendations of Division of State Parks. Approval by BLNR also authorizes DLNR, Division of State Parks to enter into a project agreement with NPS for the grant award and subject to the general provisions of the project agreement. County and local governments are project sponsors and subrecipients of the grant award.

Expenditures of LWCF grants on wetland resources should show consistency with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan prepared by USFWS (US 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 B to account for Hawai'i's contemporary wetland planning efforts, and considerations for their scarcity, vulnerability, and function.

9.4.4 PROJECT AWARDS

Upon final project selection, project applications with all the supporting documentation are forwarded to 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.

— 10 —

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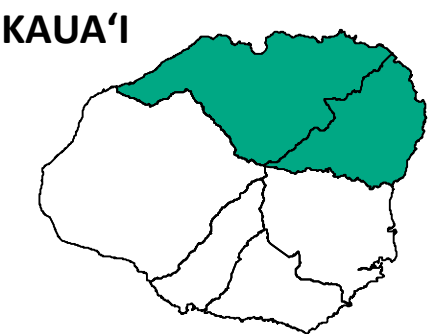
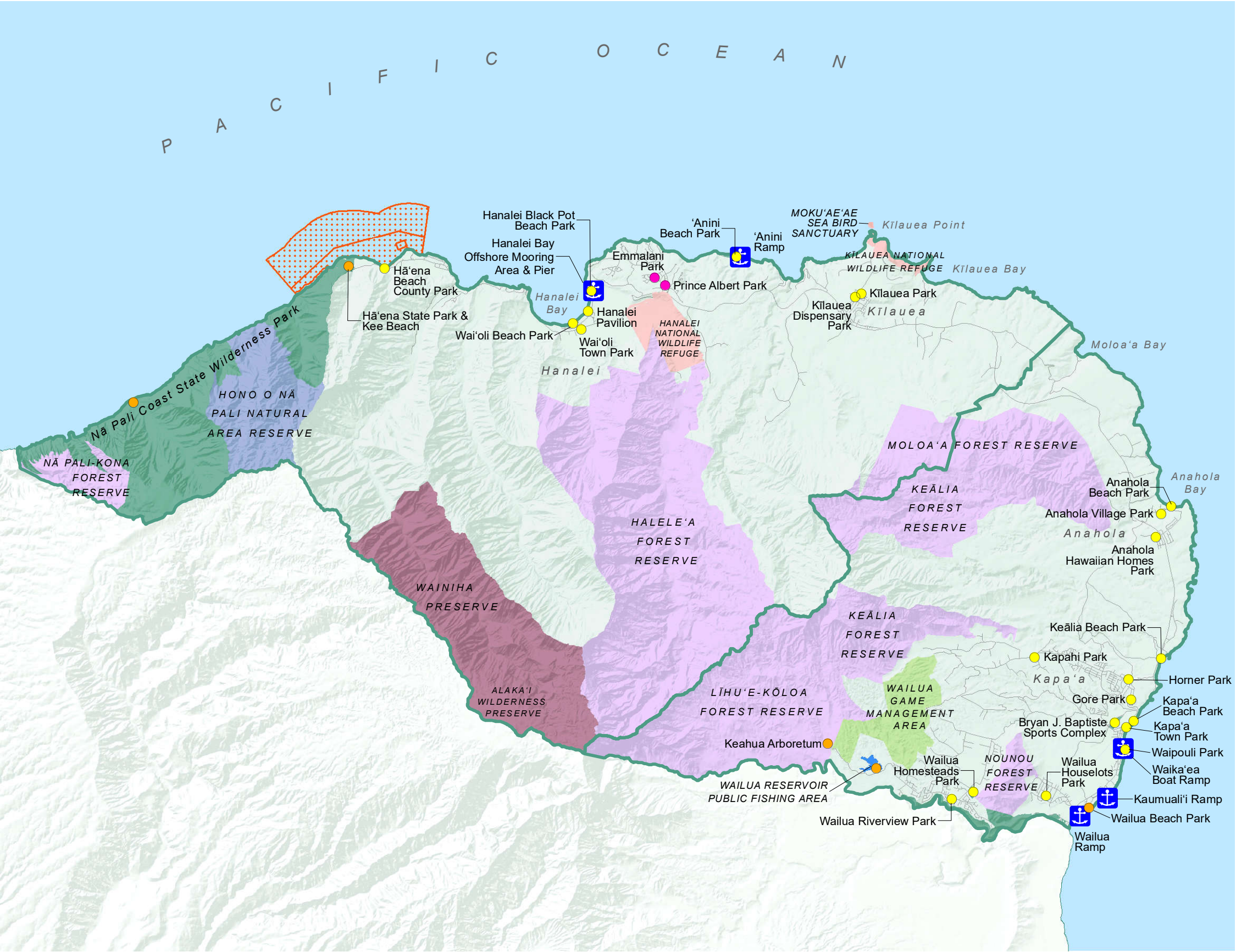
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— A —

Inventory of Statewide Outdoor Recreation Facilities





LEGEND

- Roads
- North Shore & Kapa'a-Wailua District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
 - Park Boundary
 - Private Park
 - County Park
 - State Park*
 - Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency

- MANAGED AREAS
 - Forest Reserve
 - Preserve
 - Natural Area Reserve
 - Game Management Area
 - Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
 - Public Fishing Area
 - Community Based Fishing Area

KAUA'I: North Shore & Kapa'a-Wailua

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

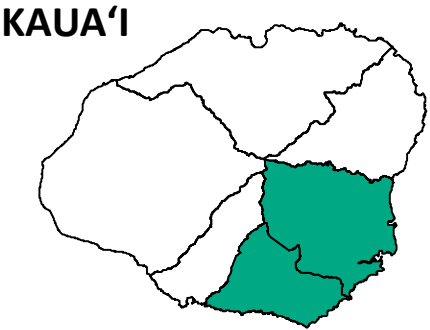
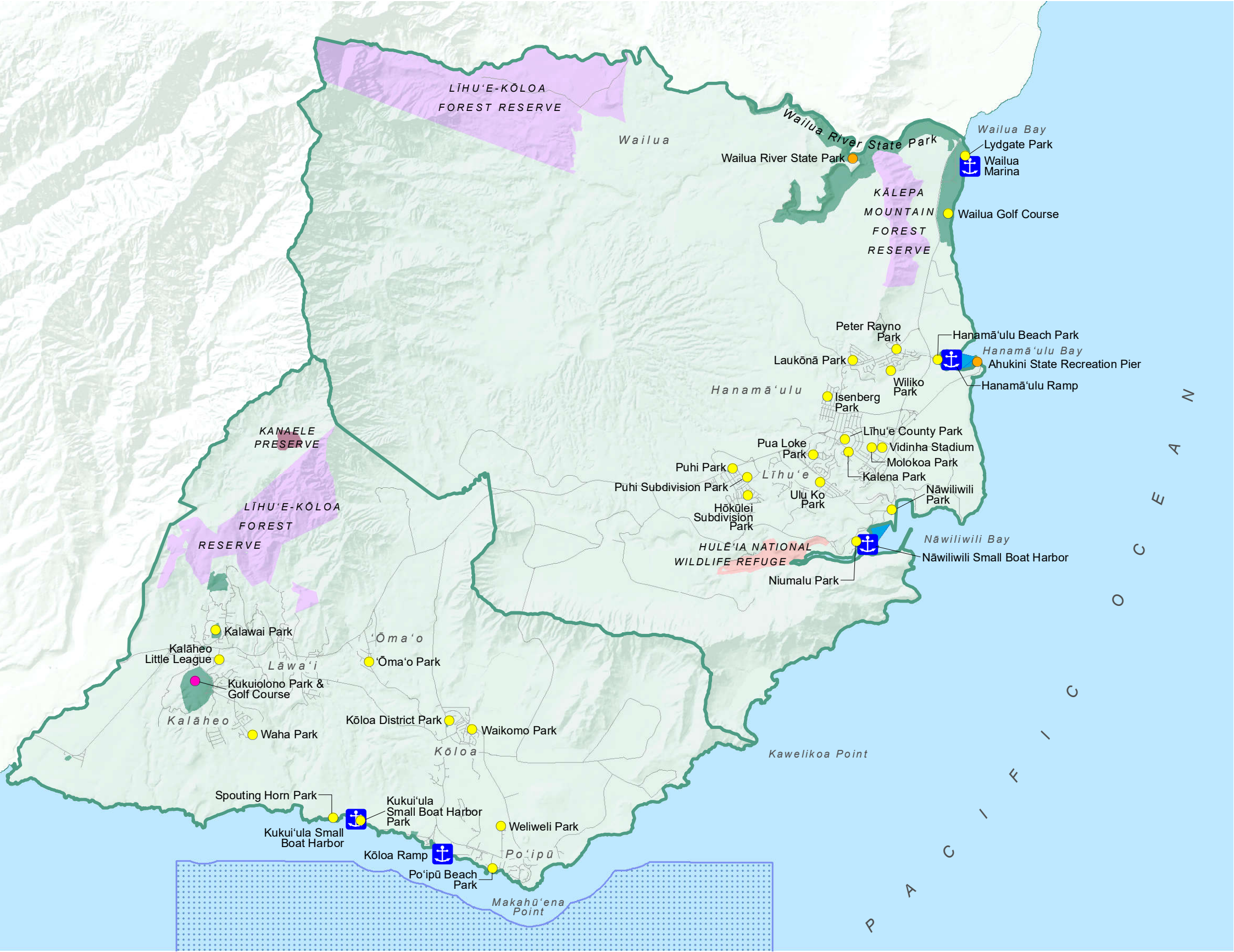
September 2021

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 6,000 12,000

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.



LEGEND

- Roads
- Līhu'e & South Kaua'i District Boundaries
- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park*
- Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
- Preserve
- Fisheries Management Area
- Other Marine Managed Area

KAUA'I: Līhu'e & South Kaua'i

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

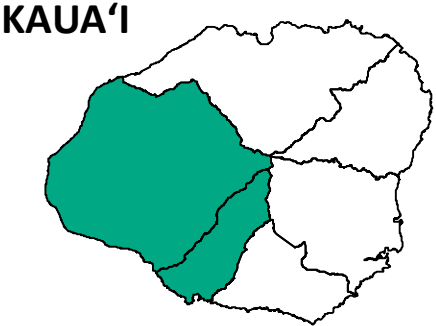
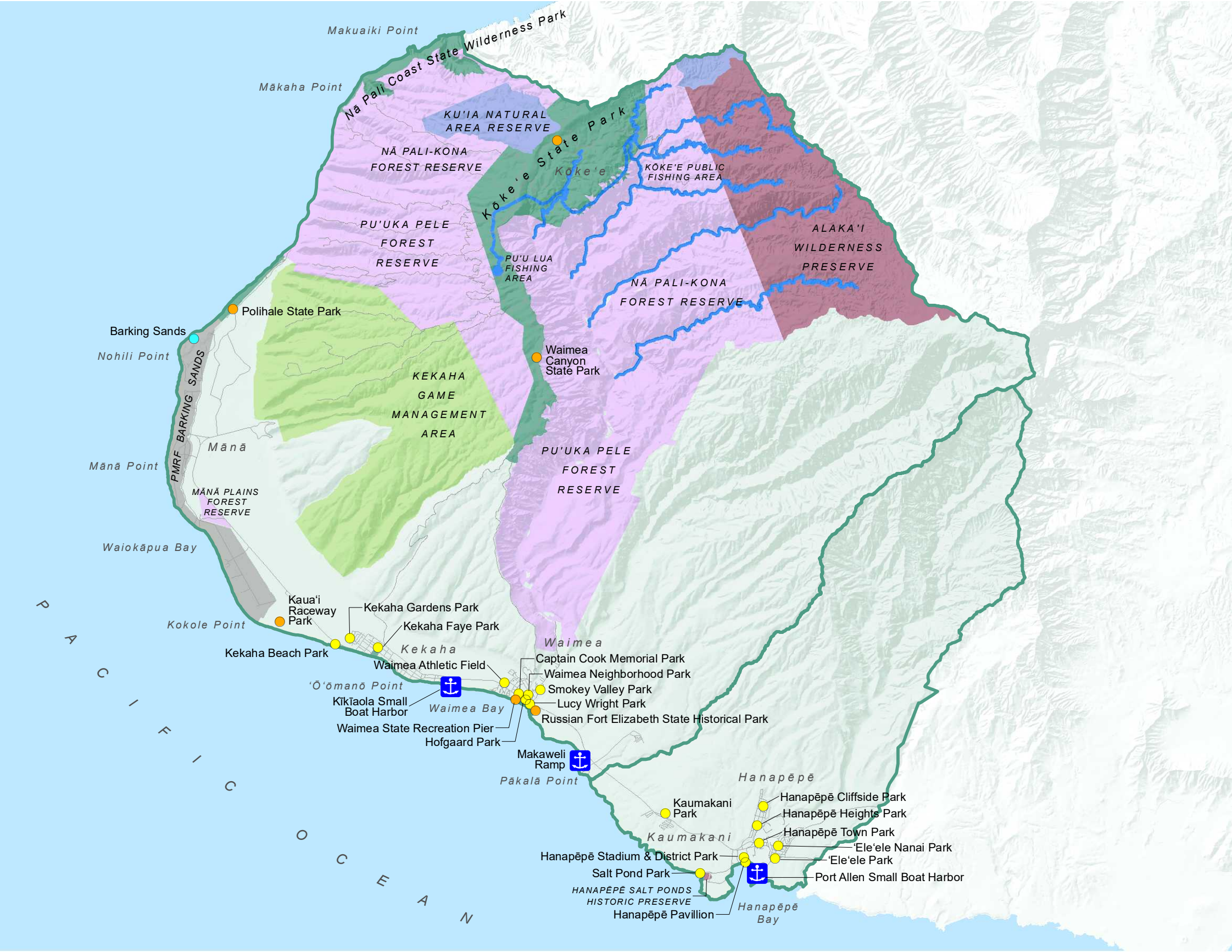
September 2021

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 4,500 9,000

PBRII HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.



LEGEND

- Roads
- Waimea-Kekaha & Hanapēpē-ʻEleʻele District Boundaries

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

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

* owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Game Management Area
- Preserve
- Natural Area Reserve
- Military
- Public Fishing Area

KAUAʻI: Waimea-Kekaha & Hanapēpē-ʻEleʻele

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2021

NORTH

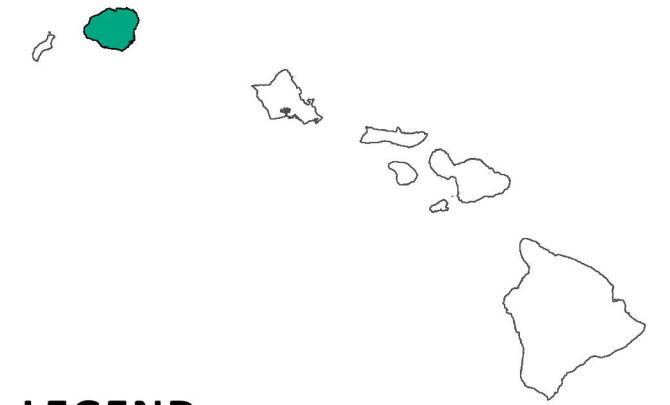
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 6,000 12,000

PBR II HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: Kauaʻi County: Planning Department
State of Hawaiʻi: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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



LEGEND



Road

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

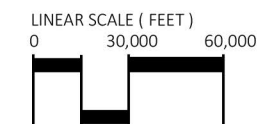
- No Hunting
- Hunting Area (Mammal and Bird)
- Hunting Area (Mammal ONLY)
- Hunting Area (Bird ONLY)

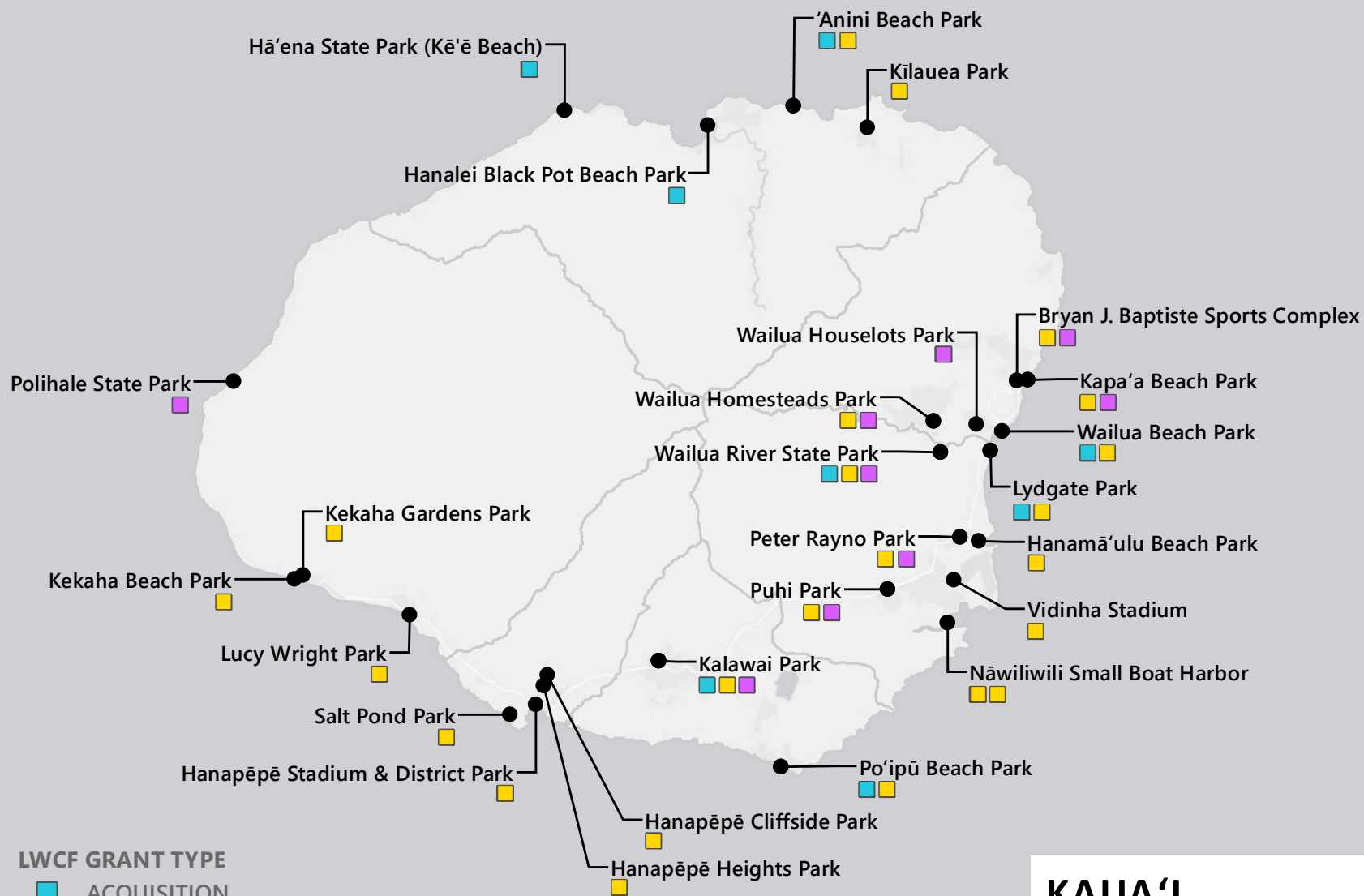
KAUA'I

Hiking Trails & Walking Paths; Camping & Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

August 2021





KAUA'I LWCF Expenditures

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES January 2022
NORTH



(NOT TO SCALE)

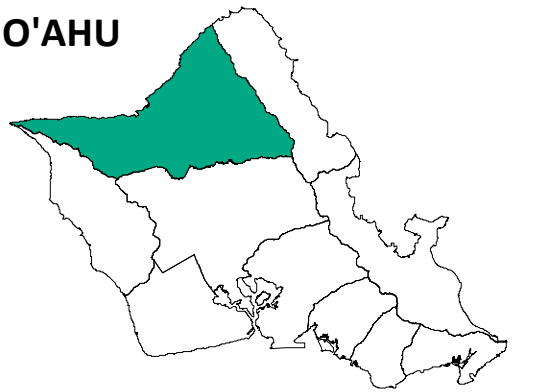
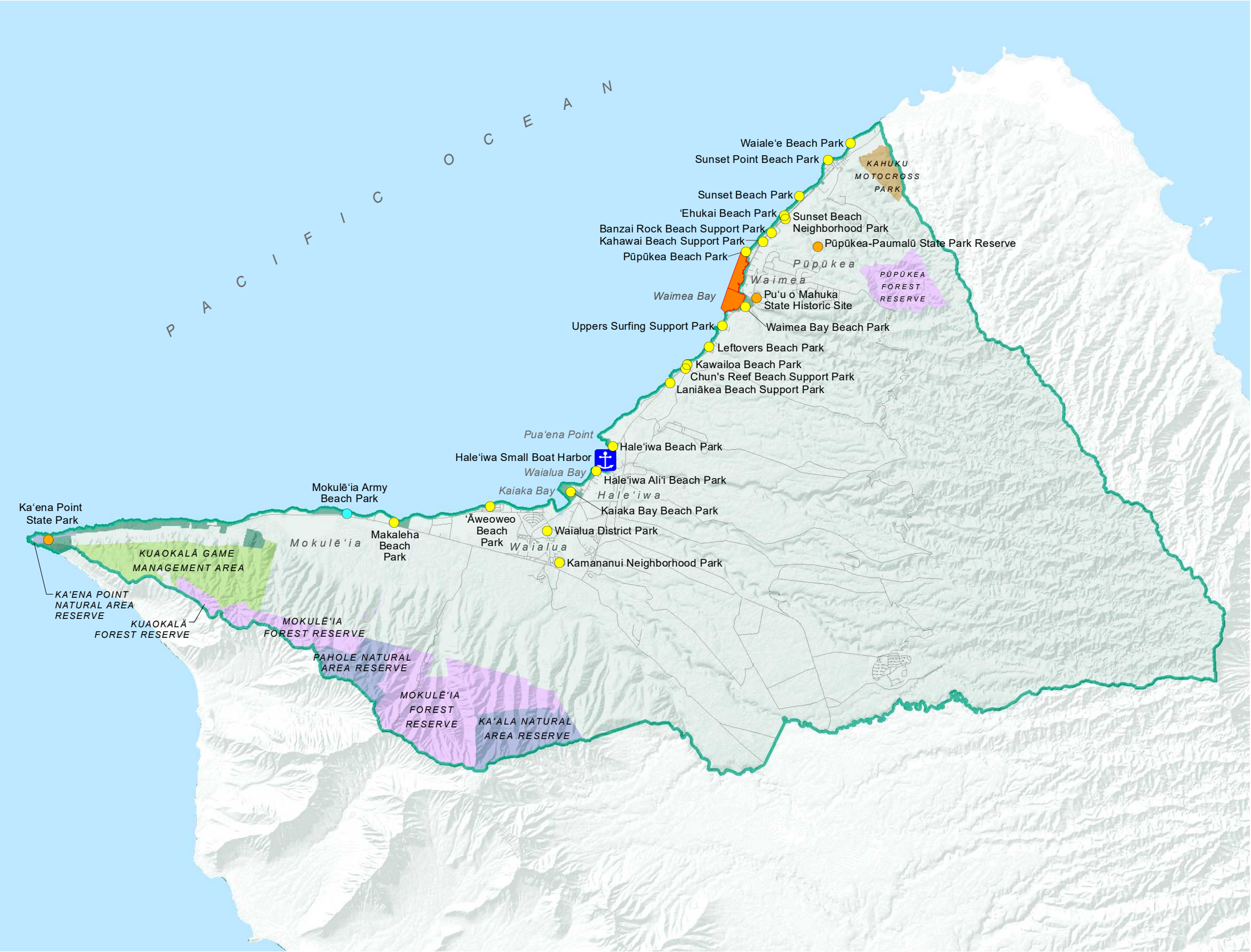


Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation												Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Ahukini State Recreation Pier	State		0.9						X					X		X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Alaka'i Swamp Trail	State									X							X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Alan Faye Boy Scout Camp	Private																						X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Anahola Beach Park	County		1.54									X		X		X							X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Anahola Hawaiian Homes Park	State-DHHL		4.95									X											X						X						X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Anahola Village Park	State-DHHL		6.99																										X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
'Anini Beach Park	County		12.53	X							X	X					X						X						X		X	X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
'Anini Launch Ramp	State																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Awa'awapuhi Trail	State																X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Barking Sands Pacific Missile Range Facility	Federal										X												X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Bryan J. Baptiste, Middle School Park (formerly Kapa'a New Town Park)	County		18.08																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Contour Road	State																		X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
'Ele'ele Nani Park	County		7.5																										X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
'Ele'ele Park	County		2.86																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Emmalani Park	Private		2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Gore Park	County		0.73																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Hā'e'ele'ele Ridge Road	State																X	X	X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Hā'ena Beach County Park	County		5.5								X			X		X							X								X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Hā'ena State Park (Kē'e Beach)	State	X	65.7							X			X			X	X													X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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			
Kaumakani Keiki Kamalii Park	Private																																																			
Kaumakani Park	County		3.45																												X		X			X		X														
Kaumuali'i Launch Ramp	State			X											X																																					
Kawaikōi Stream Trail	State																X																																			
Keāhua Arboretum	State		30														X												X		X		X											X								
Keālia Beach Park	County		66							X		X		X	X																																					
Kekaha Beach Park	County	X	9.7									X		X	X														X		X		X																			
Kekaha Faye Park	County		8.51																									X					X			X	X	X			X											
Kekaha Gardens Park	County	X	4																									X				X																				
Kīkīaola Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X									X																																						
Kīlauea Dispensary Park	County		0.25														X																																			
Kīlauea Point National Wildlife Refuge	Federal		202														X															X	X														X	X	X			
Kīlauea Park	County	X	4.93														X	X										X					X		X																	
Koaʻe Canyon Trail	State																X	X																																		
Kohua Ridge Trail	State																X																																			
Kōkeʻe State Park & Kōkeʻe Public Fishing Area	State		4345										X			X					X	X	X	X				X		X		X	X												X				X			
Kōloa District Park	County		11.28																								X					X		X			X															
Kōloa Launch Ramp	State						X		X	X																		X				X																				
Kuamoʻo Trail	State																X	X	X																																	
Kuilau Trail	State																X	X	X																																	
Kukiolono Park	Private		178														X																																			
Kukui Trail	State																X																																			
Kukuiʻula Harbor Park	County		0.93	X								X		X																		X		X																		
Kukuiʻula Small Boat harbor	State			X	X									X																																						
Lapa Ridge Road	State																X	X	X	X																																
Laukona Park	County		2.59																									X																								
Līhuʻe County Park	County		3.28																															X																		
Lucy Wright Park	County	X	4.48									X		X								X							X		X		X																			
Lumahaʻi Beach												X			X																																					
Lydgate Park	County	X	57.85							X		X		X			X					X			X		X	X	X		X	X	X																			
Mahaʻulepu Beach	Private											X		X			X																																			
Mākaha Arboretum Road	State																X			X																																
Mākaha Road	State																X	X	X																																	
Makaweli Launch Ramp	State																																																			
Menehune Park	Private																													X																						
Middle School Park	County		5																																																	
Miloliʻi Ridge Road	State																X			X																																
Miloliʻi Vista Trail	State																X	X	X																																	
Moalepe Trail	State																X	X	X																																	
Mōhihi-Camp 10 Road	State																			X																																
Mōhihi-Waiʻalae Trail	State																X																																			
Molokoa Park	County		4																																																	
Nā Pali Coast State Wilderness Park	State		6175			X				X		X			X	X					X	X		X								X																				
Nā Pali-Kona Forest Reserve	State																																																			
National Tropical Botanical Garden - Allerton Garden	Private																																																			
National Tropical Botanical Garden - Limahuli Garden	Private																																																			
National Tropical Botanical Garden - McBryde Garden	Private																																																			

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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		
Nāwiliwili Park	County		6.27									X		X													X	X				X																			
Nāwiliwili Small Boat Harbor	State	X	31.9	X	X		X					X		X														X	X																						
Niumalu Park	County		3.41	X								X		X								X					X	X		X																					
Nounou- East Trail	State															X																																			
Nounou- West Trail	State															X																																			
Nu'alolo Cliff Trail	State															X																																			
Nu'alolo Trail	State															X																																			
Okolehao Trail	State															X																																			
ʻŌmaʻo Park	County		2																								X																								
Papaalai Ridge Road	State															X	X	X	X									X								X		X													
Peter Rayno Park	County		3.59																								X					X			X																
Pihea Trail	State															X												X																							
Pine Forest Drive	State															X			X																																
Poʻipū Beach Park	County		5.44						X			X		X	X													X	X	X		X																X			
Poli Hale Ridge Road	State															X	X	X	X										X	X																					
Poli Hale State Park	State	X	137.7						X	X		X		X	X	X						X						X	X			X																			
Poʻomau Canyon Vista Trail	State															X																																			
Port Allen Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X				X					X																																					
Powerline Trail	State															X	X	X																																	
Prince Albert Park	Private																										X																								
Pua Loke Park	County		0.63																								X																								
Puhi Park	County	X	3.4																								X																								
Puhi Subdivision Park	County		4.37																								X			X																					
Puʻu Ka Pele Forest Reserve	State																							X																											
Puʻu Ki-Waiʻalae Trail	State															X	X																																		
Russian Fort Elizabeth State Historical Park	State		17.3									X		X																	X														X	X					
Salt Pond Park	County	X	5.9							X		X		X	X							X						X																							
Smokey Valley Park	County		0.48																																																
Spouting Horn Park	County		4.44									X		X														X																							
Ulu Ko Park	County		4																									X																							
Vidinha Stadium	County	X	34																																		X	X													
Waha Park	County		2																																																
Waikaʻea Launch Ramp	State			X	X									X																																					
Waikomo Park	County		3.74																																																
Wailua Beach Park	State	X														X			X	X																															
Wailua Forestry Management Road	State																		X	X																															
Wailua Golf Course	County																																																		
Wailua Homesteads Park	County	X	16.63																																																

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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	
Waimea Neighborhood Park	County		1.86																									X				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											X											
Waipouli Park	County		2.93													X														X																				
Weliweli Park	County		9																													X																		
Wiliko Park	County		2.28																									X					X																	
YMCA Camp Naue	Private																							X																										
YMCA Camp Sloggett	Private																							X																										
TOTAL	150	22		11	8	4	5	0	2	3	9	2	11	0	29	2	32	17	43	15	15	13	0	3	15	6	4	1	0	32	25	7	26	3	57	7	0	19	5	21	2	10	8	0	2	4	7	7	13	



LEGEND

- Roads
- North Shore District Boundary
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
 - Park Boundary
 - County Park
 - StatePark*
 - Federal Park
 - Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency
- MANAGED AREAS
 - Forest Reserve
 - Natural Area Reserve
 - Game Management Area
 - Motocross Park
 - Fisheries Management Area
 - Marine Life Conservation District

O'AHU: North Shore
Recreational Facilities
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCESSeptember 2021

