

Board of Land and Natural Resources

April 22, 2024

Agenda Item D1, Disposition of Parcels B and C, Wailua, Kauai

Aloha Chair Chang and Members of the Board,

My name is Tim Carson, President and CEO of SMS Hawai'i, a locally owned research company established in 1960 dedicated to delivering future-focused strategies and data-driven solutions to businesses in Hawai'i and the Indo-Pacific region.

For your consideration in evaluating the disposition of state lands related to the historic Coco Palms Resort, we offer the attached survey results from a community survey conducted among Kaua'i residents. Over 1,100 registered Kaua'i voters participated in the survey - an unusually significant response rate. The sample size in this study was about 273% greater than traditionally expected (300 sample size). The margin of error for the total sample was +/- 2.88 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence interval. The survey was conducted November 22 - December 15, 2023.

The survey addressed a range of community issues, such as economic development on Kaua'i, satisfaction with securing a site for a second landfill, and thoughts about restoring Coco Palms, among others. Survey results indicate Kaua'i voters predominantly prefer the Coco Palms site to be restored rather than remain in its current condition.

Question:

"If Coco Palms can only either be restored or left in its current condition, which of those two options would you prefer?"

- **61% of voters SUPPORT the restoration of Coco Palms**
- 24% prefer the property remains in the current condition
- 15% don't know which of those two options they prefer

We hope that understanding local voter sentiment on the island of Kaua'i proves to be helpful in your decision making as the Board evaluates its options on the disposition of these State parcels.

Mahalo,

Tim Carson

Attachment: Kaua'i Community Public Opinion Research, February 2024

Hawai'i's leading data, insights, and consulting company since 1960.



Kaua'i Community Public Opinion Research

February 2024

Hawai'i's leading data, insights, and consulting company since 1960.

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	3
METHODOLOGY	4
SURVEY, SAMPLE, AND WEIGHTING	4
DATA ANALYSIS.....	5
COCO PALMS RESTORATION	5
LANDFILL.....	6
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	8
TOURISM.....	10
CURRENT COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT	12
VOTE INTENTION.....	17

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: CHOICE AMONG RESTORATION OR LEAVING AS-IS 6

FIGURE 2: SATISFACTION WITH COUNTY’S EFFORTS TO FIND SECOND LANDFILL 7

FIGURE 3: OPINIONS OF COUNTY’S LEVEL OF SERIOUSNESS OF THE LANDFILL ISSUE..... 7

FIGURE 4: RATING KAUA’I’S ECONOMIC SITUATION 8

FIGURE 5: ECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS IN NEXT 5 YEARS..... 9

FIGURE 6: PREFERENCE FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH10

FIGURE 7: ASSESSMENT OF THE BENEFITS OF TOURISM.....11

FIGURE 8: OPINIONS OF THE SECOND MOST BENEFICIAL INDUSTRY11

FIGURE 9: ASSESSMENT OF HOW WELL THINGS ARE GOING.....12

FIGURE 10: REASONS FOR ASSESSMENT: GOING WELL13

FIGURE 11: REASONS FOR ASSESSMENT: GOING BADLY14

FIGURE 12: MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE FACING KAUA’I.....15

FIGURE 13: ASSESSMENT OF PROBLEMS ON KAUA’I.....16

FIGURE 14: CONFIDENCE IN COUNTY GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE PROBLEMS16

FIGURE 15: 2026 MAYORAL VOTE INTENTION17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SMS Research surveyed over 1,100 registered voters on Kaua'i to learn more about their attitudes and opinions towards prominent community issues. Particular emphasis was given to important projects on the island, including the restoration of Coco Palms and the County's efforts to secure a second landfill site. In addition, the survey included retrospective and prospective assessments of Kaua'i's economy, as well as opinions about tourism's impact on Kaua'i.

Major findings from this research include the following:

- ❖ Residents prefer restoration of Coco Palms to leaving it in its current state.
 - 61% prefer the property to be restored, 24% prefer the property remains in the current condition, and 15% don't know which of those two options they prefer.
- ❖ Residents are unhappy with progress on Kaua'i's second landfill site.
 - 64% of residents are either somewhat unsatisfied or very unsatisfied with efforts to find a second landfill site, 17% are either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied, and 19% don't know how they feel.
 - Almost half (47%) stated county officials are taking the landfill issue seriously, compared to 31% who believe officials are taking it seriously. 22% of residents don't know if county officials are taking the issue seriously or not.
- ❖ Residents have mixed assessments of Kaua'i's economy and have concerns about additional economic growth.
 - 50% would say Kaua'i's economic situation is fair, 24% would say it is good, 22% would say it is poor, and 2% would say it is excellent.
 - In the next 5 years, 40% of Kaua'i residents expect the economic situation to be the same, 34% expect it to get worse, 16% expect it to get better, and 10% don't know how it will be.
 - Just over half (54%) of residents think it is worthwhile to increase economic growth on Kaua'i. By contrast, 28% are content with the current economic situation and 18% don't know if it is worthwhile to increase economic growth or not.
- ❖ Residents believe tourism benefits Kaua'i.
 - Almost 90% of residents believe tourism is either very beneficial or somewhat beneficial to Kaua'i's economy; just 10% believe it is not that beneficial or not at all beneficial.
- ❖ Most residents feel that things on Kaua'i are going well, but they are serious concerns about housing affordability and cost of living. Residents also mentioned they are concerned with quality-of-life issues.
 - Those who believe things are going well cited the good people in the community, low crime rates, and overall happiness with their lives.
 - However, even those who stated things are going well also noted concerns about the lack of affordable housing and the high cost of living/inflation.
 - Those who believe things are not going well cited housing and cost of living, but also included a rise in homelessness and quality-of-life issues like poor infrastructure, rise in crime, overtourism, and traffic burdens.
 - When asked to identify the most important issue facing Kaua'i, 43% stated lack of affordable housing and 24% stated the high cost of living.
 - Additionally, 68% indicated the lack of a second landfill was a big or moderate problem.

- ❖ Residents do not have much confidence in county government to solve problems affecting Kaua'i.
 - 54% have very little confidence or no confidence at all in county government, 37% have some confidence, and just 8% have a lot of confidence.

- ❖ Vote intention for the next mayor is still being shaped, but some candidates would do better than others if the election were held tomorrow.
 - 43% of voters don't know who they would vote for mayor in the next election. However, the top three candidates at the time of this survey were Mel Rapozo (14%), Bernard Carvalho (11%), and Gary Hooser (8%).

INTRODUCTION

The population of the island of Kaua'i makes up approximately five percent of the state of Hawai'i's total population, which often means there is little research on resident sentiment that focuses solely on issues specific to the island itself. In fact, public opinion studies that proportionately sample by island or county usually rely on just a small number of individuals to "represent" the island in a statewide sample. To our knowledge, there have been very few island-wide, representative survey research projects conducted of the residents of Kaua'i. The current research attempts to fill that void by providing residents the opportunity to articulate their attitudes and opinions about several relevant issues facing the island.

The primary objectives of this research are to identify voters' opinions about the general state of the island and its economy, and to gain insight into the attitudes and opinions of several prominent community issues, like preference for restoring the Coco Palms property, satisfaction with efforts to find a second landfill, the state of the economy, and the merits of tourism. All of these issues are front and center on the minds of Kaua'i voters, and this research seeks to determine where the public stands on these important issues. Given the dearth of survey data on these issues, we hope that the current research will inform and provide policymakers clarity rather than relying on supposition.

This data in this study includes a sample of over 1,100 self-identified registered voters across all communities on Kaua'i. Generally speaking, when conducting county-specific research on Kaua'i, SMS samples in such a manner to obtain around 300 completed surveys. Thus, the sample size in this study is about 273 percent greater than what we would traditionally attempt to collect, which improves the quality of the data and diversity in viewpoints on these issues. In fact, approximately 5 percent of all registered voters on the island submitted completed surveys, and the overall sample size in this project is larger than previous SMS studies on Kaua'i. Given the large sample size, the margin of error for the total sample is +/- 2.88 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence interval.

