

State of Hawai'i
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of State Parks
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

June 25, 2021

Board of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawai'i
Honolulu, Hawai'i

Kaua'i

REQUESTING APPROVAL FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A REVOCABLE PERMIT TO BE NEGOTIATED AND EXECUTED BY THE CHAIRPERSON FOR MANAGEMENT OF A RESERVATION SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION OF PARKING AND ENTRY FEES, SHUTTLE SERVICES AND RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT AT HĀ'ENA STATE PARK, KAUA'I, HAWAI'I, TAX MAP KEYS: TMK: (4) 5-9-001:022 PORTION AND (4) 5-9-008:001

APPLICANT:

Hui Maka'āinana o Makana, a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization

LEGAL REFERENCE:

Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 171-13 and 55 as amended.

LOCATION:

Portion of Government Lands of Hā'ena State Park, Kaua'i, Hawai'i, identified by Tax Map Keys: (4) 5-9-001:022 portion and (4) 5-9-008:001, as shown on the map attached as EXHIBIT A.

AREA:

An approximate twenty (20) acre portion of fifty (50) acres, more or less

ZONING:

State Land Use District: Conservation
County of Kauai CZO: P-1

TRUST LAND STATUS:

Section 5(b) lands of the Hawai'i Admission Act
DHHL 30% entitlement lands pursuant to Hawai'i State Constitution: NO

CURRENT USE STATUS:

Encumbered by Governor's Executive Order 3391, effective September 13, 1988, setting aside land for state park purposes to be under the control and management of the State of Hawai'i, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks.

CHARACTER OF USE:

For the management of a reservation system for the collection of parking fees, entry fees and shuttle services and resource enhancement.

CHAPTER 343 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT:

Both the proposed uses, and the related park improvements to implement this agreement were included in the Hā'ena State Park Master Plan: Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) accepted by Governor David Ige on June 25, 2018, published on July 18, 2018.

The Hā'ena State Park Master Plan (Master Plan) was approved by the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Chairperson Suzanne Case on August 13, 2018 on behalf of the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR).

DCCA VERIFICATION:

Place of business registration confirmed:	YES
Registered business name confirmed:	YES
Applicant in good standing confirmed:	YES

REMARKS:

Hā'ena, a storied place at the far northwestern corner of Kaua'i's beautiful North Shore, is also home to, Hā'ena State Park (Hā'ena SP). The tight-knit community worked closely with DLNR over a period of twenty (20) plus years to develop the Master Plan that was approved and adopted by the BLNR at its meeting on May 25, 2018. The Master Plan laid out several management concepts that would help to improve the visitor experience as well as ensure that Hā'ena SP and the resources in it were protected and perpetuated for future generations.

The torrential rains in April of 2018 and the subsequent flooding caused significant damage to the infrastructure at Hā'ena SP. However, the closure provided an opportunity to implement a number of improvements and management recommendations proposed in the Master Plan and FEIS. Improvements included a new parking lot and board walk as well as a first for the Division of State Parks (DSP), an online reservation system that has been managed under an RP by Republic Parking (Republic). DSP and Republic broke new ground in the management of Hā'ena and established a model to follow. Hui Maka'āinana o Makana (Hui) intends to work with The Hanalei Initiative (THI) to develop an integrated operational plan that builds on the success to allow a seamless visitor-friendly reservation

system for the shuttle as well as the onsite-parking and entry for anyone wishing to visit HSP.

The Hui, a 501 (c)3 nonprofit organization was chartered in 1999 with a focused place-based mission dedicated to perpetuating and teaching the skills, knowledge, and practices of our kupuna through the interpretation, restoration, care and protection of the natural and cultural resources within Hā'ena State Park. Since its inception, the Hui has worked closely with DSP under a formal Curatorship Agreement to help improve Hā'ena SP and care for the natural and cultural resources found there. Through many thousands of hours of volunteer work, the Hui transformed the tangled jungle of invasive trees which had grown up and covered the land into a healthier cultural landscape. The Hui was also the driving force in establishing the first Community Based Subsistence Fishing Area (CBSFA) in the entire State and currently works closely with the Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) in its ongoing management. Over the past five (5) years, the Hui has worked to prepare for the opportunity to manage Hā'ena SP. This proposed Revocable Permit provides an opportunity to gain experience, build capacity and may serve as a foundation for a long-term cooperative community and DSP management relationship as expressed in the Master Plan for Hā'ena SP.

Throughout the master planning process, the Master Plan Advisory Committee (MPAC) expressed a preference for a community-based management entity to operate the park, fully or in partnership with the State. As outlined in early drafts of the park master plan and summarized in BLNR submittal E-3 (approved 10/14/10) which requested the Board accept the recommendations of the draft master plan and endorse the preparation the EIS for Hā'ena SP:

Objective: Consideration of creative management structures in managing and maintaining Hā'ena SP.

Management Strategy: Consider a third-party lease agreement between DSP and a community-based hui to operate the park. This option was preferred by the MPAC.

The concept of a shuttle servicing the North Shore and Hā'ena SP has evolved over the course of the master plan development as noted in the BLNR submittal E-1 (5/25/18) recommending that the Governor accept the Final EIS for Hā'ena SP:

A preferred access, parking and transportation plan was created to address concerns about local park access, regional parking problems, and to explicitly acknowledge support for and integration with a comprehensive North Shore shuttle plan.

The Hui intends to contract with THI for shuttle service. THI was established in the fall of 2018 with the mission to identify and solve the immediate and long-term community and environmental needs of Hanalei and Kaua'i's north shore. THI has three main areas of focus, parks and environment, transportation, and economic development that align with the Hui's mandate. With a grant from the County of Kauai, THI operated a partially integrated shuttle service that served the north shore community and visitors to Hā'ena SP until the pandemic required its operations to shut down in March 2019. The Hui will manage the restart of the shuttle service with THI when it is economically responsible to

do so possible as early as the end of June 2021. The formalized relationship will provide the Hui with the ability to fully integrate a shuttle service as part of its overall management of the Hā'ena SP.

