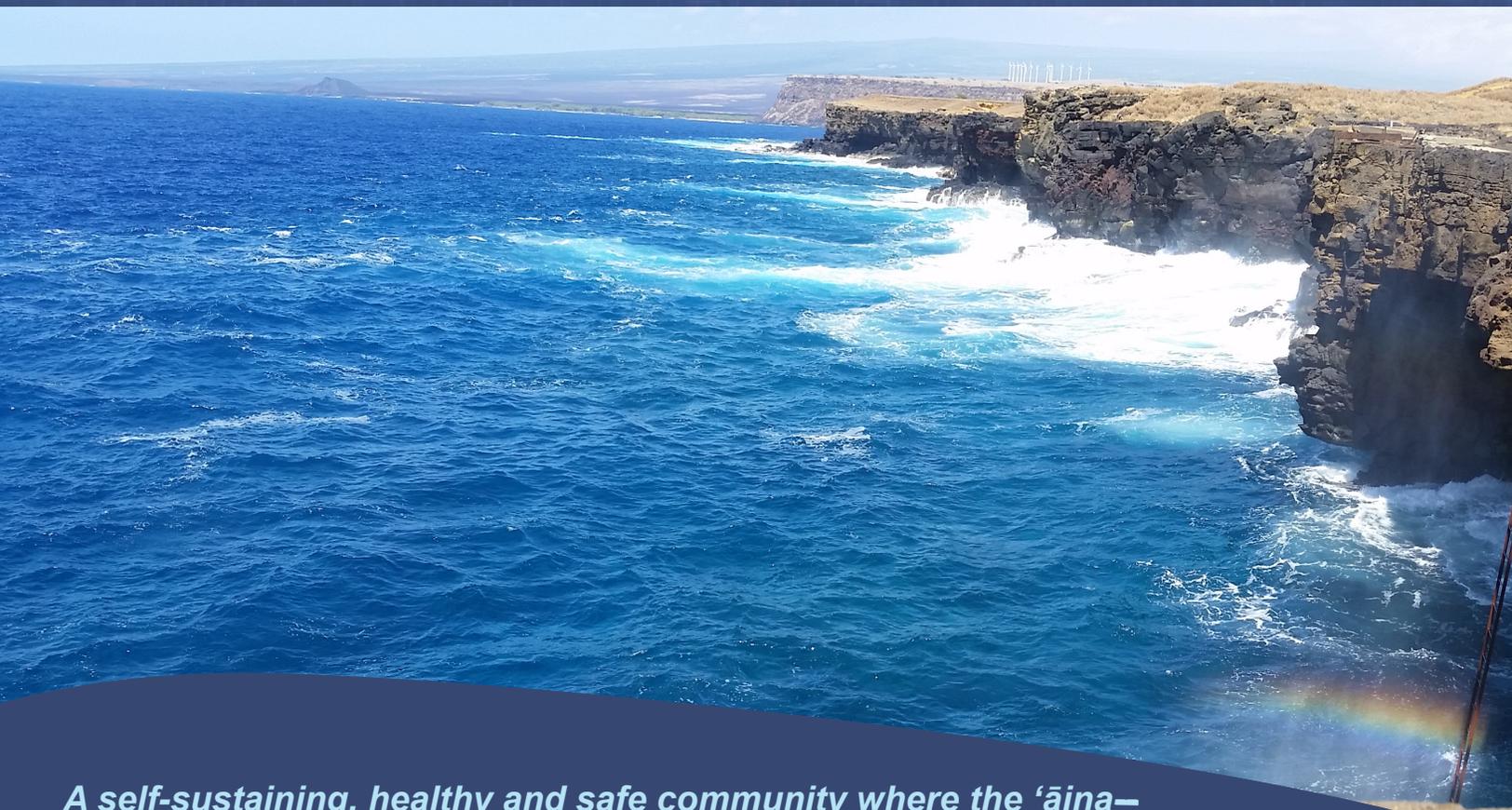


SOUTH POINT RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT
MAY 2016



*A self-sustaining, healthy and safe community where the ‘āina—
inclusive of the people and resources within it—
and native Hawaiian culture and values thrive.*



HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS TRUST
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS



(Clockwise from top left) Green Sand Beach; Lua o Palahemo; Canoe mooring holes; Eroded area near Pu'u Ali'i.

Acknowledgements

Mahalo nui loa to all the kūpuna and community members for welcoming the planning team into their community and providing their mana'o for this project.

We sincerely appreciate the time and effort contributed by the community towards this plan.

SOUTH POINT
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

MAY 2016

PREPARED FOR:



HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS TRUST
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

PREPARED BY:



KALAE PLACE-NAME CHANT*

Translation by Mary Kawena Pukui. March 27, 1966

*Nani ka mana'o i hiki mai
E naue a e 'ike ia Ka-lae.
Ka-lae kaulana o ka 'aina
E 'alo ana i ke ehu o ke kai.
Noho ana Ka-'ilio-a-Lono
Ho'oiipo ana me Ka-lupe-nui
O ke Koko-a-Makali'i
He ali'i no 'oe e Kalalea
Ka'ana nei me Wahine-hele
Hele no a ia Ka-puhi-'ula
Ki'ei i Ka-lua-o-ka-'iole
Noho Poho-a-Hina i ka la'i.
'Au'au i ka wai o Palahemo
Kahi wai 'awili me ke kai.
Ui a'e ka mana'o o na hoa
E 'ohu i ka lei kauna'oa
Nonono 'ula wena i ka la
I ahona i ka lau 'ilima
Noho mai Makalei i ke kapu
La'au pi'i ona a ka i'a.
Ha'ina ia mai ka puana
No makou no a pau.*

A wonderful thought arose,
To travel and to see Kalae.
Kalae, the famous point of land
Facing the foamy sea.
There abides Ka-'ilio-a-Lono
Making love to Ka-lupe-nui.
There too, Koko-a-Makali'i
And the chief, Kalalea.
Sharing (the scene) with Wahine-hele,
Going on to Ka-puhi-'ula,
Peering down Ka-lua-o-ka-'iole,
Poho-a-Hina reposes in the calm.
Bathe in the water of Palahemo
Where fresh water mixes with the salty.
Thoughts turn to the companions
Adorned with leis of *kauna'oa*,
Reddened by the sun,
Cooled only by *'ilima* leaves.
Makalei abides in the *kapu*,
That wood that attracts fish.
This concludes our song in honor
Of every one of us.

*This chant was given to Mary Kawena Pukui in 1935 by her aunt, Keli'ihue Kamali, a *kahunalapa'au* who lived in Waiohinu Village.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This resources management plan identifies specific near- and long-term management actions for lands held under the Hawaiian Homes Land Trust located within the ahupua'a of Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo, Ka'ū District, island of Hawai'i. This plan focuses on South Point (more commonly referred to as Ka Lae by local people) and coastal lands extending northeast towards Mahana Bay. It is intended to guide future actions to steward the land and resources of this area.

An earlier management plan was completed for South Point in 1983 by PBR Hawai'i, but unfortunately, the ongoing issues of this area still have not been addressed three decades later. Many Ka'ū community members are frustrated that there has been no progress for the management of South Point resources. There is general skepticism within the Ka'ū community about the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands' (DHHL) ability to manage these Trust lands effectively. However, the need to protect and preserve the natural and cultural sites of South Point was identified as a priority project in DHHL's Ka'ū Regional Plan that was adopted by the Hawaiian Homes Commission in 2012. Thus, this plan is an effort to address some of these long-standing issues.

South Point is a special and unique place. Its significant cultural landscape tells of the very early native Hawaiian settlement of the area. It is believed that this is the site where Polynesians from the Marquesas Islands first arrived in Hawai'i, which is estimated to have occurred as early as A.D. 124. Approximately 710 acres of this area has been designated as a National Historic Landmark because of its historical and cultural importance. Some remaining cultural sites include Pu'u Ali'i, Kalalea Heiau, Lua o Palahemo, canoe mooring holes, and Lua Makalei. Lua o Palahemo is also a unique natural resource; several types of anchialine pool shrimp are known to exist in this anchialine pool, including 'ōpae 'ula and the endangered *Vetericaris chaceorum*. Additionally, there are rare plants such as the endangered 'ohai that exist in this area.

This plan was developed based on information gathered from consultations with DHHL beneficiaries, and Ka'ū kūpuna and kama'āina knowledgeable about South Point. These community members provided their mana'o to assist the planning team in formulating recommended projects and strategies. Community outreach included an initial public meeting, a series of small group "talk story" sessions, and an interactive five-hour community "SpeakOut" event. During these community consultations, community members shared their vision, concerns, and ideas for management strategies. Many issues discussed in the 1983 plan were again raised during consultations for this plan, and some of the projects and strategies presented in this plan reflect similar recommendations from the previous plan.