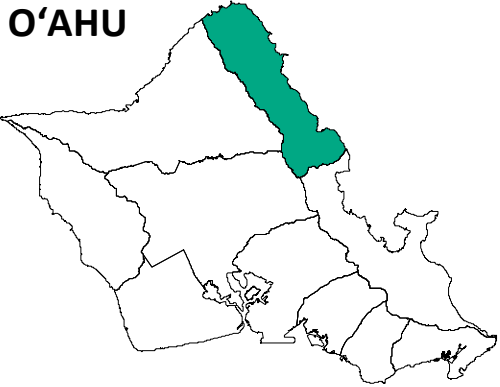
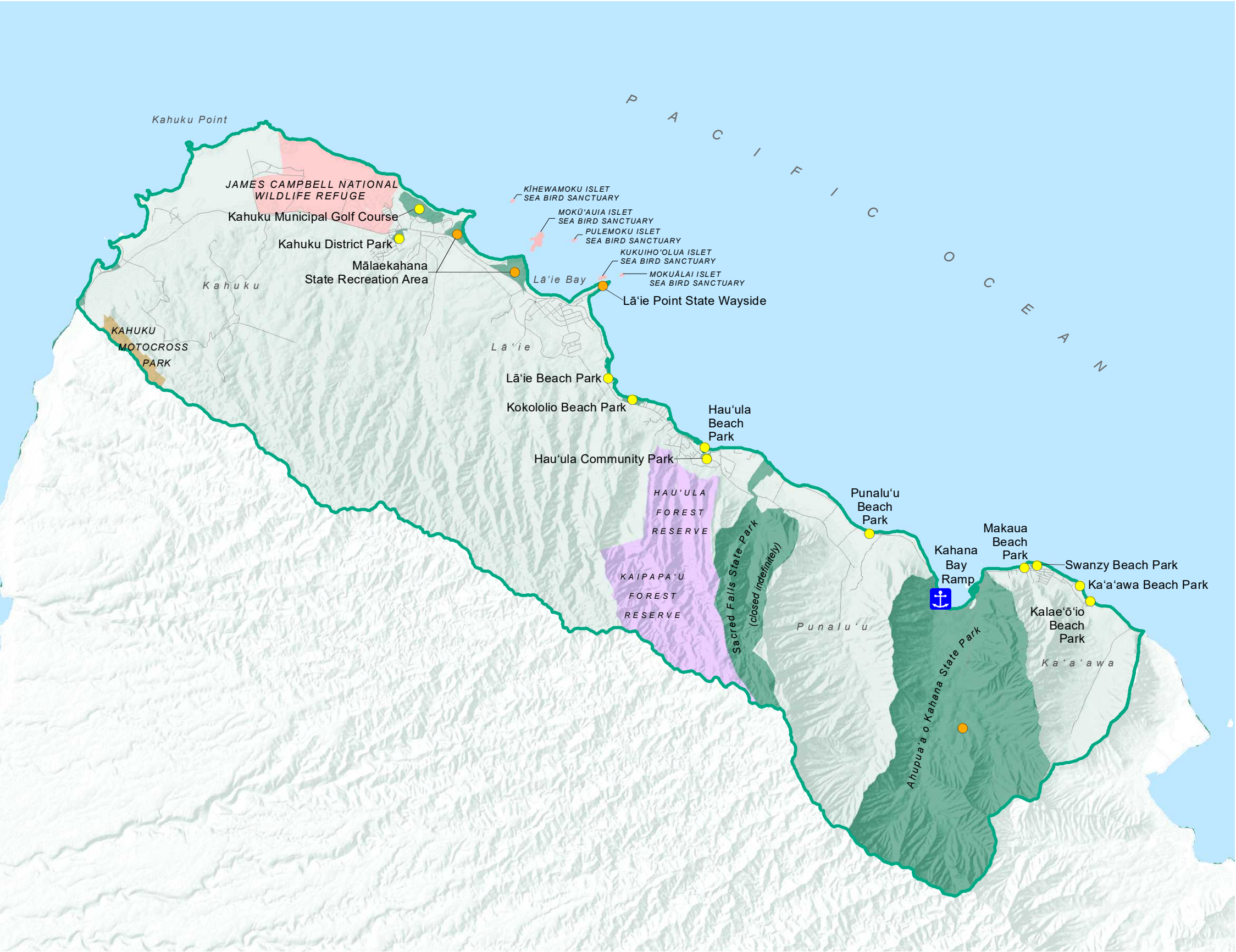
NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)
0 5,500 11,000

PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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



LEGEND

- Roads
- Ko'olauloa District Boundary
- Park Boundary
- County Park
- State Park*
- Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
- Motocross Park

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

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCESSeptember 2021

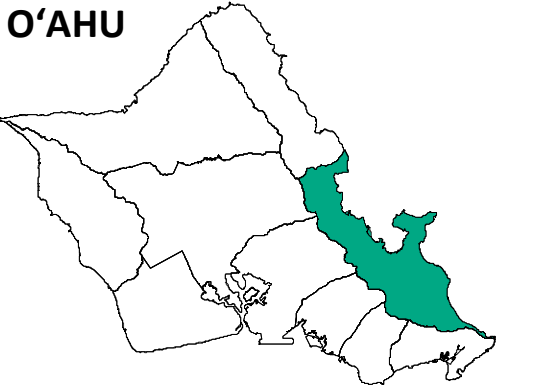
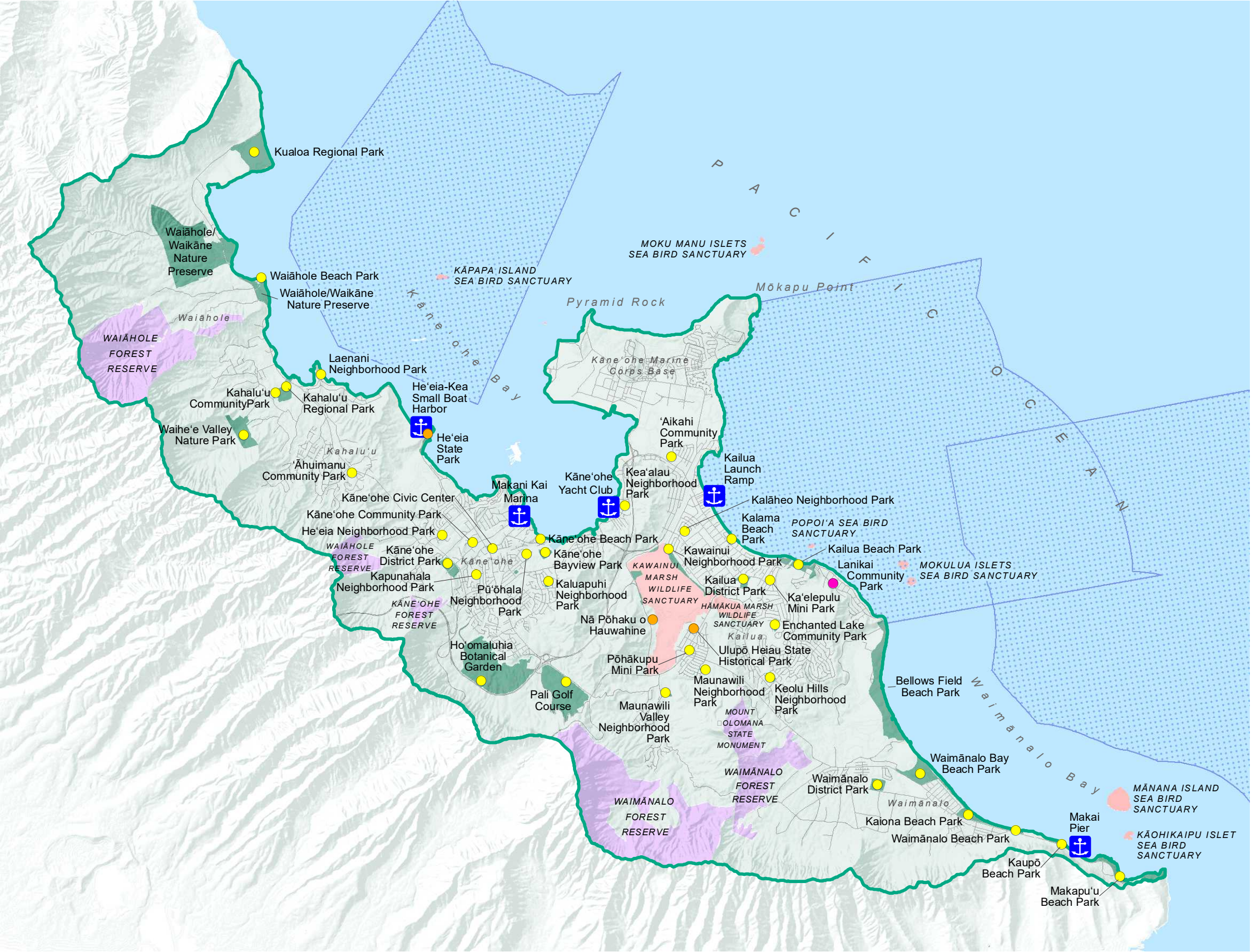
NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

PBR II HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
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
- Ko'olaupoko District Boundary
- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park*
- Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Wildlife Sanctuary
- Marine Management Area

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

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

October 2021

NORTH

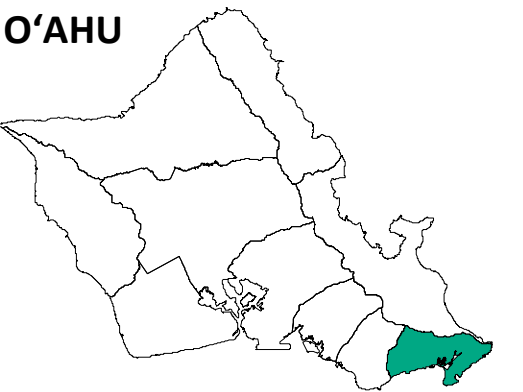
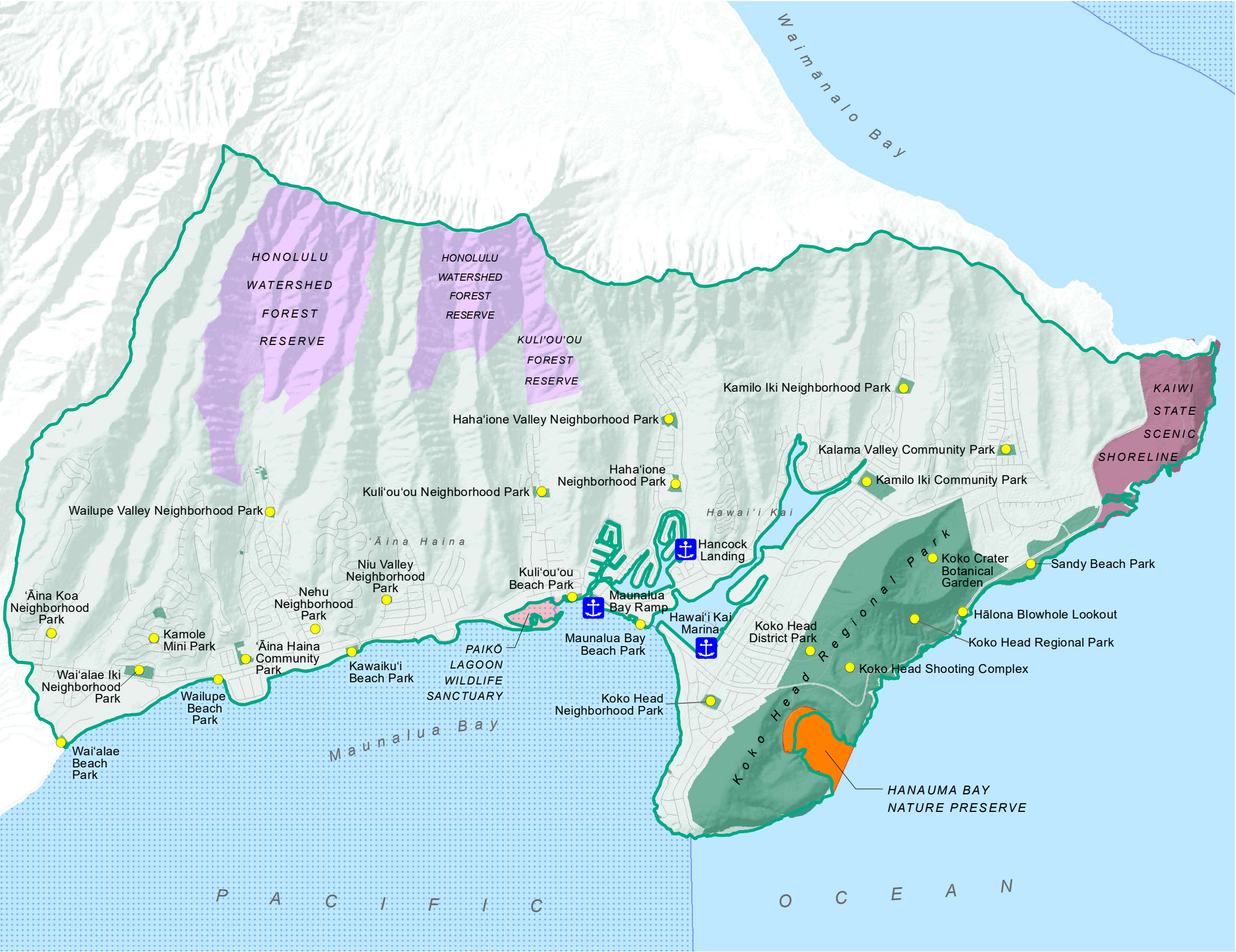
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 4,500 9,000

PBRI HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
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
- East Honolulu District Boundary
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
 - Park Boundary
 - County Park
 - Boating Facility
- MANAGED AREAS
 - Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Forest Reserve
 - Scenic Shoreline
 - Marine Life Conservation District
 - Other Marine Management Area

O'AHU: East Honolulu
Recreational Facilities
& Managed Areas

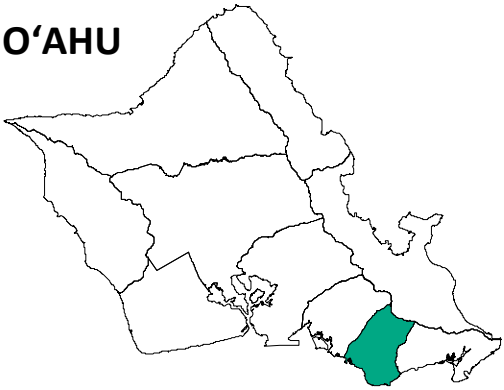
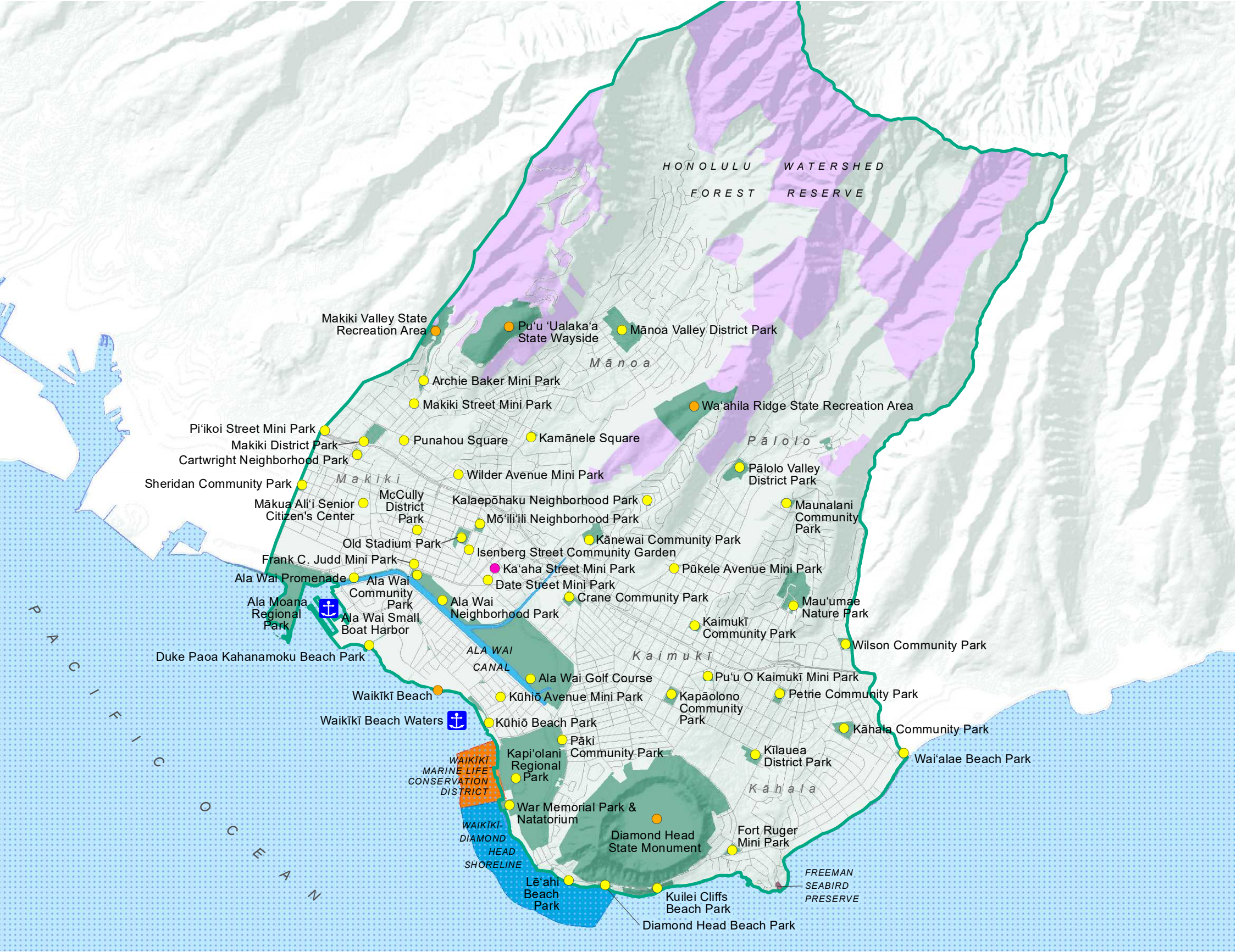
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCESSeptember 2021

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

02,0004,000

PBRII HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.



LEGEND

- Roads
- Primary Urban Center, East District Boundary
- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park*
- Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Preserve
- Fisheries Management Area
- Marine Life Conservation District
- Other Marine Management Area

O'AHU: Primary Urban Center, East

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

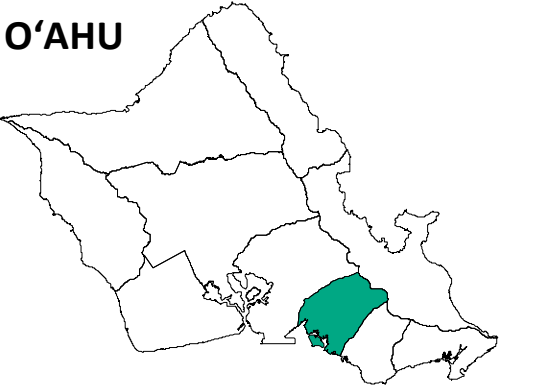
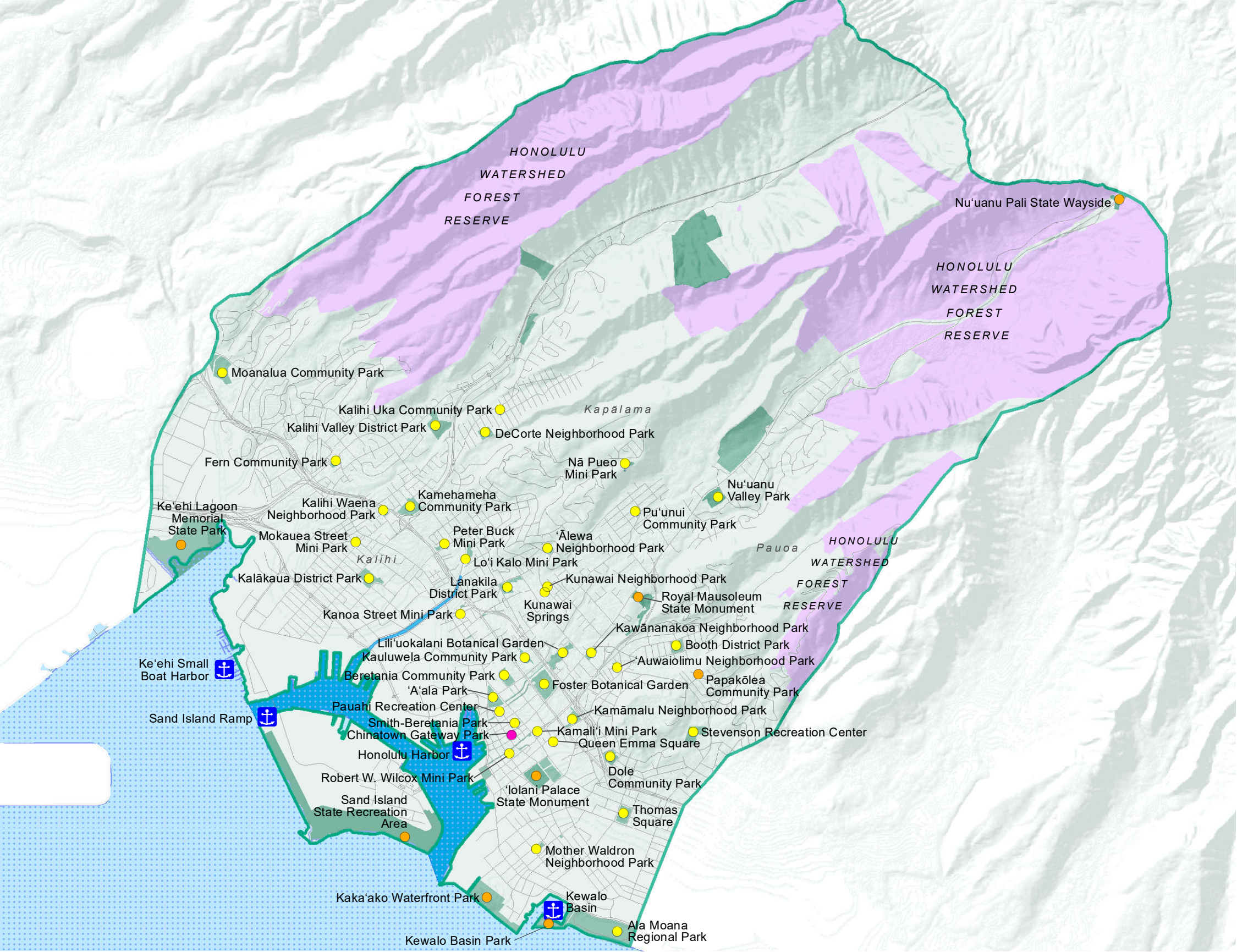
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)
0 2,000 4,000

September 2021

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Note: This map has been prepared for recreational 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, Central District Boundary

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

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

* owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Fisheries Management Area
- Other Marine Management Area

O'AHU: Primary Urban Center, Central

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH

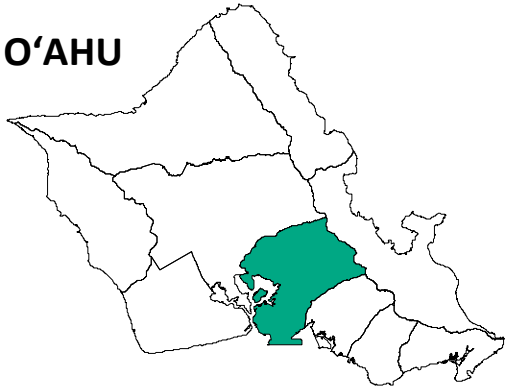
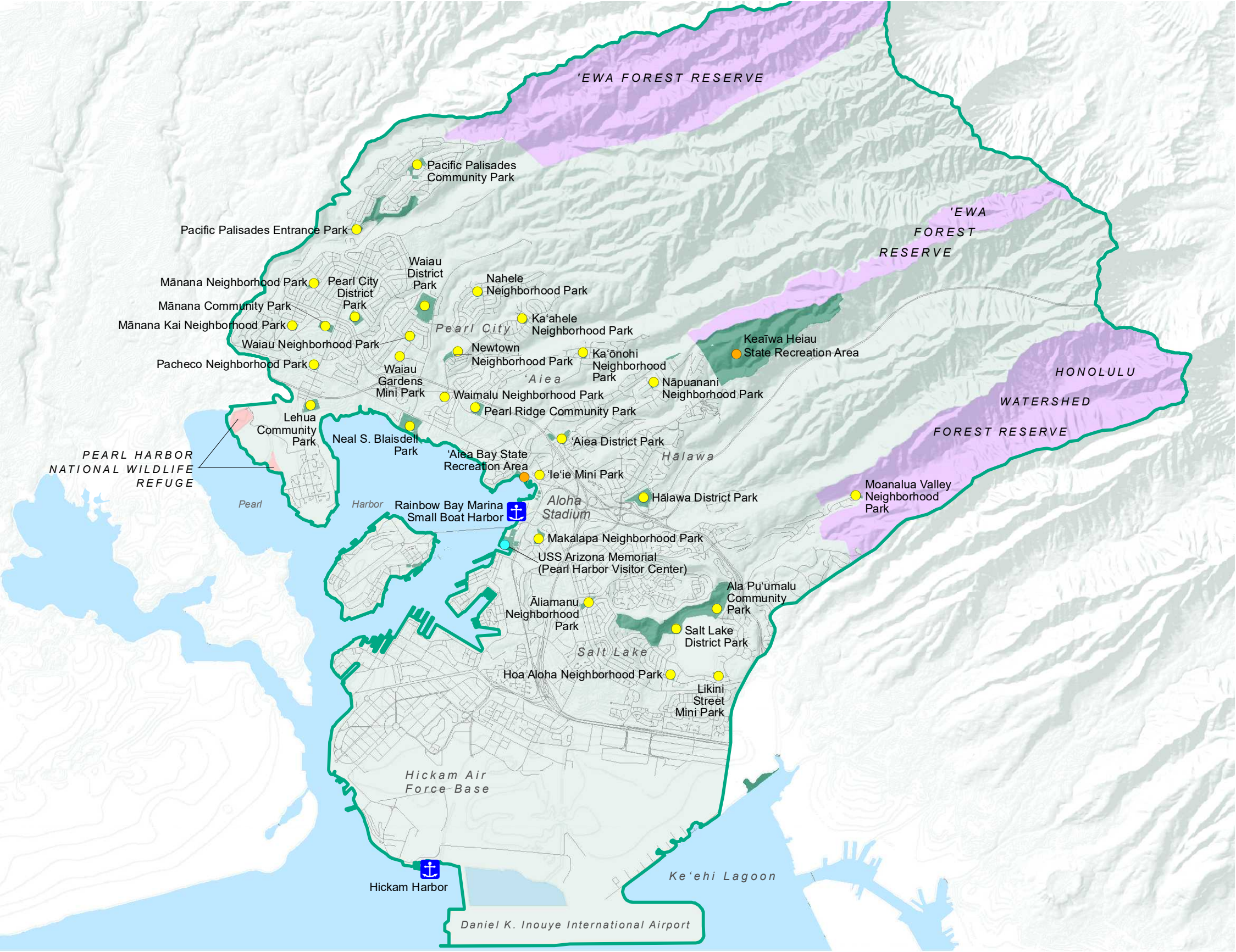
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 2,000 4,000

September 2021

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Note: This map has been prepared for recreational 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
- * owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary

O'AHU: Primary Urban Center, West

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

September 2021

NORTH

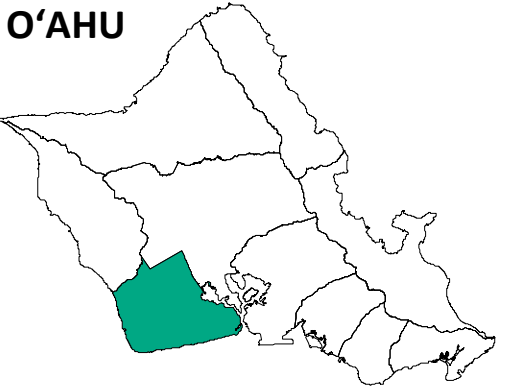
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 3,000 6,000

PBR II HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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



LEGEND

- Roads
- 'Ewa District Boundary

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

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

MANAGED AREAS

- Wildlife Refuge
- Forest Reserve
- Fisheries Management Area
- Other Marine Management Area

**O'AHU: 'Ewa
Recreational Facilities
& Managed Areas**

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCESSeptember 2021

NORTH

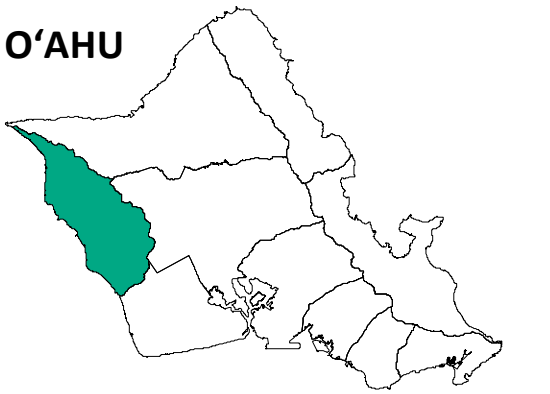
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

03,0006,000

PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
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
- Wai'anae District Boundary

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Park Boundary
- County Park
- Federal Park

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Natural Area Reserve
- Fisheries Management Area

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

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2021

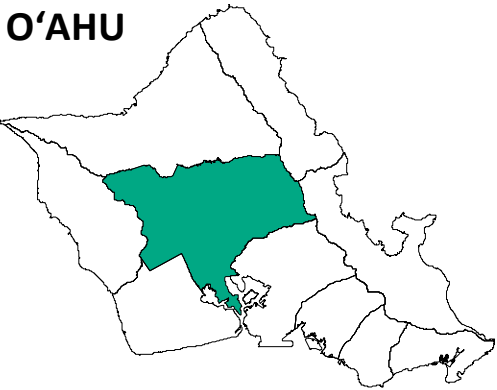
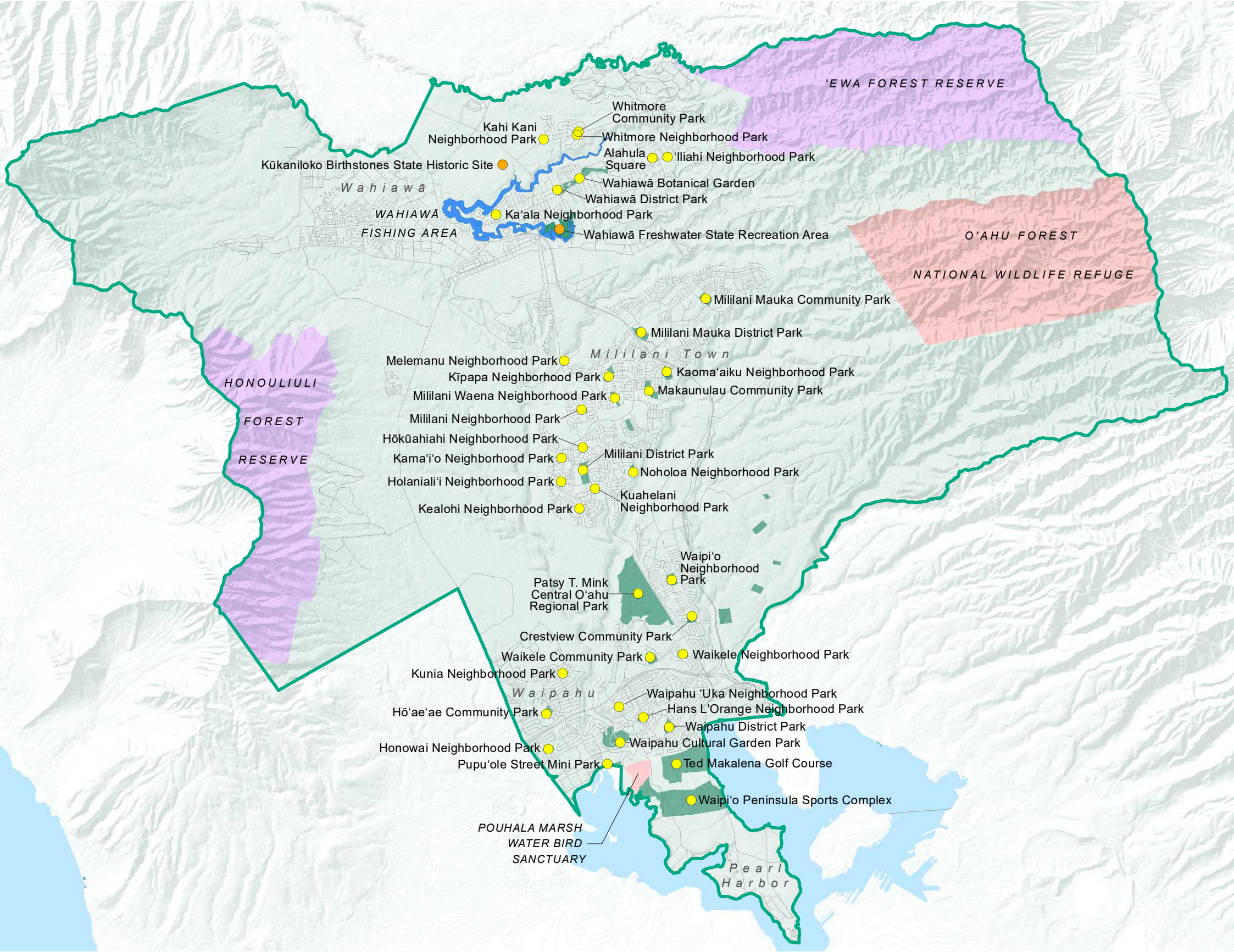
NORTH

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

PBR II OAHU
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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



LEGEND

- Roads
- Central O'ahu District Boundary

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Park Boundary
- County Park
- State Park*
- * owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Wild Refuge/Sanctuary
- Forest Reserve
- Public Fishing Area