Under the proposed shuttle-based model, DSP will receive all entry fees as rent. However, if the Hui does not provide for a shuttle service, rent will be split ninety percent (90%) to DSP and ten percent (10%) to the Hui of net operating income (NOI).

The existing RP with Republic Parking expires on July 10, 2021 and the Hui intends to coordinate the handover of management with Republic to avoid as much disruption to the public as possible.

The Hui has not had a lease, permit, easement or other disposition of State lands terminated within the last five years due to non-compliance with such terms and conditions and therefore, DSP recommends approval for the issuance of a revocable permit for the collection of parking and entry fees and further recommends the Board delegate to the Chairperson the authority of negotiate any other specific terms necessary to effectuate the revocable permit.

RECOMMENDATION:

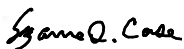
1. Authorize the issuance of the revocable permit pursuant to the terms above which, by this reference, are incorporated herein, on a month-to-month basis and for a one-year period effective upon execution of both parties.
2. Approve such other terms conditions as may be prescribed by the Chairperson to best serve the interest of the State of Hawai'i .

Respectfully submitted,



CURT A. COTTRELL
Administrator
Division of State Parks

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL:



SUZANNE D. CASE
Chairperson
Board of Land and Natural Resources

EXHIBITS:

Exhibit A – Location map and Survey

Exhibit B – BLNR 10/14/10, E-3

Exhibit C – BLNR 5/25/18, E-1

Go to <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dsp/parks/kauai/haena-state-park/> for the following:

– Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) - Hā'ena State Park Master Plan

– **Hā'ena State Park Master Plan – May 2018**



Source: Based on 2001 Community Preferred Master Plan Prepared by The Keith Companies
Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



STATE OF HAWAII

SURVEY DIVISION

**DEPT. OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
HONOLULU**

C.S.F. No. 20,731

April 4, 1988

**(REVISED APRIL 1988)
HAENA STATE PARK**

PARCEL 1

Haena, Hanalei, Kauai, Hawaii

Comprising the following:

1. Portions of Royal Patent 3596, Land Commission Award 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki and Royal Patent 7091, Land Commission Award 8200-C, Apana 1 to Mokuohai for Kaenaku, all of Royal Patent 7091, Land Commission Award 8200-C, Apanas 2 and 3 to Mokuohai for Kaenaku and all of Land Commission Award 8200-B, Apanas 1 and 2 to Nanahu acquired by the State of Hawaii by FINAL ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, Civil No. 1186 dated October 2, 1974 and recorded in Liber 10193, Page 390 (Land Office Deed S-26284).
2. Portions of Royal Patent 3596, Land Commission Award 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki and Royal Patent 6388, Land Commission Award 10941 to Naiwa acquired by the State of Hawaii by FINAL ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, Civil No. 1308 dated May 28, 1975 and recorded in Liber 10937, Page 51 (Land Office Deed S-26528).
3. Portions of Royal Patent 3596, Land Commission Award 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki and Royal Patent 6388, Land Commission Award 10941 to Naiwa, all of Land Commission Award 7996 to Kanehakili and all of Royal Patent 7638, Land Commission Award 10674 to Pea acquired by the State of Hawaii by FINAL ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, Civil No. 1287 dated November 19, 1974 and recorded in Liber 10301, Page 349, together with four-fifths (4/5) interest in Roadway "N" (Land Office Deed S-26298).
4. Portions of Royal Patent 3596, Land Commission Award 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki and Royal Patent 5269, Land Commission Awards 7949 and 5477, Apana 2 to Kekela acquired by the State of Hawaii by FINAL ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, Civil No. 1308 dated July 19, 1974 and recorded in Liber 10103, Page 245, together with one-fifth (1/5) interest in Roadway "N" (Land Office Deed S-26263).
5. Portions of Royal Patent 3596, Land Commission Award 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki and Land Commission Award 7998 to Haole conveyed to the State of Hawaii by Dennis K. Rego and Veralyn R. Taniguchi by deed dated September 29, 1972 and recorded in Liber 8685, Page 381 (Land Office Deed S-25725).

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6. Portions of Royal Patent 3596, Land Commission Award 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki conveyed to the State of Hawaii from John F. Tangalin Sr. and Virginia B. Tangalin by deed dated November 16, 1972 and recorded in Liber 8806, Page 256, together with one-fifth (1/5) interest in Roadway "N" (Land Office Deed S-25760).
7. Portion of Royal Patent 3596, Land Commission Award 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki, all of Royal Patent 6224, Land Commission Award 10223 to Moe, all of Royal Patent 6369, Land Commission Award 10940 to Uhia and fourteen twenty-fourths (14/24) interest in Royal Patent 6315, Land Commission Award 7943, Apana 1 to Keahiahi acquired by the State of Hawaii by FINAL ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, Civil No. 1183 dated August 12, 1976 and recorded in Liber 11755, Page 174 (Land Office Deed S-26714).
8. Ten twenty-fourths (10/24) interest in Royal Patent 6315, Land Commission Award 7943, Apana 1 to Keahiahi acquired by the State of Hawaii by FINAL ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, Civil No. 1183 dated January 11, 1977 and recorded in Liber 12026, Page 220 (Land Office Deed S-26713).