Samples were drawn from a list of registered voters on Kaua'i, proportionate by community so that all communities, regardless of size, would include representation in the study. The survey instrument was mailed to sampled residents, and included an option to complete the survey in an online format. The data was weighted to account for known inconsistencies between the sample and the population.

METHODOLOGY

SURVEY, SAMPLE, AND WEIGHTING

The survey instrument used in this research asks respondents their assessments of the state and county, the magnitude of problems associated with various county issues, current and prospective thoughts on Kaua'i's economy, evaluations on the benefits of tourism, satisfaction with the county government's efforts to identify a site for a second landfill, preference for restoration of the Coco Palms, and mayor vote choice if the 2026 election was held today. Printed survey instruments were presented as a four-page booklet, and included a hyperlink and a QR code to an online version of the same paper-based survey.

SMS collected 1,118 completed surveys from Kaua'i residents (18 or older) who indicated they were registered voters. SMS used a stratified sampling technique, proportionally sampling from all communities on Kaua'i. Fielding was conducted from November 22nd through December 15th, 2023. All data was reviewed, cleaned, and open-ended responses were coded for quantitative analysis.

Weighting was applied to the analysis to adjust the results to be more in line with known characteristics of the population. The weighting methodology used in this research is iterative proportional fitting (raking). With raking, we start with a set of variables where the population distribution is known, and the procedure iteratively adjusts the weight for each case until the sample distribution aligns with the population for those variables. In this study we used U.S. Census data on Voting and Registration in the 2022 Elections for our population data. In particular, we weighted the data to distributions for age, gender, and geographic location¹.

¹ The regions were created by aggregating communities. These included: Līhu'e/Hanamāulu, Kapa'a/Kealia, , and South Shore (Kalāheo/Lāwa'i/Makaweli/'Ele'ele/Hanapēpē/Kaumakani/Kōloa/Kekaha/Waimea), and North Shore (Hanalei/Kīlauea/Princeville/Anahola).

DATA ANALYSIS

This section of the report presents findings from the survey data analysis. We first present the results of residents' responses regarding restoration of the Coco Palms property, and their opinions about the County's efforts to find a second landfill. Next, we turn to voters' beliefs about the current and future economic situations for the island, and their preference (or lack thereof) for future economic growth. Then, we present residents' thoughts about the benefits of tourism. Following those results, we present results from the questions concerning overall community assessments, including the most important issues facing the community and the magnitude of different problems on the island. Finally, we present mayoral vote intention if the next mayoral vote were held currently.

COCO PALMS RESTORATION

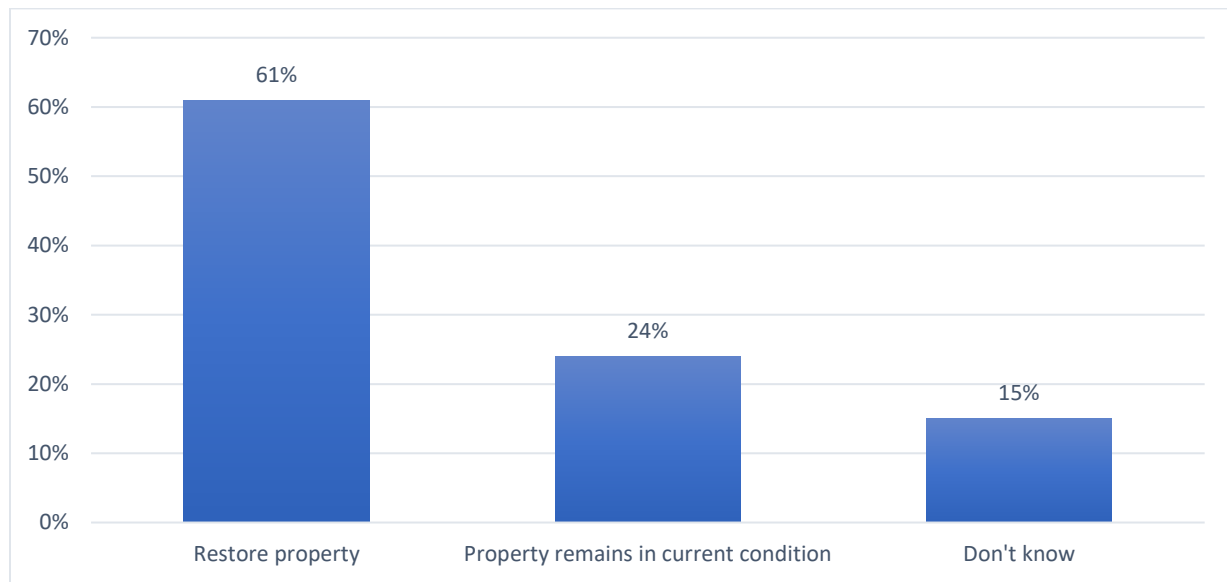
Restoring the Coco Palms has been a community issue for decades, but to our knowledge there is no recent public opinion research to quantify opinions on restoration of the property. The current situation is such that the cost to others to purchase the Coco Palms property and convert it into a non-commercial or limited commercial use is likely prohibitive, which effectively leaves the current owners with two options: restore the hotel or leave it in its current condition. Given this situation, respondents were asked the following: If Coco Palms can only either be restored or left in its current condition, which of those two options would you prefer?

Figure 1 shows that given these options, a majority of Kaua'i voters would select restoration. In particular, 61 percent of voters prefer restoring the property, 24 percent would prefer it to stay in the current condition, and 15 percent don't know what they would prefer.

Additional analyses find support for restoration or leaving the property as-is is associated with demographic variables and attitudes towards tourism and traffic. For example, less affluent voters are more likely to indicate the property should remain in its current condition. Thirty percent (30%) of voters with household incomes less than \$150,000 per year want the property to remain as-is, compared to 20 percent of voters whose household income is greater than \$150,000 per year. Additionally, 31 percent of Caucasians and Hawaiians want the property to remain in its existing state, compared to 17 percent of Japanese and 19 percent of Filipinos. There were no statistically significant relationships between these choices and age, education, gender, employment status, region of residence, or years of residence in Hawai'i.

Attitudes towards traffic, tourism, and economic growth are also related to voters' choices of these two options. Among voters who believe the visitor industry provides no benefits, 71 percent would rather the property stay in its current state. By contrast, just 23 percent of those who state tourism is beneficial want the property to stay as-is. Additionally, 37 percent of those who are uninterested in economic growth, compared to 22 percent who prefer more economic growth, prefer that the Coco Palms property is not restored. These results suggest that opposition to restoration is tied to concerns about tourism and future economic growth.

Figure 1: Choice Among Restoration or Leaving As-Is



Question: “If Coco Palms can only either be restored or left in its current condition, which of those two options would you prefer?”
n=1,076

LANDFILL

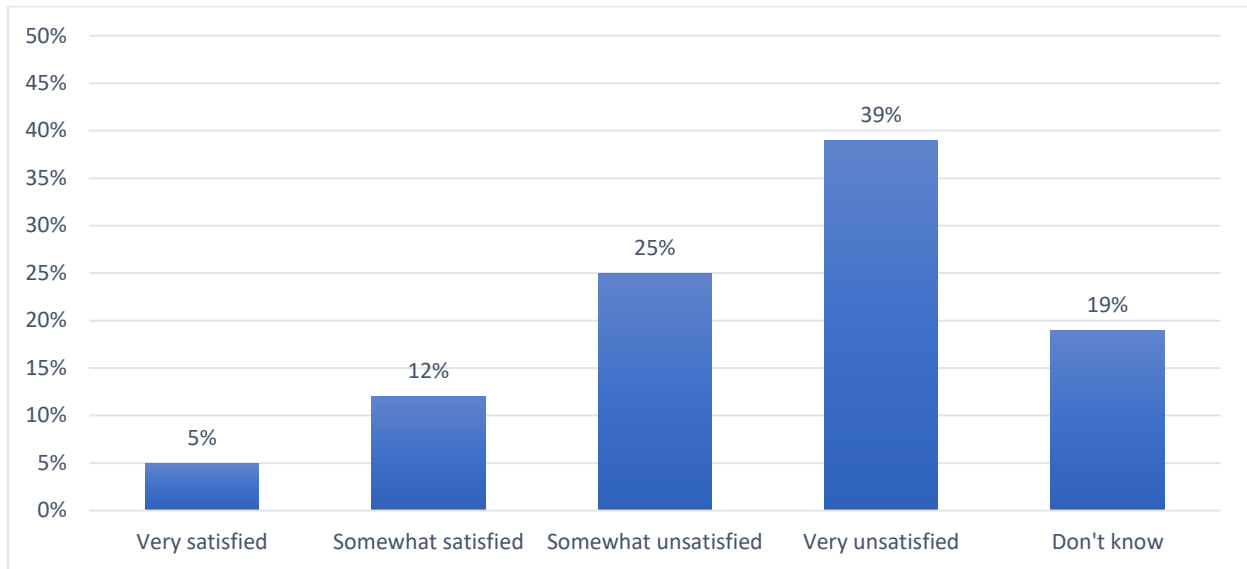
The Kaua'i County government's inability to make progress to secure a second landfill site is an issue that residents believe warrants immediate attention. The results of this survey find that 37 percent of residents believe the lack of a second landfill site is a big problem, 32 percent believe it is a moderate problem, 17 percent believe it is a small problem, and just seven percent believe it is not a problem at all. The issue highlights residents' concern with what has become a dire situation, and also touches upon some of the concerns explored thus far: overuse without a way to manage the negative impacts. In this sense, the lack of progress in finding a second landfill site may be considered similar to the County's lack of progress in alleviating traffic and improving aging infrastructure.