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

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

September 2021

NORTH

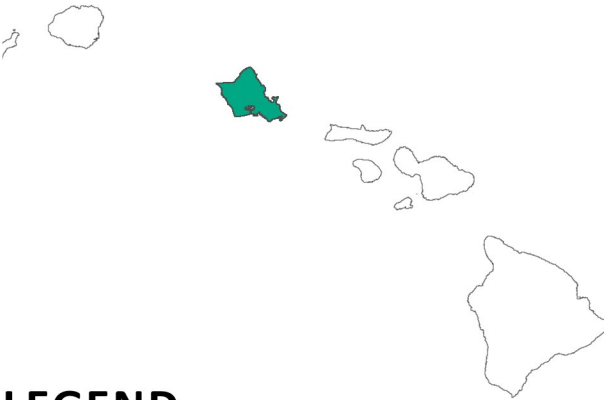
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 4,000 8,000

PBRII HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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



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

- No Hunting
- Hunting Area (Mammal and Bird)
- Hunting Area (Mammal ONLY)
- Hunting Area (Bird ONLY)

O'AHU

Hiking Trails & Walking Paths; Camping & Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES August 2021

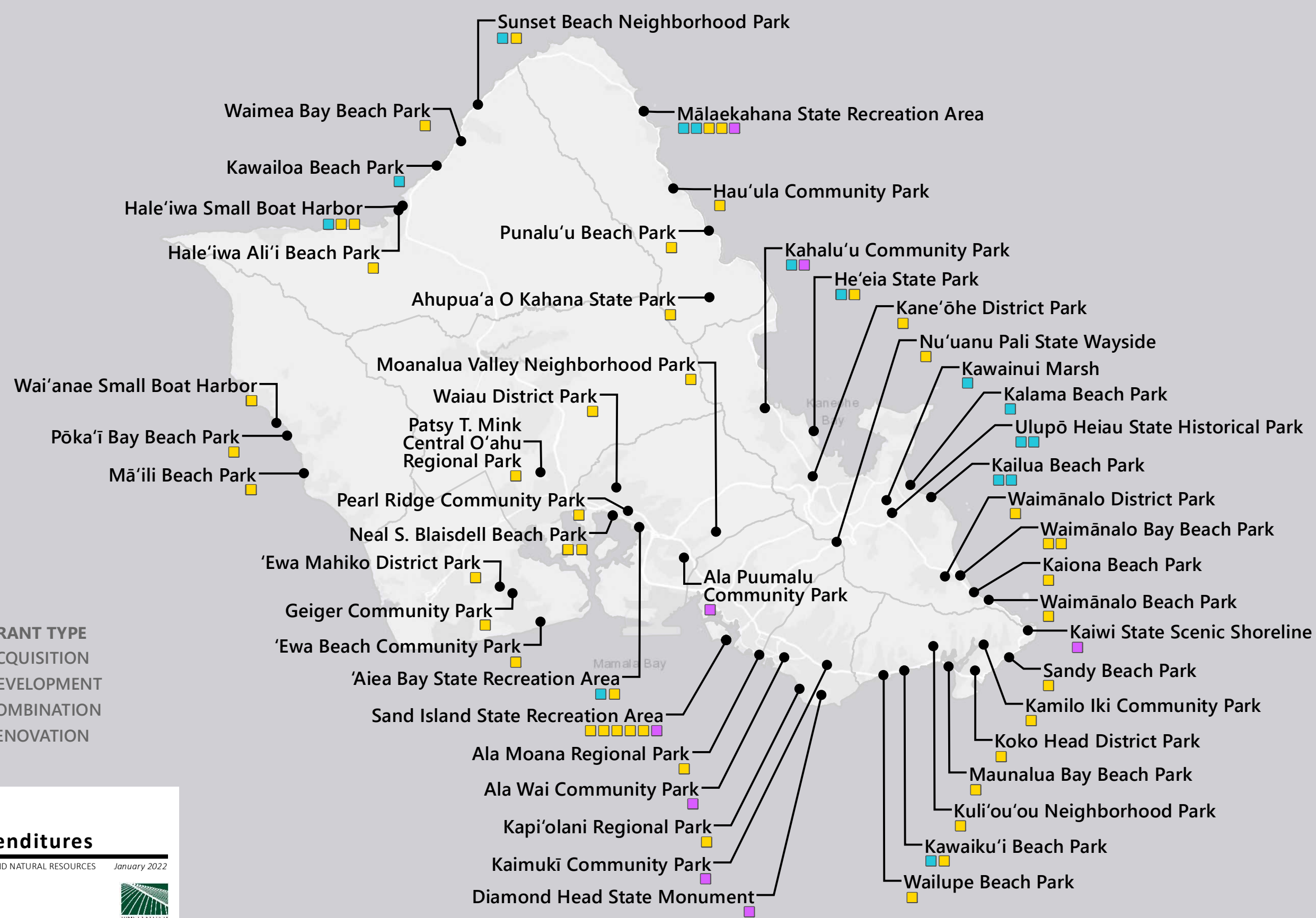
NORTH

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

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: City & County of Honolulu HOLIS
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

NOTE: This map has been prepared for recreational planning purposes only and does not illustrate details such as safety zones that are associated with hunting areas. Official information including hunting maps and information on hunting rules and regulations are available online at: <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/recreation/hunting/>



Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Developed Land Setting	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
'A'ala Park	County		6.69																							X	X	X			X	X					X		X	X	X								
Āhuimanu Community Park	County		4																								X	X	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		X										
'Aihualama Trail	State															X												X	X																				
'Aikahi Community Park	County		4.02																									X	X			X				X		X		X									
Āina Haina Community Park	County		6.2																								X	✗			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	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 Neighborhood Park	County		15.7				X																		X	X	X		X	X		X				X		X		X									
Ala Wai Promenade	County		4.4																						X		X			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																
Āliamanu Neighborhood Park	County		4.59																								X				X				X		X												
Asing Community Park	County		23.56																																			X											
'Auwaiolimu Neighborhood Park	County		1.83																							X				X			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				X																	
Bellows Field Beach Park	Federal/County		54.2								X		X			X							X						X																	X			
Beretania Community Park	County		5.36																							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															X		
Chun's Reef Beach Support Park	County		3								X		X		X																																	X	
Crane Community Park	County		4.96																								X	X																			X		
Crestview Community Park	County		8.14																							X				X					X		X		X										
Date Street Bike Path	County																								X																								
Date Street Mini Park	County																										X	X																		X			
DeCorte Neighborhood Park	County		4.02																								X				X				X		X												
Diamond Head Beach Park	County		1.17								X		X			X																																	
Diamond Head State Monument	State	X	475														X											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				X																	

[illegible]

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Developed Land Setting	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		
Isenberg Street Community Garden	County		0.28																																										X						
James Campbell NWR	Federal		259														X																															X			
Judd Trail	State															X																																			
Ka'a'awa Beach Park	County		2.03								X		X		X	X														X																					
Ka'ahele Neighborhood Park	County		4.16																																																
Ka'ala Neighborhood Park	County		2.16																										X	X																			X		
Ka'elepulu Mini Park	County		1.64																										X	X																					
Ka'ena Point State Park	State		778.6									X		X		X	X													X																	X				
Kāhala Community Park	County		8.81																											X	X																		X		
Kahalu'u Community Park	County		5.63																										X																						
Kahalu'u Regional Park (Waihee Marsh)	County	X	34.61																																																
Kahana Bay Launch 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		
Kahiwelo Neighborhood Park	County		3.57																										X																						
Kahi Kani Neighborhood Park	County		2.64																																																
Kahua O Waikalua (Kāne'ohe Bayview) Park	County		15.65																																																
Kahuku District Park	County		15.86																																															X	
Kahuku Golf Course	County		68																																																
Kahuku Motocross Park	State																				X																														
Kaiaka Bay Beach Park	County		52.83									X		X		X						X									X																				
Kailua Beach Park	County	X	35.2	X	X	X	X					X	X		X											X					X																			X	
Kailua District Park	County		18.65																									X	X																						
Kailua Launch Ramp	County																																																		
Kaimukī Community Park	County		2.75																										X	X		X																</			

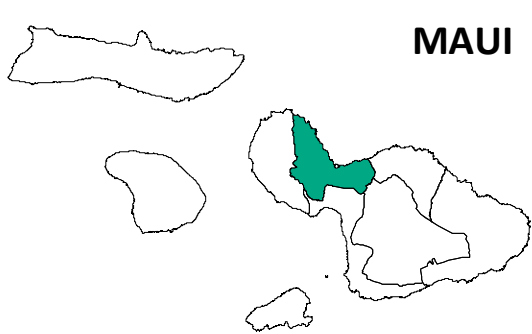
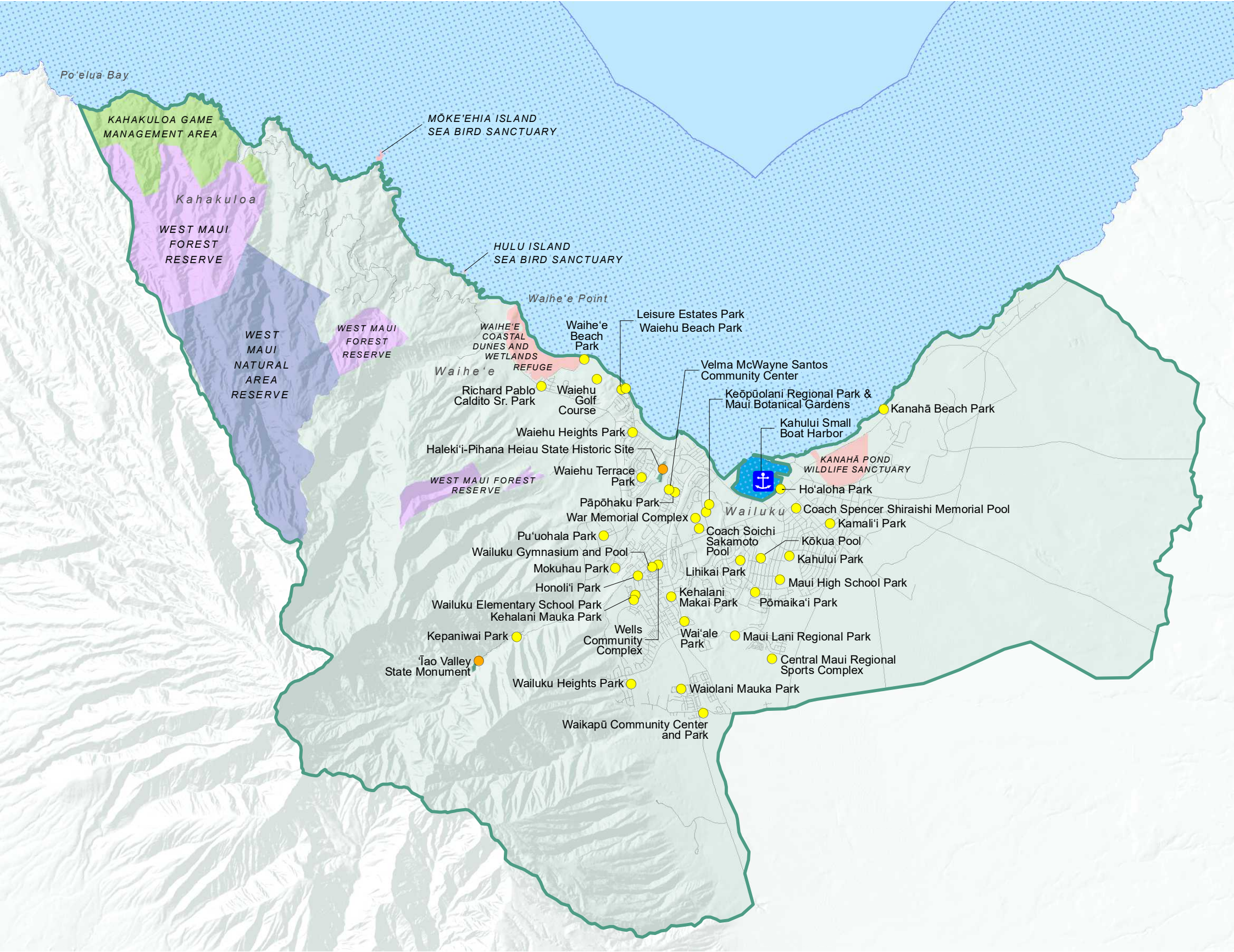
Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation														Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities							Interpretive																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Developed Land Setting	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Ke'ehi Lagoon Memorial State Park	State		71.98				X																					X	X	X		X	X			X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Keolu Hills Neighborhood Park	County		6.34																								X	X					X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Kewalo Basin Small Boat Harbor	State/County		3	X							X			X		X														X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Kīlauea District Park	County		6.58																									X	X		X					X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Kīpapa Neighborhood Park	County		5																									X	X				X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Ko 'Olina Beach Park	County		10.25									X		X		X	X													X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Ko 'Olina Ocean Marina Small Boat Harbor																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Koko Crater Botanical Garden	County		200																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Developed Land Setting	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		
Lualualei Beach Park	County		17.75						X	X	X		X		X								X							X																					
Ma'akua Ridge- Papali Trail	State																X		X																																
Mā'ili Beach Park	County	X	39.56								X												X						X	X																					
Mā'ili Community Park	County		3.68																									X	X							X		X	X	X											
Mākaha Beach Park	County		20.62								X		X		X	X												X	X																						
Makai Pier	Private																																																		
Makakilo Community Park	County		8.5										X															X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X											
Makalapa Neighborhood Park	County		5.97																									X	X							X		X	X												
Makaleha Beach Park	County		27.72											X		X																																			
Mākālei Beach Park	County		0.77								X			X		X														X																					
Makani Kai Marina Small Boat Harbor	Federal																																																		
Makaua Beach Park	County		0.14								X			X		X																																			
Makaunulau Community Park	County		16.09																									X	X						X			X	X												
Makiki District Park	County		8.7																									X	X						X			X	X		X										
Makiki Valley State Recreation Area	State		19.8														X												X							X															X
Makiki Valley Trail	State																X																																		
Mālaekahana State Recreation Area	State	X	110								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												
Mānana Trail	State																X		X						X																										
Mānana Trailhead Camps	State																								X																										
Mānoa Cliff Trail	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	X										
Marine Corps Base Hawaii	County										X																																								
Maukalani Neighborhood Park	County		4.4																				X	X					X						X		X	X													
Maunalaha Trail	State																X																																		
Mauna Lahilahi Beach Park	County		8.74								X		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															

[illegible]

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Developed Land Setting	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				
Sunset Point Beach Park	County		0.93						X			X																																									
Swanzy Beach Park	County		4.82						X			X										X						X	X				X																				
Tantalus-Arboretum Trail	State															X																																					
Ted Makalena Golf Course	County		150.76																										X		X	X	X																				
Thomas Square	County		6.42																										X			X		X															X				
Tracks Beach Park	County		14.3						X	X	X	X	X	X	X														X			X																					
'Ualaka'a Trail	State															X																																					
Ulehawa Beach Park	County		57.65							X	X		X		X														X			X																					
Ulupō Heiau State Historical Park	State	X	29									X																																			X	X					
Uppers Surfing Support Park	County		0.69						X		X																																										
USS Arizona Memorial	Federal		17																												X	X	X														X	X					
Wa'ahila Ridge State Recreation Area	State		49.9													X													X		X																						
Wa'ahila Ridge Trail	State															X																																					
Wahiawā Botanical Garden	County		26.52																													X												X									
Wahiawā District Park	County		10.01																									X			X			X		X																	
Wahiawā Freshwater State Recreation Area	State		65.9										X	X															X			X																					
Waiāhole Beach Park	County		14.87									X																																									
Wai`anae Army Recreation Center	Federal																	X	X																																		
Wai`alae Beach Park	County		4.38							X	X		X	X																		X			X																		
Wai`alae iki Neighborhood Park	County		9.85																									X	X			X																					
Waiale'e Beach Park	County		25.65									X																																									
Waialua District Park	County		12.82								X																	X	X			X				X																	

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	Hunting	Campsites	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Developed Land Setting	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		
Waipahu District Park	County		13.83								X																	X	X					X	X	X	X		X												
Waipahu Uka Neighborhood Park	County		4																									X						X		X	X														
Waipi'o Neighborhood Park	County		12.3																									X						X		X	X	X	X	X											
Waipi'o Penninsula Soccer Park	County		233.84																											X										X											
War Memorial Park and Natatorium	County									X																															X										
West Loch Golf Course	County		187																										X		X		X																		
West Loch Shoreline Park	County		6.36									X														X			X			X																			
Whitmore Community Park	County		0.92																										X			X																			
Whitmore Neighborhood Park	County		2.29																									X				X				X															
Wiliwilinui Access Road and Ridge Trail	State															X		X																																	
Wilson Community Park	County		4.1																								X	X					X																		
TOTAL		380 41		14	10	5	11	0	4	5	44	3	51	20	74		31	51	55	3	16	3	1	1	27	7	6	15	14	157	184	8	42	21	219	15	13	110	28	139	129	48	49	6	2	7	10	45	18		



LEGEND

- Roads
- Wailuku-Kahului District Boundary

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Park Boundary
- County Park
- State Park*
- Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Natural Area Reserve
- Game Management Area
- Wetlands Refuge/ Wildlife Refuge/ Sanctuary
- Fisheries Management Area
- Other Marine Management Area

MAUI: Wailuku-Kahului

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCESSeptember 2021

NORTH

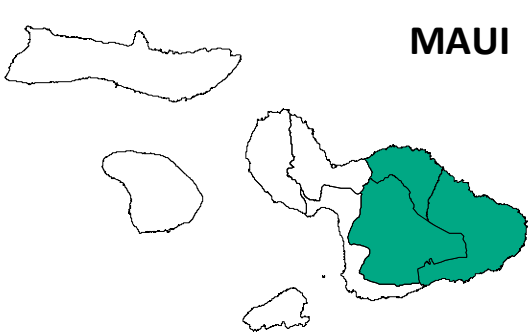
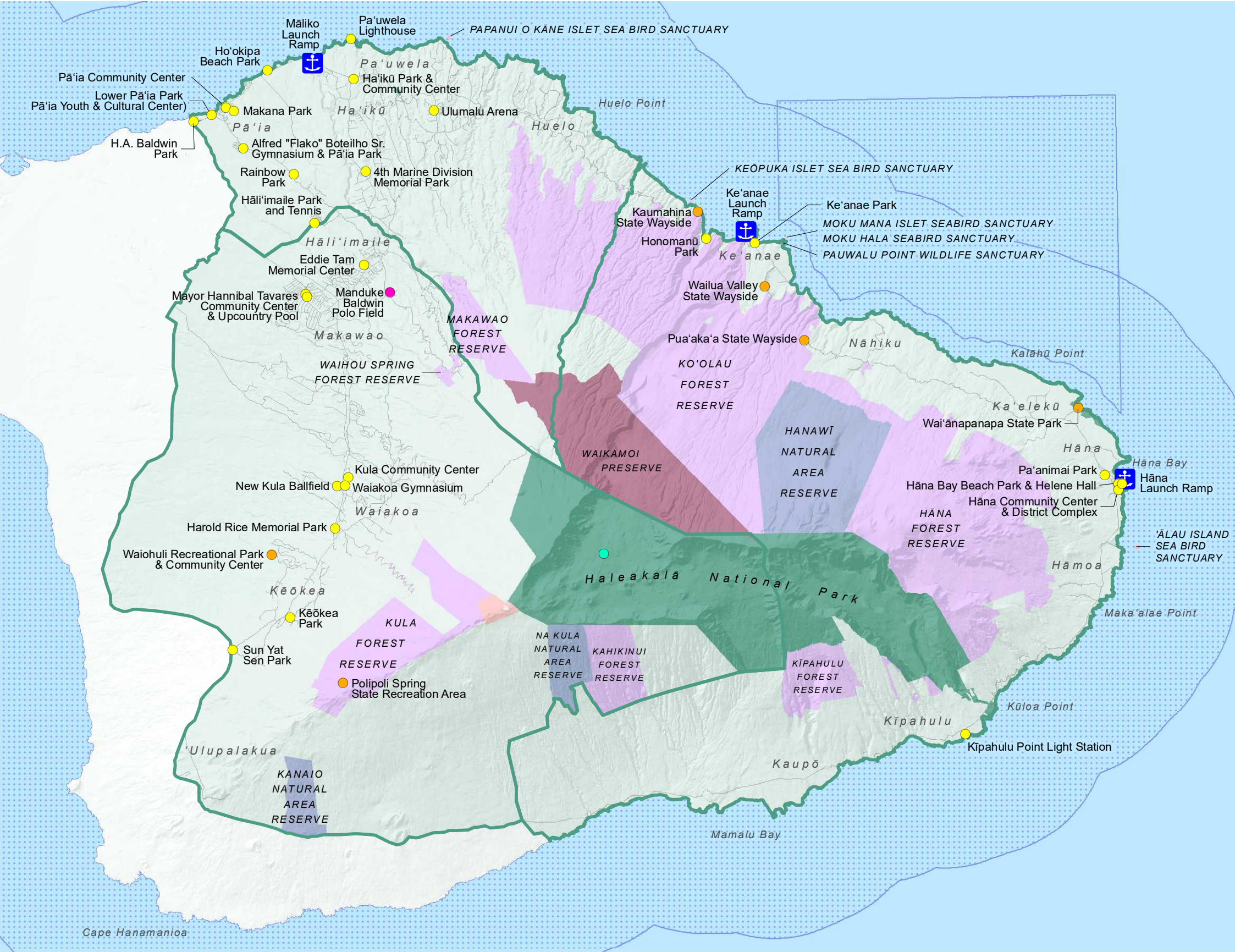
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

04,0008,000

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: County of Maui: Department of Parks & Recreation
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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



LEGEND

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

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

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

* owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

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

MAUI: Pā'ia-Ha'ikū, Hāna, & Makawao-Kula

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH

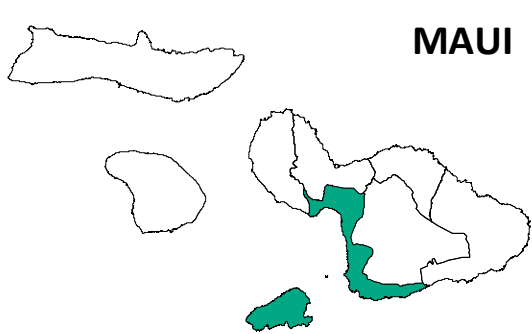
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 8,000 16,000

October 2021

Source: County of Maui: Department of Parks & Recreation
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
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
- Kīhei-Makena & Kaho'olawe District Boundaries

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

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

* owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS


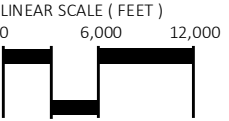

- Wildlife Refuge/ Sanctuary
- Natural Area Reserve
- Forest Reserve
- Marine Life Conservation District
- Other Marine Management Area

MAUI: Kīhei-Makena & Kaho'olawe

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

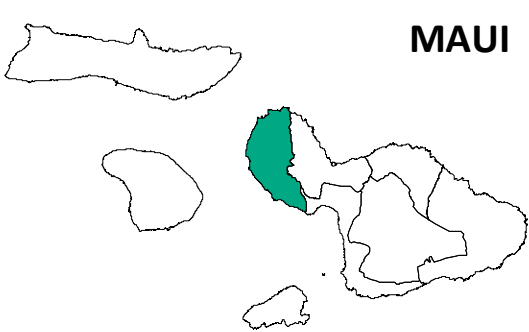
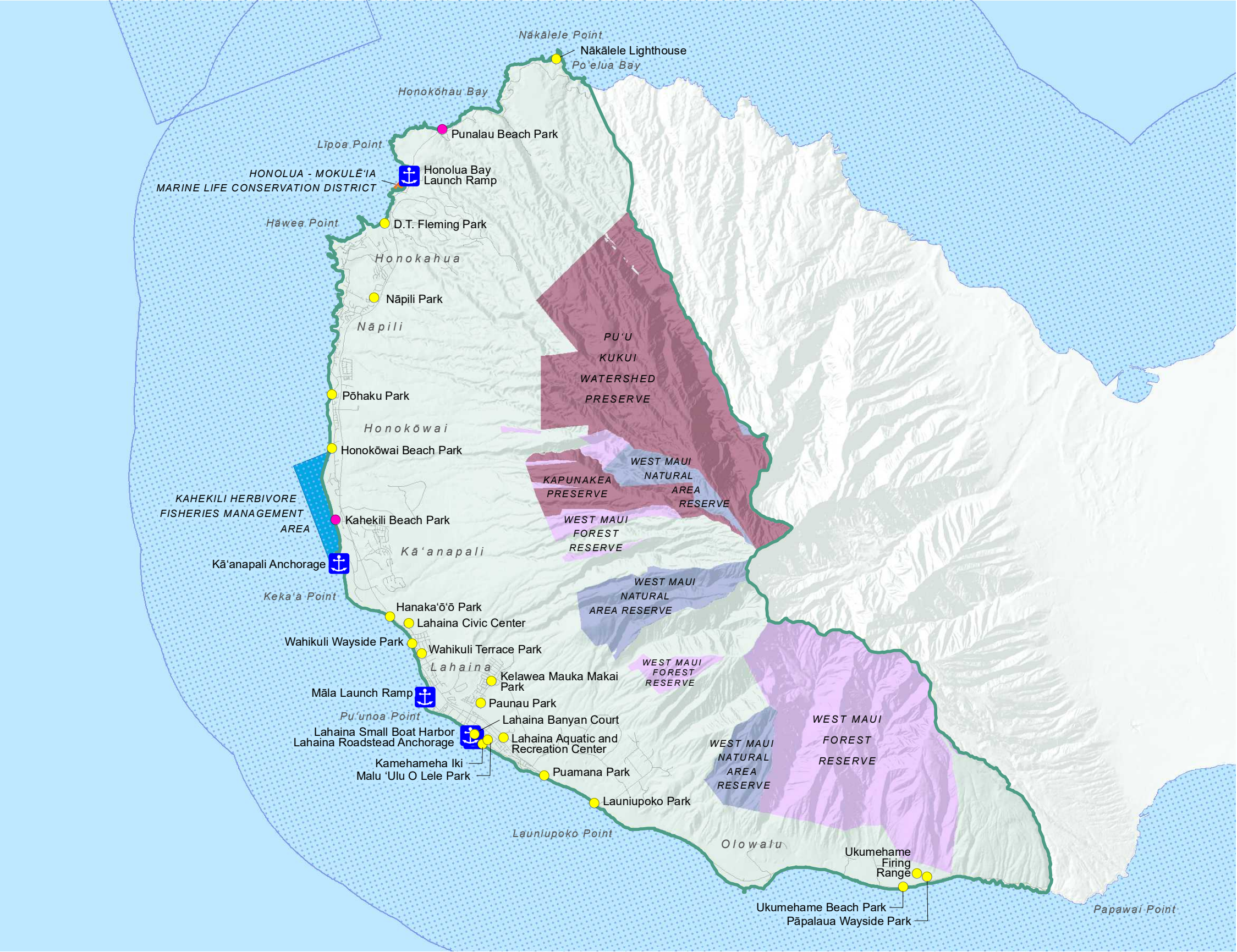
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

September 2021



Source: County of Maui: Department of Parks & Recreation
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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



LEGEND

- Roads
- West Maui District Boundary

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Private Park
- County Park
- Boating Facility

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Natural Area Reserve
- Preserve
- Fisheries Management Area
- Marine Life Conservation District
- Other Marine Management Area

MAUI: West Maui

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH

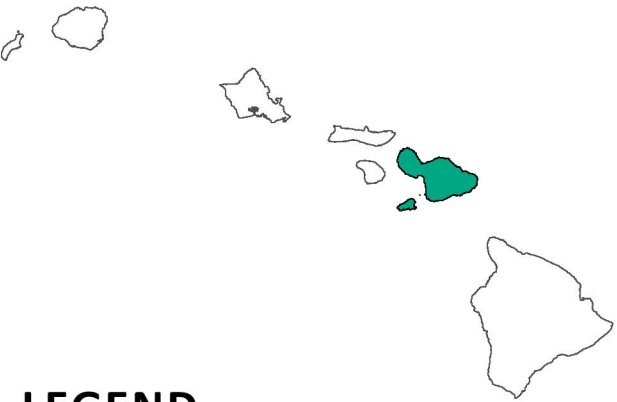
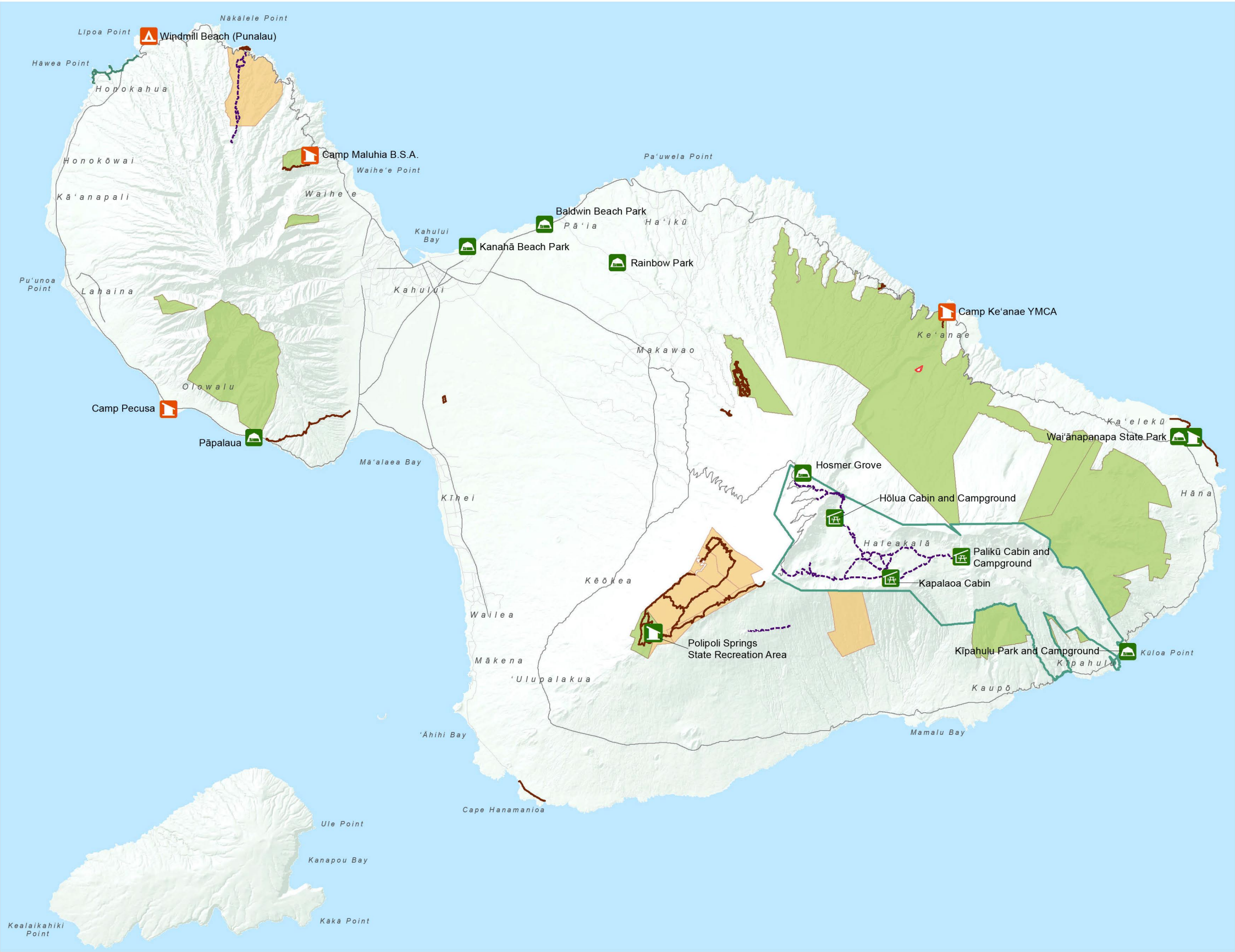
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 5,000 10,000

September 2021

Source: County of Maui: Department of Parks & Recreation
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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



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

- No Hunting
- Hunting Area (Mammal and Bird)
- Hunting Area (Mammal ONLY)
- Hunting Area (Bird ONLY)

MAUI & KAHO'OLawe

Hiking Trails & Walking Paths; Camping & Hunting Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES August 2021