Beginning at the southeast corner of this parcel of land and on the north side of Kuhio Highway, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "NIHA 2" being 999.29 feet South and 10,147.59 feet West as shown on Government Registered H.S.S. Plat 3099-A, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from True South:-

1. 105° 02' 142.71 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway;
2. Thence along the north side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the right with a radius of 160.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
113° 31' 47.21 feet;
3. 122° 00' 69.19 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway;
4. Thence along the north side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the left with a radius of 200.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
107° 52' 97.67 feet;
5. 93° 44' 296.82 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway;

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6. Thence along the north side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the right with a radius of 550.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
98° 25' 89.81 feet;
7. 103° 06' 447.42 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway;
8. Thence along the north side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the left with a radius of 220.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
83° 56' 144.46 feet;
9. 64° 46' 266.88 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway;
10. Thence along the north side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the right with a radius of 180.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
84° 32' 121.75 feet;
11. 104° 18' 125.79 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway;
12. Thence along the north side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the left with a radius of 220.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
91° 40' 96.23 feet;
13. 79° 02' 438.75 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway;
14. 143° 12' 32.42 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway;
15. 87° 30' 49.40 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway;
16. 89° 54' 30" 76.37 feet along the north side of Kuhio Highway to edge of vegetation at seashore;

Thence along the edge of vegetation at seashore for the next twenty (20) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points on said edge of vegetation at seashore being:

17. 192° 17' 83.96 feet;
18. 193° 26' 102.72 feet;
19. 206° 56' 125.60 feet;
20. 207° 15' 243.41 feet;

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21.	206° 39'	172.41 feet;
22.	213° 35'	180.54 feet;
23.	235° 29'	238.68 feet;
24.	247° 28'	157.73 feet;
25.	239° 52'	127.11 feet;
26.	274° 47'	143.08 feet;
27.	275° 09'	106.50 feet;
28.	299° 26'	172.43 feet;
29.	289° 04'	128.49 feet;
30.	295° 25'	132.79 feet;
31.	210° 55'	240.06 feet;
32.	255° 43'	236.94 feet;
33.	256° 21'	208.77 feet;
34.	266° 57'	151.37 feet;
35.	264° 57'	237.94 feet;
36.	280° 48'	164.57 feet to the middle of Limahuli Stream;

Thence along the middle of Limahuli Stream, being also along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki for the next four (4) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points along said middle of Limahuli Stream being:

37.	11° 14'	34.10 feet;
38.	26° 04'	77.30 feet;
39.	40° 15'	137.40 feet;
40.	29° 25'	103.35 feet;
41.	360° 00'	209.21 feet along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki;
42.	90° 00'	40.87 feet along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki; to the middle of Limahuli Stream;

Thence along the middle of Limahuli Stream, being also the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki for the next nine (9) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points along said middle of Limahuli Stream being:

43.	345° 14'	58.06 feet;
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44.	13° 52'	62.80 feet;
45.	347° 40'	47.10 feet;
46.	4° 42'	89.20 feet;
47.	18° 41' 30"	218.70 feet;
48.	314° 53' 30"	112.60 feet;
49.	319° 19'	114.80 feet;
50.	336° 20'	97.80 feet;
51.	37° 14'	60.90 feet to the point of beginning and containing an AREA OF 50.38 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

SURVEY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE OF HAWAII

By: Stanley T. Nakamura
Stanley T. Nakamura
Land Surveyor

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Compiled from data furn. by
R. M. Towill, CSFs' 16,553,
16,554, 16,574-16,576 and
Govt. Survey Records.



STATE OF HAWAII

SURVEY DIVISION

**DEPT. OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
HONOLULU**

C.S.F. No. 20,732

April 4, 1988

**(REVISED APRIL 1988)
HAENA STATE PARK**

PARCEL 2

Haena, Hanalei, Kauai, Hawaii

Comprising the following:

1. Portions of Royal Patent 3596, Land Commission Award 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki acquired by the State of Hawaii as follows:
 - a. John G. Allerton to State of Hawaii by deed dated January 14, 1975 and recorded in Liber 10734, Page 1 (Land Office Deed S-26486).
 - b. FINAL ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, Civil No. 1308 dated October 17, 1974 and recorded in Liber 10237, Page 151 (Land Office Deed S-26294).
 - c. FINAL ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, Civil No. 1308 dated October 17, 1974 and recorded in Liber 10237, Page 159 (Land Office Deed S-26295).
 - d. Patricia S. Rice and Robin C. A. Rice to State of Hawaii by deed dated January 4, 1973 and recorded in Liber 8939, Page 421 (Land Office Deed S-25779).
 - e. Dora Jane Cole to State of Hawaii by deed dated November 15, 1972 and recorded in Liber 8806, Page 251 (Land Office Deed S-25759).
2. Portion of Royal Patent 7091, Land Commission Award 8200-C, Apana 1 to Mokuohai for Kaenaku acquired by the State of Hawaii by FINAL ORDER OF CONDEMNATION, Civil No. 1186 and recorded in Liber 10193, Page 390 (Land Office Deed S-26284).
3. Portions of Royal Patent 3596, Land Commission Award 10613, Apana 6 to A. Paki and Land Commission Award 7998 to Haole conveyed to the State of Hawaii by the County of Kauai by deed dated March 23, 1978 and recorded in Liber 13410, Page 547 (Land Office Deed S-26989).

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Beginning in the middle of Limahuli Stream, being also the northeast corner of this parcel of land and on the south side of Kuhio Highway the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "NIHA 2" being 1032.08 feet South and 10179.69 feet West as shown on Government Survey Registered HSS Plat 3099-A, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from True South:

Along the middle of Limahuli Stream, being also along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki for the first six (6) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points on said middle of Limahuli Stream being:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|--|
| 1. | 57° 00' | 75.48 feet; |
| 2. | 59° 57' | 144.00 feet; |
| 3. | 64° 53' | 77.20 feet; |
| 4. | 44° 32' | 55.00 feet; |
| 5. | 9° 44' | 74.00 feet; |
| 6. | 353° 45' 30" | 79.61 feet; |
| 7. | 94° 00' | 19.00 feet along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki to a "+" cut on rock; |
| 8. | 94° 00' | 41.00 feet along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki; |
| 9. | 184° 00' | 60.00 feet along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki; |
| 10. | 131° 30' | 190.00 feet along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki; |
| 11. | 118° 00' | 200.00 feet along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki; |

Thence along the middle of ridge being also along the remainder of R.P. 3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to A. Paki for the next six (6) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points on said middle of ridge being:

- | | | |
|-----|---------|--------------|
| 12. | 63° 00' | 175.00 feet; |
|-----|---------|--------------|

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- | | | |
|-----|----------|--|
| 13. | 42° 00' | 720.00 feet to a point called
"Makana"; |
| 14. | 69° 00' | 500.00 feet; |
| 15. | 36° 35' | 1500.00 feet to a point called
"Maunahou"; |
| 16. | 348° 00' | 585.00 feet to a point called
"Maunapuluo"; |
| 17. | 34° 22' | 364.50 feet; |