To capture resident sentiment towards the second landfill issue, survey respondents were asked about their satisfaction with the County's efforts to find a second landfill site. Nearly two-thirds of residents (64%) are either somewhat unsatisfied or very unsatisfied with the county government's efforts to make progress in selecting a second landfill site. While 17 percent of residents stated they were satisfied with this effort, the remaining 19 percent indicated they did not know how they felt about the County's efforts.

The landfill issue is complicated by environmental regulations, land availability, political calculations, and other factors which may be at odds with each other. To account for the complexity of the issue, respondents were also asked if they believed county officials were taking the issue seriously.

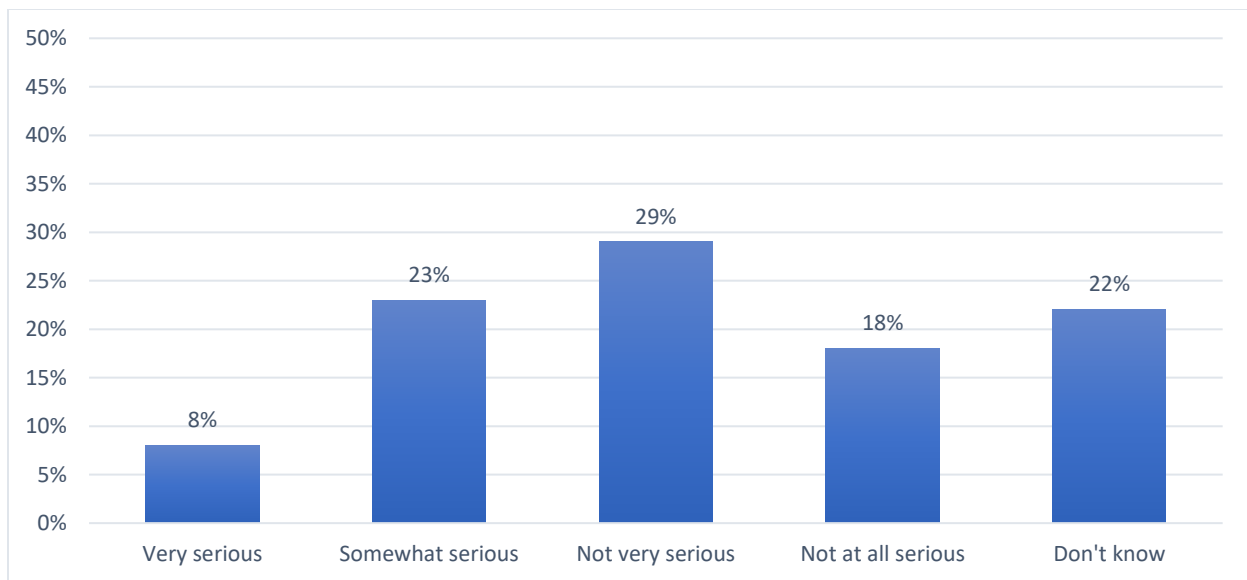
Around one-third of residents (31%) stated they believed the County was taking the issue either very serious or somewhat serious, 29 percent said the County was not very serious about the issue, and 18 percent believe county officials were not taking the issue seriously at all. Again, around 20 percent couldn't provide a response and simply indicated they didn't know how seriously the issue was being taken by officials.

Figure 2: Satisfaction with County's Efforts to Find Second Landfill



Question: "Turning to services, the Kekaha landfill is nearly at capacity, but a second landfill site has not been selected. How satisfied are you with the county government's efforts to find a second landfill site?"
n=1,113

Figure 3: Opinions of County's Level of Seriousness of the Landfill Issue



Question: "Would you say county officials are taking the landfill issue..."
n=1,112

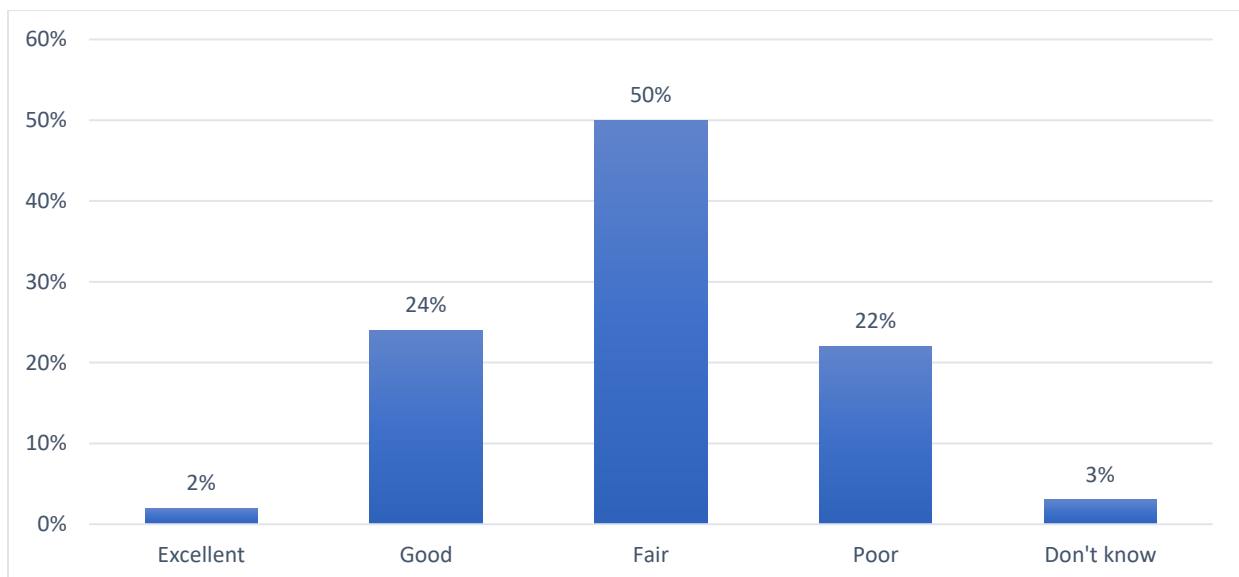
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Restoration of Coco Palms, and to a lesser extent, the second landfill site, are effectively economic development issues. At their core, they provide/have the potential to spur economic growth both in the short-term and the long-term. Given these relationships, it is important to learn more about how residents view Kaua'i's economic situation, along with their opinions about growth.

When asked about Kaua'i's current economic situation, half of residents (50%) indicated they thought the situation was fair. Roughly the same proportion of residents indicated the economic situation was good (24%) as it was poor (22%), and just two percent stated the economic situation was excellent. The only significant demographic differences in economic assessment were in terms of ethnicity and residence. A larger proportion of Filipinos (37%) rated the economic situation as either excellent or good. By contrast, 28 percent of Japanese and 27 percent of Caucasians rated the economic situation that way, while 19 percent of Hawaiians stated the situation was excellent or good. In terms of regions, 33 percent of voters from Līhu'e, 30 percent of voters from the North Shore, 24 percent of voters from the South Shore, and 19 percent of voters in Kaua'i indicated they thought the economic situation was either excellent or good. These differences suggest economic benefits are not equally distributed throughout all communities on the island.