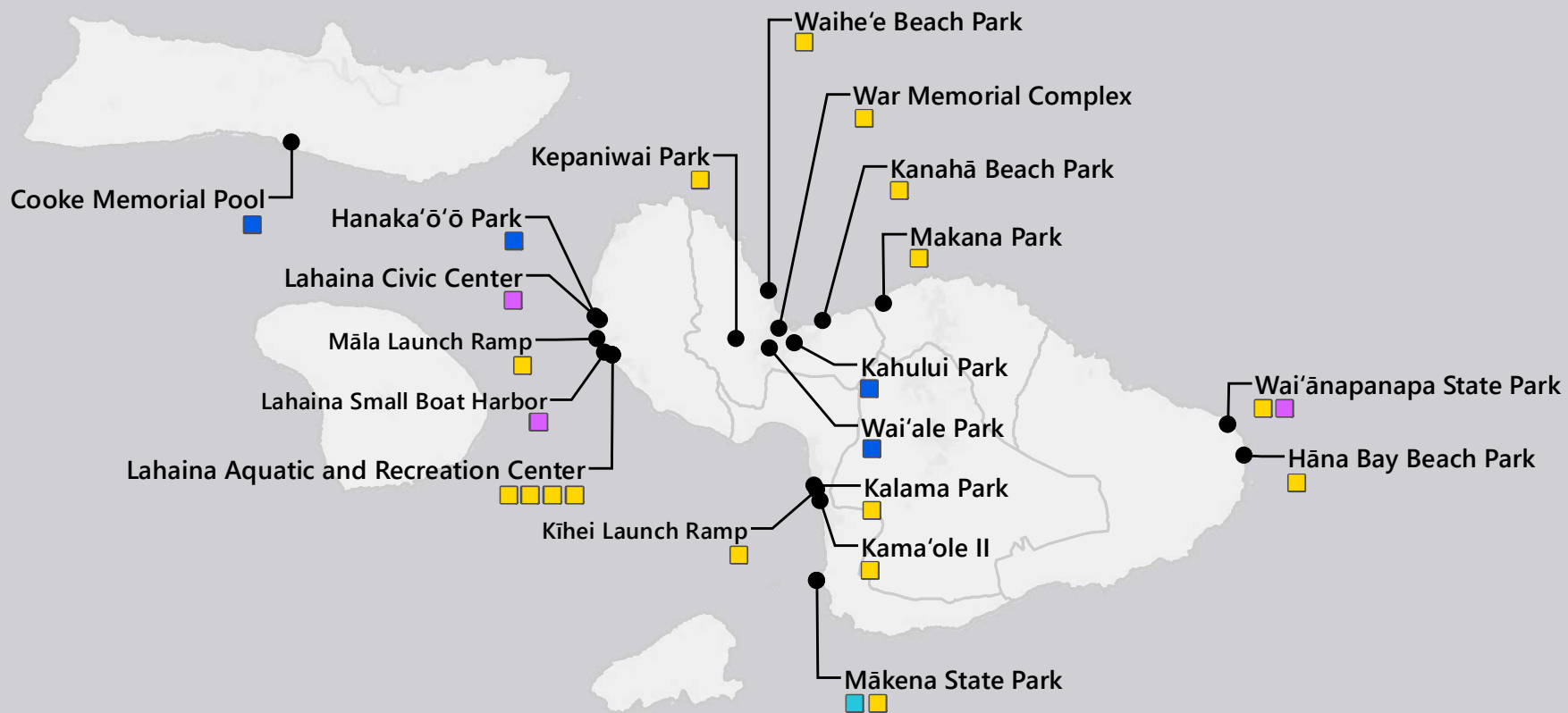
NORTH

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

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: Maui County Geographic Services Division
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

NOTE: This map has been prepared for recreational planning purposes only and does not illustrate details such as safety zones that are associated with hunting areas. Official information including hunting maps and information on hunting rules and regulations are available online at: <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/recreation/hunting/>

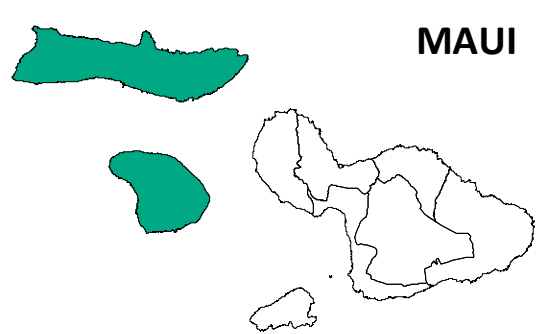
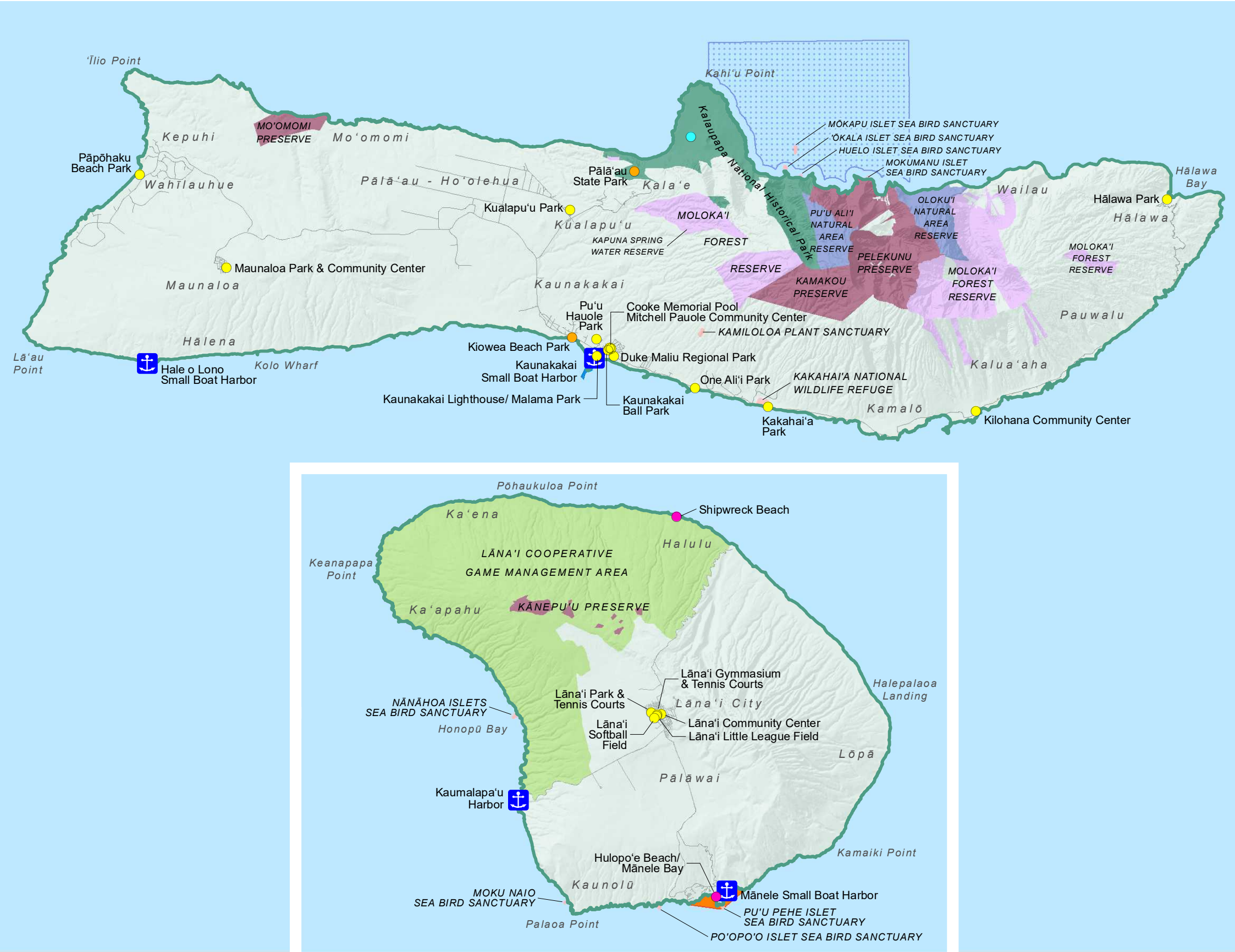


Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation													Land-based Nature Recreation								Developed Land Setting								Sports Activities						Interpretive																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Āhihi-Kīna'u Natural Area Reserve	State		1,238			X			X	X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														</

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				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet-ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/Bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Kōkua Pool	County		1								X																				X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Kula Community Center	County		7								X																				X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Lahaina Aquatic and Recreation Center	County	X	9								X																X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Lahaina Banyan Court	County		1.94																								X	X	X	X	X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Lahaina Civic Center	County		22.45																													X	X	X					X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Lahaina Courthouse Park	County		0.28																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Lahaina Pali Trail	State																X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Lahaina Recreation Center II	County		15.43																														X		X	X					X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Lahaina Roadstead Anchorage	State			X	X									X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Lahaina Small Boat Harbor	State	X	11.6	X	X									X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Launiupoko Park	County		6.7			X			X	X	X		X		X															X	X			X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Leisure Estates Park	County		4			X																														X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Līhau Natural Area Reserve	State																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Lihikai Park	County		1.4																														X			X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Lower Pā'ia Park (Pā'ia Youth & Cultural Center)	County		1.5								X																						X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					</

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Nāpili Bay	County									X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															</

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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	
Upcountry Pool	County										X																				X								X											
Upper Waiakoa Trail	State															X																																		
Upper Waiohuli Trail	State															X																																		
Velma McWayne Santos Community Center	County		4																													X																		
Wahikuli Terrace Park	County		2.2																									X	X																					
Wahikuli Wayside Park	County		8.3						X			X													X			X	X	X	X	X																		
Waiakoa Gymnasium	County		1.7																							X						X																		
Waiakoa Loop Trail	State															X																																		
Wai'ale Park	County	X	3																									X	X	X			X			X														
Wai'ānapanapa State Park	State	X	122.1								X		X			X						X	X					X	X			X													X	X	X			
Waiehu Beach Park	County		3.65							X	X	X		X														X	X																					
Waiehu Golf Course	County		180																													X																		
Waiehu Heights Park	County		1.576																									X		X																				
Waiehu Terrace Park	County		4.755																									X			X	X																		
Waihe'e Beach Park	County	X	2								X		X															X	X			X																		
Waihe'e Ridge Trail	State															X	X																																	
Waihou Spring Trail	State															X																																		
Waikamoi Ridge Trail	State															X																																		
Waikapū Community Center and Park	County		2.4																										X	X	X		X			X														
Wailea Beach Park	County						X		X	X			X																X	X		X	X																	
Wailua Peninsula Lookout																												X																						
Wailua Valley State Wayside	State		1.5																																															
Wailuku Elementary School Park	County		3.9																									X				X			X		X													
Wailuku Gymnasium and Pool	County		3.9									X																				X																		
Wailuku Heights Park	County		1.4																									X	X																					
Waiohuli Recreational Park & Community Center	State-DHHL		17																																															
Waiolani Mauka Park	County		2																																															
Waipu'ilani Park (Kīhei Beach Reserve)	County		20.22			X	X			X	X		X			X												X			X	X						X		X										
War Memorial Complex	County		51									X																			X	X			X	X		X	X											
Wells Park Complex	County		6.6									X																X			X				X	X		X	X											
West Maui Natural Area Reserve	State		6,702																		X																													
Windmills Beach Park (Punalau)	Private									X															X																									
Total	188	18		10	9	30	20	1	26	36	33	7	40	11	41	0	9	30	24	5	3	0	2	3	5	5	2	9	5	20	78	49	29	27	83	7	6	34	16	31	14	29	14	1	3	3	9	11	9	



LEGEND

- Roads
- Molokaʻi & Lānaʻi District Boundary
- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- StatePark*
- Federal Park
- Boating Facility

* owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Game Management Area
- Forest Reserve
- Preserve
- Natural Area Reserve
- Wildlife Refuge/ Sanctuary
- Fosheries Management Area
- Marine Life Conservation District
- Other Marine Management Area

MAUI: Molokaʻi & Lānaʻi Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2021

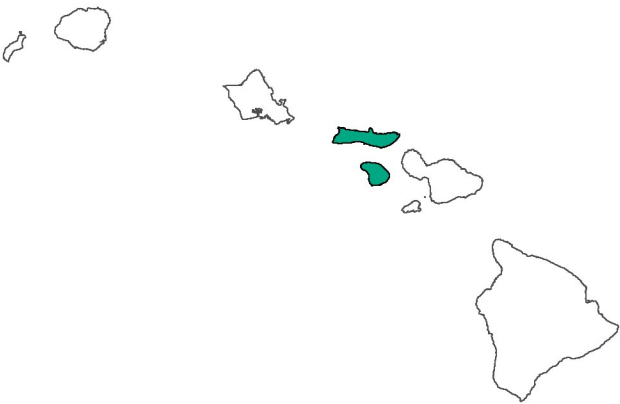
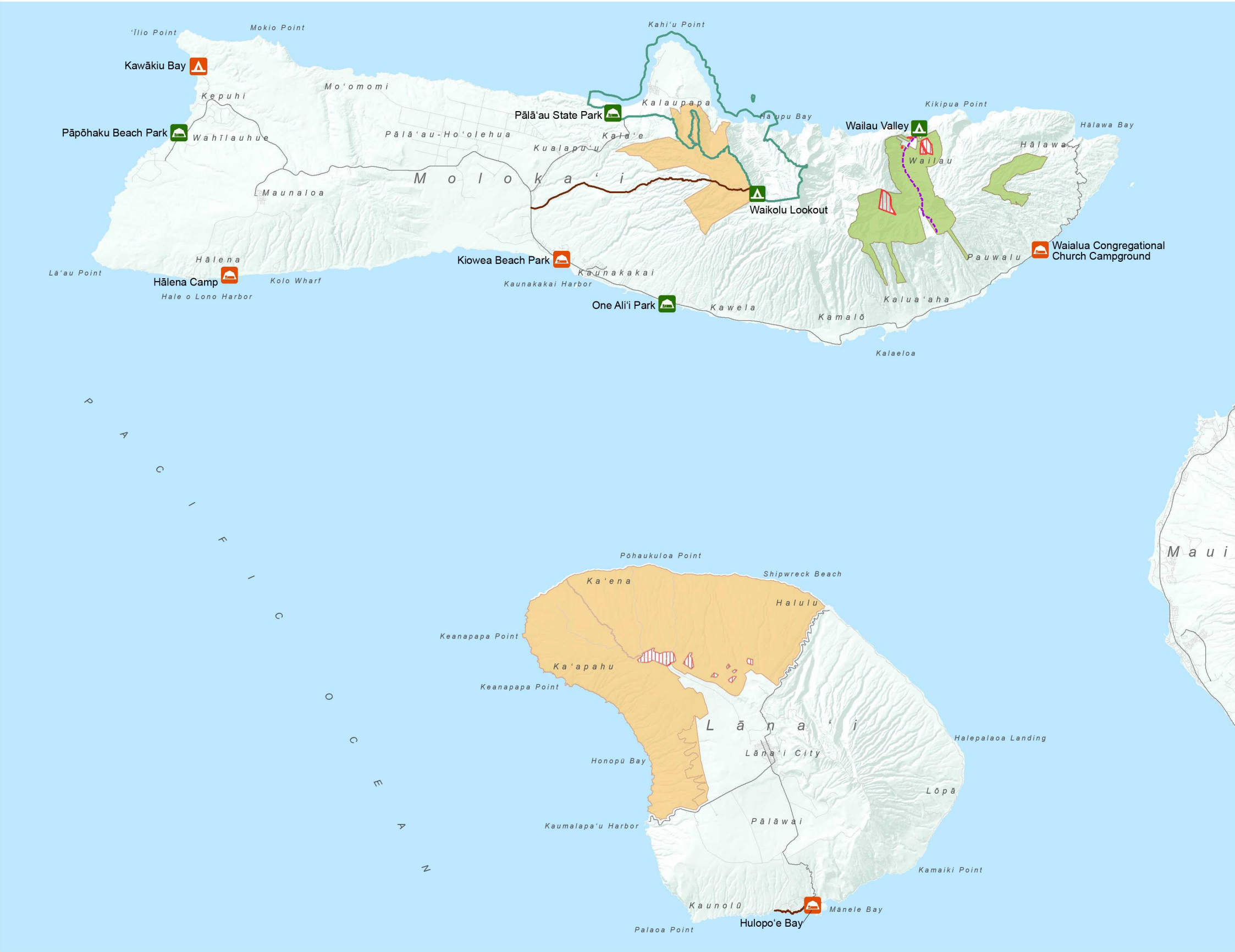
NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)
0 9,000 18,000

PBR II LAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: County of Maui: Department of Parks & Recreation
State of Hawaiʻi: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of the Interior: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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



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

- No Hunting
- Hunting Area (Mammal and Bird)
- Hunting Area (Mammal ONLY)
- Hunting Area (Bird ONLY)

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

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

August 2021

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 30,000 60,000

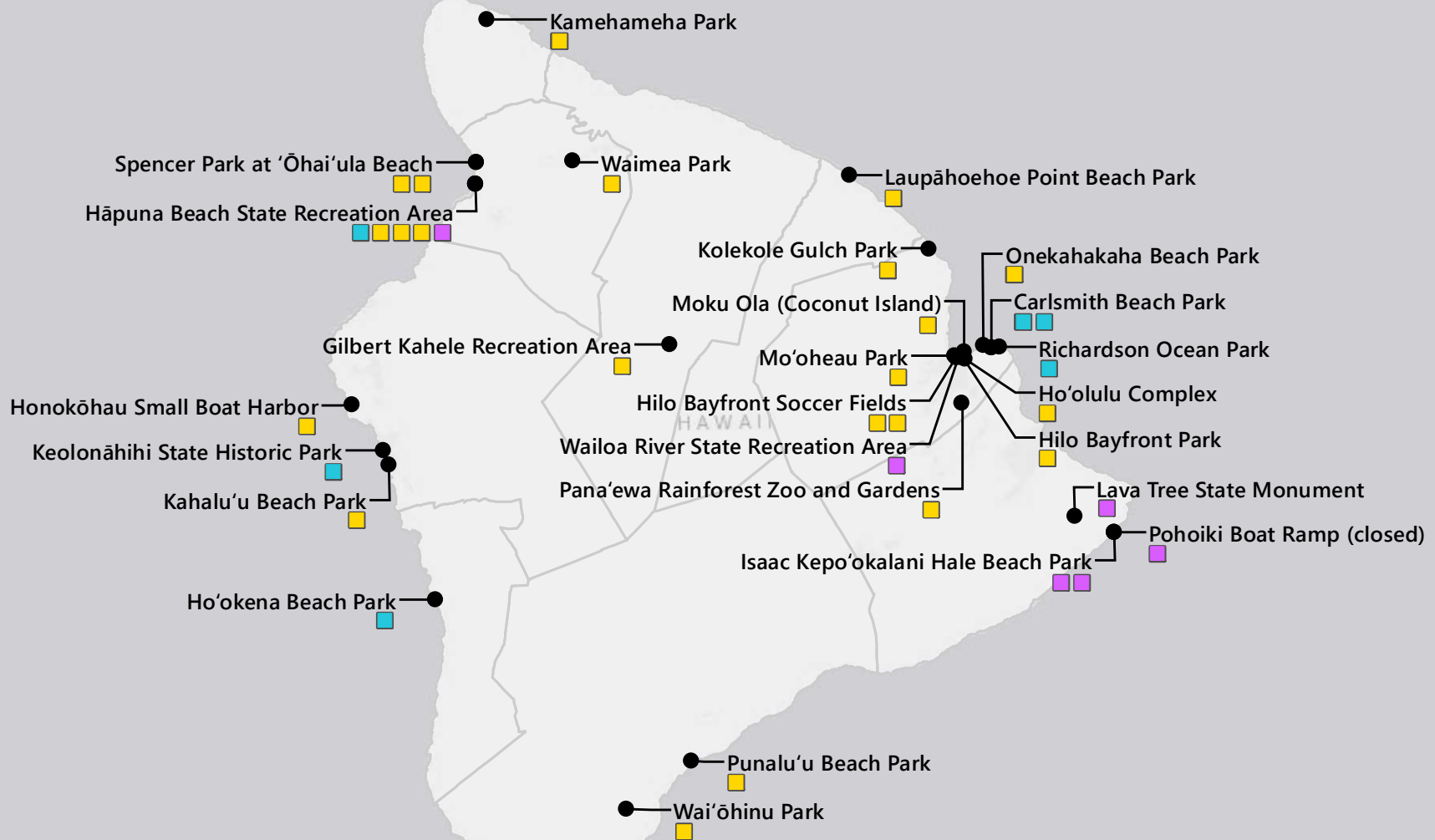
PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

Source: Maui County Geographic Services Division
State of Hawaiʻi: 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

NOTE: This map has been prepared for recreational planning purposes only and does not illustrate details such as safety zones that are associated with hunting areas. Official information including hunting maps and information on hunting rules and regulations are available online at: <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/recreation/hunting/>

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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			X										
Duke Maliu Regional Park	County		13.1																										X	X	X		X	X			X	X												
Hālawea Park	County		1																										X		X		X																	
Hale o Lono Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X		X					X		X																																				
Judd Park	Private													X															X																					
Kakahai'a Park	County		1.9									X																	X	X			X																	
Kalaupapa National Historic Park	Federal		10779																														X	X	X								X		X	X	X			
Kaunakakai Lighthouse Park	County		3.8									X																					X																	
Kaunakakai Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X										X																		X																	
Kilohana Community Center ('Ualapu'e Park)	County		13.9																													X	X			X														
Kiowea Beach Park	State-DHHL		5																			X							X	X		X																		
Kualapu'u Park & Community Center	County		6.7																										X		X		X			X		X												
Maunahui Road (Moloka'i Forest Reserve Road)	State															X	X	X	X																															
Maunaloa Park & Community Center	County		4.09																													X	X			X														
Michell Pauole Center (Kaunakakai Ball Park)	County		0.24																									X					X			X														
Mitchell Pauole Center	County		6.4																								X					X				X				X	X									
Moloka'i State Forest Reserve	State																							X			X																							
Murphy's Beach								X	X		X												X						X																					
One Ali'i Park	County		12								X		X										X					X	X	X	X		X																	
Pālā'au State Park	State		6.4																				X					X	X	X		X														X	X	X		
Pāpōhaku Beach Park	County		10.4								X		X		X								X					X	X			X																		
Pūko'o Harbor	Private			X																																														
Pu'u Hauole Park	County		1.3																									X											X											
Waialua Campgrounds	Private																						X																											
Wailau Valley																								X																										
Total	25	1		3	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	5	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	1	2	12	6	8	1	16	2	0	6	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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
Fraser Avenue Park	County		1.02																																														
Hulopo'e Beach/Mānele Bay	Private											X		X		X						X							X		X																	X	
Hulopo'e-Huawai Fishing Trail	State															X																																	
Kaunalapau Small Boat Harbor	State/County			X	X																																												
Lāna'i Community Center	County		1.1																											X		X		X															
Lāna'i Basketball Courts (5th Street Courts - Tennis & BKB Courts)	County		8.02																										X		X						X												
Lāna'i Park Complex (Gymnasium)	County		0.7																													X						X											
Lāna'i Park Complex (Tennis Courts,LL Field,Youth Center)	County	X	2.6																										X	X				X						X									
Lāna'i Complex (Softball Field)	County		8																												X				X														
Lāna'i Entry Park	County		2.8																															X						X									
Mānele Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X									X																		X																	
Shipwreck Beach	Private											X				X																																	
Total		11 1		2 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	5	1	0	3	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1



HAWAI'I

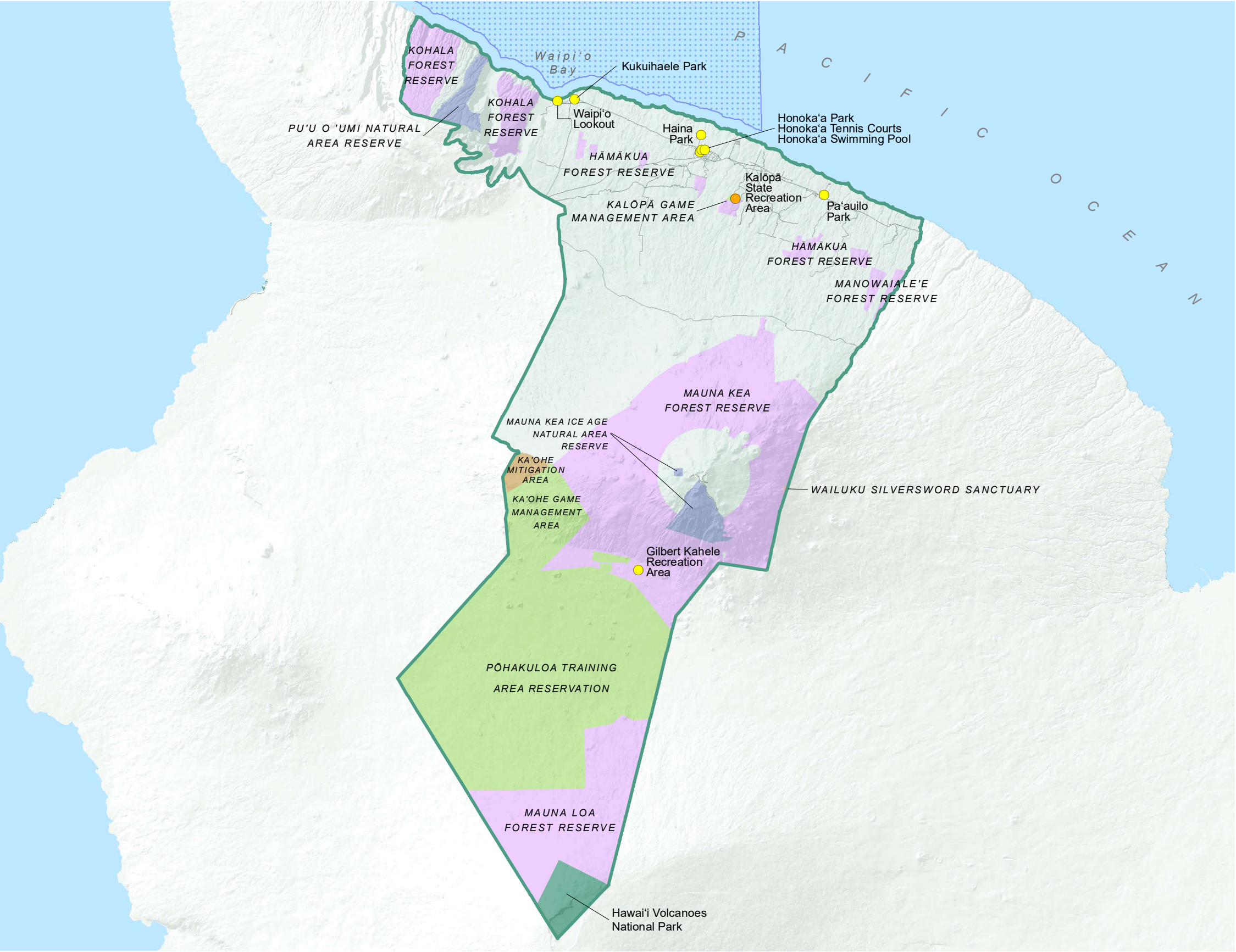
LWCF Expenditures

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES January 2022

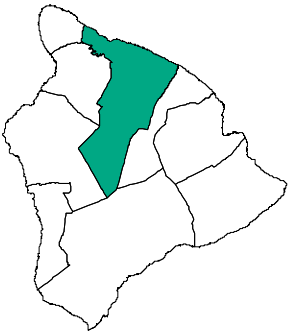


(NOT TO SCALE)





HAWAI'I



LEGEND

- Roads
- Hāmākua District Boundary

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Park Boundary
- County Park
- State Park*

* owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Forest Reserve
- Game Management Area
- Natural Area Reserve
- Mitigation Area
- Sanctuary
- Marine Management Area

HAWAI'I: Hāmākua

**Recreational Facilities
& Managed Areas**

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH

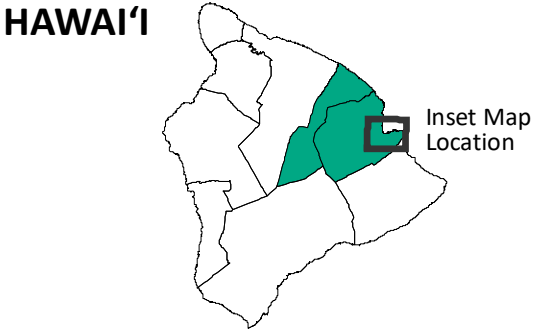
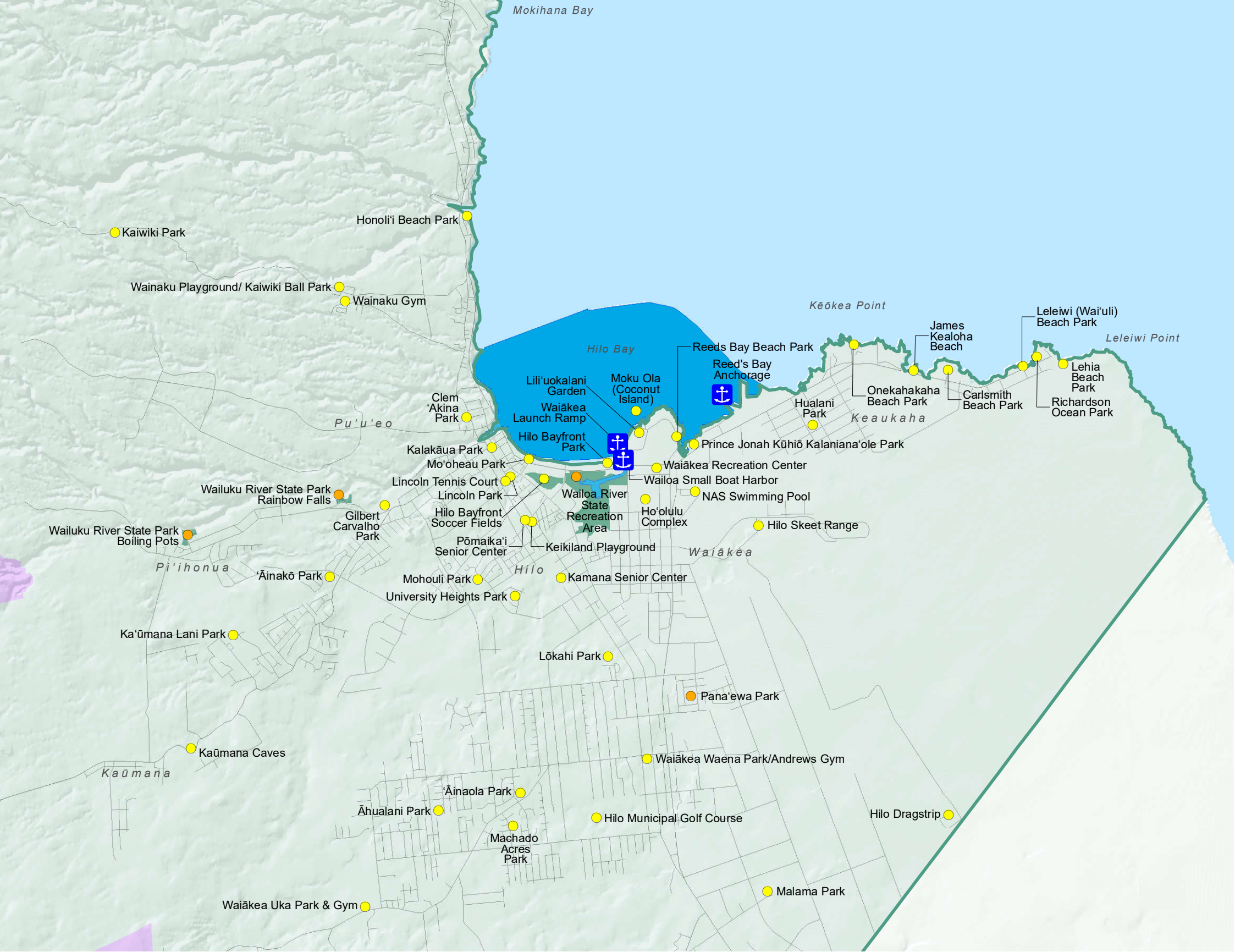
LINEAR SCALE (FEET)

0 15,000 30,000

September 2021

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

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



LEGEND

- Roads
- North & South Hilo District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**
 - Park Boundary
 - County Park
 - State Park*
 - Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency

- MANAGED AREAS**
 - Forest Reserve
 - Fisheries Management Area

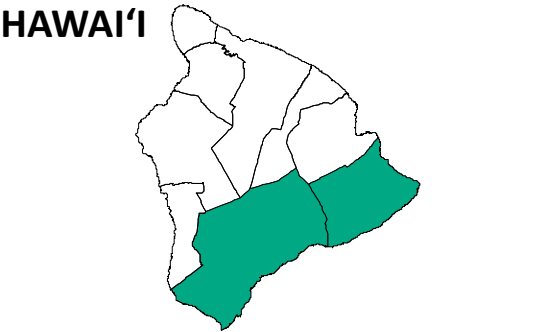
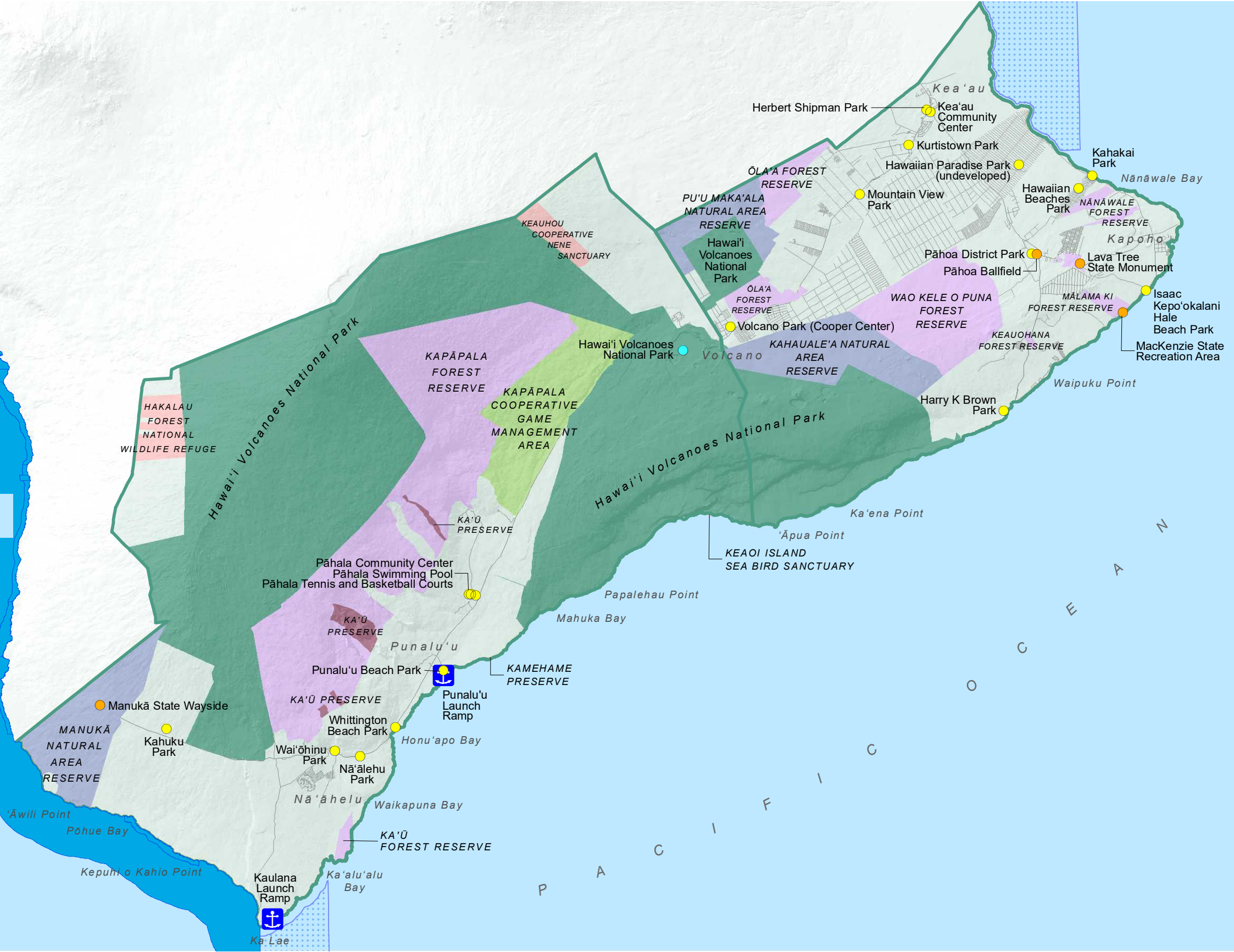
HAWAI'I: North & South Hilo Park Inset

Recreational Facilities & Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)
0 2,500 5,000

September 2021



LEGEND

- Roads
- Ka'ū & Puna District Boundaries
- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
- Park Boundary
 - County Park
 - State Park*
 - Federal Park
 - Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency

- MANAGED AREAS
- Forest Reserve
 - Natural Area Reserve
 - Game Management Area
 - Preserve
 - Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
 - Fisheries Management Area
 - Other Marine Management Area

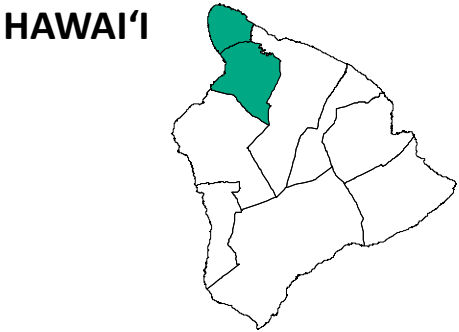
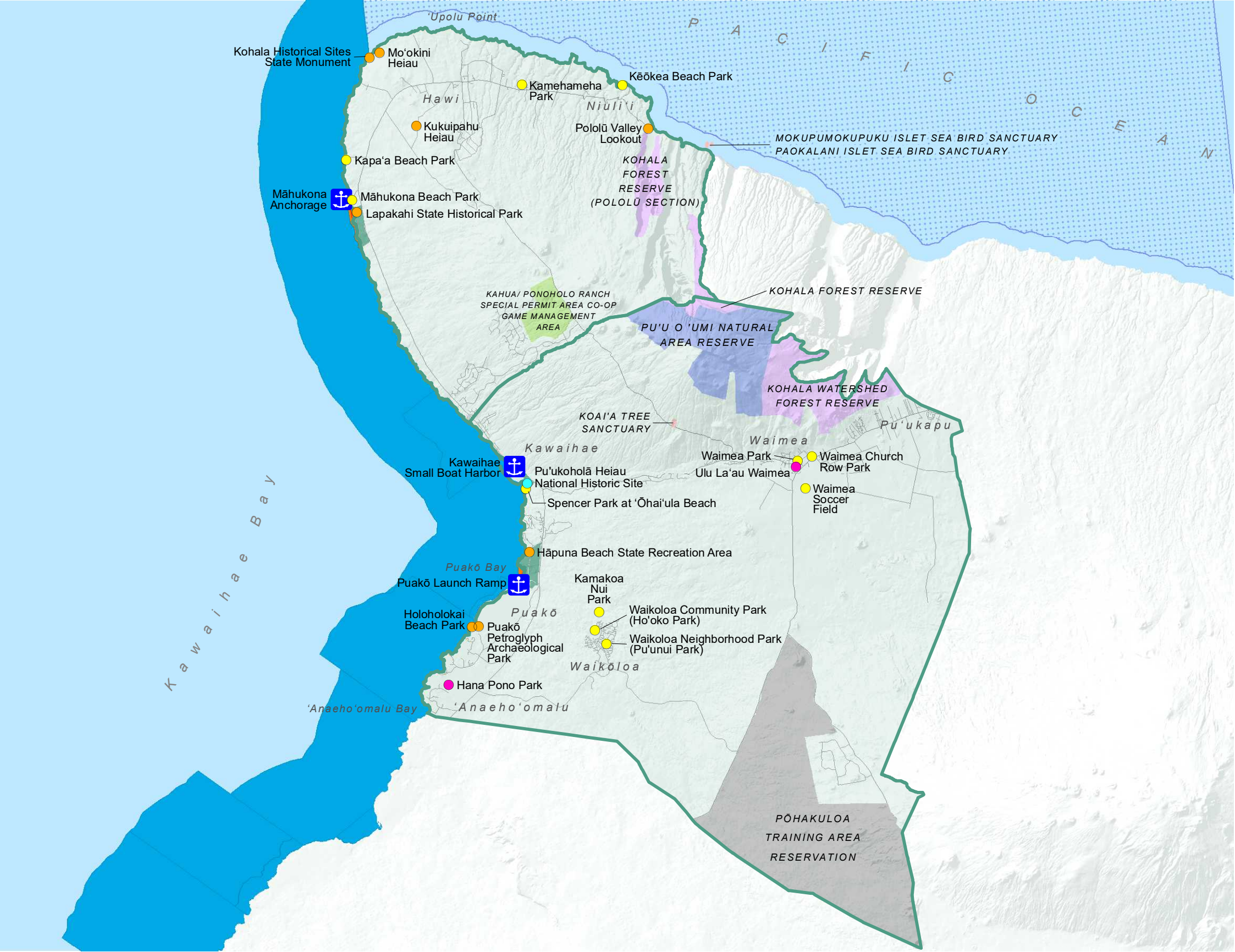
HAWAI'I: Ka'ū & Puna
Recreational Facilities
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES September 2021

NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)
0 17,000 34,000

PBR II HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.



LEGEND

- Roads
- North & South Kohala District Boundaries
- Park Boundary
- Private Park
- County Park
- State Park*
- Federal Park
- Boating Facility
- * owned or managed by a state agency

MANAGED AREAS

- Training Area Reservation
- Natural Are Reserve
- Forest Reserve
- Game Management Area
- Wildlife Refuge/Sanctuary
- Fisheries Management Area
- Marine Life Conservation District
- Other Marine Management Area

HAWAII: North & South Kohala
Recreational Facilities
& Managed Areas

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
NORTH

LINEAR SCALE (FEET)
0 10,000 20,000

September 2021

Source: County of Hawai'i: Department of Planning & Permitting
State of Hawai'i: Office of Planning and Sustainable Development;
Department of Land & Natural Resources;
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
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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Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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			
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	X			X		X			X											
ʻĀinapō Road	State																X	X	X	X																																
ʻĀinapō Trail	State																X																																			
ʻAkaka Falls State Park	State		65.4														X												X		X	X												X				X				
Ala Kahakai Trail	State																X																									X			X							
Aliʻi Kai Park	County		1.6																									X	X		X	X	X																			
ʻAnaehoʻomalū Bay							X		X	X		X	X		X																	X	X																X			
Arthur L. Greenwell Park	County		2.7																									X			X		X			X		X														
Bakers Beach			3.1								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																			
Clarence Lum Won Park (Kona Scenic Park)	County		5.0																									X			X		X			X	X	X														
Clem Akina Park	County		4.8																									X				X																				
Frank Santos Park (Pāpaʻikou Park)	County		11.0																									X		X		X		X		X																
Gilbert Carvalho Park	County		15.8																									X			X		X		X		X															
Gilbert Kahele Recreation Area	County	X	20.5																				X					X	X			X	X																			
Glenwood Park (*closed by the county till further notice)	County		1.1																									X		X																						
Haina Park	County		3.6																											X			X			X																
Hakalau Forest NWR	Federal		38047.0														X																																			
Hakalau Veterans Park	County		6.1																																	X				X												
Happiness Gardens	County		1.4										X															X																								
Hāpuna Beach State Recreation Area	State	X	464.0						X	X		X	X		X	X							X						X	X	X	X	X	X																		
Hapuʻu Camp	Private																							X																												
Harold H. Higashihara Park	County		5.3																									X	X		X		X			X			X													
Harry K Brown Park	County		22.9																																																	
Hawaiʻi 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			X	X												
Hawaiian Paradise Park (undeveloped)	County		6.0																																																	
Herbert Shipman Park	County		16.9																									X		X	X	X			X		X															
Hilo Bayfront Beach Park	County		5.2	X	X	X	X					X		X													X					X	X																			
Hilo Bayfront Park	County	X	45.6																								X				X	X				X																
Hilo Bayfront Soccer Fields	County	X	33.6																													X	X	X																		
Hilo Dragstrip	County																			X																																
Hilo Municipal Golf Course	County		70.7																														X		X	X																

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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								
Kaūmana Trail	State																X																																								
Kauna`oa Beach	Private									X			X		X		X															X																									
Kawaihae Canoe Area	County		4.7				X					X		X		X															X																										
Kawaihae Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X																																																				
Kealahou Bay State Historical Park	State		221.0			X	X			X				X	X	X	X														X	X	X		X										X	X	X										
Keauhou Small Boat Harbor	State			X	X																																																				
Kehena Beach Park																								X																																	
Keikiland Playground	County		1.9																									X	X				X																								
Kekaha Kai State Park	State		1642.5							X	X		X		X	X													X	X			X												X												
Kēōkea Beach Park	County		7.1										X		X														X	X	X		X																								
Keolonāhihi State Historic Park	State	X	29.7																																																						
Kīholo State Park Reserve	State		4365.0			X				X			X		X	X							X									X														X											
Kilohana Girl Scout Camp	Private																						X																																		
Kohala Historical Sites State Monument	State		6.7																																														X	X							
Kohanaiki Beach Park	County		109.0							X	X		X		X								X						X				X													X											
Kolekole Gulch Park	County	X	5.5								X		X		X							X							X			X																									
Kona Hillcrest Park	County		1.6																														X			X																					
Konawaena Swimming Pool	County		1.0										X																			X																									
Ku'emanu Heiau/Waikui Pond																																																		X							
Kukuihaele Park	County		4.0																									X	X			X	X	X																							
Kula'imano Park	County		28.9																														X		X																						
Kūlanihāko'i Mountain Bike Park	State																		X																																						
Kurtistown Park	County		6.8																									X	X				X		X																						
La'aloa Beach Park	County		2.6								X		X																					X													X										
Lapakahi State Historical Park	State		279.0											X		X	X																X	X														X	X								
Laupāhoehoe Launch Ramp	County																																																								
Laupāhoehoe Playground	County		0.5																																																						
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		X																							
Liholiho Garden	County		0.2																																																						
Lili'uokalani Gardens	County		19.5												X																																										
Lincoln Park	County		2.6																										X	X		X	X	X																							
Lōkahi Makai Park	County																												X			X	X	X																							
Lōkahi Park	County		7.7																										X				X																								
Machado Acres Park	County		7.9																																																						

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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					
Mackenzie State Recreation Area	State		13.1									X																X			X	X																						
Magic Sands Beach Park (Disappearing Sands Beach Park)	County		1.0							X		X																X			X																							
Māhukona Beach Park	County		2.7						X	X		X		X								X						X																										
Māhukona Anchorage	County						X			X		X		X																																								
Makāula-'O'oma Trails	State																X	X	X																																			
Malama Park	County		10.6																													X			X	X			X	X														
Manini Point (undeveloped)	County		5.6									X																							X	X	X				X	X												
Manukā Nature Trail	State																X																																					
Manukā State Wayside	State		13.4														X						X							X	X	X		X									X											
Mauna Kea Access Road (R-1)	State																X	X	X	X																																		
Mauna Loa Observatory Road	State																X		X	X																																		
Miloli'i Beach Park	County		1.4									X		X								X							X				X									X												
Miloli'i Wharf	State		0.1	X	X									X																																								
Mohouli Park	County		4.0																									X	X		X		X			X		X	X		X													
Moku Ola (Coconut Island)	County		3.1			X				X		X																X		X		X		X																				
Mo'oheau Park	County		3.8																						X							X	X	X		X	X																	
Mountain View Park	County		3.8																														X		X		X																	
Nā'ālehu Park	County		6.4																									X	X		X		X			X	X	X			X													
NAS Swimming Pool	County		1.0									X																					X																					
National Tropical Botanical Garden-Awini Preserve	Private																																														X							
National Tropical Botanical Garden-Ka'upulehu Preserve	Private																																																					
Ōhi'a Trail	State														</																																							

Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF 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 (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Motorsports	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	
Waimea Park	County	X	10.6																								X	X	X			X	X			X		X												
Waimea Soccer Field	County		2.2																									X	X	X						X		X												
Wainaku Playground/Kaiwiki Ball Park	County		5.0																																															
Wai'ōhinu Park	County	X	4.4																										X	X		X		X																
Wai'olena Beach Park	County												X																			X																		
Waipi'o Lookout	County		1.0																										X		X		X												X					
Wai'uli Beach Park	County												X																			X																		
Whittington Beach Park & Expansion	County		226.0											X									X						X		X		X																	
William Charles Lunalilo Playground	County		6.8																									X					X			X														
Total	199	23		12	10	9	9	1	5	24	16	1	35	8	45	1	16	10	41	12	8	6	1	0	16	4	7	4	7	35	64	21	68	30	111	8	0	40	14	23	6	12	17	2	10	4	7	13	16	

— B —

Open Project Selection Process Sample
LWCF Rating Worksheets



STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
Priority Rating Worksheet 2021

DATE SUBMITTED: _____

APPLICANT: _____ [] State [] County

PROJECT: _____

[] Construction [] Acquisition

GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED: _____

AMOUNT OF NON-FEDERAL MATCH SECURED: _____

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 March, 11 2021.

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

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
Priority Rating Worksheet 2021

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 the published 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

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
Priority Rating Worksheet 2021

3. ALIGNMENT WITH 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 2021 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 13 points.

A. GOAL: INCREASE OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

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 | • Backcountry or developed area camping |
| • Hiking, biking, or multi-use trails | • Sports fields to accommodate a variety of uses |
| • Beach activities and ocean recreation | • Passive recreation facilities that can support socially-distanced gatherings and festivals |

___Yes ___No

2. Does the project expand the number of accessible outdoor facilities or features within facilities, such as upgrades at beach and non-beach parks to achieve ADA compliance, inclusion of an accessible playground, or include wheelchair accessible paths?

___Yes ___No

3. Does the project contribute to a more equitable distribution of outdoor recreation facilities?

___Yes ___No

B. GOAL: IMPROVE THE OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPERIENCE

1. Does the project involve the renovation or modernization of a popular recreation facility?

___Yes ___No

2. Does the project involve the renovation of a well-used recreational facility that is suffering from wear and tear?

___Yes ___No

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Priority Rating Worksheet 2021

3. Does the project involve an adaptation that will encourage greater use of an outdoor recreational facility that has seen a decline in use?

___Yes ___No

4. Does the project involve installation of safety infrastructure such as guard rails, lifeguard shelters, or sea-bird friendly security lighting?

___Yes ___No

C. GOAL: PERPETUATE CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES THAT SUPPORT OUTDOOR RECREATION

1. Does the project involve acquisition of lands that include and/or provide a buffer around a historic or cultural site?

___Yes ___No

2. Does the project involve acquisition of lands for passive recreation that can also provide habitat for native plants and animals or ecosystem services such as flood control or a fire break between the urban and wildland interface?

___Yes ___No

3. Does the project include interpretive materials on-site and online to educate about the natural and cultural resources of the place and how to interact with them while recreating?

___Yes ___No

D. GOAL: SUPPORT AGENCY INITIATIVES THAT PROMOTE COMMUNITY WELLNESS

1. Does the project support the implementation of projects identified in State and County multi-modal transportation plans or other wellness plans?

___Yes ___No

2. Does the project expand or make more permanent wellness pilot projects that have been shown to be a community success?

___Yes ___No

3. Does the project provide or expand outdoor recreation for youth, such as playgrounds, skate parks, courts, or open space for multiple uses?

___Yes ___No

STRATEGIC PLAN TOTAL _____ Points

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
Priority Rating Worksheet 2021

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 7 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 the project support the acquisition of recreation lands identified in County-adopted open space plans?
_____Yes _____No
- C. Does the project support development of outdoor recreation projects identified in State or County planning documents, such as multi-modal transportation plans or community wellness plans?
_____Yes _____No
- D. Does the project reflect a partnership with the community to provide expanded outdoor recreation activities and/or the maintenance of recreation facilities?
_____Yes _____No
- E. The project does ***not*** include elements that limit public recreation or user safety?
_____Yes _____No
- F. Does the project involve an investment in an outdoor recreation facility that is outside mapped sea level rise exposure areas, flood zones, and tsunami hazard areas?
_____Yes _____No
- G. Does the project promote the use of low-energy or low-maintenance or vandal-resistant features?
_____Yes _____No

OTHER CRITERIA _____ Points

5. ABILITY TO ADDRESS WETLANDS PRIORITY CONSERVATION PLAN *(complete this section for wetland projects only)*

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Priority Rating Worksheet 2021

- A. Scarcity & Vulnerability (maximum 7 points)
1. The wetland is a coastal marsh or estuary
____Yes (7 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 support one or more threatened or endangered species?
____Yes (2 points) ____No (0 points)
 2. Does the project provide ecological services that support resiliency to the effects of climate change?
____Yes (2 points) ____No (0 points)
 3. Is the project supported by an established community partnership?
____Yes (2 points) ____No (0 points)

6. FINAL SCORING

	TOTAL POSSIBLE	SCORE
Application Readiness	8	
Strategic Plan or Wetland Resource Plan	13	
Other Criteria	7	
TOTAL	28	
Tie-breaker Points*	12	
TOTAL WITH TIE BREAKER*	39	

*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 12.

- A. Does the project include public/private partnerships?
 ___Yes (1 points) ___No (0 points) _____ Points
- B. Does the project specify the use of environmentally sustainable materials?
 Yes (1 points) No (0 points) Points

STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
Priority Rating Worksheet 2021

- C. Does the project show a high level of public support through such venues as workshops, public meetings, and surveys?

___ Yes (5 points) ___ No (0 points) ___ Points

- D. 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

TIE BREAKER TOTAL ___ **Points**

— C —

Public Comments to Draft SCORP



Save the Haiku Stairs

Ryan Kazmirzack <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/15/2021 10:30 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

I am writing to ask you to save the Haiku Stairs and make it legal to hike them to the summit.

Given the unique features of this hike, I am willing to pay for the opportunity to hike to the top. The funds raised by charging for access could be used to improve and maintain the trail, and to provide shuttle service to get to the trailhead so as not to disturb area residents.

I support the plan developed by the Friends of Haiku Stairs.

Thank you,

Ryan

--

Ryan Kazmirzack
[REDACTED]

Ha'ikū Stairs

Nancy Gibbs [REDACTED]

Sun 11/14/2021 11:25 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

The government should not be closing and/or removing hiking trails. Ha'ikū Stairs is an incredibly important and popular destination on Oahu. Please preserve the Ha'ikū Stairs instead of tearing them out as the City and County of Honolulu have planned. Instead, please work to open the Ha'ikū Stairs under managed access and to create a cultural preserve in Ha'ikū Valley using revenue generated by the Stairs.

Thank you!
Nancy Gibbs

Haiku Stairs

Richard Kawatani <[REDACTED]>

Sun 11/14/2021 10:42 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

I have been a resident of Kaneohe for over 50 years. The Koolau mountains are what makes Kaneohe so special. Its been on my bucket list to one day to hike the Haiku Stairs legally and see the majestic views of Kaneohe and Kaneohe Bay from the mountain.

The following comments:

1. I understand the residents concerns but I think these concerns can be addressed by managed access and off-site parking.
2. In regards to safety, I know of many people who have hiked the stairway and said its not dangerous. Not to mention with mentioned access this would be also addressed.
3. I don't believe invasive plants are an issue otherwise we would need to close all the hiking trails.
4. It could be a potential money maker charging tourist whom I think will pay a lot which will allow to pay for improvements tax free and allow locals to access for nominal charge.

I hope common sense will prevail!

Thanks!

Richard Kawatani
[REDACTED]

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows

Comments re: 2021 SCORP Draft

MK Whiting [REDACTED]

Fri 11/12/2021 5:19 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha,

I have read the 2021 draft of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Well done! I was encouraged to see your summaries and suggestions.

Your survey and report identifies hiking as a high need throughout the islands. The purpose of this email is to encourage the DLNR to use its influence to encourage the City and County of Honolulu not to move ahead with their plans to close and remove one of Oahu's most unique hiking assets, The Hai'kū Stairs.

I'm confident you are well aware of its long history, stunning world class views, as well as the recent surge of illegal hikers and consequent tug of war within the neighborhood. I, too, am fully aware of the issues having followed them for the past several decades. And you are probably well aware of the several submitted well developed management plans to open the stairs under managed access.

It was barely a year ago, the City Council voted to move forward with one of these plans. The then current administration was supportive of saving the Stairs. Suddenly during one of subsequent council meetings, some newly elected City Council members turned the agenda item regarding the length of time for a concessionaire's operating lease and backtracked on their predecessor's commitment to try one of the plans by abruptly changing course to remove the stairs. I was in the Zoom meeting. It was unbelievable to witness this 180 degree sudden shift!

I cannot imagine *any* government entity closing and destroying (let alone using one million tax payer dollars to do so) a hiking trail of this stature without first trying one of the submitted well developed management plans. Removing this unique hiking opportunity is unconscionable! The money for removal could be used for preservation versus its destruction, thus creating a cultural preserve in the Hai'kū Valley.

Citing your report -

"This SCORP focuses on identifying and addressing the needs and challenges related to outdoor recreation in Hawai'i. It further emphasizes the importance of preserving and improving public outdoor recreation resources for our way of life and the future of Hawai'i's economy."

The Hai'kū Stairs clearly fits your criteria. Please, use you influence to preserve this treasure while meeting your expressed goals. Use our tax dollars to preserve not destroy this world class treasure. How can we explain such action to future generations when they ask 'why was this not saved'?!

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration. Our keiki (and the world) are watching.

Sincerely,
Marianne K. Whiting
Kailua resident

Stairs

Jessica Scott <>

Fri 11/12/2021 3:32 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hello.

I am writing to request that other options be put into place for the Haiku Stairs/Stairway to Heaven. It is such a sought after activity. There IS a way to make it feasible for the neighborhood and the county. Please do not tear the stairs down! Lets find a way to keep them and even generate money!

Thank you.

Jessica

SCORP Comments

Troy Yamada <[REDACTED]>

Fri 11/12/2021 8:54 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha. I am sending this email to comment on the draft SCORP document. I would like to specifically comment on the removal of the Haiku Stairs. Born and raised in Hawaii, and as a taxpayer, homeowner and father of four here in Hawaii, I would like to state that I am completely against the removal of the Haiku stairs. I have done a lot of hiking throughout our beautiful island home as well as internationally and on the mainland. The Haiku Stairs - Stairway to Heaven is easily one of the coolest hikes that I've ever done. For the amount of tax payer money and effort that will go in to removing the stairs, we could easily open up the access road, build a parking lot and charge hikers a fee. Instead of making money to provide proper access to a landmark hike, we decide to destroy it. I understand that the Haiku community is sick and tired of people trespassing on their property to do this hike. But the fact that so many people are willing to risk the neighbors, police, fines, etc. tells you how amazing this hike is. We should be planning a way to provide proper access to those that want to do this hike rather than destroying it. It would be a travesty for the pencil pushers to destroy a landmark and historical hike that means so much to so many.

Thank you for your time and consideration for reading this email. If there is anything that can be done to save this hike, please let me know.

Troy Yamada
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

KEEP HAIKU STAIRWATS TRAIL OPEN

Ed Chevy <[REDACTED]>

Thu 11/11/2021 11:24 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Cc: Chevy Ed <edchevy59@gmail.com>

Aloha,

My name is Ed Chevy,

I strongly believe that the Haiku Stairs is a treasure which provides a valuable recreation in the future.

Just imagine the tourist attractions will HELP Hawaii's economy.

Hawaii shares history and public resources for incomes. We have the parks, the beaches and the mountains. There are tourists clamoring for this ultimate experience and the Haiku Stairs is one of them in the book.

I know it will take time to think right and to do it but not to give up. I know the state of Hawaii is looking at costs. Yes, it comes to money to get the stairways improved. There is a way to save views from Haiku Stairs.

Think about this: I believe the volunteers of Hawaii will help restore the Stairway to Heaven. When done, we can begin charging fees and have the parking lots be away from homes. There is a large piece of open land near the hospital for parking. We can limit hikers entering the stairs. Things we can transform Haiku Stairs from an attractive nuisance to a spectacular destination.

The Haiku Stair is a valuable future. A one of a kind

Chevy to the levy,

E!

Haiku Stairs

MJ [REDACTED]

Wed 11/10/2021 1:19 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Dear SCORP Decision-Makers/DLNR,

My deep belief is that Haiku Stairs should be a cultural preserve under managed access. The revenue for this is to be generated by the Stairs.

Hawaii's topmost outdoor recreation trend is hiking. Haiku Stairs has an enviable reputation of being among the most beautiful hikes in the world. Don't believe me. Go on YouTube and look at tons of videos about Haiku Stairs/Stairway to Heaven.

This move will embed Hawaii's reputation as being the most beautiful state and the healthiest. Two very positive accolades. Please preserve Haiku Stairs. This is what's best for our state.

Regards,
Marian Fong

Haiku Stairs

rasa fournier <>

Wed 11/10/2021 11:58 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Please stop micromanaging this important historic attraction. Leave it as is. They've been there all these years, millions were poured into upgrading them and now this unnecessary effort to remove them, and using tax dollars. There are a million more pressing issues right now. Please tend to the sick world and leave these stairs alone. They're an amazing addition to Hawaii's rich history in the fields of film, hiking, public interest, mountaineering. There are ways to manage access. Please make a smart alternative choice and leave these stairs right where they are.

--

Rasa Fournier



Save Haiku Stairs

Erik Anderson < >

Wed 11/10/2021 11:36 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Dear DLNR Division of State Parks,

Please make saving and opening Haiku Stairs a top priority as part of the 2021 SCORP. The public has already expressed its overwhelming support to enable public access to this one-of-a-kind, breathtaking, educational, proven-safe, and historical hike.

The mayor and city council should not be allowed to spend over \$1M to remove a treasured hike that taxpayers already spent more than \$1M improving. Taxpayers have overwhelmingly supported keeping and opening this hike through multiple forums and meetings with community members and community officials.

The help and support DLNR can offer on this matter is greatly appreciated, especially in relation to preserving and promoting outdoor activity and healthy living.

Mahalo, Erik Anderson

Re: Opportunity to comment

chin ma <ma_chin@yahoo.com>

Wed 11/10/2021 8:09 AM

To: friendsofhaikustairs3922@gmail.com <friendsofhaikustairs3922@gmail.com>; SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hi,

My name is Chin Ma, a friend of Haiku Stairs trail, even I have hiked it yet, but I have dreamed of it few years, every time I was at Honolulu. I was afraid of \$1000 fine(legal or illegal way), difficulty, safety of solo-hiker, etc. Please do not remove stairs, close this trail, I want to make it to the top one day.

Sincerely,

Chin Ma

415-769-0404

On Monday, November 8, 2021, 6:37 PM, Friends of Ha'ikū Stairs
<friendsofhaikustairs3922@pb07.ascendbywix.com> wrote:

Can't see this message? [View in a browser](#)

Special Update

The 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is now available as a draft for public review. The SCORP identifies Hawai'i's outdoor recreation trends, needs, and priorities determined **through engagement** with Hawai'i residents and outdoor recreation providers. Hiking is identified as the land-based activity with the most participants overall. The full draft SCORP document with appendices can be viewed on the DLNR's Division of State Parks [website](#) or by clicking the links below. There is an **opportunity for you to submit comments** until November 19th 2021 either by [email](mailto:SCORP2021@pbrhawaii.com) (SCORP2021@pbrhawaii.com) or in writing to PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc., Attn: SCORP, 1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650, Honolulu, HI 96813-3484.

Our belief at Friends of Ha'ikū Stairs is that **the government should not be closing and/or removing hiking trails**. If you are a Hawai'i resident, please comment on preserving the Ha'ikū Stairs instead of tearing them out as the City and County of Honolulu have planned. Instead, let's work together to open the Ha'ikū Stairs under managed access and to create a cultural preserve in Ha'ikū Valley using revenue generated by the Stairs.

SCORP DRAFT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Report on Public Participation

Mahalo nui for your support of the Ha'ikū Stairs and for taking the time to review and share your comments. Friends of Ha'ikū Stairs

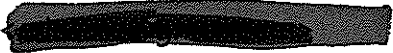
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Friends of Ha'ikū Stairs website

You've received this email because you are a subscriber of [this site](#).
If you feel you received it by mistake or wish to unsubscribe, please [click here](#).

Haiku stairs

Erin Sare 

Tue 11/9/2021 6:57 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hi! I am a Hawaii resident and I think it is a complete disservice to the people to Hawaii to take down the Haiku stairs. Instead spend the money to make it safe and maybe even provide parking and charge for parking. There is a lot of good that can come from these stairs and they should stay.

Erin Sare

Public comment: "Please do not remove the Ha'iku Stairs"

Thom Randle Rr Email <[REDACTED]>

Tue 11/9/2021 6:14 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

I am voicing my request that the Ha'iku stairs NOT be removed. I believe the current decision to remove the stairs is ill conceived, will be a huge waste of taxpayer funds, and destroy a popular, although currently illegal, hiking trail which should be allowed to be utilized under controlled conditions. I have been fortunate enough to have hiked the stairs before being illegal and hope to be able to one day share the experience with my grandchildren. Please rethink the decision to remove the stairs and explore all options to keep the stairs open. Mahalo for your serious consideration. Thom Randle

Sent from my iPad

Haiku Stairs

Joshua Spann <[REDACTED]>

Tue 11/9/2021 4:00 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

I believe there is a big opportunity being shoved aside by tearing down the stairs and not leaving a world landmark for the world and Hawaiians to enjoy, there's gotta be a way to preserve them for future generations to see how beautiful they are, there is a chance for the state and county to make money to fund repairs when needed and keep it safe for all to enjoy.

Sent from my iPhone

Haiku stairs

trampinggirl@hawaii.rr.com

Tue 11/9/2021 12:41 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Please do not remove the haiku stairs, they can be used as an oahu attraction as we are a tourist destination, think of them as an asset and not a liability. Mahalo.