Thence along the middle of ridge along the Government Land of Hanakapiai for the next three (3) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points on said middle of ridge being:

- | | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| 18. | 96° 15' | 790.00 feet; |
| 19. | 80° 45' | 1960.00 feet; |
| 20. | 98° 00' | 1080.00 feet to edge of vegeta-
tion at seashore; |

Thence along the edge of vegetation at seashore for the next four (4) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points on said edge of vegetation at seashore being:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|---|
| 21. | 231° 30' 45" | 4263.83 feet; |
| 22. | 288° 00' | 40.79 feet; |
| 23. | 182° 59' | 151.86 feet; |
| 24. | 212° 28' | 199.60 feet; |
| 25. | 351° 30' | 252.35 feet along the remainder of R.P.
3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to
A. Paki; |
| 26. | 253° 00' | 116.60 feet along the remainder of R.P.
3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to
A. Paki; |
| 27. | 176° 09' | 225.00 feet along the remainder of R.P.
3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to
A. Paki; |
| 28. | 86° 09' | 134.00 feet along the remainder of R.P.
3596, L.C.Aw. 10613, Ap. 6 to
A. Paki to the edge of vegeta-
tion; |

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Thence along the edge of vegetation at seashore for the next six (6) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points on said edge of vegetation at seashore being:

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 29. | 221° 33' | 92.11 feet; |
| 30. | 242° 50' | 74.50 feet; |
| 31. | 256° 10' | 101.50 feet; |
| 32. | 291° 52' | 192.00 feet; |
| 33. | 256° 57' | 151.96 feet; |
| 34. | 238° 11' | 71.97 feet; |
| 35. | 269° 54' 30" | 97.24 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway; |
| 36. | 259° 02' | 5.08 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway; |
| 37. | 359° 15' | 26.32 feet along a jog on the south side of Kuhio Highway; |
| 38. | 270° 33' | 70.57 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway; |
| 39. | 259° 02' | 438.75 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway; |
| 40. | Thence along the south side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the right with a radius of 180.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
271° 40' 78.74 feet; | |
| 41. | 284° 18' | 125.79 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway; |
| 42. | Thence along the south side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the left with a radius of 220.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
264° 32' 148.80 feet to a spike; | |
| 43. | 244° 46' | 266.88 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway; |
| 44. | Thence along the south side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the right with a radius of 180.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
263° 56' 118.19 feet; | |
| 45. | 283° 06' | 447.42 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway; |

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46. Thence along the south side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the left with a radius of 590.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
278° 25' 96.35 feet;
47. 273° 44' 296.82 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway;
48. Thence along the south side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the right with a radius of 160.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
287° 52' 78.14 feet;
49. 302° 00' 69.19 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway;
50. Thence along the south side of Kuhio Highway on a curve to the left with a radius of 200.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being:
293° 31' 59.01 feet
to a "+" cut on rock;
51. 285° 02' 120.20 feet along the south side of Kuhio Highway to the point of beginning and containing an AREA OF 180.23 ACRES, MORE OR LESS

SUBJECT, however, to Pathway Easement "Z" (3.00 feet wide) as shown on plan attached hereto and made a part hereof.

SURVEY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE OF HAWAII

By: Stanley T. Nakamura
Stanley T. Nakamura
Land Surveyor

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Compiled from data furn.
by map of Haena Hui Land
(R.M. Towill) CSFs' 16,210,
17,209, 17,219, 18,734 and
Govt. Survey Records.

State of Hawai'i
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of State Parks
Honolulu, Hawai'i

October 14, 2010

Board of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawai'i
Honolulu, Hawai'i

Subject: Request the Board of Land and Natural Resources to Accept the Recommendations Proposed in the Draft Master Plan and Endorse the Preparation of an EIS for Hā'ena State Park, Hā'ena, Kaua'i

Hā'ena State Park, within Ha'ena ahupua'a in the district of Halele'a (house of happiness), lies at the end of Kūhiō Highway on Kaua'i's north shore. Its location at the end of the road, contributes to its being the third most heavily visited park within the system, with more than 742,000 visitors annually. Comprised of 65.7 acres involving three parcels, two of which are owned by the division, and a third parcel of 0.68 acre owned by the County of Kaua'i, it contains numerous natural, historic, and cultural resources of statewide significance.

The considerable historic and cultural resources, archaeological sites and burial remains has resulted in the Hā'ena Archaeological Complex being listed on both the National and Hawai'i Register of Historic Places. Extending from Kē'ē Beach to Limahuli Stream, the complex represents a large, complete, and intact complex containing a range of surface and subsurface archaeological features dating from early prehistoric (ca.AD 989), the earliest known date for Kaua'i settlement up to the recent historic period and including the settlement at Taylor Camp (ca. 1969-1977). The complex is made up of Kauluapā'oa Heiau, Keahualaka hula platform, rock shelters, enclosures, subsurface cultural deposits, several burial sites, including a cemetery, two wet caves, prehistoric and modern house sites that include Lohi'au's house platform, as well as an extensive agricultural complex. Hā'ena State Park has notable natural resources and a cultural landscape of regional importance, some of which are described in this report to the Board.

The park lies on a wide coastal plain formed by colluvial and alluvial deposition with a fringing reef and extensive sand dunes. The park's boundaries are defined by Limahuli Stream on the east, the ocean to the north and west and the cliffs of Nāpali Coast State Wilderness Park on its southern boundary. Previous archaeological studies indicate that the entire coastal flat behind the dunes was developed with irrigated lo'i terraces which had its origin in prehistory (Major and Carpenter 2000). While a large portion of the park is at an elevation of 10 to 30 feet, mauka of Kūhiō Highway and inside Hā'ena State Park, the Nāpali cliffs rise to nearly 500 feet asl. Beyond the park boundaries, inside the adjacent Nāpali Coast State Wilderness Park, shoreline cliffs rise to more than 800 feet.