Major concerns expressed by the Ka'ū community include:

- There is lack of management by DHHL—in terms of presence, response to problems and enforcement.
- Many types of recreational and subsistence activities occur at South Point, including some that have caused significant erosion and damage to resources.
- Unrestricted vehicular access to the area has left severe scars on the landscape.
- There is a lack of sanitary amenities such as toilets and waste receptacles on-site.

- Tourists and locals drive off-road and tear up the landscape.
- Local fishermen rely on resources for subsistence, but there is alleged overfishing from “outsiders.”
- There is a lack of economic opportunities available in Ka’ū, but there are potential opportunities to generate revenue at South Point from tourists for the Trust and its beneficiaries.
- Illegal shuttle services should not be permitted unless they are formalized with DHHL.
- There is a potential liability to DHHL if people are injured from activities on DHHL lands, including illegal shuttle services and cliff diving.

Community consultations revealed that South Point is envisioned as, “**a self-sustaining, healthy and safe community where the ‘āina—inclusive of the people and resources within it—and native Hawaiian culture and values thrive.**” Four management goals associated with the vision were identified:

- (1) **Health & Safety:** Provide a safe, clean, and friendly environment.
- (2) **Natural & Cultural Resources Management:** Restore, preserve, and protect cultural and natural resources.
- (3) **Native Hawaiian Culture, Knowledge, & Traditional Practices:** Perpetuate native Hawaiian culture, values, history and language for future generations.
- (4) **Economic Self-Sufficiency:** Generate revenue in order to sustainably fund cultural and natural resources management activities and provide economic opportunities for DHHL beneficiaries and their families.

Fifteen projects and strategies associated with the above goals were identified for the South Point area. Of the 15 projects, six projects were selected as priority projects:

- (1) Provide sanitary amenities and signage at South Point.
- (2) Manage vehicular access at South Point.
- (3) Institute a parking fee for South Point.
- (4) Plan, design and construct a service road and a pedestrian path (with resting shelters) to Mahana Bay.
- (5) Provide training and technical assistance to local people to become legal business entities on DHHL lands.
- (6) Restore and protect important cultural sites and natural resources within the DHHL’s property.

The NUMBER ONE priority for DHHL is to gain site control by managing vehicular access. Implementing other recommended actions to protect the integrity of resources without first establishing on-site presence at South Point to enforce management policies would be a waste of financial resources and effort. An environmental review process will need to be completed for this plan before projects can be implemented, as implementation will involve use of State funds and actions within a National and State historic site. Other regulatory compliance requirements may include clearance by the State Historic Preservation Division, Federal Section 106 Review, and a County Special Management Area (SMA) Use Permit.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| AIS | Archaeological Inventory Survey |
| AMP | Archaeological Monitoring Plan |
| ARP | Archaeological Recovery Plan |
| BTP | Burial Treatment Plan |
| CIA | Cultural Impact Assessment |
| CUA | Commercial Use Authorization |
| DHHL | Department of Hawaiian Home Lands |
| DLNR | Department of Land and Natural Resources |
| DOBOR | Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation |
| DOFAW | Division of Forestry and Wildlife |
| DPR | Department of Parks and Recreation |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| FEIS | Final Environmental Impact Statement |
| GE | General Excise |
| HFD | Hawai'i County Fire Department |
| HHC | Hawaiian Homes Commission |
| HHP | Hawai'i Heritage Program |
| HPD | Hawai'i County Police Department |
| ICRO | Information & Community Relations Office |
| LMD | Land Management Division |
| NHDPP | Native Hawaiian Development Program Plan |
| NHL | National Historic Landmark |
| NPS | National Park Service |

OHA Office of Hawaiian Affairs
PO Planning Office
SHPD State Historic Preservation Division
SIHP State Inventory of Historic Places

1. INTRODUCTION

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 as amended was established by Prince Johah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole with the vision of returning native Hawaiians to their lands in order to preserve their values, traditions, and culture. Through this Act, approximately 200,000 acres of ceded lands were set aside to be held in a land trust for the use and benefit of native Hawaiians of 50 percent or more Hawaiian blood.

This Resources Management Plan provides a vision and guide for lands held under the Hawaiian Homes Land Trust located within the ahupuaʻa of Kamāʻoa-Puʻuʻeo, Kaʻū District, island of Hawaiʻi. Unlike other state agencies such as the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) that has the responsibility to protect and manage lands held in public trust, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) has the responsibility to manage trust lands for the betterment of native Hawaiian beneficiaries¹.

This plan focuses on South Point and the coastal lands extending northeast towards Mahana Bay. There is no concrete boundary line for the project area, but the general study area includes National Historic Landmark lands that are designated as “Special District” by DHHL. South Point, more commonly referred to as Ka Lae² by local people, is located within the approximately 11,266 acres of DHHL Kamāʻoa-Puʻuʻeo property (Figure 1).

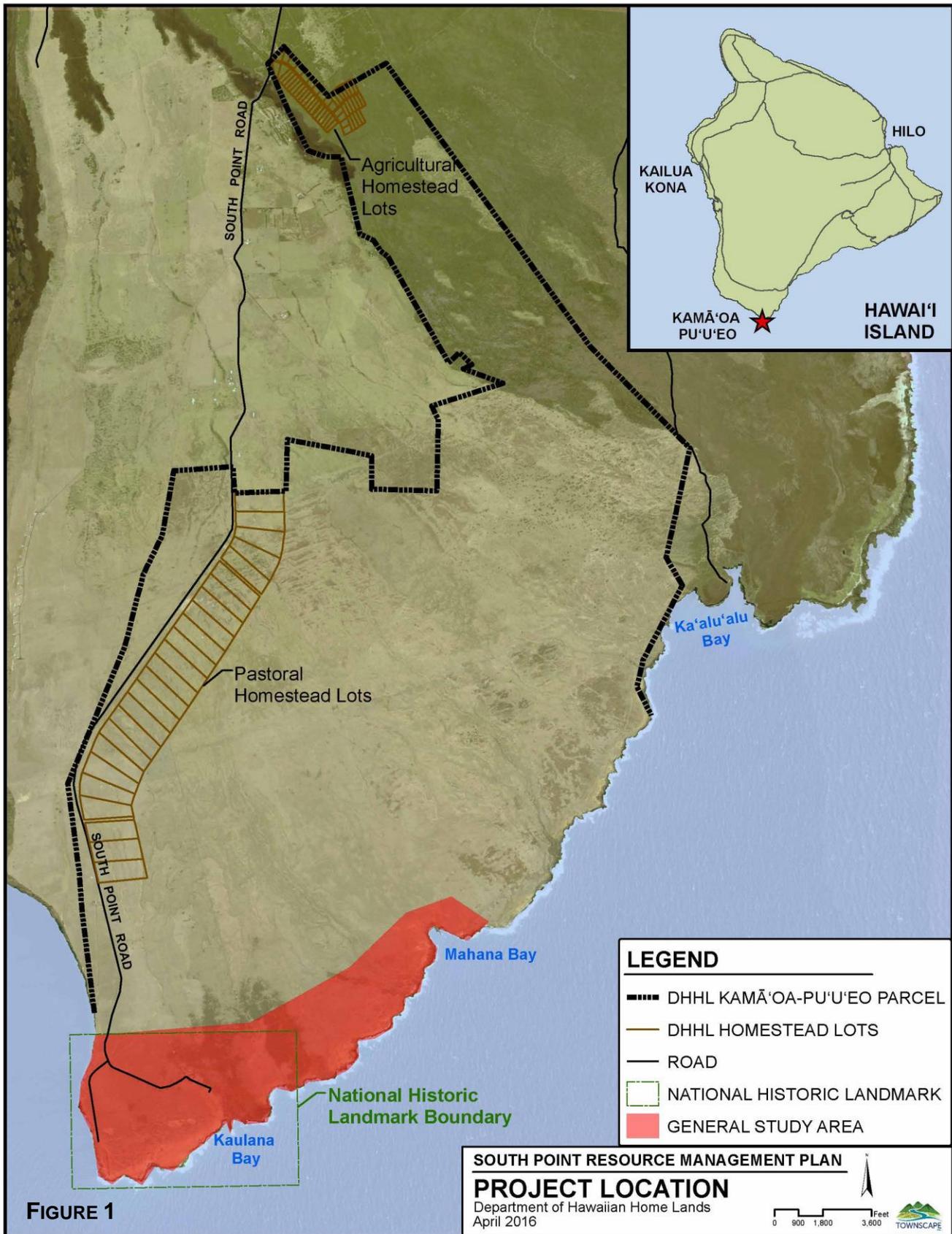
A lot of “planning” for Kaʻū has occurred during the past 30+ years, but many Kaʻū community members are frustrated with processes that have resulted in little to no progress. They feel that the same issues and concerns have been discussed meeting after meeting but no actions have been implemented. There is also a lack of management of South Point by DHHL, who has not prioritized “resources” management and stewardship of the land. As a result, there is general skepticism within the Kaʻū community about DHHL’s ability to manage these Trust lands effectively.