Sent from my iPhone

Save Ha'ikū Stairs!



Tue 11/9/2021 12:12 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

As a Hawai'i resident, avid outdoors person, and someone who lives at the base of a very popular O'hau hiking trail (The Crouching Lion), I am voicing my concerns that the current City and County of Honolulu administration plan to destroy the Ha'ikū Stairs. Rather than spending the money to tear them out, funds would be far better spent getting the stairs under managed access as recommended by the previous administration. We should work together to find ways to address access or safety concerns, keep the Ha'ikū Stairs open under managed access, and create a cultural preserve in Ha'ikū Valley using revenue generated by the Stairs.

Donald Piburn
Ka'a'awa, Hawai'i

Ha'iku Stairs-PLEASE PRESERVE!

Jessica Danov <jessica@jessicadanov.com>

Tue 11/9/2021 3:06 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hello,

I am writing to urge you to preserve the Ha'iku stairs. Hiking is one of the greatest physical activities with the most number of participants. There is a wonderful opportunity here for you to preserve the stairs and charge for access, which everyone, most especially tourists, would be happy to pay to gain the experience of a lifetime climbing the "Stairway to heaven" in Hawaii.

Please, I urge you to preserve these stairs. For current and future generations.

Best,

Jessica



Actress, Writer, Producer

[Jessica Danov - IMDb](#)

Haiku stairway

Giovanni Sclarandis

Mon 11/8/2021 9:03 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

I'm writing again to ask that the city and county do not tear down the Haiku stairs. I've written before, outlining the many reasons we citizens of Hawaii and others, deserve to experience this unique hike. I've experienced it twice, many years ago, before it became such a huge "problem". It's probably one of the safest trails anywhere because of the fact that it's mostly flat grippy metal steps and you have a railing on both sides of you. How many other hikes can be described this way? You can't get lost and it's much safer than the normally uneven and often muddy trails elsewhere. The real reason it's been a problem is the neighbors nearby the entrance. And this only became worse when a security guard was posted during the day. This forced people wanting to experience this marvel to go through at ungodly hours, disturbing the neighbors even more. There are ways to get to the entrance without going by the neighbors or taking "their" parking. There's the access road under H3, which stays away from housing and is not used for anything else, as far as I can tell. There's the large parking lot at Windward community college with an upper lot right next to the access road. From what I've read, there were no fewer than 8 parties willing to repair whatever damage there is and to organize limited tours there. I believe that the board of water supply handed the property over to the city to expedite this arrangement.

I think whoever has the power to make this decision should truly rethink what they are about to do if they destroy this wonder of the world. People will still go up, stairway or no. It will just be much more dangerous because of the lack of stairway and there will be rescues and injuries...Sunday, I was hiking in Moanalua valley and couldn't believe how many people, local and tourists, were coming back from the top of the stairway. They'd been hiking for over 6-8 hours in very muddy and dangerous conditions. All because of the closure on the easy side. This hike is well known worldwide. I was in Italy in September when the Italian news came on saying that it was going to be destroyed. It truly deserves to be preserved for future generations instead of taking the easy way out and just ending it. I believe that if those who had voted to destroy it had hiked it, they would have voted differently.

Comment on Outdoor Rec Plan

san albers <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 8:22 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Dear PBR,

Thank you for taking comments. As a Kaneohe resident, I strongly support the conversion of the Haiku Stairs, Windward Oahu, into a managed access area.

I recommend preserving the Stairs, which are a unique recreation venue, and charging a fee for access. One of the effects of the past two years of COVID restrictions has been to intensify our appreciation for our own natural environment, right here under our feet. The hiking trails of the island have been a strong defense against damage to our physical and mental health during the pandemic.

I urge and encourage you to support the preservation and maintenance of the Stairs.

Thank you,
Sandra Albers

Preserve Haiku Stairs

Cindy Siok <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 8:07 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha,

My husband and I both grew up in Kailua and have been Kailua homeowners since 1998. We hiked a lot when we were younger. We raised two boys in Kailua. One of them is an avid hiker himself.

Haiku Stairs is a Windward treasure. The hike & the views are incredible. Our government should not cave to a small minority of residents that are very vocal about closing down this hike because they live near the trail. Oahu has too many residents who buy homes along a beach access or near popular hiking trails and then work to close access to the rest of us. Every time a beach access is closed, it puts that much more pressure on other beach accesses, making residents on private lanes more likely to want to close theirs as well. We've lost about 1/2 the accesses on North Kalaheo Avenue in Kailua. Are we now going to start closing off hiking trails too? Will Maunawili Falls be next on the chopping block?

Obesity is a major health problem and keeping outdoor recreational opportunities open is more important than ever. Hiking many of the Koolau ridge trails are left to very experienced hikers, but the stairs creates an opportunity for less experienced hikers to make it up the face of the Koolau mountain in a safe, secure way.

Let's work together to open the Ha'ikū Stairs under managed access and to create a cultural preserve in Ha'ikū Valley using revenue generated by the Stairs, similar to the way Hanauma Bay is being managed. Hanauma Bay was pretty much destroyed as I was growing up, but after I graduated from college – Hanauma Bay began a process of restoration. The bay was closed one day a week to "rest" and the parking lot was closed once it was filled. A visitor center was built, feeding the fish bread or peas was stopped. For a while, they sold fish food, but that was phased out as well. Taking the bay back to a more natural environment for the fish and for us to better enjoy.

We demonstrated that we can take care of our resources in a responsible way. Think of how many tourists have learned not to walk on living coral reefs – and they take that knowledge to other places they visit. It's powerful. Think of how we could educate hikers on the watershed, on invasive species, etc.

Let's do it right and do what's best for the majority of island residents and all the future hikers who haven't even been born yet. Let's not let a vocal minority have the power to close down a Windward treasure.

Aloha,

Cindy Siok, Kailua resident

SCORP comments

Adriel & Melissa Lam <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 8:01 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha, the SCORP should include the Haiku Stairs in future plans to ensure it is accessible and safe, and allow for vendors to provide security, maintenance and upkeep at cost or profit within reason, when necessary.

Sent from my iPhone

Why Ha'ikū Stairs should not be removed/closed

Ashley Lane <amlane@hawaii.edu>

Mon 11/8/2021 7:24 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha,

My name is Ashley Lane, I was born and raised in the east side of Oahu and have a deep love for the east side. The spectacular mountains are a vital resource and blessing that offer such a unique experience. Hai'kū stairs are unlike anything else in the world and it would be a shame to see them taken away. This is an excerpt from an essay I wrote a few months ago as to why the stairs shouldn't be removed.

John Flanagan, longtime activist and original member of the Friends of the Hai'kū stairs, said tearing the stairs down would be a big mistake. The 88-year-old has three large binders filled with historical records about the conflict. He says "How many thousands of person-hours have we spent talking about this? And still, when a meeting comes up, people come up with the same objections they came up with 35 years ago," he said. According to Haiku resident and native plant specialist Richard Barboza, private-public management would be beneficial for everyone to avoid spending taxpayer dollars, generate revenue and restore the area. Barboza has lived in the neighborhood for over 15 years and owns about 12 acres of land including a waterfall that hikers like to cool off in post hike. For so long he has dealt with trespassing issues and still believes there is a better solution than taking the stairs out. Barboza is also a native plant specialist and has volunteered with Friends of Haiku Stairs to study the plant species along the trail. He said he is blown away by the rare and endangered plant and animal species inhabiting the trail. A few years ago he went again to study these plants when he noticed invasive weeds killing the native plants. Due to his passion for saving these endangered species, he wants to preserve the stairs in order to preserve the native plants and take out the invasive weeds. Those same native plants are what keeps Hawaii's drinking water pristine according to Barboza, and invasive species are jeopardizing that and affecting all of us.

Barboza believes that trespassing will still be an issue even if the stairs are removed and people will continue to scale the mountain to get to the summit view. When they were building the stairs in the 40's, climbers Bill Adams and Louis Otto scaled the mountain up to the peak 2,800 feet up with one coil of rope, a rock pick-sledge hammer, and some three foot steel pins. If they could accomplish that in the 40's, imagine the amount of climbers that would take on the challenge today. There is also a 10 mile trail starting in Moanalua valley that leads to the stairs which is extremely dangerous due to mudslides and steep cliffs. That trail is much more dangerous than the stairs and everyday people attempt it to get to the stairs. Tour guides will take people as well and let them decide if they want to go on the stairs at the summit. Taking the stairs out will cause much more traffic on that difficult trail and ultimately put more first responders in danger.

Why waste taxpayer dollars on removing the stairs less than two decades after spending tax payer dollars to repair them? If residents of the neighborhood are so concerned about the random people outside their houses making noise when they hike, won't they also dislike the amount of men going in and out of the neighborhood taking the stairs out, because that won't be a quick or quiet process. So many more people want to preserve the stairs than take them out. Please consider everyone's opinions and think of future generations that can enjoy this unique resource.

Mālama,
AL

Haiku Stairs

Monica Ciletti <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 7:13 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha,

I grew up on the windward side and continue to live and love Hawaii.

The Haiku Stairs, Stairway to Heaven, need to be preserved and available for the capable public to enjoy.

Please help us create a win win situation where the people may benefit from the resources and appreciate the fragile natural attractions Hawaii has to offer in a clean and sustainable manner.

We can use other countries with other similar attractions as a model for success. Let's charge admission, offer parking and guard service and hold hikers liable for any extra costs they incur.

We can do this! I would be honored to help.

Sincerely,

Monica

Monica Ciletti (R)

HomeQuest LLC.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
RB-15175

Haiku stairs

Caryll and Brian Fagan <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 6:54 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Please save the stairs. I am an 80 year old hiker on Oahu and hope to do the stairs one more time while I can. I climbed them in 1984 with our two teenage boys. Before the stairs were repaired. Amazing hike. There should be no discussion on the value of those stairs as a tourist interest; they are very attractive. Listen to the people. Mahalo. Brian

Haiku Stairs

Jill Ireland <>

Mon 11/8/2021 6:38 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hawaii has many breathtaking hikes, but not neatly enough, based on the population and number of tourists. They are all popular and some have a small but annoying impact on nearby neighborhoods, like the Lanikai pillbox, and the Koko head stairs, and yet they don't close them because they provide great value for the population at large. For some reason, a small vocal group near the Haiku stairs has been able to force them to be closed and removed. The major home owner that borders the access, bought the home long after the stairs were established, and then lobbied to have the access blocked. We live on Iao Valley road and are inundated by speeding traffic to and from the parks, but we bought it knowing that the parks were a draw and it would be absurd to attempt to limit access. There are many ways to mitigate the impact on the community near the Haiku stairs, by banning parking, except in a designated area, and shuttling hikers in small quiet vans. Fees could be charged to offset the costs. The Haiku Stairs are one of the most stunning, rare, and uniquely spectacular hikes on earth. To destroy this incredible asset to satisfy the unreasonable demands of a few is unthinkable!

Haiku Stairs

harmony bentosino <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 6:34 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

The Haiku Stairs need saved. They are one of the best hiking areas that attract people from around the world as well as locals. It is one of the safest hikes and impossible to get lost because you are holding onto a railing. This hike can be managed, and access can be by a van from an office in Kaneohe so that no residents will be disturbed. Hiker fees will pay for the upkeep. This is a resource similar to Hanauma Bay that is also managed to pay for the upkeep. It is a treasure too valuable to be torn down. Please save the stairs!

Harmony Bentosino

Save the haiku stairs

Cory Kutcher

Mon 11/8/2021 5:42 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Please save the haiku stairs!!!

SCORP must include preservation of and public access to Haiku Stairs

Sean Pager <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 5:20 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

The Haiku "Stairway to Heaven" is a historic WWII structure set in a phenomenally beautiful location. It offers a unique, world heritage caliber experience that should be a priority resource for the State of Hawaii to showcase as the crown jewel of its world-class parks and hiking trails. The state should take the lead in persuading the City and County of Honolulu to abandon its ill-conceived plan to destroy the stairs and work to reopen them to the public under a properly managed controlled access system (funded through visitor fees). The state owns key landholdings surrounding the stairs that could be leveraged as part of a solution. Reopening the Ha'ikū Stairs under managed access could provide revenue for and serve as the lynchpin for broader plans to create a cultural preserve in Ha'ikū Valley. It's time for the state to step and show leadership in saving this island treasure.

Sean Pager
Honolulu, HI

Ha'iku stairs

Michael Garsva <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 5:06 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

It is a tragedy that people who will never hike those stairs and have no interest in them will preside over their demise.

It is unfortunate that a small but loud band of homeowners (near the base of the stairs) seem to be exerting excessive influence over the outcome. Were it not for them the board would be much more amenable to providing support and access.

I, once again, stand to be counted to keep the stairs and provide access which will placate the nearby property owners as well.

After all we have supported much more foolish and more expensive endeavors.

Aloha,

Michael Garsva

[REDACTED]

Hon, HI.

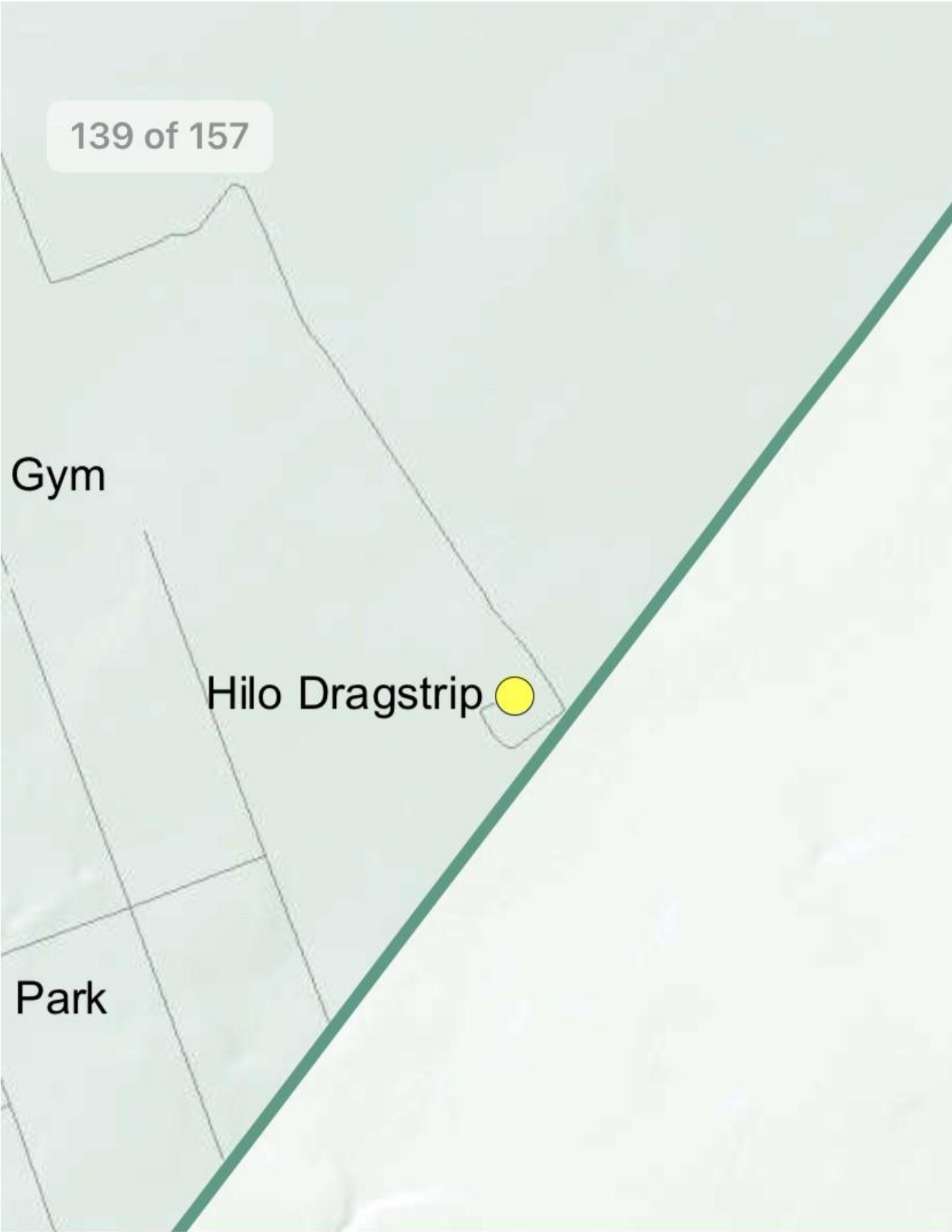
Regarding Hilo Drag Strip in the 2021 SCORP and Oahu's passionate " Need " for what the neighbor islands have .

LIBRADO COBIAN <[REDACTED]>

Wed 10/27/2021 6:50 PM

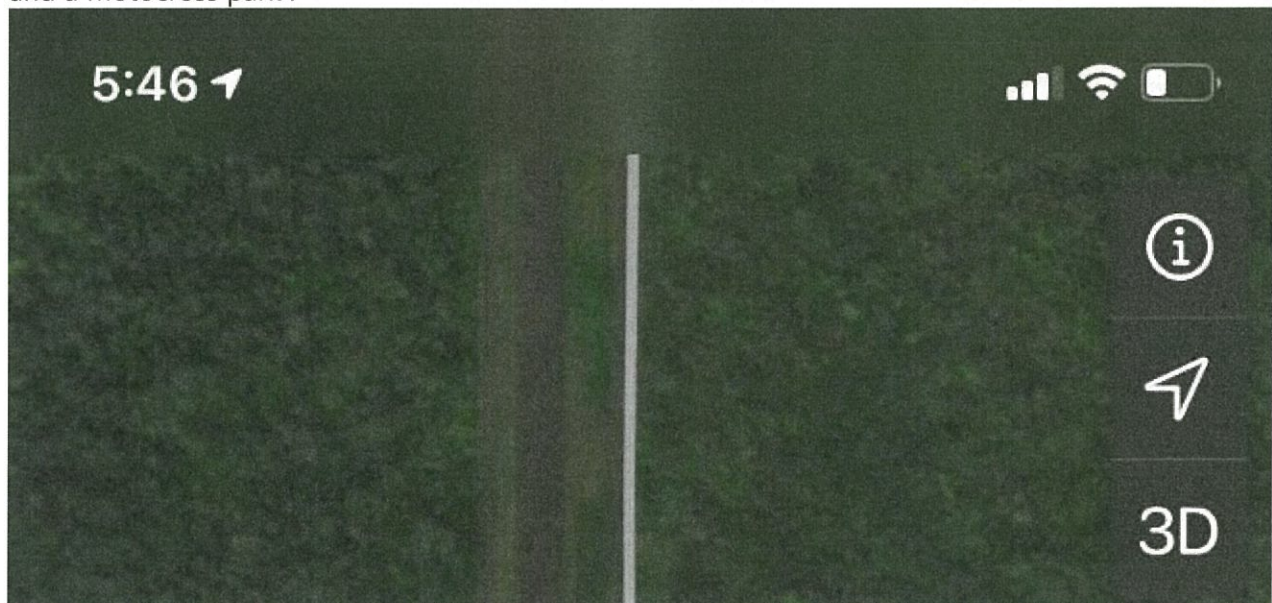
To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

According to the 2021 SCORP inventory under page 144 there is NO ATV- OHV activity listed . The Hilo Dragstrip does provide ATV- OHV recreation.



Park or Facility Name	Jurisdiction	LWCF Park	Acreage	Water-Related Recreation														Land-based Nature Recreation										De	
				Boating (motor)	Boating (sail)	Kayak	Paddling/Canoe	Jet ski	Scuba diving	Snorkeling	Surf/bodyboard	Windsurfing/ Kiteboarding	Swim (ocean)	Swim (pool)	Fishing (shore)	Fishing (freshwater)	Fishing (boat)	Beach activities	Hiking	Horseback	Mountain Biking	Off-Road/ATV	Hunting	Campfires	Cabin Rental	Wilderness Camping	Bicycling		Stateboarding
Ahualani Park	County		1.5																										
Ainako Park	County		3.0																										
Ainola Park	County		5.9																										
Akaka Falls State Park	State		65.4														X												X
Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail	State/Federal																												
Ali'i Kai Park	County		1.6																										X
'Anaeho'omalu Bay						X		X	X		X	X		X		X													X
Arthur L. Greenwell Park	County		2.7																										X
Bakers Beach			3.1							X				X															
Big Hill Camp	Private																								X				
Camp Honokaia BSA	Private																							X					
Carlsmith Beach Park	County		6.9						X			X		X															
Clarence Lum Won Park (Kona Scenic Park)	County		5.0																										X
Clem Akina Park	County		4.8																										X
Maui Sands Beach Park (Disappearing Sands Beach Park)	County		1.0							X		X		X															
Frank Santos Park (Papaiko Park)	County		11.0																										
Gilbert Carvalho Park	County		15.8																										X
Gilbert Kahele Recreation Area	County	X	20.5																					X					X
Glenwood Park (*closed by the county till further notice)	County		1.1																										
Haina Park	County		1.6																										
Hakalau Forest NWR	Federal		38047.0															X											
Hakalau Veterans Park	County		6.1																										
Happiness Gardens	County		1.4											X															
Hapu'u Camp	Private																								X				
Häpuna Beach State Recreation Area	State	X	464.0						X	X		X		X			X	X						X					
Harold H. Higuashihara Park	County		5.3																										X
Harry K Brown Park	County		22.9																										
Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park	Federal		33086.0															X	X	X			X	X	X	X			
Hawaiian Beaches Park	County		11.0																										X
Hawaiian Ocean View Estates- Kahuku Park	County		4.0																										X
Hawaiian Paradise Park (undeveloped)	County		6.0																										
Herbert Shipman Park	County		16.9																										X
Hilo Bayfront Beach Park	County		5.2	X	X	X	X					X		X												X			
Hilo Bayfront Park	County	X	45.6																							X			
Hilo Dragstrip	County		70.7																										
Hilo Municipal Golf Course	County		70.7																										
Hilo Skeet Range	County		113.0																										
Hilo Bayfront Soccer Fields	County	X	33.6																										
Holoholokai Beach Park/Puakō Petroglyph	State/private									X																			
Hōnaunau Launch Ramp	County		1.2	X		X			X	X			X		X	X													
Honoka'a Park	County		27.7																									X	X

Here is a picture of Hilo raceway park it has a Drag strip , Road Course , Go Cart Track , Dirt Oval Track and a Motocross park .





It's awesome. Hoping Oahu will have something like that soon .

The

2021 SCORP stated that under " Needs Assessment "

*****section 6 || NEEDS ASSESSMENT

While the majority of participants in the SCORP outreach process did not identify as being directly associated with outdoor recreation associations, several outdoor recreation groups engaged in public meetings and the survey to express needs specific to their activity. Motor sport enthusiasts attended the majority of public meetings, and over 400 comments encouraged the construction of a motor sports facility, particularly on O'ahu. ***** My association , Oahu Motorsports Association , [who has been lobbying for a Oahu Public Track Park for the last 23 years and have lobbied and participated in the drafting of City County of Honolulu's Resolution 18-73 (year 2018) and this years 2022 State Legislative measure SCR263] submitted close to 600 emails that was submitted to the City and County of Honolulu's Parks n Recs for a Oahu Public Race Park . I think we all agree that the Demand and Need passionately expressed for a Oahu Race Park was extremely overwhelming and unprecedented in the history of Hawaii's SCORP . I understand that SCORP team needs to be objective and impartial regarding recreational activities demands . But it is clear that Oahu residents are not provided with the same Race Park Facilities that the neighbor islands are provided . I humbly and respectfully ask that the Oahu residents demands and passion for a Race Track Park venue (Venue provided to the neighbor islands) be a bit more accurately described in the SCORP . In layman's terms , the demand was freeken Knarly and Overwhelming to say the least . Any one reading the SCORP would never get that impression. Please... I only ask that the SCORP be accurate in acknowledging and describing the extreme passion the Oahu Motorsports Community has for something they have been completely deprived of . I have been getting hundreds of calls regarding the SCORPS soft account and description of Oahu's Motorsports Communities passion and " NEED" expressed at the SCORP zoom meetings. Yes this is a record participation for Hawaii SCORP because our association has been prepping the Oahu motorsports community to participate in the SCORP since early 2019 for the 2020 SCORP . Li Cobian President of the Oahu Motorsports Association.

Short question on LWCF funds to Hawaii since 1965, is it 38 Million 65 or 263.3 .

LIBRADO COBIAN <[REDACTED]>

Thu 10/28/2021 9:48 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <[REDACTED]>

The 2021 SCORP says Hawaii has received 65 Million

1.2.3 HAWAII'S LWCF ALLOCATION

Since 1965, Hawai'i has received approximately \$65 million in LWCF funding assistance to complete 27 land acquisitions, 136 recreational development projects, and 11 SCORP planning updates. These projects have placed almost 4,000 acres under protection for public outdoor recreation. DLNR is the State agency that is authorized to accept and administer funds paid for approved projects. The four county units of government participate in the program as subrecipients of the State with the State retaining primary grant compliance responsibility.

In FY2016 at the time of the last 2015 SCORP update, Hawai'i's apportionment of the LWCF fund was just over \$1 million. In FY2021, Hawai'i's apportionment was \$3 million which represents a substantial increase in funding as a result of the Great American Outdoors Act. The \$3 million apportionment reflects \$2.2 million of LWCF and \$800,000 of GOMESA.

The last update to the SCORP (2015) included a Strategic Plan containing four overarching goals, several objectives to work toward each of those goals and many strategies or actions to achieve the objectives. In the intervening years, progress has been made toward some of the goals through implementation of the identified strategies. Most notably, Goal 1 in the 2015 Strategic Plan was to, "provide a world-class outdoor recreation experience". A supporting objective was to, "focus outdoor recreation resources on maintaining and renovating existing facilities" and an implementing strategy was, "encourage LWCF expenditures on renovation of popular outdoor recreation facilities". This goal may not yet be fully realized, but nearly all of the State's LWCF allocation in the years since the 2015 SCORP has gone toward renovating outdoor recreational facilities that are popular with either local residents, visitors, or both. Another objective supporting Goal 1 was to, "promote new or enhanced accessibility to outdoor recreation through alternative transportation methods". Implementing strategies included, "provide and maintain a continuous bike and pedestrian

4

STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2021

The LWCF info sheet for Hawaii says 263.3 Million.



LWCF Funded Places in Hawaii

Federal Program

Ala Kahakai NHT
Hakalau NWR
Haleakala NP
Hanalei NWR
Hawaii NWRs
Hawaii Volcanoes NP
James Campbell NWR
Kalaupapa NHP
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP
Kealia Pond NWR
Kilauea Point NWR
Makena Beach
Oahu Forest NWR
Puuhonua Honaunau NHP

Federal Total \$ 174,600,000

Forest Legacy Program \$ 27,300,000

Habitat Conservation (Sec. 6) \$ 19,700,000

State Program
Total State Grants \$ 41,700,000

Total \$ 263,300,000

LWCF Success in Hawaii

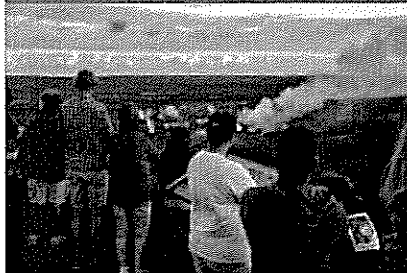
The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has provided funding to help protect some of Hawaii's most special places and ensure recreational access for hunting, fishing and other outdoor activities. Hawaii has received approximately \$263.3 million in LWCF funding over the past five decades, protecting places such as the Hawaii Volcanoes and Haleakala National Parks, James Campbell and Hakalau National Wildlife Refuges, and Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park.

Forest Legacy Program (FLP) grants are also funded under LWCF, to help protect working forests. The FLP cost-share funding supports timber sector jobs and sustainable forest operations while enhancing wildlife habitat, water quality and recreation. For example, the FLP contributed to places such as the Kainalu Forest Watershed in Maui County, Kealakekua Ranch in South Kona County and Kukaiau Koa Forest in Hawaii County. The FLP assists states and private forest owners to maintain working forest lands through matching grants for permanent conservation easement and fee acquisitions, and has leveraged approximately \$27 million in federal funds to invest in Hawaii's forests, while protecting air and water quality, wildlife habitat, access for recreation and other public benefits provided by forests.

LWCF state assistance grants have further supported hundreds of projects across Hawaii's state and local parks including James Kealoha Beach Park Addition in Hawaii County.

Economic Benefits

Active outdoor recreation is an important part of the Hawaii economy. The Outdoor Industry Association has found that active outdoor recreation generates \$7.8 billion in consumer spending in Hawaii, 68,000 jobs which generate \$2.4 billion in wages and salaries, and produces \$604 million annually in state and local tax revenue. Each year, 162,000 sportsmen and 262,000 wildlife watchers combine to spend \$374 million on wildlife-associated recreation in Hawaii.



Group viewing Haleakala, Hawaii Volcanoes NP, and Kaloko-Honokohau NHP.

SUPPORT FULL AND PERMANENT FUNDING FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

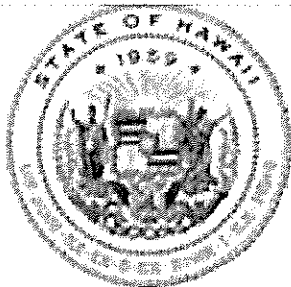
and the DLNR news letter on the SCORP says more than 38 Million since 1967

39 Messages

< Inbox

DLNR News Release-Com...

^ v

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES****DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR****SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON****FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

March 24, 2021

**COMMUNITY INPUT SOUGHT ON STATEWIDE
COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN**

(Honolulu) – The DLNR Division of State Parks, in partnership with PBR HAWAII, invites the community to participate in updating Hawai'i's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

Preparation of the SCORP every five years maintains Hawai'i's eligibility to receive funds from the LWCF (Land & Water Conservation Fund). LWCF is a federal grant program administered by the National Park Service that assists states and local governments with the acquisition of recreational lands and the development and renovation of recreation facilities. Since 1967, the State of Hawai'i and the four counties have received more than \$38 million in LWCF grants for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands and facilities.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, increased participation in outdoor recreation, and local climate

impacts, many of our outdoor recreation places and resources are undergoing significant changes in sustainability and public behavior. There is an increase in competing interests between recreational and cultural uses of recreation venues that are also part of a significant cultural landscape



(I guess more that 38 can mean 65 or 263.3) , but I just wanted to know why the different numbers ? I don't mean to be picky , but i disseminate information to many outdoor Recreation individuals and just want to keep my info accurate and consistent. Appreciate your help on this . Li Cobian

From Li Cobian regarding Draft SCORP . Regarding neighbor island Auto Race Park
Public facilities acknowledgement in the Inventory and maps .