Kē'ē Beach and Lagoon are situated at the end of the highway and is the place where most of the visitors spend their recreational time. Resources of visual as well as recreational value can be found in the views of

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Kē'ē and beyond from the heiau and hula platform. Kē'ē is the setting for one of the more famous mo'olelo and has extreme cultural importance to native Hawaiians and hula practitioners. It is where the love story of Pele and Lohi'au originated, a story that needs to be told in a shorter version to understand its significant role in the development of Hā'ena as a place of renowned cultural importance.

When Pele was looking for a place to make her home and to be safe from one of her sisters, she went to Kē'ē. Although she eventually found her home on the island of Hawai'i, she was lured back to Kaua'i by the beating of Lohi'au's drums. Returning to Kē'ē, Pele found Lohi'au and fell in love with him, but every time she dug a cave to make a place for the two of them, she met with water. In her spiritual body, she left Kaua'i, promising Lohi'au that she would soon return for him. After a lengthy wait, Lohi'au, in despair, hung himself and his body was placed in a cave above Kē'ē that was guarded by two mo'o (lizard) sisters, Kilioe and Aka. Hi'iaka and Wahine-'oma'o arriving as Pele's envoys found Lohi'au dead and Hi'iaka killed the two mo'o. With prayers and herbs, Hi'iaka restored Lohi'au's life and took him to Pele who at the time had destroyed Hi'iaka's *lehua* forest. Angry, Hi'iaka embraced Lohi'au and Pele responded by covering him with lava. Hi'iaka dug a tunnel from the sea to Pele's fire pit and almost succeeded in killing Pele, but was persuaded not to by her brothers. Her brothers restored Lohi'au's life and sent him after Hi'iaka who had returned to Kaua'i. There they married and spent the rest of their lives together at Kē'ē (Wichman 1998: 130).

Mauka of Kūhiō Highway, near Kē'ē Beach is Lohiau's house platform. A dry stack rock platform made of earth and stone filled with an unpaved terrace that is 80 feet long, 54 feet wide and 8.5 feet at its highest part is located at the base of the bluff near the Kalalau trailhead. Kauluapā'oa Heiau is built into the slope of the bluff as an unenclosed stone terrace that measures 60 feet by 100 feet standing twenty feet at its highest corner. The heiau surface is comprised of various levels, different pavements and short walls in which can be found pits to place posts or images. One of the pits, 12 by 15 feet with a depth of 2 to 5 feet was possibly used to hold decomposed offerings (Emory 1927).

Keahualaka hula platform, also known as Lohi'au's pavilion and shrine by Bennett, are two rock faced terraces leveled with earth. While the upper terrace is manmade, the rest of this feature is entirely natural with a front consisting of a line of boulders and the top a natural rocky slope. A hālau, or long building open at both ends is presumed to have stood on this platform where hula was performed before the kuahu, or altar. The heiau, hula platform, and Lohi'au's house platform are associated with a boulder called Kilioe, situated near the edge of an ocean cliff wherein was placed umbilical cords after birth (pōhaku piko). Legends say that the boulder Kilioe is the physical remains of one of the two mo'o (lizard) sisters who challenged Pele when she arrived at Kē'ē to later steal Lohi'au's spirit from his body (Andrade 2008).

The Makana, a triangular shaped mountain peak standing 1,280 feet asl and located on the southern end of the park is a prominent feature in the landscape. As recently as 1925, firebrands made up of hau (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) or pāpala (*Charpentiera*) wood whose soft cores burned before its outer layers were thrown from its top. With the right conditions, the firebrands would fall and rise, traveling slowly a mile or more over the ocean leaving a trail of glowing embers that could be seen afar. These events usually were reserved for special occasions to welcome visiting ali'i or sacred ceremonies like chiefly graduations.

Two wet caves, Waiakanaloe and Waiakapala'e are believed to have been existing lava tubes made bigger by wave action during the Pleistocene. Waiakanaloe, is located in the pali face on the south side of Kūhiō Highway, its waters thought to have restorative properties and thus, were reserved for the ali'i. Waiakapala'e, water of the lace fern, is east of Waiakanaloe further up the pali slope and has legendary associations.

Two former loko also within the park flood seasonally and are designated wetlands on the US Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory. Loko Naia is thought to have been a loko kalo or low lying area for the planting of taro. In 1977, archaeological testing found evidence of 'auwai and agricultural soils, indicating an agricultural use of this feature. South of Loko Naia, adjacent to Kūhiō Highway is a buried fishpond and loko kalo, called Loko Kē'ē. Testing also indicates its use as a kalo lo'i.

Other resources in the park worth noting are the dune complex, Limahuli Stream, Allerton Estate, the Kalalau trailhead, cemeteries, a poi mill and the highway itself. In total, these features have multiple conflicting and complementary values. For example, Kē'ē Beach and Lagoon are natural resources complete with coral reefs and marine fishes. The beach is a primary destination for most of the park visitors having recreational activities such as swimming, snorkeling and sunbathing. Both of these features have high scenic value and is often the reason visitors venture to the end of the highway. Subsistence fishing still takes place at Kē'ē and contributes to the site having cultural significance. Kauluapa'ōa heiau and Keahualaka hula platform on the other hand have high archaeological value and a specific cultural use that are not appropriate in a recreational context. As such, management principles and objectives should be customized to acknowledge the interrelationship of values.

The master plan seeks to express management objectives and strategies designed to protect, restore, preserve, and conserve the physical, cultural and historic features and to find a balance between those features and its human use and recreational activities. Resource studies were completed in the 1990s in the following areas: botanical, beach and ocean recreation, historical and cultural, social impact, taro lo'i restoration, and a burial treatment plan. The current planning project included identification and analysis of existing site and drainage issues, water/wastewater/electrical systems, marine and nearshore resources, rockfall hazard and a cultural impact assessment as well as analysis of traffic impacts and wildland resources. The many outstanding features that are found in Hā'ena, results in a dynamic and continuous mix of visitors with a local resident community passionate about its cultural sites and legendary associations as much as its geological, biological, and archaeological qualities that are seeking to preserve, interpret, and protect them for future generations.