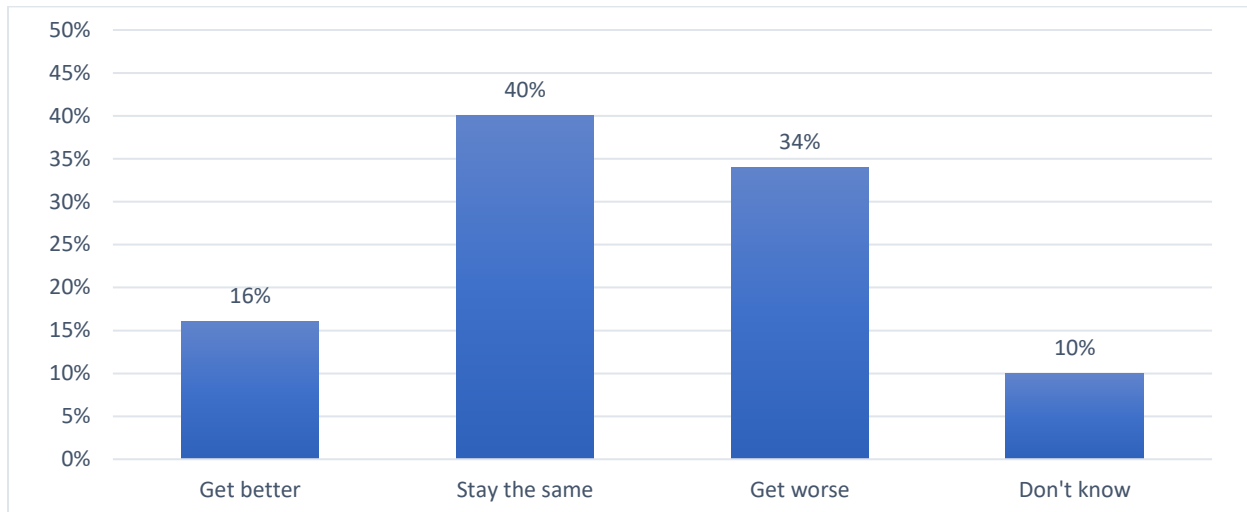
When asked about their prospective view of the economy in five years, 40 percent believe the situation will be about the same as it is now. However, just over one-third of residents (34%) believe the economic situation will be worse, which is twice as large as the percentage of residents who believe the economy will get better (16%). While residents may be fairly content with the current economic situation, the data suggests there is concern about a downturn in the near future.

Figure 4: Rating Kaua'i's Economic Situation



Question: "Thinking about the economy of Kaua'i, how would you rate the county's overall economic situation today?"
n=1,103

Figure 5: Economic Expectations in Next 5 Years

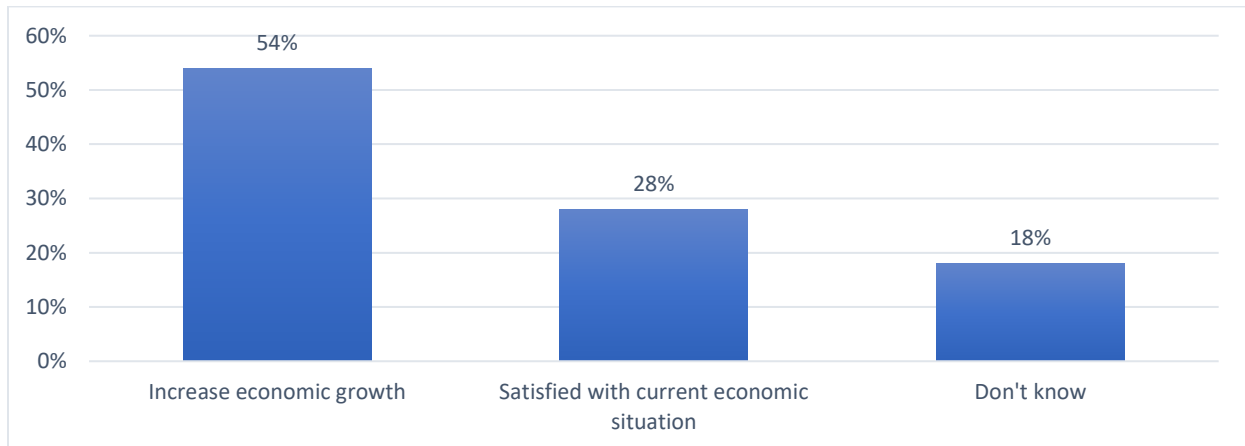


Question: "In the next 5 years, do you expect Kaua'i's economy to..."
n=1,111

In addition to assessments of the economy, survey respondents were asked about their preference for economic growth on Kaua'i. Economic growth has the potential to produce positive and negative impacts on residents and the land, thus it is important to understand residents' tolerance and willingness to have more economic growth than what currently exists.

Just over half of residents (54%) indicated they thought it was worthwhile to increase economic growth on Hawai'i, while 28 percent stated they were satisfied with the current economic situation (or they did not think it was worthwhile to pursue growth). The only demographic variable associated with preference for growth was length of state residency. Seventy-two percent (72%) of residents who have lived in Hawai'i five years or less, 57 percent of those who have lived in the state 6-20 years, and 50 percent of those who have lived in Hawai'i more than 20 years or a lifetime prefer more economic growth for the island. Interestingly, 18 percent of all respondents stated they didn't know what they want, which suggests some hesitation about future growth. The data hint that there may be a cap or ceiling in resident support for projects that generate economic growth.

Figure 6: Preference for Economic Growth



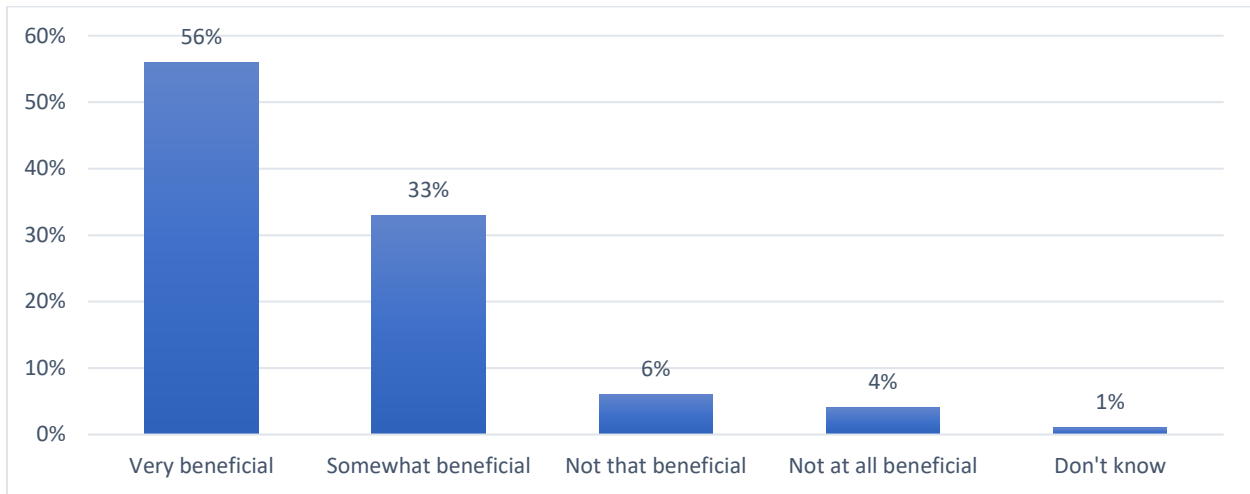
Question: “Generally speaking, do you think it is worthwhile to try to increase economic growth on Kaua’i, or are you satisfied with the current economic situation?”
n=1,095

TOURISM

Tourism is the main engine of Kaua’i’s economy and is interrelated with numerous other industries on the island. When asked how beneficial tourism is to Kaua’i’s industry, residents shared general agreement that the visitor industry benefits the economy. Over half (56%) stated the visitor industry is very beneficial, one-third (33%) stated it was somewhat beneficial, six percent believe it is not that beneficial, and four percent indicated it is not beneficial at all. (There were minor statistical differences in terms of ethnicity, income and region of residence, but given the overwhelming belief that tourism is beneficial to the economy, these demonstrate no meaningful substantive differences.) Residents’ overall assessment, then, is that tourism benefits Kaua’i’s economy.