An earlier management plan was completed for South Point in 1983 by PBR Hawaiʻi, but unfortunately, the ongoing issues of this area still have not been addressed three decades later. Critical management decisions are needed for the protection of resources for future generations. Thus, this plan is an effort to address some of these long-standing issues.

This Resources Management Plan is organized into three parts: Chapter 1 provides background information with an overview of the historical and cultural landscape of South Point; Chapter 2 describes the approach undertaken to develop this Plan; and Chapter 3 presents recommended projects and identifies priority projects to be implemented for South Point.

¹ Beneficiaries are defined as all native Hawaiians (individuals having at least 50 percent or more Hawaiian blood) and their successors. This includes: existing lessees (residential, agricultural, and pastoral); applicants on the Wait List; and native Hawaiians who have not applied for a homestead award.

² South Point and Ka Lae is used interchangeably in this Plan. It refers to the general study area.



1.1 VISION AND CORE VALUES

VISION

A self-sustaining, healthy and safe community where the ‘āina—
inclusive of the people and resources within it—
and native Hawaiian culture and values thrive.

CORE VALUES

| | |
|---|---|
| HEALTH & SAFETY | We value the health and safety of beneficiaries, the Ka‘ū community, and visitors to our ‘āina. |
| CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT | We value stewardship and effective management of our cultural and natural resources to sustain them for future generations. |
| NATIVE HAWAIIAN CULTURE, KNOWLEDGE, AND TRADITIONAL PRACTICES | We value perpetuating the Hawaiian culture and traditional practices for our keiki and kamali‘i. |
| ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY | We value capturing economic opportunities to improve the ‘āina, which is inclusive of the people and the resources. |

1.2 BACKGROUND

South Point, located at the southernmost point on the island of Hawai‘i, is a very special place. Ka‘ū residents describe their spiritual connection to the land and share fond memories of their childhood; camping, fishing and even learning how to drive. South Point draws people from all over the world for recreational activities such as cliff jumping, four-wheel driving, dirt bike and ATV riding, fishing, weekend camping, and visiting Green Sand Beach. Contributing to its popularity is the emergence of mobile and web-based technologies promoting and encouraging these “extreme” recreational activities. However, the wide range of users accessing this area

have exceeded the carrying capacity of the area which has led to degradation of the land and resources. Over the years, the land has significantly deteriorated from overuse, and misuse, by local people and visitors. There is an immediate need for the protection of resources from both inadvertent impacts and intentional destruction.

1.3 PURPOSE

The DHHL Ka'ū Regional Plan that was adopted by the Hawaiian Homes Commission in 2012 identified the need to protect and preserve the natural and cultural sites at South Point as one of its five priority projects. The purpose of this Resources Management Plan is to guide future actions to steward the land and resources at South Point. This plan also serves as a guide for DHHL's Planning Office to allocate funds towards projects in this area. The DHHL General Plan and Ka'ū Regional Plan are general in nature and not place-specific. Thus, this Resources Management Plan is intended to be more detailed for South Point and articulates specific implementation actions for the management of this area in the near- and long-term.

I love South Point because...

“It is wahi pana, a sacred and spiritual treasure, a source of pride for our community and for many Hawaiian families. It was their first home in the islands before moving north.”



1.4 PREVIOUS PLANS FOR SOUTH POINT

A management plan was developed for South Point by PBR Hawai'i in 1983 called the "Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo Management Plan." Many of the same issues and concerns raised in the 1983 plan were shared by participants who were consulted for this Resources Management Plan. However, some new challenges, such as social media serving as a major contributor to the popularity of recreational activities at South Point, have emerged.

The 1983 Plan provided general guidance on management of the 11,000+ acres at Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo with an emphasis on homestead development and related infrastructural needs. The Plan also presented recommendations for: cultural resources management; recreational resources management; the reuse of the abandoned Morse Field Barracks for beneficiary uses directly related to fishing activities at Kaulana Bay; and the reuse of the thirty separate structures of the Barracks to support fishing and camping activities, such as comfortable shelters for semi-permanent camping and boat storage. The primary objective for the Barracks was to provide an "exclusive economic benefit" to beneficiaries. The plan suggested that native Hawaiian fishermen be allowed to camp at the nearby Barracks during the fishing season so that they could take maximum advantage of the boat launch facilities at Kaulana Bay. The Barracks would also offer fishing related economic opportunities such as retail gasoline, food and supply sales, and boat repair activities to be operated by native Hawaiians. The following recommendations were suggested (some of which are also recommended as part of this plan):

Cultural Resources Management

- Notify the State Historic Preservation officer of any development proposals within the National Historic Landmark area and allow 90 days for their review and comment.
- Require all General Lessees to fund an adequate archaeological assessment prior to initiating any activity that might disturb potentially important historic sites.
- Assist in the establishment of a South Point Advisory Committee to monitor the condition of historic sites and to develop an interpretive program for the area as a whole.
- Assist in the establishment of a passive interpretive center near the National Register plaque at South Point to inform users of the area's historic and cultural significance.

Recreational Resources Management

- Hire an area manager to monitor recreational activities at South Point and to assist in the implementation of other DHHL land management programs.
- Issue a public statement from the Hawaiian Homes Commission (HHC) banning the use of motorcycles and other off road vehicles on Hawaiian Home Lands.
- Post no littering signs at critical locations to remind users of the revocability of public access if misuse of the area persists.
- Assist the County in establishing a regular refuse removal program with receptacles provided by the DHHL.
- Consider the feasibility of restricting coastal access to beneficiaries through a limited access program.

1.5 RELATIONSHIP TO PREVIOUS DHHL PLANS

DHHL GENERAL PLAN

The DHHL General Plan, approved by the Hawaiian Homes Commission in 2002, is the overarching statewide plan that guides future plans for DHHL lands and policies for resources management with a long-term perspective. The General Plan is part of the DHHL's three-tiered planning system with it being the first tier, followed by Strategic Program Plans and Island Plans in the second tier, and the Regional and Development Plans in the third tier.

There are seven categories of goals and objectives in the General Plan to meet the DHHL's mission "to manage the Hawaiian Home Lands trust effectively and to develop and deliver lands to native Hawaiians." The seven categories of goals are: Land Use Planning, Residential Uses, Agricultural and Pastoral Uses, Water Resource, Land Resource Management, Economic Development, and Building Healthy Communities.

The following are long-range goals and objectives in the DHHL General Plan that are relevant to South Point and that are reflected in this plan:

Land Use Planning

Goal:

- Utilize Hawaiian Home Lands for uses most appropriate to meet the needs and desires of the beneficiary population.
- Develop livable, sustainable communities that provide space for or access to the amenities that serve the daily needs of its residents.

Objectives:

- Provide space for and designate a mixture of appropriate land uses, economic opportunities and community services in a native Hawaiian-friendly environment.

Land and Resources Management

Goal:

- Be responsible, long-term stewards of the Trust's lands and the natural, historic and community resources located on these lands.

Objectives:

- Preserve and protect significant natural, historic and community resources on Trust lands.
- Manage interim land dispositions in a manner that is environmentally sound and does not jeopardize their future uses.
- Allow native Hawaiian use of natural resources on Trust lands for traditional and cultural purposes.

- Enforce governmental health and safety standards and protect life and property from the effects of natural hazards and disasters on Hawaiian home lands.

Economic Development

Goal:

- Provide economic opportunities for beneficiaries within areas designated for their use.
- Generate significant revenue to provide greater financial support towards fulfilling the Trust's mission.

Objectives:

- Assist native Hawaiian entrepreneurs by supporting opportunities for business education, training, financing, planning and leasing.

Building Healthy Communities

Goal:

- Establish the homestead associations to manage and govern their communities.
- Establish self-sufficient and healthy communities on Trust lands.

Objectives:

- Build partnerships with public and private agencies to ensure reliable and adequate delivery of services to homesteaders.
- Establish and implement a planning system that increases beneficiary participation in the development and use of Hawaiian home lands and improves communications between DHHL and the beneficiary community.

DHHL HAWAI'I ISLAND PLAN

The Hawai'i Island Plan is in the second-tier of the three-tiered DHHL planning process, with a 10-year perspective for its landholdings on Hawai'i Island. The DHHL Hawai'i Island Plan assesses the potential use of the 116,963 acres of land owned by the DHHL on Hawai'i Island and recommends optimal use for the land to meet the needs of beneficiaries.

The majority of the Kamā'oa-Pu'u'e'o lands in the Hawai'i Island Plan is designated for General Agriculture use. The most southern section of land located at South Point is designated as Special District. Areas designated as Special District require special attention and additional study due to unique features and resources.

DHHL NATIVE HAWAIIAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PLAN

The 2012 DHHL Native Hawaiian Development Program Plan (NHDPP) identifies priority programs and services that should be provided for beneficiaries in the 3 to 6 year timeframe. It is one of the five existing Strategic Program Plans for the DHHL that provide a statewide plan focusing on a specific topic.