LIBRADO COBIAN [REDACTED]

Wed 10/27/2021 11:32 AM

To: Catie Cullison <ccullison@pbrhawaii.com>

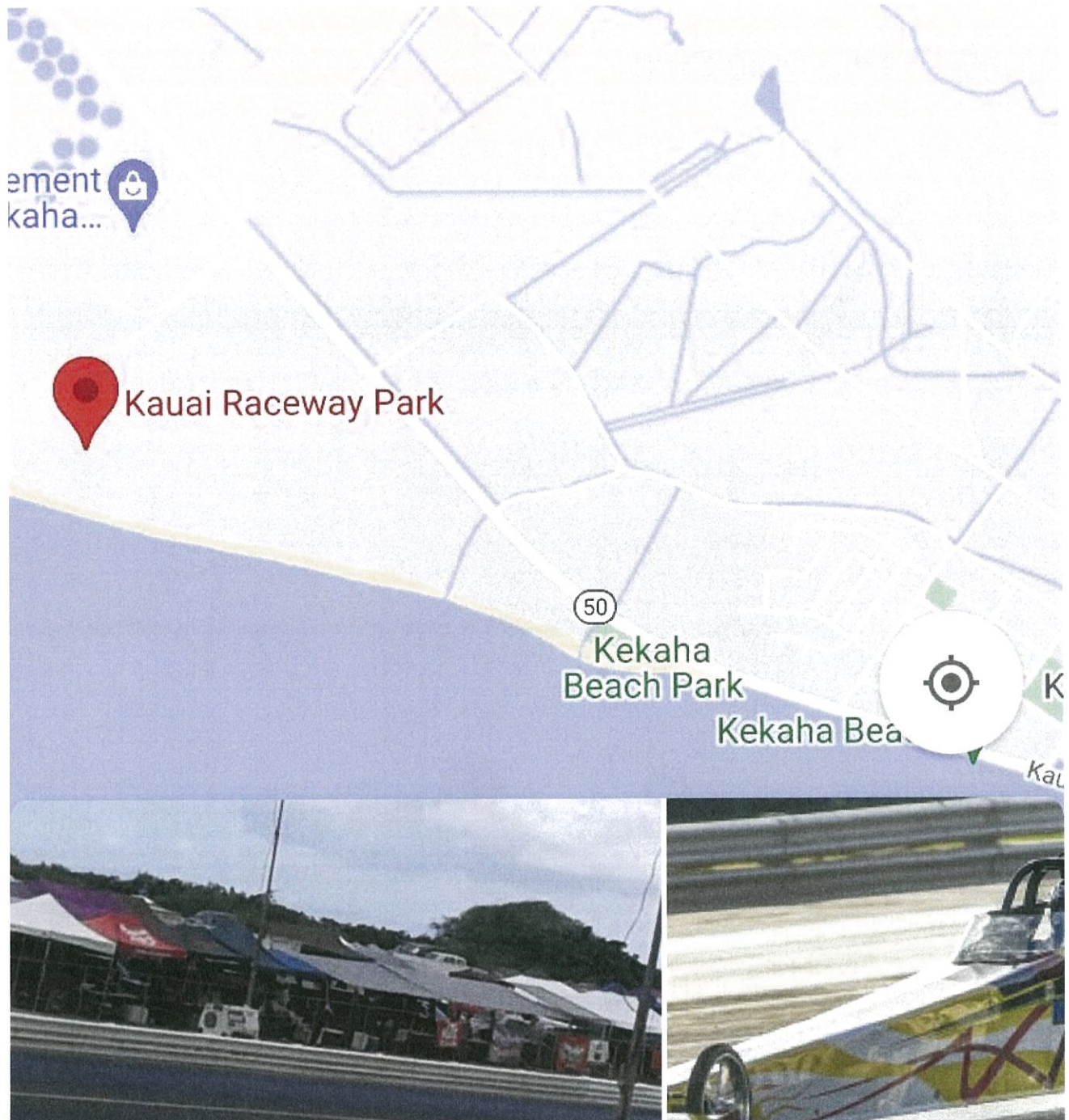
Cc: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hi Catie hope all is well . I went through the draft . Dang that's a lot of work !!!
I couldn't find the section on "State and County Legislation related to Outdoor Recreation, 2016-2021 "
like in the previous 2015 SCORP in Appendix B. Legislative activity is
important in regarding to the State and City support for a Oahu Auto Race Park with the passage of The
City Reso 18-73 and the States Resolution this year 2021 supporting a Oahu Auto Race Park with
SCR263. Hoping this can be included in the SCORP . I went through the inventory and there is
only a column for OHV ATV recreation but there is no acknowledgement of the Auto Road Race Tracks
recreation like Hilo's Dragstrip or Kauai Dragstrip . For Maui the Maui Race park has both OHV-ATV
and Auto Car Racing but only the OHV-ATV is recognized. Can we include in "Developed Land Setting
"

Developed Land Setting									
Bicycling	Skateboarding	Playgrounds	Picnicking	Barbecue	Pavilion/Clubhouse	Walking/Jogging	Restrooms	Concessions/Lease	Dog Park

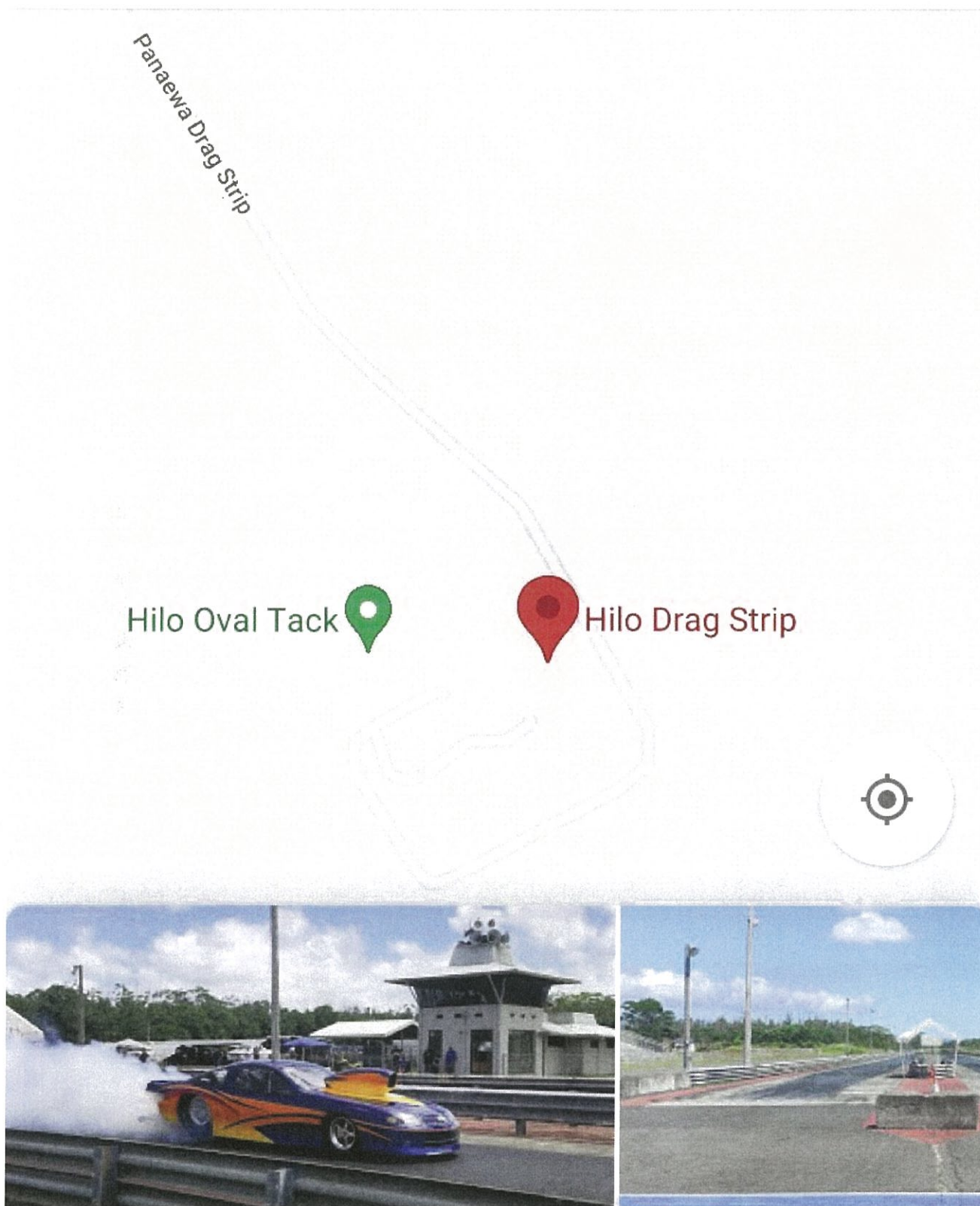
a slot for "Motorized Road Racing" . The maps also do not list the location or existence of The
neighbor island Road Racing parks . These parks are also public recreation facilities supported by the
State or Counties. Hope we can discuss . Li Cobian





This is the " Mana Drag Racing Strip " In Kauai's Raceway Park .

Hilo Drag Strip



And this is Hilo's Race Track Park it's called " Panaewa Drag Strip " .

Fwd: From Li, Found the Race Tracks on the map , question about Kauaii

LIBRADO COBIAN [REDACTED] >

Wed 10/27/2021 3:12 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Begin forwarded message:

From: LIBRADO COBIAN [REDACTED]

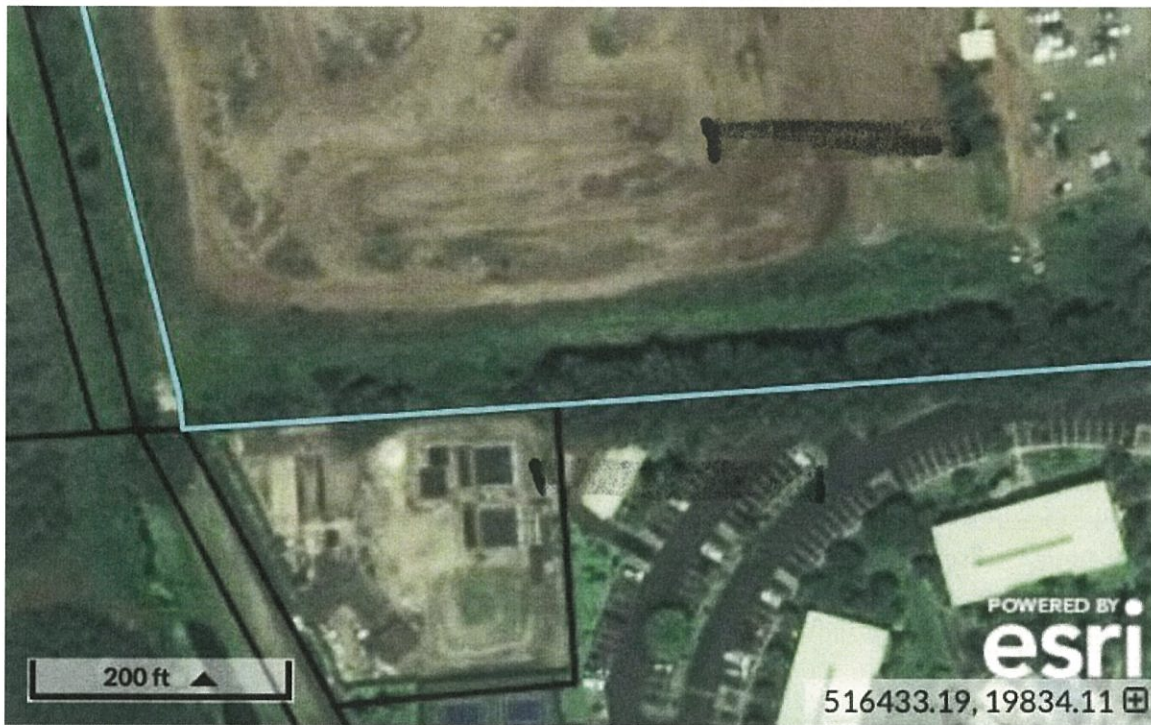
Date: October 27, 2021 at 1:41:57 PM HST

To: Catie Cullison <ccullison@pbrhawaii.com>

Subject: From Li, Found the Race Tracks on the map , question about Kauaii

Hi Catie I found the race tracks shown on the maps . I missed it cause I was looking at the overall island ones and not the regional sections that have more detail . But i did notice that the Kauaii Motocross Track Called " Wailua Motocross Track " is not listed in the inventory or the map . It is this park





STATE OF HAWAII
COUNTY OF KAUAI
PARK
107.40 Acres

View: [Report](#) | [Sketches](#) | [Pictometry Imagery](#) | [Google Maps opens in a new tab](#)

that has OHV-ATV , I don't think that the Kaua'i Raceway Park (in the Kekaha area) has OHV-ATV , they only have road racing and the dragstrip . Hope we can still add a column under " Developed Land Setting" to include Road Motorized Recreation and have a "State and County Legislation related to Outdoor Recreation, 2016-2021" section , reflecting Res 18-73 and SCR263. Thanks Li Cobian

Kauai activities

Jon Winsley [REDACTED]

Mon 11/15/2021 6:24 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hi, I live on Kauai and would like to see climbing recognized as an activity with areas set aside, along with some mountain biking. More hiking areas are needed as well. More people keep coming and are funneled into the same areas.

Jon Winsley

[REDACTED]

Adult recreation on Kaua'i's North Shore

David Dinner <[REDACTED]>

Thu 10/28/2021 9:32 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

While I appreciate the attention given to recreational facilities for our keiki, I must point out the lack of adequate play facilities for all ages on the North Shore of Kaua'i. With the upcoming closing of the Makai Club's tennis courts, only one location to play tennis and one outdoor pickle ball court, both in private hands and both overused, are available. We have no public swim facility, no skate park, no rock climbing. The State and the County have focused their attention elsewhere, possibly with the idea that there is a lot of wealth on our part of the island. However, it is well documented that there are also many needy and middle income households from Anahola to Haena containing a multitude of people of all ages who have only the ocean for recreation. Even that is becoming so crowded that there are complaints from surfers and swimmers. On my morning swim at Anini, I had two near collisions. I read and hear about all kinds of plans for housing, both affordable and open in Kilauea, but I hear nothing about planned recreational facilities. Please give this area some consideration.

Mahalo

Aloha

David Dinner

Kilauea, HI

David Dinner

Rotary Club of Hanalei Bay, Past President 2020-2021

Craniosacral work and Biodynamic craniosacral work, certified.

[REDACTED]
Sent from my iPad with Aloha

Fw: 10/28: Halloween Safety, Child Care Provider Grants, Booster Shots, Kona Coffee Festival, and Other Updates.

Lauray Walsh <laurayw@yahoo.com>

Thu 10/28/2021 7:26 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

We need bike lanes please...

Paths in the forests and fields...

not on major highways.

Fresh air and bike riding in the country would be the best outdoor recreation I can imagine.

That is my testimony.

Mahalo

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Rep. Nicole Lowen <replowen@capitol.hawaii.gov>**To:** "Lauray Walsh" <laurayw@yahoo.com>**Sent:** Thursday, October 28, 2021, 05:36:41 PM HST**Subject:** 10/28: Halloween Safety, Child Care Provider Grants, Booster Shots, Kona Coffee Festival, and Other Updates.[View this email in your browser](#)

If this message was forwarded to you, click [here](#) to subscribe to future updates.

Thursday, October 28**Aloha Neighbors,**

I hope you are continuing to stay safe and healthy! Halloween is this weekend and I hope everyone is making plans to celebrate safely. The Department of Health has published its [recommendations on how to keep your Halloween festivities safe](#) - see below for more information.

In this email, there is also information on [child care provider grants](#), [booster shots](#), [new Kahalu'u Bay surf school rules](#), [SBA grants](#), the upcoming 50th [Kona Coffee Festival](#), how to apply for [jobs at the Legislature](#), and more.

As always, feel free to contact me if you have questions or require assistance.

With warmest aloha,

Representative Nicole Lowen

District 6: Kailua-Kona-Holualoa-Kalaoa

replowen@capitol.hawaii.gov

(808) 586-8400



COVID-19 Cases on Hawaii Island

Over the past two weeks, there were 1,710 new COVID cases reported Statewide, and 412 of these were in Hawaii County. The test positivity rate for Hawaii Island is 4.6% for the same period. Over the past 14 days, the distribution of cases in Hawaii County by zip code is as follows:

- 96740 (Kailua/North Kona): 81
- 96725 (Holualoa): <10
- 96750 (Kealahou): 15
- 96704/96726 (Captain Cook/South Kona): 12
- 96737 (Ocean View): <10
- 96772 (Naalehu): <10
- 96738 (Waikoloa): <10
- 96743 (Waimea): 13
- 96720 (Hilo): 102
- 96783 (Pepeekeo): <10
- 96781 (Papaikou): <10
- 96727 (Honokaa): <10
- 96778 (Pahoa/Puna): 39
- 96749 (Keeau): 31
- 96771 (Mountain View): 21
- 96785 (Volcano): <10
- 96776 (Paauilo): <10
- 96760 (Kurtistown): 18
- 96755 (Kapaau): 17
- 96719 (Hawi): 16
- 96777 (Pahala): <10
- 96780 & others (Hakalau): <10

[Cluster Reports](#)

[Hawaii COVID-19 Data](#)

[Testing & Hospital Capacity Data](#)

Halloween Safety Guidance

Bayfront Trails Comments

Shaun O'Brien <[REDACTED]>

Tue 10/26/2021 5:47 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

To whom it may concern,

The bayfront trail system is a joke. The paved walking paths that have been built, with the exception of the section that runs mauka of the soccer fields are all alongside an existing sidewalk. These paths are redundant, prone to homeless camping, and a waste of money. Ask anyone that walks or runs the area regularly and they will tell you how useless and redundant the paths are. Use the money to create walking paths in areas that don't already have a sidewalk or wide shoulder.

Building a new sidewalk 10 yards from an existing sidewalk draws a lot of attention to the grievous waste of county funds.

Thank you for your consideration.

Shaun,

Hilo resident

Pickle ball courts

Dana Wilke

Thu 10/28/2021 5:31 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

I'm sure you've heard pickleball is the fastest growing sport in the nation.

I've been playing for around 5 years and it is very evident we need more courts on the island of Kauai.

I'm older and it's added so much to my life.

Lots of tourists come here looking to play also.


Our courts are over crowded and sometimes it's hard to get much play time in.

Please consider having more courts on our beautiful island. We so need them!!!

Dana Wilke

Sent from my iPad

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Nolan Ahn 

Thu 10/28/2021 8:07 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

 3 attachments (704 KB)

FAQs PAK.docx; PAK LOGO.pdf; PAK Mission and Objectives.docx;

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input into this plan. I am the President of a newly formed 501(c)(3) corporation called Pickleball Association Kauai (PAK). PAK will start its membership campaign to recruit pickleball players and supporters in November, 2021. We expect more than 200 members will agree with our mission to "develop, operate, and maintain quality dedicated pickleball venues with the spirit of Aloha". I am also an Ambassador with the United States of America Pickleball Association (USAPA). The USAPA reports that current estimates of pickleball players in the country are 4.5 million, up 21% in the last year. Pickleball is acknowledged as the fastest growing sport in the USA, and facilities are being built at remarkable rates across the country. The largest facilities have over 200 dedicated pickleball courts with permanent nets and exclusive lines. Many facilities start with 6 courts, and soon find that they need to expand to meet the needs of the growing number of players.

On Kauai, there are 24 County tennis courts, most in a dismal state of disrepair. The surfaces have many cracks, and sometimes even grass growing from them, and are hazardous to the players. The best surfaced court is at Kalawai Park in Kalaheo. 4 temporary pickleball courts share space with 2 tennis courts. Maintenance is a concern, as mildew and dirt is allowed to build on the courts, making them slippery. The pickleball players there have power washed the courts as the county seems to neglect the need. Wind screens are detached and torn. There are zero courts on Kauai reserved only for pickleball, even though the perception is that pickleball players greatly outnumber the tennis players on the courts. Temporary nets and blended "ghost" lines are used on all existing courts. When the net owner leaves, the games end. Lines are hard to see, making points difficult to call. The basketball courts at Kalena Park in Lihue were repaved, and pickleball lines were drawn for play. There is no fencing, and the wind affects play adversely.

PAK believes that there is a need for public dedicated pickleball courts with permanent nets and exclusive lines. We have identified the amenities that need to accompany the minimum of 6 courts needed for small tournaments, clinics, and everyday play. We also believe that time is of the essence to have these courts, as many of our players are in their 70's and 80's. Our timeline is "In Our Lifetime!" After concerted efforts to address our concerns with the County Parks and Recreation department, we do not have faith that there is neither the willingness nor ability on their part to meet those needs within our timeline, so we are pursuing alternate solutions.

We fully support the efforts of SCORP. Please call on us if further input is desired.

Mahalo,

Nolan Ahn, President
Pickleball Association Kauai

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows

Legitimize Climbing in Hawaii

Kitty Calhoun 

Tue 11/16/2021 9:55 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha PBR,

Climbing has not been recognized as a legitimate sport. Although there are numerous existing bouldering and climbing areas within the State, Mokuleia is the only climbing area on State land where climbing is "permitted".

Climbing should be supported as an important outdoor recreational activity. I realize that the land managers do not have the time, resources, funding, and expertise to manage rock climbing. That is why they should work with existing non-profit organizations such as Kanaka Climbers, the Hawaii Climbing Coalition, and The Arch Project.

After all, rock climbing is an indigenous activity that was taken away during the colonization and never returned. The Kanaka Maoli used to climb over cliffs to travel from one valley to another to access fishing and hunting, as well as fire0brinding acts. Connecting with pohaku and the aina is also an important element of climbing for many Native Hawaiians.

Please be bold in your final recommendations in the 2021 SCORP Report. There is so much opportunity for the local communities that are not being taken advantage of. It is time to make the move from lamenting the challenges to taking action together to create a greater good.

Mahalo nui,
Kitty Calhoun
Kekaha

Rock climbing

evan lewis [REDACTED]

Wed 11/10/2021 7:17 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha,

I would like to see rock climbing become more accessible for the growing community as many rock climbing areas do not have access to the public. Climbing is a safe, traditional activity in Hawai'i with many health benefits to all segments of the community and that we would like to see the land managers work with one of the current Climbing Non-Profit Organizations, all which are active and who can help with education, management resources and funding in order to address the needs and trends in the islands climbing community.

Thank you,
Evan Lewis

More permanent skateparks!

Tim Albao <>

Tue 11/2/2021 11:11 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>


Aloha,

I would like to see more permanent skate parks around the island. The resurfacing of the Kapaa skate Park has definitely been well received by the community. It has given many people young and old (like myself, hahaha) a place to express themselves in a positive way. Being a skateboarder for over 30 years here on Kauai, it was challenging to find a legal place to skate. Now I am able to take my kids to a legitimate facility without fear of getting into trouble. Crazy to think that when I was their age, I was arrested for skateboarding at the very place where one of our "pop-up skate parks" is now located (Lihue). The addition of this pop-up skate park and the one in Hanapepe is definitely a step in the right direction and again, I hope to see more permanent facilities in communities around the island.

Mahalo

Tim Albao Jr.

Kauai Skate Parks


Kai Haughey 

Fri 10/29/2021 9:33 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

In addition to the other outdoor activities, I would like to say that Kauai needs bigger skate parks. Since the resurface of the kappa park, skating has grown a lot. I have meet lots of new friends, learned new things, and it keeps me and my friends out side and active. I would just like to make sure there is enough funding on the SCORP to maintain kappa park and the provide new parks in the future. Thank you for the consideration.

Skate parks

Madeline Espinoza < >

Thu 10/28/2021 9:08 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha,

I'm all for creating skate parks for the community.

It gives young people a positive experience to show their

skills and a safe environment. There should be a skate park

In Kalaheo so our young people don't have to travel so far from
home.

I hope you will consider this.

Thank you

Ms. M. Espinoza

--

Madeline Espinoza

Youth want more skateparks

Turner Harr <>

Thu 10/28/2021 7:48 AM


To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hello, I'm a 15 year old from kauai and I believe we need more skateparks. I saw the garden isle article and I was told by an enthusiastic friend to email this email to show that there are lots of youth desiring another skatepark. Not like a halfpipe like the one in Hanapepe or the temporary park in Lihue, Those are great but not what most youth want, those fall apart and are not compatible with how most youth skate. I live on the south side and I'm constantly taking the bus to Kapaa just to skate that park. I think it would be great if we had a concrete skatepark on the Southside I think somewhere near Koloa ball park would be perfect not just the skaters but the businesses. ABC store near Kapaa park gets lots of skaters coming in and and getting snacks which is good for business, I think this would be the same for businesses in old

Koloa town. Also having lots of youth already in Koloa could help for the Koloa shopping mall that is currently being constructed in old Koloa. Continuing a skatepark would help kids get out of trouble because without a skatepark we go skate schools or other private property a skatepark would slow this down a bit. This is what I and many other youth want thank you for reading my probably poorly formatted email

-Turner

Skating

Zachary Jumper the humper 

Thu 10/28/2021 7:04 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

We need more skate parks like Lihue park not just some half pipes

Sent from my iPhone

Benefits of rock climbing

Jay Smith <[REDACTED]>

Wed 11/17/2021 10:51 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha Scorp,

My name is Jordan (Jay) Smith. I am a part time resident of Kauai and a homeowner in Kekaha. I have been a climber for over 52 years and have climbed on every continent, established well over 1500 first ascents and have summited some of the most difficult peaks on earth. I have also worked as a Mt. Guide for 30 years and trained US Navy Seals, Air Force PJ's, and Marines in rock, snow and ice climbing. I worked 20 plus years with Seal Team 6.

I have been coming to Kauai since 1971 and began climbing on the island in 2001. I'd say that there are about 40 established rock climbs on the island. Though not all that tall, these are considered "World Class Climbs" on solid, quality rock.

Climbing has many benefits. Not only is it physically and mentally demanding, it requires focus, determination and problem solving. It is a very rewarding sport and is perhaps currently the fastest growing sport in the world. It is also now recognized as an Olympic Sport.

Rock climbing promotes a healthy lifestyle and requires minimal equipment to get started. For me, it has given me a career, a lifestyle and opportunities to travel the globe.

Hawaii is the only state in the US to require a permit to rock climb other than to climb Denali in Alaska. No other locations within the US require a climbing permit. And, when I did apply for a permit to climb on Kauai, I was denied, even though DLNR said I was qualified and not trespassing.

Climbing needs to be recognized as a legitimate sport in the islands and become legalized. It can be done safely and responsibly without harming the culture aspects or the environment.

Mahalo for listening.

Jay

comments

kailua5@aol.com <>

Wed 11/17/2021 10:32 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha,

I commented at length during the SCORP initial comment/survey period.
Final comments:

1. The government should not be closing and/or removing hiking trails. Why is this happening when hiking was identified in this survey as the land based activity with the overwhelming number of participants overall? Hiking trails are in greater demand yet we are seeing more and more trails closed.
As a taxpayer, I would like to see my taxpayer dollars funneled into supporting healthy recreational opportunities like hiking. This means keeping trails open, providing parking, comfort stations, managed access, and whatever is necessary to protect our resources, but keep recreational areas and trails open to the public.

The fact the City Council and the Mayor recently decided to allocate a million dollars to remove Ha'ikū Stairs, a trails that sits on City Parks and Recreation land, is completely unacceptable and a failure of government. A comprehensive managed access plan had been developed to protect, preserve, and educate hikers about this area. The plan limited the numbers of people by use of a reservation system and high tech security systems, included fees for hikers to pay for security, daily maintenance and preservation and protection of resources, and protection of nearby neighbors and elimination of any disturbance to neighborhoods in the vicinity of the stairs.

The plan to remove Ha'ikū Stairs needs to be stopped. I'm certain if these stairs were on state lands, DLNR would have instituted a managed access plan for the area which included cultural and environmental education. These are an internationally recognized feature of the islands, and identified as an exceptional, endangered venue by National Geographic. It is pure stupidity from an economic standpoint to remove these stairs, not to mention their historic, aesthetic, recreational value to residents as well as visitors. Turn this area into a cultural/historical preserve in Ha'ikū valley for all of Hawaii.

2. Increase funding to the State DLNR to staff, manage and protect our natural resources and parks and beaches. Kailua Beach Park is over commercialized now because of the number of kayak rentals allowed to funnel out of the nearby Kailua Beach Center kayak business. Too many kayaks in the park, the bay, and on the offshore islands. Local people, like stroller moms, hula halau have been kicked out of the park, but I can't even ride my bike through the park without stopping for kayak traffic jams.

Also, church groups setting up large gatherings, tents, chairs, blasting music, causing traffic jams, and dominating an entire grassy area of the Kailua Beach park near the boat ramp and posting signs all the way to the beach park announcing "Baptisms today" should not be allowed to commercialize the beach park in this way. This needs to stop.

3. Most of our parks and trails need more attention and care, parking, comfort stations, maintenance, use permits, and managed access plans.

Thank you for considering my comments.

RE draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

Bonnie Bee [REDACTED]

Wed 11/17/2021 7:05 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

[REDACTED] Anahola, Hawai'i 96703-0848 16 November 2021

To: DLNR Division of State Parks and ALL Stakeholders

Please, with the eligible funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (*LWCF*) – create an addition to the Hawaii State Park System in sacred Wailua, Kaua'i through DLNR Division of State Parks and the draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (*SCORP*):

Ancient Heiau are already protected mauka – part of the state parks system and ought to be expanded by purchasing what is referred to as “Coco Palms” (in derelict condition) is perfect to include in Hawaii State Parks System; fulfil the aim, purpose, target of 5-year *SCORP* update with funding from *LWCF*.

Hawaii Tourism Authority (HTA) is expressly interested in the draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (*SCORP*), this proposal of buying “Coco Palms” and protecting sacred lands of “Coco Palms” is a MAGNIFICENT addition to Hawaii State Parks System – – – – a tempting prospect for HTA.

Number one priority for wetland resource protection as the intensification of Climate Crisis occurs as ocean intrusion is happening – ALREADY occurring in the “Coco Palms” area.

It would behoove DLNR Division of State Parks to secure funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (*LWCF*) to purchase “Coco Palms” – – – – protecting cultural, historical `aina and providing countless potential outdoor recreational purposes FOR the Eastside of Kaua'i providing thousands of keiki, kupuna, `Ohana, kama`aina, and visitors untold benefits of the untapped cultural resource of “Coco Palms”.

The location is perfect for Our Keiki and `Ohana – walking & biking – friendly

The draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (*SCORP*) goal(s) would be accomplished by purchase of “Coco Palms” through a grant from *LWCF* and is essential, due to extreme need (population growth, tourism promotion, Climate Crisis and Recreational Need / Necessity).

- ***** HTA would be happy to have a new site – a new state park: “Coco Palms” for their tourism promotion – it's way more suitable as we say: “*No*” to DLNR Division of Parks, partnering with HTA (Hawaii Tourism Authority) and their “Destination management Action Plans” with their focus of regenerative tourism.

Please, DLNR Division of State Parks divorce from HTA from ‘that’ proposal of their(s).

Pandemic, Climate Crisis, population explosion with tourists and new comers – “Coco Palms” must be included as part of a much-needed addition to combat the urbanization of Kaua`i.

This would achieve the aspiration of “ ... *SCORP seeks to align Hawai`i’s recreational priorities with actions to preserve and provide high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities in Hawai`i.* ”

Source: dlnr.hawaii.gov/dsp/scorp/

Please keep us abreast of the outcome and updates on DLNR Division of State Parks Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plan (SCORP) via USPS United States Postal Service – US Mail.

Mahalo Plenty,

Bonnie P. Bator and `Ohana (Keana`aina, Keli`ikoa, Kai`aokamalie & Kai)

2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

Loea Keana'āina <[REDACTED]>

Thu 11/18/2021 8:00 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

PO Box 30848, Anahola, Hawaii 96703 18 November 2021

To: DLNR Division of State Parks and all Stakeholders

Please, with the eligible funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (*LWCF*) – create an addition to the Hawaii State Park System in sacred Wailua, Kaua'i through DLNR Division of State Parks and the draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (*SCORP*):

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Mahalo Plenty,

Bonnie P. Bator and `Ohana (Keana`aina, Keliikoa, Kaiaokamalie & Kai)

DLNR Issue False Statement re Clothing Optional Beach Desire in Draft SCORP Report

Bill Watts <foib@littlebeachmaui.org>

Thu 11/18/2021 9:03 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Cc: Donna Dowling <dmdowling@alaska.net>, Robert Burke <Lalobell@aol.com>

Note: This message will be disseminated to a large number of concerned citizens.

Dear PBR Hawaii & Associates SCORP Team,

In the [SCORP Draft Report for Public Review](#), there is a reference to clothing optional beaches on p.54:

"Over 60 comments mentioned the desire for clothing-optional beaches, although multiple comments expressing frustration with clothing-optional activity were expressed during the public meetings and it should be noted that Hawai'i's indecent exposure law does not permit public nudity."

To be clear: They lie. Hawaii has no State law prohibiting "public nudity." Hawaii's indecent exposure law applies under specific circumstances. Those circumstances cannot exist on a beach where cult nudity is traditionally practiced such as Little Beach and Po'olenalena Secret Beach.

The DLNR has deliberately misrepresented the data concerning the public's desire for clothing-optional beaches. Not trusting the DLNR to tell the truth, we painstakingly went through the separate 679 page [Report on Public Participation](#). We examined the public's comments relating to clothing-optional beaches using the terms: clothing-optional, nude, nudity, skinny-dipping, naturist, naturalist (meaning naturist), nudist and natural sunbathing. We found 68 comments expressing desire for clothing optional beaches, not 60.

We did not find "multiple comments expressing frustration with clothing-optional activity" - we found ONE on p.512. That comment was made in the context of opposition to drum circle, drugs and nudity at Kehena beach on Hawaii Island.

Several of the comments expressing desire for clothing optional beaches, made scathing comments about the DLNR's oppressive attack on clothing-optional use at Little Beach. Little Beach has been Maui's Nude Beach for over 70 years. For 33 years from 1987 no nudity citations were issued under Park rules because nudity did no harm in this secluded location.

The current persecution of naturists is occurring on the whim of a bigot at the highest levels of DLNR management. The false and misleading statement in the SCORP Report is compatible with bigotry.

The SCORP Report must be amended to show that there is significant demand for clothing optional beaches, appropriately designated with official signage.