In recognition of this consuming affection the community has for Hā'ena and the interrelationships that are critical to developing strategies to manage and care for the area, this process focused on bringing together the human resources in the community that were knowledgeable in the areas of cultural resources/Hā'ena 'ohana, environmental issues, recreational uses, nonprofits/community organizations, business, and agency interests. Discussions with nearly 200 individuals by email and telephone resulted in the formation of a Master Plan Advisory Committee comprised of 32 individuals (Attachment A) amongst whom advice and perspectives were shared in three day long weekend meetings and a site visit for ground truthing. Using the earlier community preferred plan as a base, the MPAC evaluated, refined, and enhanced the master plan with the State's concurrence into the following recommendations.

The draft master plan is formatted with objectives and management strategies that were developed from the expressions of the community desires for Hā'ena, the State's responsibilities involving public access, public safety and the provision for recreational opportunities, and the recommendations offered in the technical studies. For the sake of brevity, all of the strategies presented in the draft master plan document, are included as Attachment B. However, some of the primary ones are described below in a format starting with the objective followed by its corresponding management strategy.

Objective: Establishment of a cultural advisory group made up of cultural practitioners having knowledge specific to Hā'ena.

Management Strategy: Consultation with the cultural advisory group on proposed management actions, construction projects, interpretive programs and devices.

Objective: Consideration of creative management structures in managing and maintaining the park.

Management Strategy: Consider a third-party lease agreement between State Parks and a community-based hui to operate the park. This option is preferred by the MPAC.

Options: The park operated by means of a State/Community partnership.

State Parks to continue management of the park.

Objective: Generate revenues through entrance or parking fees.

Management Strategy: The MPAC recommends all funds to stay at the park to support its maintenance, improvements, staffing and programs.

Options: A portion of the funds generated to stay at the park for maintenance, improvements, staffing, and programs. The remainder used to support the needs of the entire system.

No dedicated funds to Hā'ena State Park.

Objective: Provision of safe and convenient public access and a quality outdoor recreational experience, by managing the volume of visitors.

Management Strategy: Limit vehicular access beyond the parking lot to special access for ADA, emergency vehicles, lifeguards, park maintenance and cultural practitioners.

Install a gate across Kūhiō Highway to limit access beyond the parking lot.

Options: Maintain limited parking area at Kē'e Beach including accessible parking areas in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended.

Consider a pass system for special access vehicles.

Objective: Limit the number of parking spaces in the lot to 108.

Management Strategy: Improve parking efficiency by striping parking stalls.

Objective: Establish management of Keahualaka hula platform , Kauluapā'oa heiau and surrounding historic and geological features as a top priority for park management and restoration.

Management Strategy: Engage the cultural advisory group to help with access, maintenance and interpretation.

Preserve and restore existing historic structures within the hula complex to support cultural activities.

Restore Kauluapā'oa heiau and Keahualaka hula platform.

Maintain the foundation of the Allerton house site and use as a staging area for hula.

Maintain the Allerton caretaker's cottage in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Management Strategy: Limit access to the hula complex to cultural practitioners or by managed visits, in a program developed with the cultural advisory group.

Management Strategy: Develop a maintenance program for the physical upkeep of the hula complex.

Objective: Preserve, restore, and reconnect the community to the agricultural complex and maintain it as a living archaeological and cultural system.

Management Strategy: Continue implementation of the lo'i restoration plan. Design water diversion and transmission system in consideration of flows from Limahuli Stream.

Objective: Provide and restore access to scenic resources.

Management Strategy: Control and/or removal of non-native, invasive trees that obscure views of scenic resources.

Finally, a list of administrative tasks and the physical improvements necessary to implement the plan is provided as Attachment C.

RECOMMENDATION:

Request that the Board accept the objectives and management strategies contained in the draft Master Plan and endorse the preparation of an EIS for Hā'ena State Park in the district of Halele'a, Kaua'i.

Respectfully Submitted:



**Daniel S. Quinn
State Parks Administrator**



APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL:



**Laura H. Thielen
Chairperson**

State of Hawai'i
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of State Parks
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

May 25, 2018

Board of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawai'i
Honolulu, Hawai'i

Island of Kaua'i

REQUEST BOARD REVIEW OF DRAFT MASTER PLAN FOR HĀ'ENA STATE PARK;
RECOMMEND THAT THE GOVERNOR ACCEPT THE FINAL EIS FOR HĀ'ENA STATE
PARK MASTER PLAN, TMK'S: 5-9-01:22 (POR.); 5-9-08:01; AUTHORIZE THE
CHAIRPERSON TO APPROVE THE FINAL HĀ'ENA STATE PARK MASTER PLAN
FOLLOWING ACCEPTANCE OF THE FINAL EIS BY THE GOVERNOR.

LOCATION:

Portion of Government lands of Hā'ena, Halele'a, Kaua'i, identified by Tax Map Keys: (4) 5-9-01:22 (POR.); 5-9-08:01. A small 0.68-acre inholding is located within the park that is owned by the County of Kaua'i and contains Ka Ulu a Paoa Heiau and Ke Ahu a Laka. It is identified as TMK 5-9-01:25.

LAND TITLE STATUS:

Section 5(b) of the Hawai'i Admission Act.

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) 30% entitlement lands pursuant to the Hawai'i State Constitution: NO

CURRENT USE STATUS:

Executive Order #3391, effective September 13, 1988, designated the subject area as Hā'ena State Park.

SUMMARY:

This submittal requests (1) the Board's review and comment on the Draft Master Plan for Hā'ena State Park (Exhibit 1, refer to link at the end of this submittal), (2) the Board recommend to the Governor acceptance of the final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project, and (3) the Board authorize the Chairperson to approve the final master plan following Governor's acceptance of the EIS. The EIS is available electronically as Exhibit 2 – refer to link at the end of this submittal.