The purpose of the NHDPP is to “improve the general welfare and conditions of native Hawaiians through educational, economic, political, social, cultural, and other programs.” The NHDPP identifies the need to provide more than a land lease to “rehabilitate” a native Hawaiian family. It focuses on two areas of development: Individual Development and Community Development. Strategies identified by the NHDPP to increase the ability of beneficiaries to achieve self-sufficiency include providing educational opportunities through scholarships and technical assistance programs in homesteading. It also focuses on providing grants, technical assistance and training to homestead associations and beneficiary organizations to assist in Community Development.

DHHL KA‘Ū REGIONAL PLAN

The DHHL Ka‘ū Regional Plan, finalized in May 2012, is one of 21 regional plans that the DHHL is developing with the consultation of its beneficiaries. The Regional Plans are part of the third tier of the DHHL’s three-tiered planning system. The third tier focuses at the community and regional level to identify issues and opportunities to guide the future direction of homestead lands within the two to four year time frame. It applies the goals, policies, and land use designations from the General Plan and Hawai‘i Island Plan specifically to the Ka‘ū region.

The Ka‘ū Regional Plan prioritizes projects to be implemented for the region within the next three years. Two projects identified with respect to South Point are:

- Develop Vehicular Roadway(s) and Pedestrian Pathways within the Coastal Area of Ka Lae (to manage access to Kaulana Bay, the fishing grounds at Ka Lae and protect sensitive resources)
- Protect and Preserve Cultural Sites in Kamā‘oa

The two projects were combined into one project in the Ka‘ū Regional Plan. Beneficiaries identified protecting and preserving cultural sites and natural resources in Kamā‘oa as one of the top five community priority projects.

Phases outlined for this priority project consisted of: updating the Historic Landmark Designation; developing a Circulation Plan; pursuing partnerships; developing signage and educational programs; obtaining funding; and constructing roads, fencing, and educational signage.

1.6 OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

This section provides a literature review of cultural and natural resources at South Point.

Cultural Resources

South Point is a significant and unique cultural landscape that tells of the very early native Hawaiian settlement of the area. It is believed that this place is where Polynesians from the Marquesas Islands first arrived in Hawai'i, which is estimated to have occurred as early as A.D. 124. Excavation work conducted by Bishop Museum and the University of Hawai'i-Hilo in the 1950s revealed remains of a house site and many artifacts at Pu'u Ali'i, including coral and stone abraders (files used to make fish hooks) and many different types of large fish hooks. Excavation work was also conducted for two other sites during this time in the South Point area: Wai'ahukini and Lua Makalei. Radiocarbon dating suggests that occupation first occurred at Wai'ahukini then at Pu'u Ali'i. It is believed that fishermen abandoned the site at Pu'u Ali'i before different fishhook features, found at the other two sites, were adopted. This area's historical value as a fishing spot is supported by the presence of a ko'a (an ancient fishing shrine to the fishing god Ku'ula) at the Kalalea Heiau; salt pans; and canoe mooring holes. Another prominent site at South Point is Lua o Palahemo, which is a culturally and naturally significant resource.

All of the cultural resources described above are located within the approximately 710-acre³ area that was registered as a National Historic Landmark in 1966. The area was formally nominated for placement in 1971 as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places because of its significance as the site of one of the earliest Hawaiian settlements.



Canoe mooring holes (left) and Kalalea Heiau (right).

³ Listed as the "South Point Complex." According to the State Register of Historic Places, it consists of Tax Map Keys 9-3-001: 001, 007, 011.

Wahi Pana

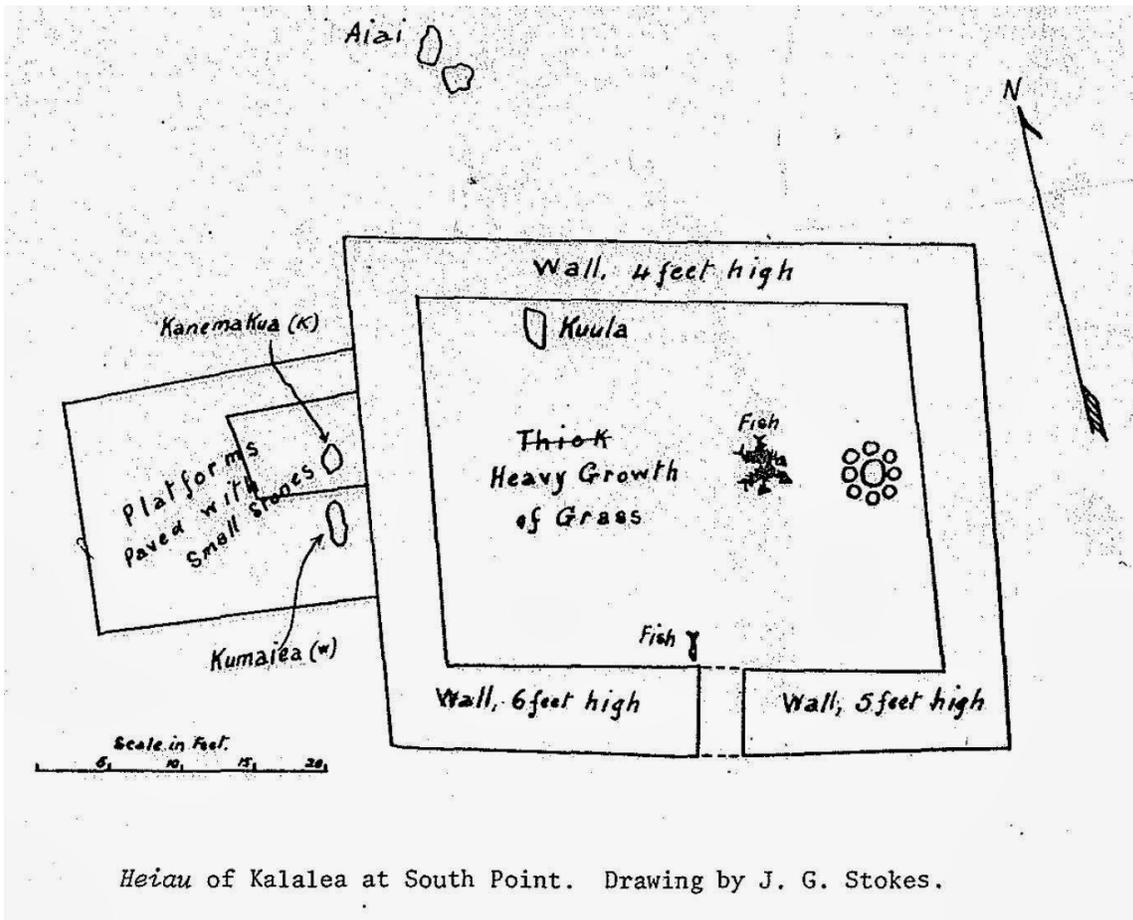
South Point is located within the ahupua'a of Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo. **Kamā'oa** is described by Mary Kawena Pukui as: "a plain near Ka Lae (South Point), Ka'ū, Hawai'i, a place noted for red dust; people jumped from a cliff (kau-maea-lele-kawa) near here into a dust heap in imitation of the sport of leaping from a cliff into water." A popular saying refers to **Palahemo**: I 'ike 'oe iā Ka'ū a puni, a ike 'ole 'oe iā Palahemo, 'a'ole 'oe i 'ike iā Ka'ū, "if you have seen all Ka'ū, but have not seen Palahemo, you have not seen Ka'ū." Handy and Handy (1991) explains the meaning of this saying is that one can see the point where the two boundaries of Ka'ū meet when one looks up to the summit of Mauna Loa from Palahemo.

Selected wahi pana or place names within the ahupua'a of Kamā'oa as described by Pukui are provided below.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Hala'ea | The name of the current coming from the east at Ka Lae, which meets a current from the west named Kāwili; the two currents go out to sea together. Hala'ea was named for a chief. A stone on the shore nearby, Pōhaku-o-ke-au (stone of the time), is believed to turn over in strong seas, an omen of coming change. Proverbial saying for not returning home: ua kū'ia paha e ke au o Hala'ea, which means perhaps [he] is dragged away by the current of Hala'ea. |
| Ka Lae | South Point, Hawai'i, the southernmost point in all the fifty states. A rock in the sea here called Pōhaku-wa'a-Kauhi (Kauhi canoe stone) is believed to have been a canoe from Kahiki. Literal translation is "the point." |
| Kaulana | Coastal area. Literal translation is "[boat] landing." |
| Lua-Mākālei | Lava tube shelter near South Point, believed to be the site of a large settlement. Literal translation is "pit [of] Mākālei." |
| Pala-hemo | A deep water hole inland from South Point, believed to be connected underground to the sea and haunted by a mo'o of the same name; in times of rain it was taboo to bathe there. A water hole that never went dry and was a source of fresh water for inhabitants. |
| Papa-kōlea | A beach three miles northeast of Ka Lae, famous for its sand consisting predominantly of green olivine crystals. Literal translation is "plover flats." |
| Pinao | A bay on the Ka'ū side of South Point. Literal translation is "dragonfly." |
| Pu'u Ali'i | Sand dune. Literal translation is "royal hill." |
| Wai-'Ahukini | Lava tube shelter and pool on the Kona side of South Point, believed to have been occupied by fishermen between A.D. 750 and 1250 or 1350. Fishhooks found here are similar to those in the Marquesas. Literal translation is "water [of] 'Ahukini" (a supernatural woman). |



Salt pans near Pu'u Ali'i. Photo by H. Powers in 1930.