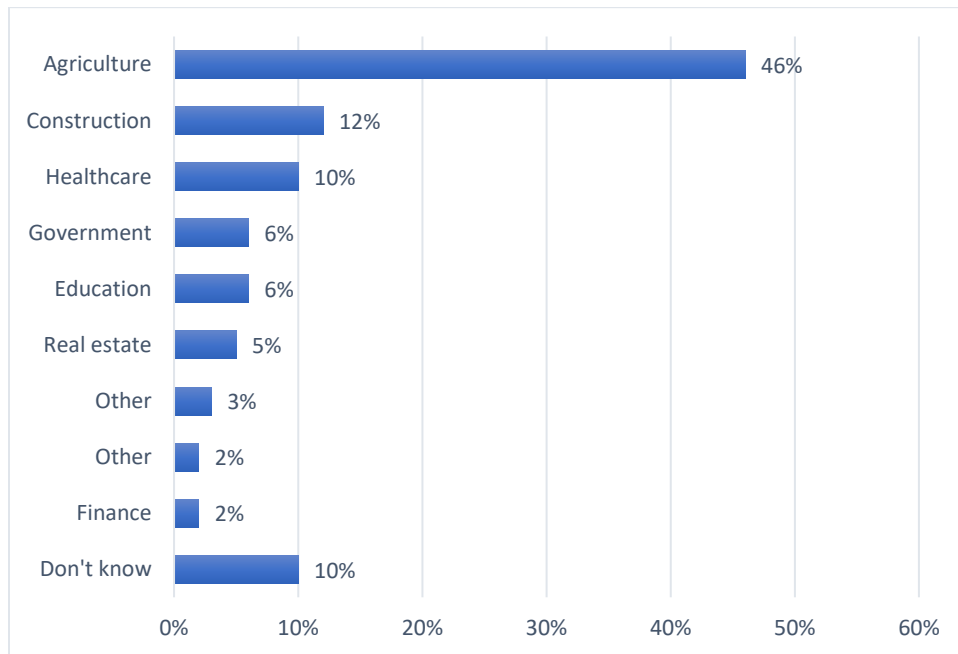
Additionally, respondents were asked to identify the second most beneficial industry to Kaua’i’s economy. Nearly half (46%) stated agriculture, followed by construction (12%), healthcare (10%), government (6%), education (6%), and real estate (5%). The fact that a large proportion of residents view agriculture as the second most beneficial industry to Kaua’i’s economy and so few see the same benefits from construction underscores the historical role of the former and perhaps highlights resident apprehension with the latter.

Figure 7: Assessment of the Benefits of Tourism



Question: "Turning to tourism, how beneficial is the visitor industry to Kaua'i's economy?"
n=1,113

Figure 8: Opinions of the Second Most Beneficial Industry



Question: "Excluding the visitor industry, which of the following industries is the most beneficial to Kaua'i's economy?"
n=1,109

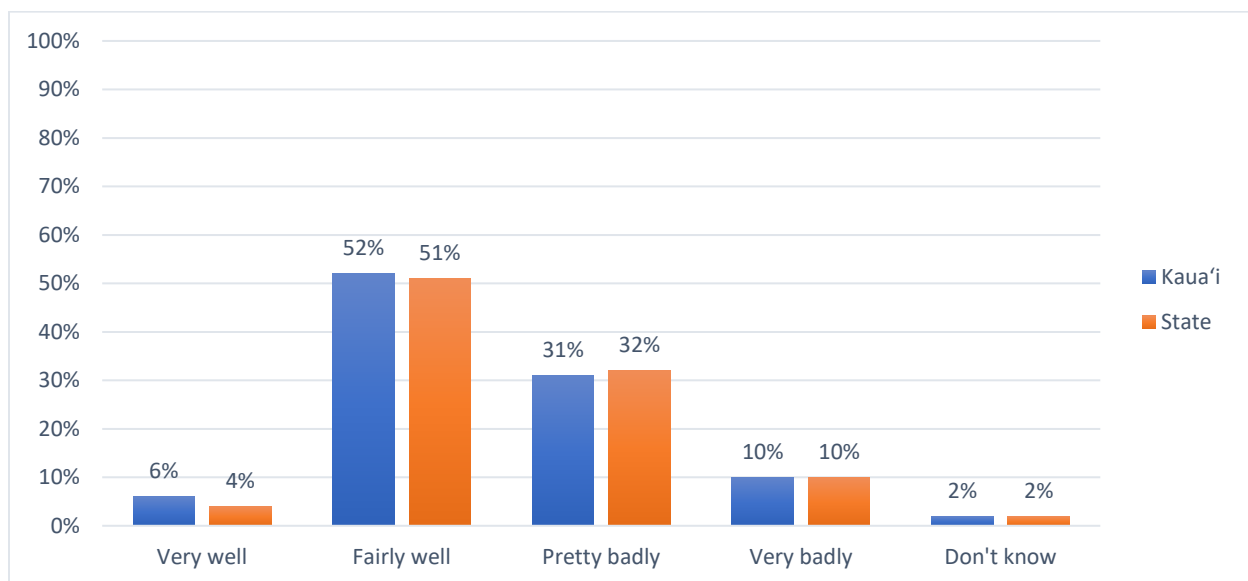
CURRENT COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Residents were asked how well things were going in the state, and separately, on Kaua'i. The results suggest residents of the island are content with life in the state and on their island. Most residents believe things are going fairly well (or even very well) across the state and on Kaua'i. In comparison, approximately one-third of respondents stated things were going pretty badly in the state and on Kaua'i, and about 10 percent believe things are going very badly.

Among the 55 percent of residents who believe things are going well on Kaua'i, there were a wide variety of reasons for that assessment, including various concerns. For example, 17 percent of respondents (the largest single group) indicated things are going well, but they have concerns about affordable housing. Similarly, 12 percent of those who said things are well noted cost of living/inflation concerns. Thirteen percent (13%) of those who said things are going well mentioned the people of Kaua'i or in their community are good, and ten percent indicated a lack of crime. Less than ten percent of residents who gave a positive assessment mentioned other reasons, like their own personal satisfaction with life, Kaua'i's strong economy, and everything is simply good overall.