The Division of State Parks (State Parks), in collaboration with many members of the community and the public at large, the Hā'ena State Park Master Plan Advisory Committee, and the Hui Maka'ainana o Makana have developed the plan over the last decade. Building on the previous efforts to previous efforts to prepare a draft master plan in 2001, which included

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at its meeting held on
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extensive input from the Hā'ena community, the proposed master plan integrates the wishes of the community today and incorporates updated technical studies. It recommends minimal physical improvements to the park in order to maintain the natural beauty and openness of the area and a reduction in the number of daily visitors to a targeted count of 900 per day.

Only a few new structures are proposed including a Welcome Hale that is envisioned as an open traditional Hawaiian design and located near the improved main parking lot. Interpretive and informational signage will be posted at the hale and two small comfort stations to the side of the main parking lot will provide a second set of facilities to reduce wastewater flows at the existing Kē'ē comfort station. The current overflow parking area will serve as the main parking lot and be resurfaced with permeable paving. Portions of it will be shifted slightly makai to avoid a rockfall hazard zone. According to the rockfall hazard study completed for the park in 2013 by AECOM (Appendix H), several areas along the existing highway are predicted to be within a Class A (high estimated potential) and Class B (medium estimated potential) rockfall hazard zone. After considering costly and undesirable engineering solutions that would deface Ka Pali 'Ōahi o Makana, the MPAC together with Hui leadership, recommended that all visitor facilities be located outside of the estimated rockfall hazard zones to the extent possible. This includes the main parking lot, new entry turnaround and shuttle stop, and a new pedestrian-only path that connects the main parking lot with Kē'ē Beach through the lo'i. The new pedestrian pathway follows along the first berm of the lo'i closest to the highway and is proposed to be slightly elevated so as not to impact the berm or any of the historic resources, but will float just above the berm. The new path will provide visitors with a unique view of Makana, a famous mountain peak and wahi pana, as well as views of the restored wetlands, loko, and lo'i as they continue to Kē'ē.

New restrooms are also proposed near the main parking lot in order to provide additional alternative comfort stations for visitors. The latest proven green wastewater treatment technologies should be installed and these new facilities will also help lessen the use of the existing comfort station at Kē'ē, which has sensitive cultural sites nearby.

The main parking lot is envisioned to be flexible, but with a maximum of 100 striped stalls. The overall size of the main parking lot would be adjusted accordingly to support visitor use of third-party shuttles to the park, or the County's proposed North Shore shuttle should it be established, with the goal of right-sizing the parking lot. The idea is to accommodate local demand, complement shuttle volume, and minimize parking impacts outside of the park. In addition, the main parking lot would be separated into a fee-paying lot and non-fee paying lot by moveable bollards and cordons so the parking can be adaptively managed on an as-needed basis to support the varying numbers in either group parking at the park on any given day and even throughout the day. A smaller special access parking lot will be located at Kē'ē in the existing paved areas. These stalls will be reserved for ADA accessibility, the lifeguards, park staff, the Hula Complex, and other cultural practices. It will also be accessible for emergencies as well as safety and rescue operations.

Other recommendations include reestablishing the area makai of the Kalalau trailhead and encompassing Ka Ulu a Paoa Heiau and the former Allerton property as a Hula Complex, recognizing the extreme significance of this ancient wahi kapu to hula practitioners worldwide. In addition, a Cultural Gathering Place will be created inland of Ka'ilio Point with a traditional

hale and Hālau Wa‘a, where educational and community programs could be staged, including overnight stays.

The plan also supports the continued restoration of the Agricultural Complex and encourages restoration of the varied historic, cultural, and natural resources throughout the park. It prioritizes the restoration of the dune complex as a potential first effort, recognizing the multiple benefits of ecological restoration, beach protection, and caring for the ancestors whose bones lay interred in the sand dunes. The plan also encourages green building design, integrated water use, reuse, and rainwater catchment, and renewable energy throughout the park.

The two key management recommendations include 1) the establishment of a Cultural Advisory Committee and a Community Advisory Committee, both of whom will be consulted on all aspects of park management and proposed improvements; and 2) the implementation of adaptive management principles with regards to all management issues at the park, including the 900 visitors per day limit and parking, which will be adjusted as needed at the park. Together, these two key management recommendations mean that the community and cultural experts will be consulted prior to the implementation of new management actions at the park as well as prior to proposed construction projects at the park.

The existing historic state highway that runs through the park is also recommended to be transferred from the State Department of Transportation to State Parks so that it may be closed to general through traffic and State Parks can shift the bulk of visitor traffic and parking outside of a potential rockfall hazard zone.

A significant proposal in the draft master plan is to limit the number of people who can enter the park to 900 people per day as an initial ceiling which may be adjusted over time based on overall negative or positive impacts to the area with an emphasis on public safety. This initial number includes day hikers on the Kalalau Trail but does not include overnight campers or hunters with valid permits, members of the Hui, cemetery caretakers, kūpuna who have cultural or ancestral ties to the area, or attendees at special educational or cultural events such as volunteer workdays or events at the Hula Complex. This will encourage visitors to plan ahead and an informational system via the internet, text messages, and email could be developed to distribute real-time information on park access, ticket availability, special events, and weather, ocean and any hazardous conditions at the park. The Master Plan acknowledges that park access will be an ever-evolving operational issue and will likely change over time as new policies are implemented. However, the goal is to study the impacts of these proposed policies and to adjust them as appropriate to improve the long-term management of the park and visitor satisfaction.

This draft report also includes sections on interpretive and educational opportunities, park organization and ongoing operation, and an implementation plan with a preliminary phasing plan and associated tasks to be completed in conjunction with capital improvements.

Hā‘ena State Park EIS Process

Preconsultation comments for the project were collected from August 11, 2008 to October 22, 2008 with one follow up letter dated November 10, 2011. Twenty public agency/utility company letters were received and two from community organizations and individuals.

The Hā'ena State Park Master Plan Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) was submitted under the authority of Act 172-12 to the State Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) on February 9, 2015. Notice of the availability of the EISPN was published in the February 23, 2015 edition of *The Environmental Notice*. The public comment period for the EISPN began on February 23, 2015 and ended on March 25, 2015. Seventeen letters were received on the EISPN from public agencies and two letters from the community.