Heiau of Kalalea at South Point. Drawing by J. G. Stokes.

Mo'olelo

In *Majestic Ka'ū: Mo'olelo of Nine Ahupua'a*, Marion Kelly describes the people of Ka'ū as independent and known for their dignity. Even though ruled by various ali'i the people of Ka'ū were known to usurp rulers that were abusive. Three chiefs whose deaths were attributed to the abuse of their people are: Koihala, Kohā-i-ka-lani, and Halaea. The latter is directly associated with the South Point area. A version of the story is told by Kelly of a greedy chief who would always demand more fish from his people in Ka'ū.

When the greedy chief's canoe approached them, the fishermen separated so their canoes were on both sides of the chief's canoe. The chief called out, "*He 'i'a no?*" [Do you have fish?]. The fishermen replied, "*Ae*" [Yes]. When the chief demanded, "*Hō mai ka 'i'a!*" [Throw the fish here!], from both sides the fishermen threw so many fish into his canoe so quickly that it swamped before the chief realized what was happening. The fishermen quickly paddled away, not stopping to look back. The chief, alone in the swamped canoe, was swept away on the swift current that carries his name, Hala'ea. This is the inside current that sweeps past South Point and there is no land from there on.

Archaeology

Some of the known historic properties within the DHHL's Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo parcel are listed below with their assigned State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) numbers⁴.

Table 1. Historic properties within the DHHL's Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo

| SIHP Numbers | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| Site 50-10-76-10230 | Mahana Archaeological District |
| Site 50-10-76: 05295-05318 | Kipuka Kinau Historic District |
| Site 50-10-76-4140 | South Point Complex |
| Site 50-10-76-04733 | Hanalua Bay Complex |
| Site 50-10-76-04734 | Papakolea Complex |
| Site 50-10-76-05257 | Kapalaoa Bay Village |
| Site 50-10-76-10277 | South Point-Kamā'oa Agricultural System |
| Site 50-10-76-10887 | Moilele Heiau |
| Site 50-10-76: 05257-05394 | Various WWII Military Sites and Pre-contact sites |

⁴ ArcGIS data of the historic properties' location were not available; therefore, a map was not produced for this plan.

Table 2. Description of archaeological and historic sites in the South Point area

| Name | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| Pu'u Ali'i (H1) | An ancient fishermen's establishment marked by midden deposits and slab paving stones and covered by a sand dune which was used subsequently as a burial group preceding European times. It was excavated by the Bishop Museum and University of Hawai'i between 1953 and 1967. |
| Lua Makalei (H2) | A large depression with two lava tube caves extending from it at opposite ends is located approximately one mile inland from the lighthouse. It measures 100 feet deep, 50 feet wide, 30 feet high. Eight terraced platforms are located inside the entrance. Studied by Bishop Museum archaeologists from 1967 to 1968, who believed it was the site of a large settlement. |
| Ka Lae (H4) | A large house yard 50 by 50 feet, 70 square feet of which were excavated in 1954 by the Bishop Museum and University of Hawai'i, revealing coral-pebble floors, fireplaces, artifacts and midden material. |
| Northeast of Pu'u Ali'i (H5) | A house site located on the west bank of a small gully. A burial was located beneath it. Marked by a slab pavement. Excavated by Bishop Museum in 1955. |
| Pinao Bay (H24) | A house site marked by a pavement of slabs. Excavated by Bishop Museum and University of Hawai'i in 1965 and described in detail in the printed report "Pinao Bay Site" (Wallace, 1969). |
| West of Pu'u Ali'i (H25) | A buried habitation site excavated by the University of Hawai'i in 1965. |
| Canoe Mooring Holes (H26) | About 80 mooring holes drilled in the west ledges of the point. |
| Kalalea Heiau | A well-known fishermen's heiau. A wall enclosure 35 by 43 feet. |
| Lua o Palahemo | Palahemo pool (lua) with a grind stone. A very important source of brackish water and a famous bathing place. It is said no one has seen Ka'ū who has not seen Lua o Palahemo. |



“For our family, Palahemo connects us to who we are. It gives us that sense of understanding, that sense of place, that sense of identity. It’s these things that keep us grounded.”

Natural Resources

A biological reconnaissance survey was conducted for DHHL's Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo parcel in 1993 by the Hawai'i Heritage Program (HHP; formerly a program with the Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i). The survey may not provide an accurate picture of the current natural resources at South Point given the date of the report, but it presents a historical overview of the natural resources that were once, or may be still remaining, in the South Point area.

The 1993 HHP report identified three significant areas: Lua o Palahemo; the coastal zone extending approximately 0.25 mile inland; and a luma forest patch (located outside of the project area for this resources management plan). Rare native flora and fauna found within the project area as documented by the HHP report are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Rare native flora and fauna in the South Point area

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Federal Status |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Invertebrates | | |
| <i>Antecaridina lauensis</i> | Anchialine pool shrimp | -- |
| <i>Calliasmata pholidota</i> | Anchialine pool shrimp | -- |
| <i>Halocaridina palahemo</i> | 'Ōpae 'ula | -- |
| <i>Procaris hawaiana</i> | Anchialine pool shrimp | -- |
| <i>Vetericaris chaceorum</i> | Anchialine pool shrimp | Endangered |
| Mammals | | |
| <i>Lasiurus cinereus semotus</i> | 'Ope'ape'a, Hawaiian Hoary Bat | Endangered |
| Birds | | |
| <i>Buteo solitarius</i> | 'Io, Hawaiian Hawk | Endangered |
| <i>Numerius tahitiensis</i> | Kioea, Bristle-thighed Curlew | Endangered |
| Plants | | |
| <i>Sesbania tomentosa</i> | 'Ohai | Endangered |
| <i>Portulaca villosa</i> | 'Ihi | Proposed Endangered |
| <i>Solanum nelsonii</i> | Pōpolo, 'ākia | Proposed Endangered |

Lua o Palahemo and Anchialine Pool Shrimps

As described in the book titled "Hawaiian Anchialine Pools," Lua o Palahemo is a water-filled lava tube with a collapsed roof; the opening is about 30 feet in diameter and the pool of water is approximately 60 feet deep. The lava tube is located at the bottom of the pool, with one end of the tube reaching 600 feet towards the sea and the other end extending about 300 feet mauka towards the original source of the lava.

Lua o Palahemo is the only example of a high salinity anchialine pool to exist in the Hawaiian Islands, and contains a combination of anchialine pool organisms that is not found anywhere else in the world. According to the 1993 HHP study, five species of anchialine pool shrimp



Photo Credit: Mike Yamamoto

'Ōpae 'ula.

are found at this site: *Halocaridina palahemo*⁵ (most commonly referred to as ‘ōpae ‘ula), *Procaris hawaiana*, *Antecaridina lauensis*, *Calliasmata pholidota*, and *Vetericaris chaceorum*.

‘Ōpae ‘ula is traditionally used as bait to catch ‘ōpelu (*Decapтерus spp.*). The *Antecaridina lauensis* and *Calliasmata pholidota* are indigenous to Hawai‘i (native but also found elsewhere), but the other three shrimp species found in Palahemo are endemic to Hawai‘i, meaning they are only found in Hawai‘i. The ***Vetericaris chaceorum*** was previously known to be found only at Lua o Palahemo until recently when it was discovered at Manukā. It was listed as an endangered species in 2013 under the Endangered Species Act because of its limited distribution.

During the 1993 HHP study, the pool’s clarity was noted as poor and the major threats identified for the anchialine pool included: contamination or degradation of its water via pollution, increased soil run-off, or human misuse; disturbance of the pit crater, including modifications and filling; and introduction of alien aquatic organisms.

Plants

The 1993 HHP report found that the majority of the DHHL parcel was covered with alien vegetation such as: buffelgrass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) grassland, *Lantana camara* and koa haole (*Leucaena leucocephala*) shrubland, and kiawe (*Prosopis pallida*) or Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) forest (see Figure 3). Buffelgrass was the predominant alien vegetation covering the coastal areas. Other alien species observed along the coastline included: Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), pigweed (*Portulaca pilosa*), beach wiregrass (*Dactyloctenium aegypticum*), swollen fingergrass (*Chloris barbata*), balsam pear (*Momordica charantia*), pitted beardgrass (*Bothriochloa pertusa*), common sandbur (*Cenchrus echinatus*), and Henry’s crabgrass (*Digitaria ciliaris*).