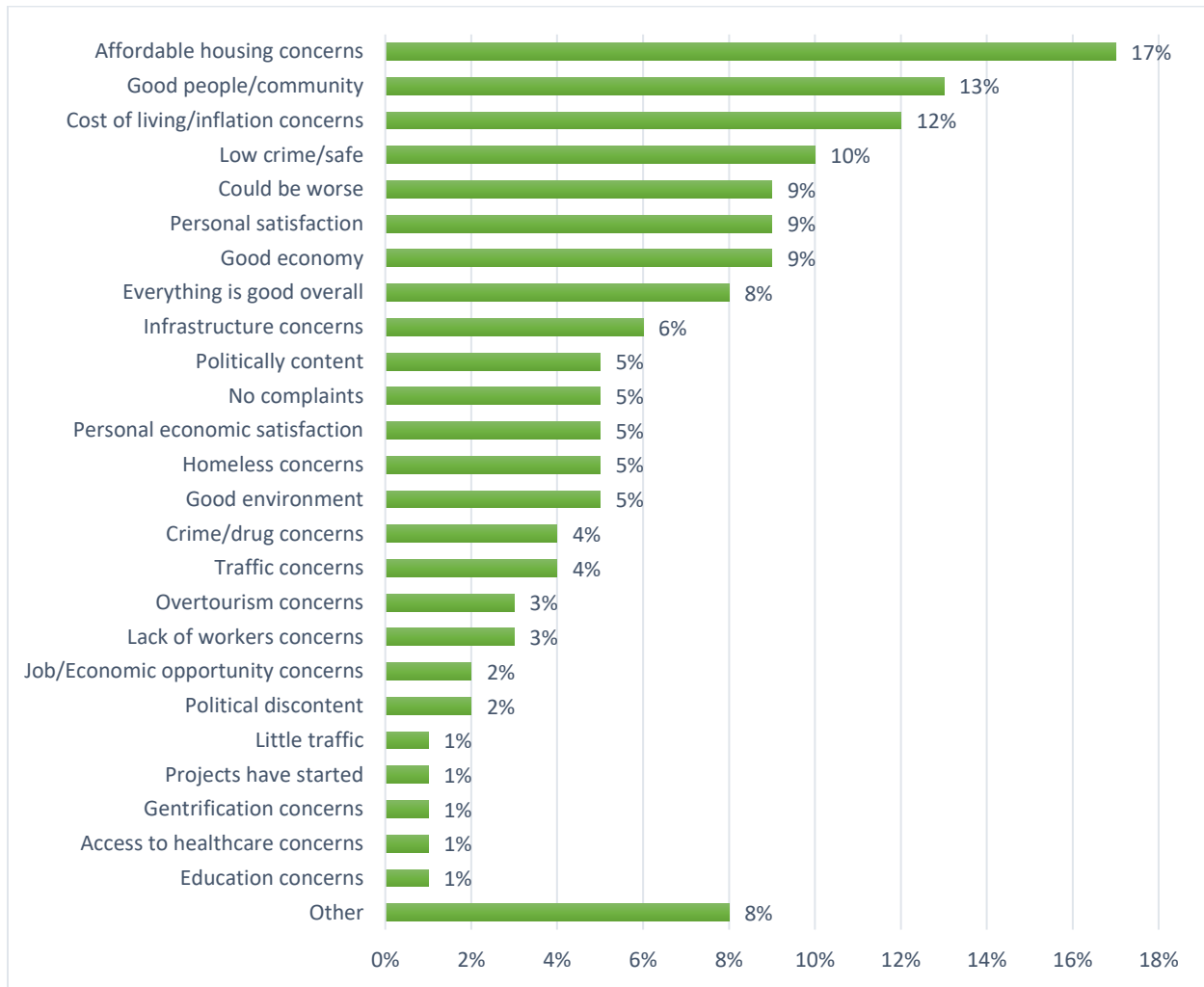
Those who indicated a less positive outlook on things in Kaua'i also provided an array of reasons, the top centering on pocketbook concerns. The most cited reasons for their "bad" assessment were affordable housing concerns (44%), cost of living/inflation concerns (37%), homeless concerns (18%), infrastructure concerns (18%), crime/drug concerns (13%), overtourism (12%), political discontent (11%), traffic concerns (11%), and gentrification concerns (10%). Less than 10 percent of this group also mentioned economic concerns, tax concerns, access to quality healthcare, lack of employees at businesses, and education, among others.

Figure 9: Assessment of How Well Things are Going



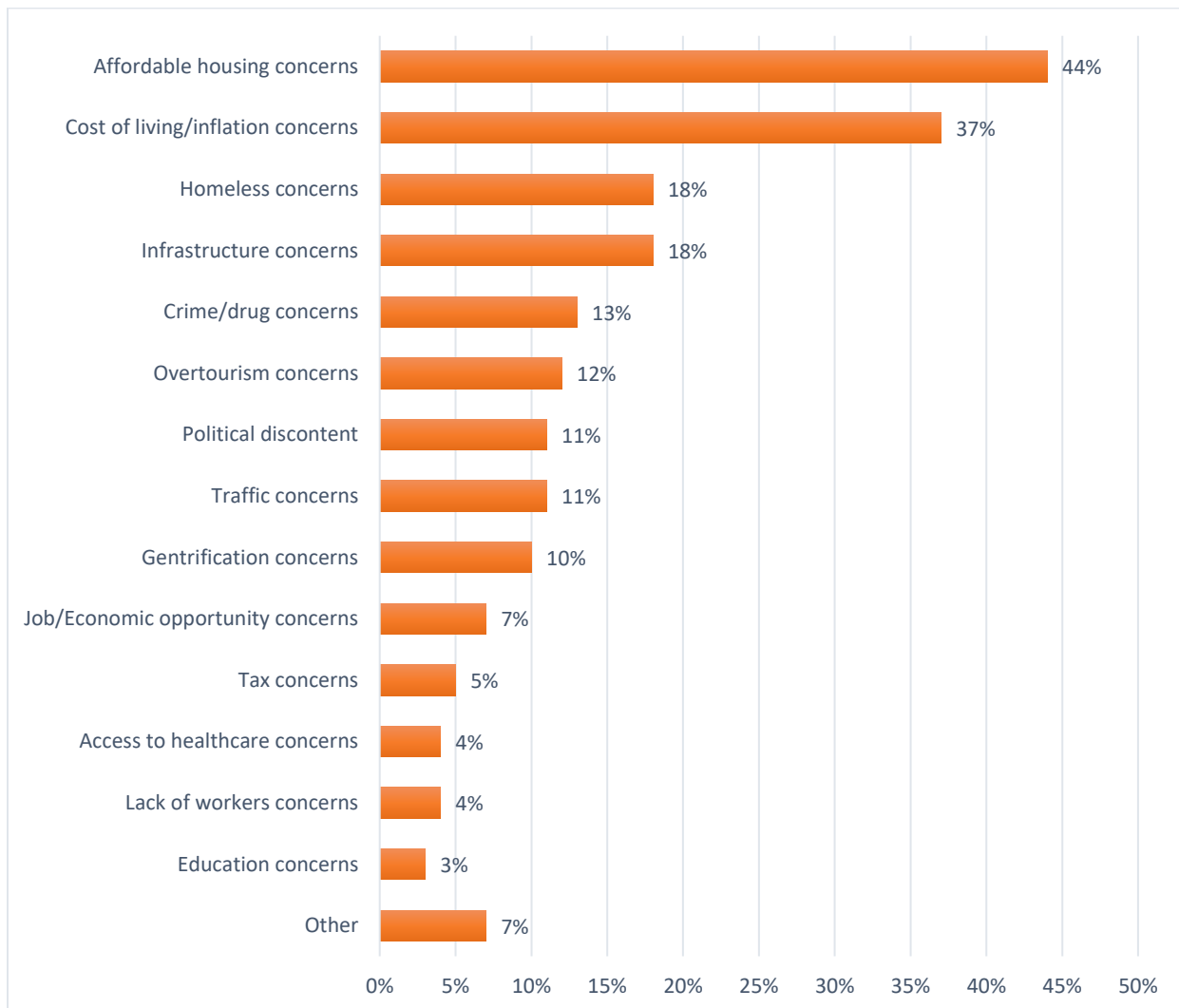
Question: "Overall, how well are things going in the state today?" and "Overall, how well are things going on Kaua'i?"
n=1,107