Following the EISPN, State Parks submitted the DEIS to OEQC on July 13, 2015 and Notice of the availability of the Draft EIS was published in the July 23, 2015 edition of OEQC's *The Environmental Notice*. Copies of the DEIS were provided to OEQC-approved list of government agencies, public officials, and other organizations and individuals. The official 45-day public comment period on the DEIS began on July 23, 2015 and ended on September 8, 2015. However, State Parks held a public meeting on August 19, 2015 to gather more input on the DEIS and extended the DEIS public comment period until October 8, 2015. Three letters were received after the close of the extended public comment period. The last one was received on November 4, 2015. Twenty-three (23) agency/elected officials/utility letters and 128 email/letters/comment cards were submitted by the community with additional verbal input received at the August 19, 2015 public meeting. Comments received included general support and general opposition, other comments focussed on the proposed new structures, the elevated boardwalk trail, gating the roadway, proposed visitor and parking limits, catering to tourists, the validity of the rockfall study, managing the overcrowding, support for the restoration of cultural and natural resources, and many legal and technical responses from agencies.

Due to the feedback received on the Draft EIS, State Parks worked on revising the master plan with a reorganized Community Advisory Committee to address the concerns voiced by the larger community. Working meetings were conducted between September 2015 and June 2016, and a Community Open House was held on July 23, 2016 at Hā'ena State Park to present the revised plan to the public, where it was received favorably by attendees. As a result, the master plan presented in the Final EIS has been updated based on the feedback received from the public meetings, comments received, and subsequent extensive collaboration with the Community Advisory Committee. The following changes were made to the plan and are reflected in the FEIS:

- The large education center and caretaker's cottage were deleted in favor of a smaller welcome hale located at the entrance which is envisioned as a thatched open traditional Hawaiian hale.
- Restrooms for men and women, formerly within the education center will be located to the right of the welcome hale, but separate.
- The interpretive path is now a pedestrian-only path and its alignment is shifted mauka near Kē'ē to better direct people towards the beach areas overseen by the lifeguards. A loop path through the lo'i back to the entrance was deleted.
- The main parking area is separated into a fee-paying lot and a non-fee paying lot that can be adjusted in size as needed.
- A preferred access, parking and transportation plan was created to address concerns about local park access, regional parking problems, and to explicitly acknowledge support for and integration with a comprehensive North Shore shuttle plan.

Project History

Located on Kaua'i's North Shore, Hā'ena State Park finds itself at the intersection of cultural and ecological significance and heavy visitor use as one of the state's most frequented visitor attractions. At the end of Hā'ena is Kē'ē beach, one of the most popular and heavily visited beaches on Kaua'i, and the gateway to the Kalalau Trail and Hanakāpī'ai Falls – now subject to thousands of visitors per day, impacting both resources and the adjacent communities with congestion, crowding and a reduction in the quality of life. Hā'ena is a wahi pana and wahi kapu, well-known for the legend of Pele, Hi'iaka and Lohi'au and the ancient hula complex at Kē'ē. There is also an extensive agricultural complex, which spans much of the area of the park and is being restored by Hui Maka'āinana o Makana (Hui) under a curatorship agreement with State Parks. The area is an ancestral home with remnants of both prehistoric and modern homesites including Lohi'au's house platform, actively tended cemeteries and burial sites, a former poi mill, and dozens of archaeological sites. The area is also rich with dynamic geology, scenic beauty, varied natural resources, unique weather patterns and ocean conditions which inspire ancient stories and social media posts alike. At Hā'ena, continuous streams of visitors converge with a socially diverse community and a dedicated 'ohana, some of whom grew up and lived on this land before it became a state park. This mix of human, cultural, recreational and environmental resources gives rise to the need to develop a conscientious and comprehensive master plan in order to balance conservation, restoration, education, recreation, public safety and the preservation of Hā'ena's cultural integrity.

State Parks has attempted to develop a master plan for Hā'ena State Park since the 1970s when it acquired the lands for the park in fee with the assistance of a Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant. The last attempt comprised several years of research, community meetings and interviews by The Keith Companies-Hawai'i, Inc. and Earthplan Planning and Design (The Keith Companies) and their consultants. The team prepared a draft report entitled, *Hā'ena State Park Master Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement*, with the last known version being a hand-edited copy completed in 2001. It included extensive background information as well as the development and evaluation of four master plan alternatives (three different development scenarios and one "no change" alternative. The effort culminated in a "community preferred master plan" that is referred to throughout this report as the "2001 Draft Park Plan." While neither the report nor the master plan were completed or adopted, they contain valuable information and are the starting point for this effort.

In this current effort, State Parks contracted with PBR HAWAII to complete the master plan and environmental impact statement (EIS) for Hā'ena State Park. PBR HAWAII was tasked to work with the community through an advisory committee to refine the 2001 Draft Park Plan and accompanying written master plan report with an emphasis on the cultural and historic significance of Hā'ena and to develop alternatives for transportation and parking.

The importance of the Hā'ena State Park Master Plan and EIS has become elevated due to the recent flooding impacts to the North Shore of Kaua'i, including the park, as the implementation of the plan may be facilitated and hastened utilizing disaster mitigation funds.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Board:

1. Review and comment on the draft Hā'ena State Park Master Plan; and
2. Recommend that the Hā'ena State Park FEIS be submitted to OEQC for publication in The Environmental Notice and transmitted to the Governor for acceptance of the FEIS; and
3. Delegate authority to the Chairperson of DLNR to approve the final Hā'ena State Park Master Plan following acceptance of the FEIS by the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,



For **CURT A. COTTRELL**
Administrator
Division of State Parks

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL:



SUZANNE D. CASE
Chairperson
Board of Land and Natural Resources

ATTACHMENTS:

The following attachments to this submittal are available for download at <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dsp/parks/kauai/haena-state-park/>

Exhibit 1: Hā'ena State Park Master Plan Draft Final Report

Exhibit 2: Hā'ena State Park Master Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement

Exhibit 3: Hā'ena State Park Master Plan Draft Appendices

Exhibit 4: Hā'ena State Park Master Plan Background Research and Analysis