Native vegetation throughout the DHHL parcel was confined to a relatively narrow strip along the shoreline that included coastal shrublands and grasslands dominated by species such as: ‘aki‘aki (*Sporobolus virginicus*), ‘akulikuli (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*), *Fimbristylis cymosa*, ‘ilima (*Sida fallax*), and nehe (*Lipochaeta integrifolia*).

Two rare plant species were found within these plant communities: the now federally listed endangered ‘ohai (*Sesbania tomentosa*) and the proposed endangered ‘ihi (*Portulaca villosa*). Other species included: pa‘u o Hi‘iaka (*Jacquemontia ovalifolia* ssp. *sandwicensis*), kipukai (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), *Panicum fauriei* var. *latius*, naupaka kahakai



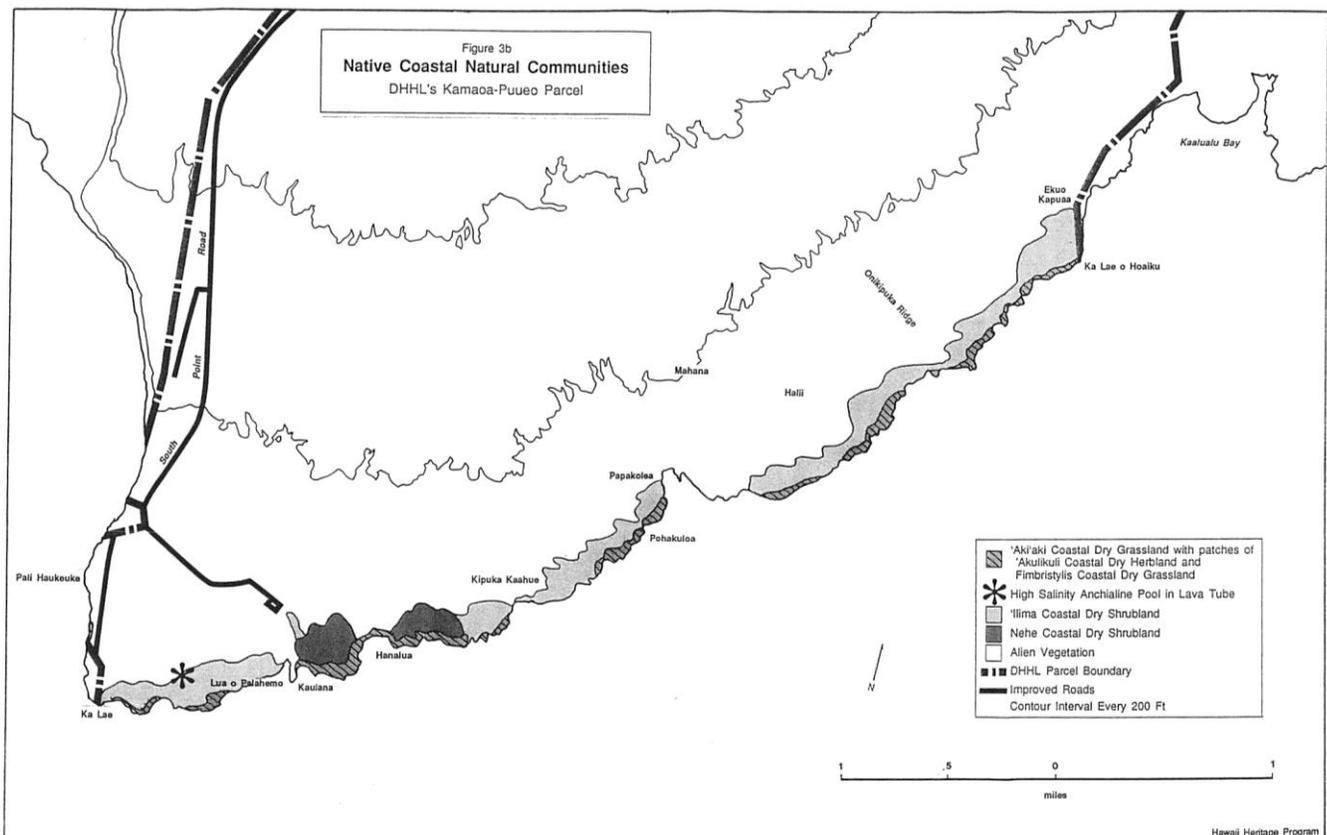
‘Ohai found at South Point.

⁵ It is believed that ‘ōpae ‘ula (*Halocaridina palahemo*) from Lua o Palahemo belongs to a different species than *Halocaridina rubra*.

(*Scaevola sericea*), uncommon native shrub kolomona (*Senna gaudichaudii*), kauna'oa (*Cuscuta sandwichiana*), pili grass (*Heteropogon contortus*), koali 'awa (*Ipomoea indica*), 'uhaloa (*Waltheria indica*), kakaonakona (*Panicum torridum*), native sedge (*Mariscus phleoides*), and koali pehu (*Ipomoea tuboides*).

The proposed endangered pōpolo or 'ākia (*Solanum nelsonii*), which has only been found in Hawaiian coastal habitats, was collected from the DHHL's parcel coastline in 1929, but was not encountered during the 1993 HHP survey. A total of approximately 250 individuals of 'ohai were seen in 1991 at Ka Lae, Hanalua, and Mahana. Of the 250 plants, more than 70 individuals were spotted at Ka Lae; however, only two individuals of 'ohai were found a year later. Also, more than 250 individuals of 'ihi were seen along the coast at Hanalua and Mahana in 1991, and has been previously recorded at Ka Lae.

Figure 3. Map of the native coastal vegetation



Animals

The 1993 HHP study reported the federally listed endangered 'io or Hawaiian Hawk (*Buteo solitarius*) present at South Point. Specimens collected from the vicinity of South Point in 1979 also suggested that the endangered 'ope'ape'a or Hawaiian Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) may have been present. Other birds that have been observed at South Point are migratory birds: the endangered Kioea or Bristle-thighed Curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*), the Kōlea or Pacific Golden Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*) and the 'akekeke or Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).

2. PLAN DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

This Management Plan was developed based on significant information gathered from consultations with Ka'ū community members knowledgeable about South Point. These community members provided their mana'o to assist the planning team in formulating recommended projects and management actions (as described in Chapter 3). This chapter provides the context through which projects and management actions were developed. It describes the community consultation process, and summarizes the vision, concerns, and ideas shared during the community consultations. It also identifies the opportunities and challenges for South Point.

2.1 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROCESS

A major focus of this plan was directed towards beneficiary and stakeholder consultations. Consultations consisted of two community meetings and a series of “talk-story” sessions with DHHL beneficiaries, and with kama'āina and kūpuna connected to Ka'ū. An initial community meeting was held in July 2015 at the beginning of the project to introduce the planning process, timeline and schedule, and the planning team. Approximately 70 people attended the meeting of whom 50 identified themselves as DHHL beneficiaries.

“Talk story” sessions

The initial community meeting was followed by a series of “talk story” sessions. Approximately 30 individuals participated during the five small group “talk story” sessions that were conducted between August and September 2015. While DHHL provided guidance on who to contact for the “talk story” sessions, family members and associates of those who were contacted were welcomed to invite others to participate.

The main objectives of the “talk story” sessions were to identify: (1) the community's vision for South Point, (2) major concerns for the place, and (3) potential strategies to address the issues identified. Other types of information such as local knowledge of resources and cultural practices were also gathered. The following questions were used to guide discussions during the “talk story” sessions:

- What is your connection to South Point?
- What is the importance of South Point to you and your 'ohana?
- What do you want South Point to be like for your children and grandchildren?
- What are some of the major problems or issues for South Point?
- What are some possible solutions to these problems and issues?
- How can we address some of the concerns and issues?
- What immediate changes would you like to see at South Point?

Community "Speakout" event

The "talk story" sessions were then followed by a community "SpeakOut" event in December 2015. The "SpeakOut" event was an interactive five-hour event that was meant to provide an opportunity for beneficiaries to identify specific management activities in order to achieve the management goals identified earlier from the "talk story" sessions. Booths at the "SpeakOut" event were organized around four themes:

- Cultural and Natural Resources Management
- Economic Self-Sufficiency
- Health and Safety
- Native Hawaiian Culture, Knowledge, and Traditional Practices

Boards at each of the booths included informational exhibits and preliminary ideas for management strategies based on the "talk story" sessions. The boards were also designed to gather additional information that explored how and where strategies could be implemented. DHHL staff and the planning consultants facilitated, listened to and recorded participants' comments at the "SpeakOut" event. Approximately 40 people attended this event of whom 25 identified themselves as DHHL beneficiaries.