Figure 10: Reasons for Assessment: Going Well



Question: "And why do you say that?"
n=362

Figure 11: Reasons for Assessment: Going Badly



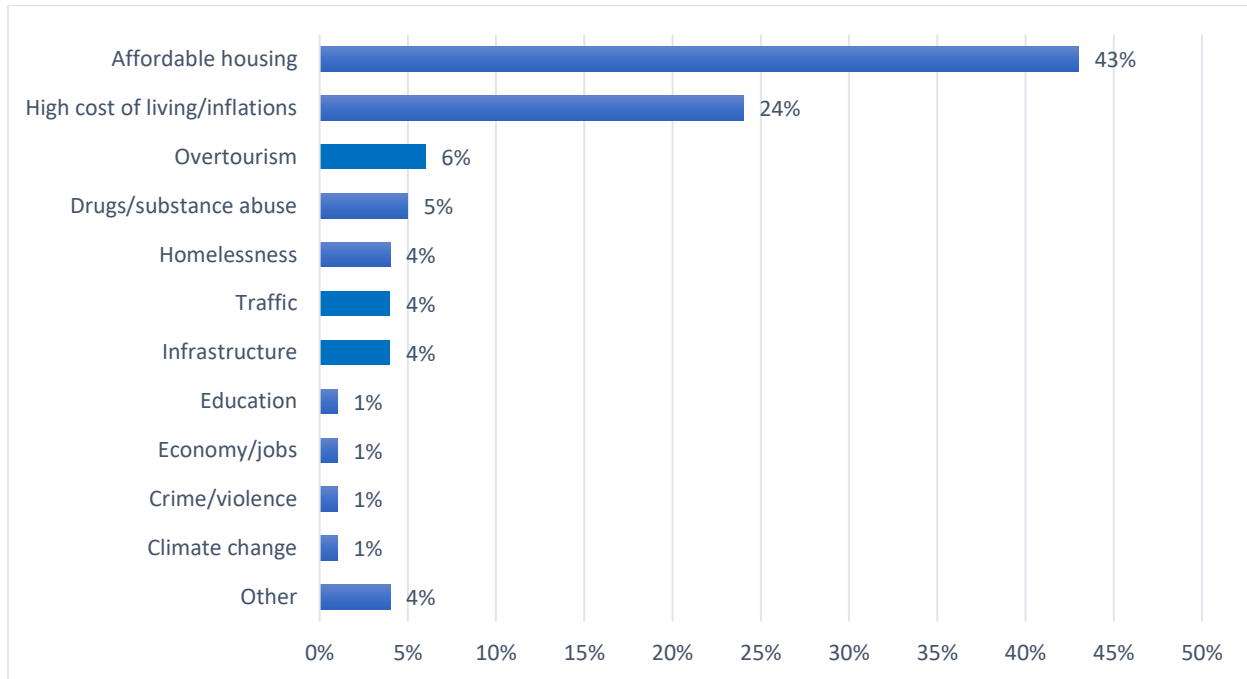
Question: “And why do you say that?”
n=321

When asked to indicate the most important issue or problem facing Kauaʻi, respondents selected the top two issues that are frequently rated as the most pressing issues for communities across the Hawaiian Islands: affordable housing and cost of living. Economic concerns -- particularly affordability -- are overarching issues among many residents across the state, and residents of Kauaʻi demonstrate they are no exception. Residents are generally most concerned with being able to match their paychecks with housing and their bills, and as housing costs and the general costs of goods and services rise, they become more anxious and concerned.

While two-thirds of residents noted affordable housing and cost of living are the most important issues facing Kauaʻi, approximately 33 percent of residents noted other issues. For example, six percent of residents identified overtourism as the most important issue, five percent indicated drugs/substance abuse, and four percent each indicated homelessness, traffic, and infrastructure issues affecting the island. Though small in proportion to the affordability issues, it is important to note that a combined 14 percent of Kauaʻi residents believe overtourism, traffic, and infrastructure issues are the most important issues facing the community—even more important

than housing and cost of living. These results hint that there is a broader concern on the island with overpopulation (principally from tourism) and a poor quality of life that results from not being able to manage too many people within the island’s small geography.

Figure 12: Most Important Issue Facing Kaua’i



Question: “What would you say is the most important issue or problem facing Kaua’i today?”
n=1,103

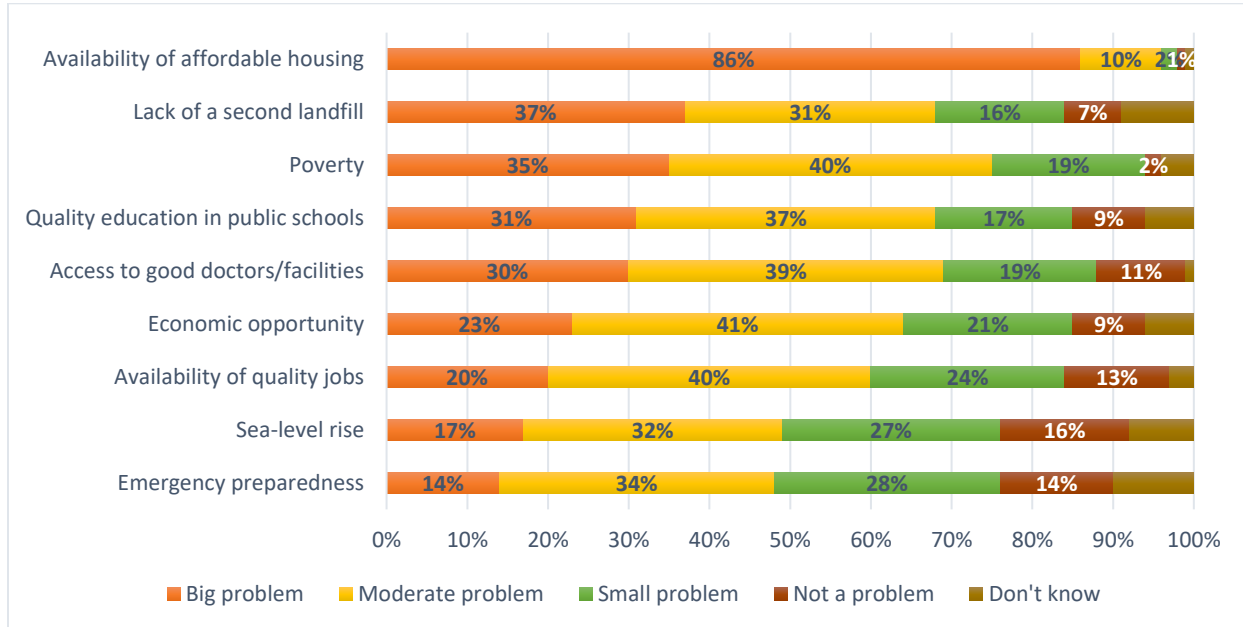
Residents were also asked to indicate the magnitude of the size of problems of various community issues. Figure 13 provides the distribution of responses to different problems on Kaua’i. Unsurprisingly, the “biggest” problem according to Kaua’i residents is affordable housing. Nearly 90 percent of residents assess that issue as a big problem, and nearly all residents think it is, at the very least, a moderate problem. Residents also noted that the lack of a second landfill, poverty, education, lack of access to quality healthcare, and economic opportunity were also sizeable problems facing the community. Less than half of the public deem sea level rise and emergency preparedness as big or moderate problems on Kaua’i.

Residents are less optimistic about county officials’ ability to address the most important issues facing Kaua’i. Only eight percent of residents have a lot of confidence in the county government’s ability to make progress in solving the county’s problems. By contrast, 37 percent stated they have some confidence, 40 percent indicated they have very little confidence, and 14 percent indicated they have no confidence at all. Residents who have confidence in county government tend to be older (65+), are more likely to be Filipino or Japanese rather than Caucasian or Hawaiian, and are likely to reside in Līhu’e and communities on Kaua’i’s North Shore rather than Kapa’a and communities on the South Shore. The data suggests voters are cognizant of a variety of issues facing the island, but are essentially split in their assessments of whether or not the county government can solve these problems.

Combined with the preceding results regarding the state of Hawai’i and Kaua’i, these findings highlight residents’ discontent with everyday issues and their negative impacts on quality of life.