Friends of Little Beach is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation formed to protect Little Beach, Maui, an internationally recognized Top 10 Naturist destination. Worldwide there are tens of thousands of naturists that love and revere Little Beach. On our website we report the DLNR's misdeeds and illegal acts. We also present a compelling case that there is public support for Little Beach to be designated Clothing-Optional with signage. See here: <https://www.littlebeachmaui.org/signs.html>

Sincerely,
Bill Watts
Secretary
Friends of Little Beach

Haiku Stairs Comment

Jared Kawatani

Fri 11/19/2021 10:36 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

To whom this may concern,

I am writing to you as a resident of Kaneohe and someone who has lived here all my life. I believe the stairs should be opened to the public with an alternative access point to not disturb the residents in the Haiku area. In addition there should be a cost for non-resident to pay in order to access the hike just like how the C&C of Honolulu restricts access to Hanauma bay. I have been waiting for the opportunity to legally hike up the stairs and I hope the city council will re-consider removing the stairs.

Also, I think concerns about impacts to the flora and fauna on the koolau's can be mitigated using the funds that are collected from non-residents.

Mahalo,

Jared kawatani

the government should not be closing and/or removing hiking trails

Patrick Rorie <[REDACTED]>

Fri 11/19/2021 1:42 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Instead, the government should be instrumental in keeping open and reopening hiking trails such as the Ha'ikū Stairs

Instead of tearing the Ha'iku Stairs out as the City and County of Honolulu has planned, let's work together to open the Ha'ikū Stairs under managed access and to create a cultural preserve in Ha'ikū Valley using revenue generated by the Stairs.

Most Sincerely and with Aloha,

Patrick Rorie (President, Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club from 2000 to 2002)

Public Response - SCORP 2021

Donna Ching <info@oahupickleballassociation.org>

Fri 11/19/2021 12:00 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

 1 attachments (176 KB)

OPA Response_2021 DLNR Comprehensive Park Plan_20211118.pdf;

Aloha,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a response to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2021.

Please find our attached comments for consideration. We hope your department will find it of value in the planning of outdoor space.

We would be happy to speak with you about our response, and may be reached by phone at 808-351-1567 or by email at info@oahupickleballassociation.org.

Mahalo nui loa,

Donna Ching

Oahu Pickleball Association

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2021

Response by

Oahu Pickleball Association (OPA)

The Oahu Pickleball Association (OPA) is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization whose mission is to promote and grow the sport of pickleball. OPA appreciates the opportunity to provide input into the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

As identified in the SCORP draft plan, pickleball has been a trending sport since 2015. USA Pickleball estimates over 4 million players are playing pickleball in 2020, a 21% increase from 2019. We've seen the same phenomenal growth in Hawai'i as favorable weather encourages year round play. Any sport with this kind of growth comes with challenges. Specifically, lack of dedicated courts have impacted general play in the state. Our local Parks and Recreation department understands the growth, and has created pickleball courts by adding pickleball lines to current hard courts. Although this is a good step in addressing the high demand it does not align with nor address how other communities on the mainland have addressed the growth. Other communities have built dedicated courts for pickleball. We understand and appreciate having multipurpose courts but as the sport has grown so has the competition for court time. Having dedicated pickleball courts with permanent nets, like Mother Waldron Park in Kaka'ako, is the solution. Not having to purchase a net or know someone with a net greatly expands the opportunities to walk on and play.

Many communities are embracing pickleball as part of their recreational planning for several reasons.

Pickleball is easy to learn and is played by all ages

Communities have found pickleball an easy game to introduce primarily because of the basic rules which promote easy learning and leveling of competition. Additionally, current players are open and willing to promote and teach the sport to new players. A pickleball court can be easily set up on current hard courts including tennis, basketball and volleyball courts. Online instruction and videos are plentiful and easy to access giving players numerous resources to learn and improve their game. USA Pickleball is dedicated to helping those interested in learning and playing the game both recreationally and competitively.

Pickleball is a healthy physical, social and mental activity for all ages

Pickleball works all muscle groups and provides great cardio exercise, and players can play at their own safe pace. Most importantly the opportunity to be active at any level has proven to improve overall personal health. The nature of pickleball games allows for constant interaction and socialization. Court proximity, meeting new people with opportunities for sideline banter all provide a healthy social opportunity for players. The nature of the game including scoring, strategy, learning new skills all challenge players mentally and intellectually and provide a stimulating environment for all participants.

Pickleball encourages safer neighborhoods through park activation

There is an average of 12 players playing on a court every hour. Multiply that number over 4 courts for 3 hours (average playing time) you have nearly 150 player hours in that time period. Active parks are a proven factor in neighborhood safety. Active parks contribute to community identity, appeal to all ages, and provide ears and eyes for neighborhoods. Neighborhood residents need to feel safe. If they don't have anywhere to go without feeling in danger, they will remain in their homes. For communities where no one leaves their homes, residents do not get the benefits of outdoor activity or engaging with each other. Parks can help solve this problem by providing residents and their kids with a safe place to go.

Pickleball can be an economic engine for communities

Many communities have embraced pickleball facilities to accommodate the growth of the sport. St George, Utah, Tallahassee Florida, Las Vegas, Nevada, Phoenix Arizona are just a few examples of communities that have built pickleball facilities to attract visitors to their area. As an example, the 2020 national pickleball tournament held in Indian Wells, CA attracted 2000 players from all over the world. Visiting players provided a tremendous economic boost to hotels, restaurants and many other local businesses.

Pickleball provides opportunity for partnerships

Pickleball players and businesses provide significant resources to support pickleball. State and city departments can use local resources for planning, construction, maintenance, scheduling and activation assistance. Additionally, national pickleball associations such as the USA Pickleball provide resources and contacts for establishing pickleball programs in communities.

Outdoor Recreation Strategic Plan

Pickleball addresses the Goals, Objectives and Actions outlined in the draft plan. OPA has identified areas where OPA can add valuable resources into this process:

GOAL 1: INCREASE OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**OBJECTIVE 1-1: EXPAND THE NUMBER OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES THAT SUPPORT HIGH-DEMAND ACTIVITIES**

Action: Construct additional multi-purpose or sports-specific fields and courts to accommodate an increased variety of uses and year-round play.

OPA: Pickleball is the fastest growing sport in the country and demand for court time and space has increased exponentially

Action: Work toward developing public-private partnerships (3P's) or agreements with community groups willing to develop new outdoor recreational venues.

OPA: Participated and supported the conceptual redesign of Old Stadium park. Presented to multiple Neighborhood Boards on the growth and benefits of pickleball. Received endorsement and supporting resolution from Kaimuki Neighborhood Board

Action: Conduct county-wide and state-wide assessments of the distribution of outdoor recreation opportunities to identify geographic and social gaps in outdoor recreational opportunities.

OPA: Recommend pickleball associations such as OPA be involved in these assessments

GOAL 2: IMPROVE THE OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPERIENCE**OBJECTIVE 2-1: INCREASE FACILITIES MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES**

Action: Expand or create community partnerships through "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.

Action: Work toward developing public-private partnerships or agreements with community groups willing to care for outdoor recreational facilities.

Action: Seek non-traditional means of providing maintenance services, where feasible, such as private contractors, community service organizations, corporate work days, and inmate work crews.

OPA: OPA is a community member of Blue Zone Project Hawai'i & Malama Old Stadium Park; is a candidate for Adopt-A-Park at Mother Waldron; guided the Petrie Park Resolution, and the created a Juniors Pickleball Program. OPA has the resources and connections to build strong community partnerships and understands the importance of those relationships

OBJECTIVE 2-2: INCREASE FACILITIES MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Action: Renovate popular recreation facilities to meet current needs and standards such as adapting tennis courts for pickleball.

Action: Consider creative adaptations to outdoor recreation facilities that may be experiencing declining use, such as integrating disc golf into public golf courses.

OPA: Repurposing underutilized tennis courts to be used as pickleball courts creates additional uses with minimal capital investment. Pickleball is a group sport averaging 25-30 players on 4 courts at any given time

GOAL 4: SUPPORT AGENCY INITIATIVES THAT PROMOTE COMMUNITY WELLNESS

OBJECTIVE 4-1: MAKE OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPENDITURES THAT CONTRIBUTE OR ENHANCE OTHER STATE AND COUNTY WELLNESS PROGRAMS.

Action: Plan and fund CIP projects that expand or make permanent pilot projects or “quick build” projects that have shown to be community successes.

OPA: Mother Waldron Park pickleball courts have demonstrated how pickleball courts have been instrumental in addressing community needs and issues. The pickleball courts have been well received and more people at the park have had a positive affect in addressing the societal issues common at this park

OBJECTIVE 4-2: USE OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND AREAS AS AN ESSENTIAL TOOL IN INCREASING PHYSICAL FITNESS IN HAWAII

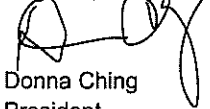
Action: Promote programs and facilities where people work, learn, live, play and worship (i.e., workplace, public, private, and non-profit recreational sites) to provide easy access to safe and affordable physical activity opportunities. Build stand-alone pickleball facilities.

Action: Plan and manage parks and recreation areas so that they promote activities that deliver health benefits.

OPA: The health benefits of pickleball have been well documented as players of all ages have embraced the physical and social health aspects of the sport. OPA supports and promotes pickleball as a healthy activity in all its programs including classes, clinics and organized league play

The Oahu Pickleball Association strongly encourages DLNR to include pickleball as part of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and to provide statewide guidance to address the phenomenal growth of this popular recreational activity.

Regards,



Donna Ching
President

Oahu Pickleball Association

Board Members: Kevin Ching, Dean McColgan, Danny Tengan, Elaina Paredes, Bob Lew, James Hasselman, Jason Oshiro, Paul Leong

Kauai needs a Snake Run for skaters and surfers

Jay B <jayb11@gmail.com>

Thu 10/28/2021 12:04 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hello,

On behalf of all of our local and visiting surfers, I would like to request that a Snake Run be built and/or added to an existing skate park.

A snake run provides a surf-like or snowboard-like experience with usually straight slopes that are easier to ride than curved slopes such as those found on quarter and half pipes.

This is one example:

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/525232375261567997/>

Some facts and observations:

- Hawaii is the birthplace of modern surfing as well as the site of ancient surfing.
- As the Mecca of surfing: Hawaii receives many thousands of surfer tourists every year, that dwarfs the number of skaters that come to Hawaii to skate.
- There are much more surfers on this island than skaters; it's not even close.

Surfers don't have any real land based practice facilities for our sport that doesn't involve potential broken bones from quarter and half pipes. It would also provide an easier training ground for new skaters and older surfers to transition to quarter and half pipes.

- It would provide value to our tourism industry in that visiting surfers could use it when the waves are bad or small, thereby improving their visit and the attractiveness of Kauai as a board sports destination.

- As of now: only intermediate to advanced surfers ride quarter and half pipes.

A snake run would open up our skate facilities to a wider range (and age) of board sports enthusiasts as you need a higher skill level to ride quarter and half pipes vs. a snake run.

- Snake runs have much lower injury rates than quarter and half pipes, so it would be a safer feature than what is currently built.

With these points in mind: if DLNR is encouraging more outdoor activities than a snake run would be a fun and useful addition to Kauai's outdoor activities that would be utilized by nearly every surfer on Kauai.

Thank you for reading this.

Regards,

Jason Badua

the Kūlanihāko'i mountain bike park was not included in 2021 SCORP

Chris Seymour <[REDACTED]>

Fri 11/12/2021 9:39 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

 1 attachments (3 MB)

Kulanihakoi Trailhead Sign_DRAFT.pdf;

Aloha,

My name is Chris Seymour, and I am a council member for the Hawai'i Island Nā Ala Hele trails Council. In 2018, we entered into an agreement with the Hawai'i state DLNR for a mountain bike park in the Waiākea forest reserve near Hilo, just mauka of the Pana'ewa Zoo. This trail system is called the "Kūlanihāko'i Mountain Bike park", with over 8 miles of single track trail, designed for bicycling. We are very surprised that this extremely valuable trail system coordinated by the Hawai'i Island DLNR was NOT included in the 2021 SCORP. Please verify this and please include this trail system in the new plan.

Me ka mahalo,

na Chris Seymour

Nā Ala Hele trail council member, Hawai'i Island



KŪLANIHĀKO'I



Trail Specs

Network of mountain bike trails	
Length (one-way)	9.4 mi. (15.1 km)
Elevation Loss	209 ft. (63.7 m)
Elevation Gain	9 ft. (2.7 m)
 Bicycle	
 Hiking	
 Hunting Area	
 NO Motorized	
 Grade	
Typical Grade	2.4%
Maximum Grade	15.4%
 Trail Width	
Typical Trail Width	36 in. (91 cm)
Minimum Trail Width	24 in. (61 cm)
 Surface	
Surface Type	Soil
0% of trail is	Paved or Hard
100% of trail is	Firm
 Obstructions	
Rock and Roots	5 in. (13 cm)

E hele mai!

Welcome to the Kūlanihāko'i Mountain Bike Park.

Ride a network of trails specifically designed for all trail-riding levels, meandering through sky-high eucalyptus groves. This area is known for heavy rains (it's in the name!), so don't be afraid to get a little muddy.



FROM TREES TO TRAILS

The Kūlanihāko'i Mountain Bike Park is situated on 330 acres growing among maple, eucalyptus, tropical ash, and alder.

Ideal soil conditions with enough drainage and traction, attracted mountain bike enthusiasts and in the late 1980s, Volunteers began to open up the trail network that exists today. In 1991, the Big Island Mountain Bike Association held its first special event here and has continued to maintain the Park ever since.

The tall trees grew quickly, reaching 50 feet in just 5 years.

The Waiākea Timber Management Area exists as a resource base for consistent wood supply in Hawai'i. In the mid 1950s, it was a site used to assess the growth potential of timber species with active planting through 1968. Today, it remains a mixed native/non-native forest. 'Ōhi'a, Above: Riders of all skill levels enjoy the Park. Left: Volunteers are integral to keeping this Park safe and fun.



"'Eke'ole i ka wai o Kūlanihāko'i."

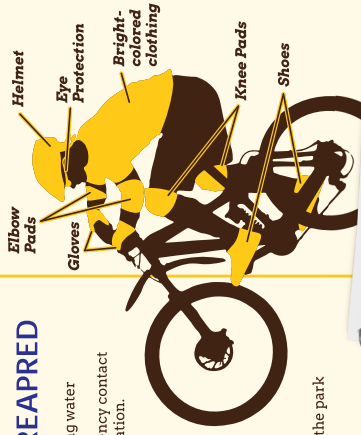
"Drenched by the water of Kūlanihāko'i"

[Said of a heavy downpour, Kūlanihāko'i is the name of a mythical pond in the sky, known in the area of Waiākea and 'Ōla'a.]

—Hawaiian proverb from 'Ōlelo No'eau by Mary Kawena Pukui

BE PREAPRED

- ✓ Drinking water
- ✓ Emergency contact information.
- ✓ Bike repair kit
- ✓ First aid kit
- ✓ Cell phone
- ✓ Map of the park



E Maka'ala: Use Caution

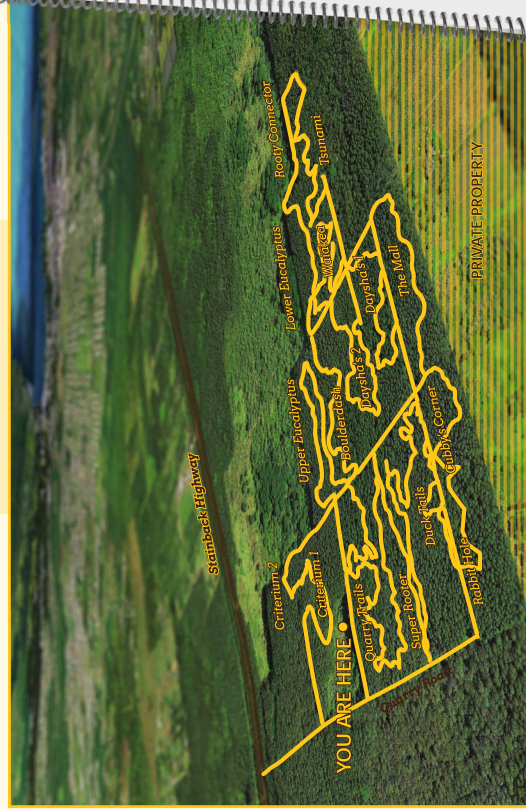
- Hunting area: wear bright colored clothing.
- Be aware of hunting dogs in the area.
- Yield to hikers.
- No camping is permitted.
- Secure vehicles and remove valuables.

A Wildland Area: Be Prepared

- No restroom facilities in the Park.
- Trails are often slippery.
- Bring plenty of water.
- Sturdy shoes are recommended.

A Cherished Place

- Take only pictures!
- Stay on established and marked trails.



This sign was made possible through the generous support of:
HAWAII TOURISM AUTHORITY



Trail Info: 808-974-4221
hawaii@hawaii.gov
Enforcement: 808-443-3507
Emergency: 9-1-1

Hunting Area:
 **Wear bright colored clothing**

No Fires


No Camping


No Commercial Tours


Commentary on 2021 SCORP

Jessica [REDACTED]

Thu 11/18/2021 11:35 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha, I am a resident of Kona would like to offer commentary on the 2021 SCORP plan.

I have read the report and was impressed with its scope and how it covered not only state lands but also federal, county and other municipal parks. I do like how the LWCF funds are going to be distributed to a wide scope of projects and I believe outdoor activities are essential for us here on Hawaii.

My belief is that LWCF funds should be first and foremost used to not only preserve the environment but also to enhance it. I believe more funds to acquire open spaces is a good idea. I have a lot near my condo that has been for sale for years, and if it were converted to a playground this would be wonderful addition to the community. Projects like this could be utilized and partnerships with groups such as Nature Conservancy could utilize grant money for this objective.

I also would like to see more green incentives with parks and open spaces in general. Having electric charge stations to accommodate EV, and converting the grid to sustainable measures is essential. With sea level rise, LWCF funds can be used as buffers to help soil and beach erosion.

I also would like to see more investment in greening all of our parks and would like LWCF funds to planting and preserving trees. Hawaii has pledged to plant 100 million trees by 2030 as part of the 1 Trillion Tree initiatives. Although Hawaii's pledge

includes the preservation of trees, I believe that planting an additional 100 million trees would make parks that more beautiful and attractive. Additionally, native flora can help with the preservation of native culture, protect wetlands, help mitigate climate change and erosion, and offset desertification.

I believe that SCORP should include any incentives to fill our 100 million quota as much as possible, and working with and offering grants to organizations involved in native tree planting is a great idea.

I absolutely believe that maintenance and security need to be addressed when speaking about any park. I go to Old A (Kailua Park) a lot and there are always homeless there. It's understandable as they do have to live somewhere, and I do understand that it's not as simple as set them up in a house and there you go. But these people deserve good treatment and a better life, and it also can be a hygienic issue for those who wish to frequent the park. This kind of issue could dovetail with mental health services for those with mental illness and addiction situations, as these people deserve a good life and with the park cleaned up, would provide more safety for everyone and have more people want to go to the park. Grants issued to agencies which help with these social concerns could be used, and LCWF could possibly be part of this as a long-term solution. It is my belief that when more people go to parks, the issue of caring for the aina and the sea will become prominent and will help people consider sustainability and global warming. Also, there is some concern about those who are worried about crime that it will more likely take place in remote areas such as trails and parks than in places that are in actuality more common, such as at work or in bars or restaurants. I do

know that there is a mentality whereby people might want to level a natural area that has hidden crime issues and put up a parking lot instead, one with lights and cameras, so the very life of any park depends on people feeling safe to go there, so please ensure that more safety and maintenance is funded so our parks can live and thrive.

On a related issue, I believe foremost that parks and other recreational areas should consider the needs of residents first and visitors later. Hawaii as a state has been promoted as a kind of hybrid Disneyland adventure with the nightlife and partying of Las Vegas. I have seen it here in Kona, particularly on Alii Drive, and elsewhere in the village. To many, the motto of 'what happens in Las Vegas, stays in Vegas' could easily be applied to Hawaii and perhaps even more so given the remoteness and distance of Hawaii compared to most other locales, including Las Vegas with regards to North Americans. Pono pledges and public service announcements that can be broadcasted on apps, videos on planes and other kinds of media to remind people of this place is essential for our island home. Most of these visitors will only be here a short time, residents are here (hopefully) for life. Our public funds go to these areas, and so I would like to see the needs of our residents with regards to sustainability and enjoyment taken into account as we plan our parks.

One incentive is adequate parking so there is not traffic jams on streets towards traditional parks. Another idea is to have more public transportation to get to hiking areas so that parking is less of an issue, cutting down on emissions and traffic congestion to areas outside of parks and outside of residential

areas near places such as hiking trails and beaches. I do believe having a fee towards non-Hawaii residents is acceptable and desirable, and more enforcement of oversight of remote areas such as hiking and biking trails would be a good start so the natural ecosystem is not overtaxed. Additionally, I do believe in having pono programs so that visitors are instructed that this is a fragile ecosystem here and cannot be replaced. I do believe funds to organizations that enhance Hawaiian culture and malama are vital as well as any and all organizations that enhance the ecosystem such as Blue Zones and Sierra Club is essential. 'Vountourism' is another incentivizing program which can be coordinated with Hawaiian Tourism Authority, which can be coordinated with those businesses that provide the 'fun in the sun' public image of Hawaii, such as bars, restaurants, and resorts so people are more aware that this is a place that is fragile and that what happens here most definitely will not just stay here, but as in the rest of our lonely planet will go with them in one way or another.

A last issue is that I would like more funds to make parks and other areas more pedestrian friendly, particularly when it comes to city parks and areas just outside the park. It would be a great idea to make it more amenable for people to use bikes, skateboards, and pedestrian means to travel to and from the park.

All in all, I appreciate your work on this and I'm glad that you have seen that preservation and safety for residents is important. Mahalo for offering us here on Hawaii to speak with our voice as one and taking our ohana into special consideration and good luck on your work. I hope you can use

some of what I offer here in my suggestions and that they were helpful to you.

Jessica Kuzmier-Bauer, Kailua-Kona

Please Keep and have Haiku Stairs managed

David Herrmann <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 9:18 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha Honolulu City Council!

The ability to open and manage the Haiku Stairs could make the hike comparable to Half Dome or Angel's Landing. We should keep this extraordinary opportunity and make it another reason for Hawaii to be a destination location. Have a 3rd party charge to be part of a tour, and the state could make money from this.

I hope the City Council has the strength and wisdom to reverse course and keep the Haiku Stairs.

Mahalo!

David Herrmann

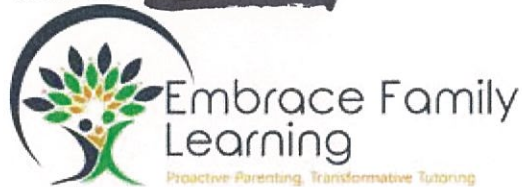
Sarah and David Herrmann

Embrace Family Learning LLC, Owners/Presenters

www.EmbraceFamilyLearning.com

David Cell: [REDACTED]

Sarah Cell: [REDACTED]



Draft SCORP Comments

Tim Streit

Mon 11/15/2021 11:55 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Below are my comments on the draft SCORP. Please incorporate them in the next version of the SCORP.

Chapter 8

- Goal 1. Add an action to limit outright closure of popular recreational amenities, including Haiku Stairs and Mariners Ridge trails, and instead focus on mitigating any significant issues (e.g., providing legal, managed access to Haiku Stairs and Mariners Ridge trails).
- Objective 1-1. Expand the description of developing additional hiking trails to include eminent domain or executive action if public property is needed to create public access. Haiku Stairs is a key example where the State could help to develop a new, legal trail utilizing existing infrastructure by sorting out access over public and private lands.
- Objective 1-3. Add an action under equitable distribution of recreational facilities to distribute facilities across all neighborhoods, not just underserved neighborhoods. There are some neighborhoods trying to prevent access to recreational amenities, such as the Haiku neighborhood. Each neighborhood must share their public resources with the general public. Therefore, access to the Haiku Stairs should be established, regardless of whether certain residents object.
- Objective 2-4 or 2-6. Add an action to better utilize mobile technology to improve safety and awareness. For example, connecting with AllTrails or a Hawaii government app to link to virtual check-ins (like the physical sign-in boxes at some trail locations) to better monitor for lost hikers. These interconnections could also better educate on how long to expect the trail takes based on a range of slow to fast hikers' stats.

There should also be priority given to potential recreational sites that already have high interest, use, and/or infrastructure in place (e.g., Haiku Stairs).

Tim Streit

horses

Meredith Murphy <trykaui@gmail.com>

Thu 10/28/2021 6:59 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Dont forget we need trails for horseback riding as well.

Mahalo

Merri Murphy

This mask thing has Got to Stop

<https://odysee.com/@standforhealthfreedom:0/Putting-Kids-First-campaign:7>

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2021 community input

good buy <goodbuy368@gmail.com>

Mon 11/1/2021 11:11 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha DLNR and SCORP 2021,

Hiking has become increasingly popular as Covid motivated many to go outdoors. Trails on Kauai have seen an uptick of tourists and locals.

The problem is people not staying on the trail and respecting boundaries throughout the trails on Kauai. For example, I use the Nounou East trail weekly for the past 2 years and I see several areas quickly eroding due to people taking short cuts. See attached photo.

Accidents and deaths are not uncommon on the Nounou trail because people go off the path.

Although some people will always disrespect the trails, we could do more to educate hikers where they should and should NOT go. While there is adequate signage at the beginning of most hiking trails, more signs along the way would help keep people on the right path. Even my local friends didn't realize they are off the trail, causing erosion and damage to surrounding plant life.

Proposal: Use funds to install more signage along the trail to educate hikers how to respect and care for the land by showing them where the trail is and placing DO NOT STEP markers in front of established short cuts

. See sample photos attached.





Mahalo for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted
Kay Mones
Kaua'i resident and avid hiker

Keep stairway open

Rachel Rose <[REDACTED]>

Mon 11/8/2021 5:27 PM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Hawaii state saw the islands go through a major crisis with Covid. Tourism is the number one stabilizer in the states economy. Why, not keep the stairway to heaven hike, put a charge on it, like diamond head hike? Have people whom know the hike well, employee it at certain points, ensuring safety of all who hike it. Like diamond head, have people sign in, etc. dot the i's cross the t's help the state make money counting on those who love to stay in shape and be healthy, contributing. They want to. Let them. The state can use the income. People can use a job.

Win win.

Aloha

Rachel Rose

Sent from my iPhone

PO Box 30848 Anahola, Hawai'i 96703-0848

16 November 2021

To: DLNR Division of State Parks

RE draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

Please with eligible funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (**LWCF**) – a federal grants program to create an addition to the Hawaii State Park System in sacred Wailua, Kaua'i through DLNR Division of State Parks and their draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (**SCORP**)

Ancient Heiau are already protected mauka – part of the state parks system and ought to be expanded by purchasing what is referred to as “Coco Palms” (in derelict condition) is perfect to include in Hawaii State Parks System; fulfil the aim, purpose, target of 5-year **SCORP** update.

Hawaii Tourism Authority (HTA) is expressly interested in the draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (**SCORP**), this proposal of buying “Coco Palms” and protecting the sacred lands of “Coco Palms” as a **MAGNIFICENT** addition to Hawaii State Parks System – – – – – a tempting prospect for HTA.

Number one priority for wetland resource protection as the intensification of Climate Crisis occurs as ocean intrusion is happening – **ALREADY** – occurring in the “Coco Palms” area.

It would behoove DLNR Division of State Parks to secure funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (**LWCF**) to purchase “Coco Palms” – – – – – protecting cultural, historical, 'aina, and visitors untold benefits of the untapped cultural resource of countless potential outdoor recreational purposes **FOR** the Eastside of Kaua'i providing thousands of keiki, kupuna, 'Ohana, kama'aina, and visitors untold

The location is perfect for Our Keiki and 'Ohana – walking & biking – friendly

The draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (**SCORP**) must include the goal of purchase of “Coco Palms” through a grant from **LWCF**.

HTA would be happy to have a new site for their tourism promotion – that way is more suitable as we say: “**No**” to partnering with HTA (Hawaii Tourism Authority) and their “Destination management Action Plans” with their focus of regenerative tourism. Please, DLNR Division of State Parks divorce from HTA from ‘that’ proposal of their(s).

Pandemic, Climate Crisis, population explosion – “Coco Palms” must be included as part of a much-needed addition to combat the urbanization of Kaua'i.

This would achieve the aspiration of “... **SCORP** seeks to align Hawai'i's recreational priorities with actions to preserve and provide high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities in Hawai'i.” Source: dlnr.hawaii.gov/dsp/scorp/

Please keep us abreast of the outcome and updates on DLNR Division of State Parks draft 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plan (**SCORP**) via USPS United States Postal Service – US Mail.

Mahalo Plenty, *Bonnie P. Bator* Bonnie P. Bator and 'Ohana (Keana'aina, Keli'ikoa, Kai'aokamalie, Kai)

BONNIE P. BATOR & 'OHANA (KEANA'AINA, KELI'IKOA, KAI'AOKAMALIE & KAI)

Attn: SCORP, 1001 Bishop St., Suite 650, Honolulu, HI
96813-3484.

The first thing about all areas used by the public is there should be OPEN and clean and stocked toilets

There is NO excuse to having people poop in public (and THAT is what IS happening now) and this is how disease spreads...

If it takes having DLNR employees monitoring these public restrooms and cleaning them several times a day then it is worth it.....This is what we pay taxes for.

Yes, I hear about the vandalism ,, so put a camera on the outside of the door so you can see when people go in and out and prosecute the vandals ...

Do NOT make the rest of us suffer,,,


Do you have any idea how many tourist are pooping behind the storage shed at Mala wharf ,, is this the way you want the tourist to remember their trip..

Tourist , working residents and homeless ALL must pee and poop no one has a choice about that

Jan Doehi

working resident / beach user

TO: State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of State Parks

FROM: Natalie Iwasa


DATE: Friday, November 19, 2021

SUBJECT: 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan
Support for Access to Haiku Stairs via State Land

Aloha,

Thank you for allowing public comments on the draft of the 2021 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

The Honolulu City Council recently took action to support the removal of Haiku Stairs and authorized the expenditure of \$1 million to do so. I have waited over 15 years to be able to hike the stairs with my sons and opposed this measure.

Removal of the stairs would be a terrible loss for our island community and set a very bad precedent for Oahu.

Please work with the city and the Friends of Haiku Stairs to preserve this valuable outdoor resource.

Public comment in Support of Skateparks as outdoor recreation

Gregg Pacilio [REDACTED]

Mon 11/1/2021 11:38 AM

To: SCORP 2021 <scorp2021@pbrhawaii.com>

Aloha,

Support for Skateboarding and Development of Permanent Skateparks in Kauai:

Thank you for taking public comment on proposed outdoor recreational needs for the state of Hawaii. The SCORP2021 report was nice to read, and thank you for the work of putting that together.

Particular areas in my interest were p31 recognizing the massive uptick in skateboarding among a diverse and inclusive community around the Kapaa Skatepark renovation since that was done at the start of 2021. This need has been present for quite some years but only now are we getting some accessible areas to skate, and it is thrilling to participate and to witness the many terrific community stories around all this. Goal 4 on page 74 to Support initiatives that promote community wellness, by objective 4-1 to plan and fund CIP permanent pilot projects or "quick build" projects that have shown to be a community success, is exactly what we have been working on for about a decade here on Kauai. Thank you. We hope to see a permanent cement skatepark in west Kauai, likely at the highly successful pilot "Quick build" skateramp site of Hanapepe Town Park. Objective 4-2 to ..fund development of..skateparks on all islands, is a relief to hear this report recognize this strong community need for Hawaii, particularly Kauai.

As a Physical Therapist in Kauai Hospitals for 2 decades now, I recognize the factors involved in disease prevention and wellness, healthcare outcomes, rehabilitation, and healthy recreation. Decreasing screentime and increasing outdoor active movement-based opportunities is an upstream way to design a healthier future for the people of Hawaii. Skateboarding is a sport that does not segregate by race, gender, age, or ability, and does not set teams in competition against each other, but more commonly is mutually supportive and affordable. As a homeowner and father of two born on Kauai, I hope to share the sport with my children, my adult friends, and the youth of our neighborhoods, once Kauai has quality skateparks like many other islands of Hawaii already do.

Kauai needs one on each side and a central skate park. Rollerskating is also surging nationally and here on Kauai in skateparks as well. Bikes and scooters join in the skatepark fun also, and once we have enough parks, it will spread out the incredible crowding occurring at Kapaa Skatepark daily for the last 10+ months. I also support multi-use paths and safe places for our Kupuna and any aged people to walk and bike ride for both recreation and safe commuting.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide feedback to outdoor recreational opportunities and needs. I truly believe Hawaii will continue to lead wellness, and be an example for other states and countries. Skateboarding is one important piece for Hawaii to keep up with, for our communities best wellness.

Gregg Pacilio, PT

Rehab Director, HHSC Kauai Region

Kauai Skate Ohana Member

[REDACTED]

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