Beneficiaries provide their input during the community "SpeakOut" event.

2.2 RESULTS OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

This section provides a summary of the vision, concerns, and ideas that emerged from the community consultation process, and is organized by:

- Connection to South Point
- Vision
- Major concerns and issues
- Immediate actions

Many of the major concerns and issues identified during the outreach process for this Management Plan were similar to issues described in the 1983 South Point Plan.

Connection to South Point

All of the participants who were consulted shared unique connections to South Point, and many of them shared childhood memories of fishing and camping at this place: “The old days, we used to do a lot of camping. That’s why the family [is] always together. Before you can camp like a whole week, but it’s different now.” They described how they learned how to drive here. Consultations also revealed a common portrayal of South Point as no longer being the pristine place that they once remembered. “So what I’ve seen before, 1927, way back, used to be really beautiful. I wish we could bring it back to that time,” said a kupuna.

One of the community members explained: “South Point is our foundation. For me, I never did leave the Hawaiian Islands. I never go to the mainland ‘cuz no reason why. I happy over here. I content here.” A kupuna described a spiritual connection to the place: “I find my spiritual self there. Down there is so sacred. I can go and talk to the wind.” She later shared her childhood memories of fishing and “plucking” limu kohu from Kaulana Bay.

We go right in the front where Kaulana Bay stay. You sit right in the corner. There’s a pond right there when the tide go over. And I used to sit right there and you could just sit down there and pluck your limu. My mother used to say *‘you no pull, you pluck the limu.’* There’s still limu. We always go there and pluck limu. I find my spirits, really spiritual needs down there.

Another kupuna shared memories of gathering salt along the coast, and explained that there used to be small ponds all along the shoreline. They used to walk to Ka’alu’alu Bay where the salt was “glassy.” When they would run out of salt, one could go to the ocean and get a rock and boil it. Many participants who were consulted also felt deeply about their connection to Palahemo. An individual shared their experience with gathering ‘ōpae from Palahemo:

Before the sun come up, they all around the pond. You go look before the sun come up, they all red around here. [Use] mosquito nets to scoop it out [and] throw it in a bucket so we go out for ‘ōpelu.”

Another individual recalled spending time at Palahemo as a teenager when nobody would drive there. She described Palahemo as the piko:

For our family, it connects us to who we are. It gives us that sense of understanding, that sense of place, that sense of identity. It's these things that keep us grounded.

Childhood memories of swimming at Palahemo were also shared by one of the participants who was consulted:

My mother guys use to tell me: 'eh the red dirt, wash your guys feet off before you guys jump inside.' We don't just go jump out the car and go jump inside. Kinda like it was one sacred hole. And then my mother wouldn't let us jump inside two at a time. Used to have the legend when we small kids the kūpuna would tell us the same thing: no jump inside if get two twin brother or two twin sister, you don't jump in together because one of you not gonna come back out. So even when we was growing up, we was kinda scared so we just jump one by one. That's one legend we went respect growing up. For us, it was always one sacred hole. It was clean before, but now, you don't know what get in there anymore. The time from the earthquake, I noticed was green already, 5 or 6 years ago, maybe more, the water wasn't circulating anymore.



Two teenagers spending time at Palahemo.

Vision

Community members envisioned South Point as a place of education and learning, particularly for youth and future generations. All of the participants consulted referred to a summer camp that was once held in the 1990s as providing educational and cultural value for the children. They expressed wanting to see a similar program at South Point again.

I really like that some of our kids went. They learned about Palahemo. It was clean and they camped. It was a two week program [where] they learn culture, Hawaiian games, Hawaiian chanting, lau hala; even something like that would be good. That was a good program. It was well kept. The kids would go and walk the beach the first thing in the morning [to] pick up the rubbish.

An individual added that an educational program at this place would be beneficial for the Ka'ū community and shared how his son would appreciate such an opportunity. He further explained that today the children are losing their Hawaiian culture, including respect for the environment, because of the lack of the education within the school system. The following is a vision shared by a kupuna for the future use of the barracks area:

I'd like to sit down there. There's so much things that's really good. A museum. The tourists come down. And for the kūpuna, they can go down and sit down and weave or do something, tell story. Get nice places down there to do all this kind of stuff. We can improve [it] but it's gonna take time, but we can do it. There's something for the kūpuna. There's something for our kamali'i. Teach them about our ocean. Teach them how to respect.

Another use for the existing concrete foundations at the barracks was also suggested. A kupuna envisioned camping grounds for DHHL beneficiaries and their families. She described a summer camping permit system similar to the one offered by DHHL at Keaukaha.

Many people who were consulted also described the place as providing economic opportunities for the local people. Ideas for potential economic opportunities included: providing interpretive community-led guided tours of South Point and sharing the Hawaiian culture with visitors; providing a shuttle ride to Green Sand Beach; vending Hawaiian handmade crafts; and offering cultural programs to visitors. Funds generated from these economic opportunities would be used to finance infrastructure improvements and support restoration and preservation projects.



Cliffs at South Point.

Consultations also revealed that a pathway near Ka Lae was desired by some of the participants. The following vision was shared by a kupuna:

We always had a walkway, but no more. That's why I said, the lighthouse to Kaulana, we should have a walkway. That was part of our plan, a walkway and for the handicap too where the wheelchair can go.

A kama'āina from Ka'ū explained that the community would like to see cultural sites restored and protected because of their cultural importance and function in the ecologically important coastal areas. The kama'āina further stated that "South Point is a wahi pana where we can go to as a resource to gain that spiritual satisfaction."

Major Concerns and Issues

DHHL

One of the major recurring issues identified by the community during the small group "talk story" sessions was the lack of management by DHHL at South Point—in terms of presence, response to problems and enforcement. "We [are] doing their job for them, [that is] basically what we [are] doing," a community member asserted. All of the participants consulted were concerned that DHHL would be held liable for injuries resulting from illegal recreational activities at South Point.

"Hawaiian Home Lands is not managing [South Point] very well."

Community members expressed their dissatisfaction with DHHL. They pointed out the lack of results from past planning efforts: "It's another meeting to another meeting, and we never resolve nothing for the last ten years. It's not new. It's getting old already. It's getting really frustrating."

"Twenty-nine years have gone by and not even a water hose. Nothing has been done. We want answers."

A beneficiary explained that "the people out here don't really trust Hawaiian Homes because they never proof nothing." Questioning how the outcome of this management plan would be any different from previous planning efforts, a beneficiary asked "how much is the Department willing to get involved with this?" Community members emphasized numerous times that they have been waiting a long time and would like to see something implemented now and not in the next twenty years.

A kupuna expressed sentiments that were common to many of the participants.

Hawaiian Homes should put its foot down. It's time they [DHHL] should step in. Need to tell the community: We find that you folks not taking care of the 'āina so we putting a stop temporarily, just to see the 'āina get healed. We all gotta heal the 'āina. I don't mind, starting from the fork down, but the road is good 'til the barracks. Makai side, all by the shoreline, that all needs to be healed. You guys came, you guys seen. You cannot just come say everything is fine. It is not fine.

Existing uses

Consultations revealed that South Point is accessed by beneficiaries, kama'āina and tourists for various types of recreational and subsistence activities, which include:

- Sightseeing
- Fishing (including access to Kaulana Boat Ramp)
- Cliff diving
- Off-roading with ATVs, dirt bikes, and four-wheel drive vehicles
- Camping
- Shuttle operation to Mahana Bay

It is difficult to separate the uses that are common to DHHL beneficiaries and kama'āina, but tourists generally access the area for sightseeing purposes, particularly to visit Green Sand Beach. A community member described how the place is often overcrowded with people, especially during a 3-day weekend: “starting Thursday or Friday morning, you are going see all the traffic come, see all the truck with their trailers and ATVs and motorcycles and it's not the people from here. It's from all over.”

One of the most contentious uses is the current shuttle service operation. A participant who was consulted shared the following sentiments, which were generally felt by many community members:

If Hawaiian Homes would just talk to those guys down there, you guys just making money you not giving back, you gotta leave. You gotta be real stern. They not doing any justice for the Hawaiian people. They had a stand by Mahana selling liquor down there. They need to be told, either you contribute to something, not just make the money and not pay their taxes. I think it is so unfair. What about the people that want to go there and do the [shuttle] tour too? They cannot. They stop 'em. They need to go or contribute to something down there. Put a toilet there. The drivers, those kids are young. They don't have a license.

The negative impacts resulting from unrestricted recreational uses are increased litter, unsanitary conditions, erosion, damaged historic and cultural sites, and increasing competition for coastal resources. A kupuna revealed that they no longer gather limu kohu from Kaulana Bay because everyone would “shishi” there.



Dirt bike riders use Palahemo as a jumping point.