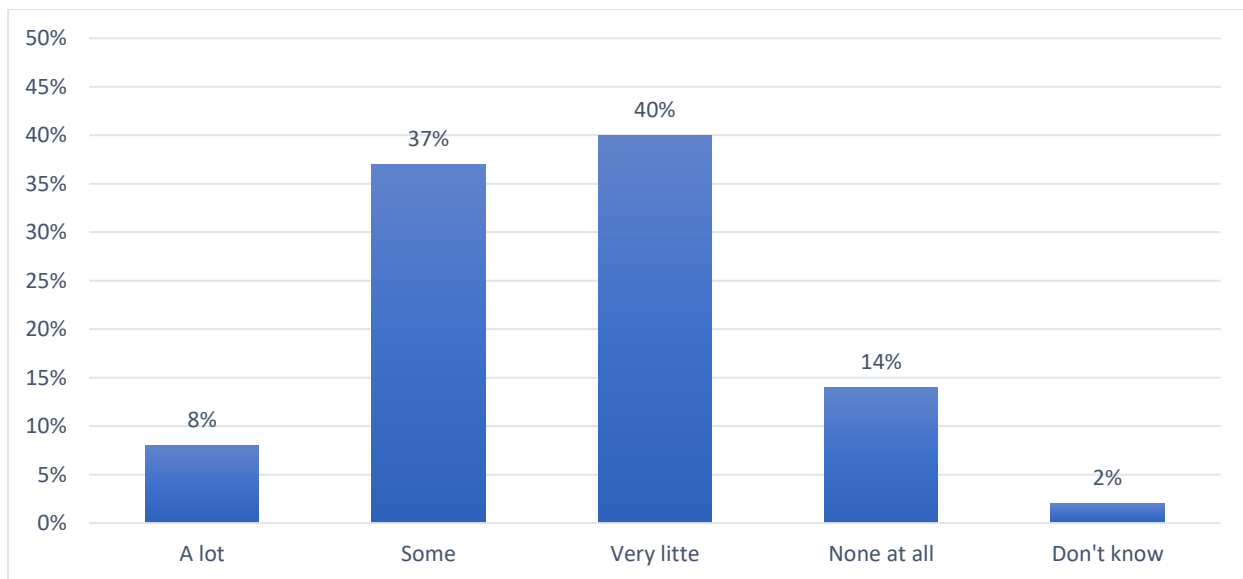
While they may not be as overwhelming as the lack of affordable housing and the state’s high cost of living, they are problems that have an impact on the day-to-day activities of island residents.

Figure 13: Assessment of Problems on Kaua‘i



Question: “How much of a problem, if at all, do you think each of the following is on Kaua‘i? Would you say a big problem, a moderate problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all?”
n=1,090

Figure 14: Confidence in County Government to Solve Problems



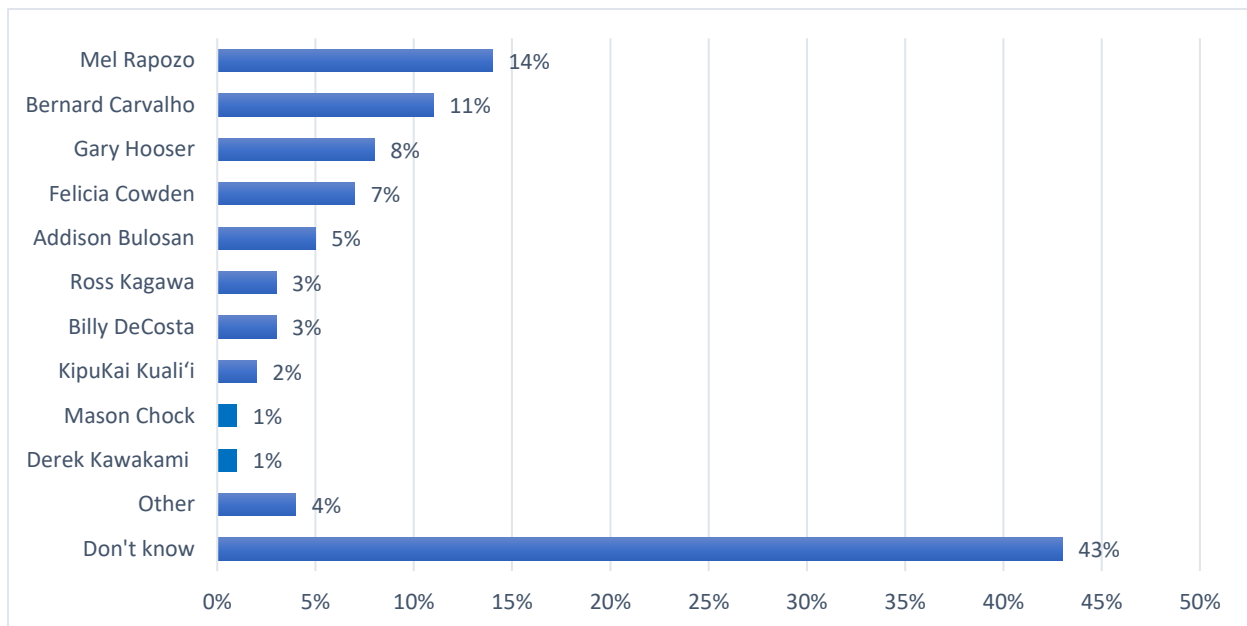
Question: “How much confidence do you have in county government to make progress in solving the county’s problems?”
n=1,107

VOTE INTENTION

Finally, this research also asked respondents who they would vote for mayor in 2026 if the election were held today. Respondents were provided with a list of key public officials on Kaua'i who may run for this position in the next mayoral election. This list included all members of the Kaua'i County Council and former State Senator Gary Hooser.

At this point in the election cycle (late 2023), 43 percent of voters don't know who they would vote for Kaua'i Mayor. Of those who were selected, Mel Rapozo currently leads at 14 percent, followed by Bernard Carvalho at 11 percent, Gary Hooser at 8 percent, and Felicia Cowden at 7 percent. The remaining members of the council garner five percent or less. Two candidates received write-in preferences: current mayor, Derek Kawakami, and former councilmember, Mason Chock.

Figure 15: 2026 Mayoral Vote Intention



Question: "In Fall 2026, voters of Kaua'i will elect a new mayor. Below is a list of prominent Kaua'i residents who may run for that office. If the election were held tomorrow, for whom would you vote?"
n=1,099

Testimony of
Pacific Resource Partnership

State of Hawaii
Board of Land and Natural Resources
Dawn N.S. Chang, Chairperson

Agenda Item No. D(1)—Approve One or More Disposition to RP21, Coco Palms LLC
Friday, April 26, 2024

Aloha Chairperson Chang and BLNR Members:

Pacific Resource Partnership is a nonprofit organization that represents the Hawai'i Regional Council of Carpenters, the largest construction union in the state with approximately 6,000 members, in addition to more than 250 diverse contractors ranging from mom-and-pop owned businesses to national companies.

Pacific Resource Partnership (PRP) is in **strong support** of the restoration of Coco Palms.

The restoration of Coco Palms will help to address the decades of degradation of these public lands that has been allowed to occur without active management and stewardship. The rebirth of Coco Palms will help support cultural activities at the site, reactivate public use of the area, and generate economic activity for Kaua'i by providing approximately 400 permanent full-time jobs when completed.

The Project will also generate roughly 300 hundred construction jobs for Hawaii's residents paying them a "living wage" with benefits. These types of jobs provide residents with an opportunity to afford Hawaii's high cost of living, keeps them off welfare and other government assistance programs, stimulates the local economy, and provides economic stability for workers and their families.

Furthermore, we strongly urge BLNR to:

- Approve Option B4 to allow a public auction for the lease of "Parcel B". This would provide fair competitive bidding on a lease of Parcel B.
- Approve Option C2 for a non-exclusive easement on "Parcel C" to RP21, the owners of Coco Palms. This would allow both parties to utilize the property.

Mahalo for this opportunity to submit written testimony.



From: [Helen Picca](#)
To: [DLNR.BLNR.Testimony](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Renewable permits adjacent to Coco Oalms
Date: Sunday, April 21, 2024 9:57:26 AM

As a resident of this beautiful garden island, I do not want this sacred land to be used for commercial purposes. This land belongs to the people. Please award the permits to the local group wanting it for the community

The last thing this island needs is another resort hotel.

Thank you
Helen Picca
Anahola Hawaii

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Helen Picca
The Last Frontier of the Fading West
From the Hamster Wheel to Happiness in 10 Easy Steps
<https://www.facebook.com/HelenPiccaAuthor/>

From: [Indulekha Reeves](#)
To: [DLNR.BLNR.Testimony](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony for item D1 @ 4/26/24 meeting
Date: Sunday, April 21, 2024 2:11:54 PM

Aloha,

I am submitting testimony on the agenda item D1, regarding the issuing permits for the state land adjacent to the coco palms property. This permit should be awarded to I Ola Wailuanui, the locally formed non profit whose mission is to protect and preserve this area. There is no other better option. The other party requesting permits and access to same state property has already failed to protect and preserve this land and should not only be revoked access but be held accountable for misdeeds.

Mahalo,

Elizabeth Reeves

Kapaa