Some community members deeply felt the need for a radical approach such as stopping anything with wheels: “if they wanna go in, walk in; no driving.” A kupuna recommended a management strategy where DHHL should:

Temporarily close it, 6 months to a year. In that time, let the limu grow. Things will be beautiful. The ocean will get fish coming back and we can open it up again. If they destroy, then close it off again.

Other recommendations to improve management on-site included hiring security guards to monitor and control visitors. A security guard at the split in the road that goes towards Ka’alu’alu was also suggested. An individual cautioned hiring from within the Ka’ū community for security guards because there could be conflict of interests for some families. Others felt that completely shutting the place down was not needed, but simply the need to educate the public about this area.

“You can have somebody before the gate and just record what car is coming in here.”

A beneficiary explained that we would not have this “pilikia” if there was enforcement. They recalled a time when there was a staff person from DHHL who would enforce rules at South Point. Other suggestions included: partnering with Kamehameha Schools to pay for security; installing a fence approximately 300 feet mauka from the shore starting at Kaulana Ramp to Green Sand Beach and then allowing ranchers in the abutting properties to manage that section of the land along the fence line; working with car rental companies to make sure that visitors do not drive to Green Sand Beach; and developing and installing signage to avoid inadvertent damage to resources.

Unrestricted Vehicular Access

Unrestricted vehicular access to South Point has resulted in significant damage to the natural and cultural resources. There are visible scars on the landscape, including a web of paths and roads with ruts as deep as eight feet. The soil is compacted and eroded from Kaulana Bay to Mahana Bay, where cultural layers are exposed in areas at about one to two feet below the top layer. A community member described her recollection of the place:

South Point was never like this. One road in, one road out. Only one. There was only one road to going out to Green Sand. The land was pretty much flat.



Cultural layers are exposed in eroded areas.

Unrestricted vehicular access has also contributed to the erosion occurring at Lua o Palahemo, which is currently green primarily from dust erosion and algae. Palahemo is used as a jumping point by dirt bike riders. A community member explained: “The only place they could tear it up is right here at South Point, wasn’t managed by nobody. They feel free to ride where they like. Before only get one or two roads. All [happened] in the last ten years when ATVs became a fad.” Participants who were consulted suggested that most of the issues with off-roading are caused by non-Ka’ū residents.

When DHHL staff are not present, vehicular access and parking is not controlled. A community member commented that:

People should park up above and then walk in. People should not be able to park near the cliff by the blowhole. It is dangerous.

Some participants recommended having one good road to shuttle everyone from Kaulana Bay to Mahana Bay, but the majority of the participants who were consulted also felt the need to ban vehicular access and to only allow people to walk in if they really wanted to see Green Sand Beach. Constructing rest stations along the path for visitors was suggested.

“It’s not people from here [and that] there are people from all over renting jeeps that’s going in there.”



Palahemo is green from dust erosion and algae.



Photo Credit: William Keoni Fox

Tourists drive all over South Point and often get stuck.



Vehicles parked all over the place, even close up to the cliff (*top*); South Point is scarred with a web of paths and roads from many years of unrestricted vehicular access (*bottom*).

Public Safety

Public safety concerns at South Point are related to: sanitary conditions, fire hazards, ocean conditions (strong currents), and the overall health and safety of the public. Emergency response time is approximately thirty minutes since the nearest fire station is located in Nā'ālehu.

There are currently no toilets at South Point with the exception of two portable toilets that are located near the fish hoist parking area. Consultations revealed that a local community organization is paying for the rental and maintenance of these toilets. Participants who were consulted said that Kalalea Heiau has been used as a toilet by the public and as a source of stones for constructing barbecue sites. There are also no waste receptacles at South Point and trash accumulates throughout the area.



Pile of trash near Mahana Bay.

Fire hazard is a major concern, particularly for DHHL pastoral lessees that risk losing their cattle. A pastoral lessee commented that a positive aspect of a fire is that it would clear out all of the thick lantana that usually covers the place. He recalled South Point being very dry about seven years ago and shared how he wanted to stop people from going into the area because more traffic meant increased risk of fire. The DHHL beneficiary also further explained that a lit cigarette or a vehicle could easily spark a fire because of the dry conditions at South Point. Creating fire breaks was recommended as an important tool to control the fires. A “backfire” strategy was also shared as a possible way to contain them.



Existing signs at South Point with graffiti.

Many visitors are not familiar with the ocean conditions and the strong currents at South Point, as there is a lack of signage on-site. There are also no lifeguards present. Suggested community recommendations included: having certified lifeguards stationed at Mahana Bay; providing first aid equipment on-site; installing signage such as “CAUTION: Strong Current” and “No Climbing and Cliff Diving” at Green Sand Beach; providing lifesaving equipment along the coast for bystanders to use; and working with the Hawai'i Fire Department to store a jet ski on-site as a way to improve



Hike to Mahana Bay provides almost no shade.



Popular cliff diving area at South Point.

emergency response options.

Some of the community members shared that the majority of the visitors struggle with the long and strenuous hike to Mahana Bay. The hot and windy environment is generally not favorable for most hikers, as the place offers no shade. Shuttle service providers view their role as providing a public service. “We help people with strokes and injuries. The ambulance used to come down here. They no can go in, [so] we gotta go get them for them and bring them out for them.”

Another individual described it as:

People [with] broke leg. I drive them out. People with dehydration, bad dehydration. We help out as much as we can. The Hawaiian Home Lands benefit from all these little things. It’s not little, it’s helping people.

However, some of the other participants who were consulted were (1) concerned with the safety of the public that uses the shuttle service and (2) the liability risk assumed by DHHL if visitors are involved in an accident while using the illegal shuttle service. In regards to providing facilities such as toilets for South Point, many of the community members suggested that revenue generated from the shuttle service should pay for these amenities.

Community members shared that the local people and tourists continue to cliff dive despite several signs that read “Danger: No Cliff Diving Allowed.” A staff from the Ka’ū Hospital commented that many people are brought in for medical assistance because of incidents from cliff diving at South Point. Removing the existing ladder used for cliff diving was suggested, but participants who were consulted shared that active management presence is needed in order to effectively enforce the no cliff diving rule. They explained that trespassers could easily replace the ladder if the existing one is removed (for example, the ladder was replaced with a newer one and installed adjacent to the hoist by the public in March 2016). Cliff divers can also swim around the cliff and climb back up on the rocks if the ladder was removed.

Tourism

Two main attractions besides its natural beauty that draws people worldwide to visit this area are: the southernmost point in the United States and Green Sand Beach. Community members shared that many people learn about South Point from the Internet through social media sites and from advertisements by the tourism industry. A community member commented:

Green Sand [Beach] is the biggest play in this. Everybody wants to go see Green Sand [Beach]. How you gonna run away from that one when they get advertisement, newspaper, TVs, all the hotels, they advertise all that for tourists.

Participants who were consulted explained that visitors tear up the landscape at South Point, and often get stuck because they are unfamiliar with which roads to drive on. Many hikers to Green Sand Beach suffer from heat stroke and exhaustion because they were either unfit or unprepared with adequate attire and/or fluids.

Suggested recommendations included: improving signage to warn visitors of the length and condition of the hike to Green Sand Beach; developing handouts to pass out to visitors (and kama'āina) to educate them about the history and resources of South Point; installing signage such as “dust off your feet before you leave” to protect the natural resources; and working with the tourism industry, such as car rental companies, hotels, and tour operators to make sure that rules are followed at South Point .



Photo Credit: William Keoni Fox

Green Sand Beach is a top attraction for visitors. Visitors drive to the top of the hill which is dangerous.

A general theme shared by all of the participants who were consulted was the need to capitalize on the tourism industry. Ideas for generating revenue included: providing guided tours and educating visitors about the place; an ecotourism shuttle tour to Green Sand Beach; and instituting an entrance fee/parking to South Point, similar to Hanauma Bay and Volcanoes National Park. In regards to the ecotourism business, some community members felt that ecotourism is a misused term. An individual stated: “What they [are] doing down there is not ecotourism. Ecotourism is when you do not disturb the ecosystem, so shuttling people in and out is not ecotourism.” Free admission for kūpuna and possible ways to provide a kama’āina rate or provision for local people who are connected to the place were suggested in regards to an entrance fee for South Point. Many community members also emphasized that while there is a need to control the tourists, the local people should not be restricted from accessing their own resources.



Visitors at South Point on a typical weekday.

Fishing

The two prevailing currents converge at Ka Lae, which is why this area has such rich fishing grounds. Community members described the ocean as their “icebox” and how they rely on the resources to provide food for their families. One individual commented on the value of the coastal resources: “For us, it’s different. We are spear diving for food.” A kupuna shared how she would buy fish caught at South Point from kids because she is no longer physically capable of fishing. She further explained that it also provides a source of revenue for the children.

Ka'ū residents recalled shore fishing, throwing net, picking limu, and harvesting salt along the coast. A common practice that was described by all of the participants was gathering 'ōpae at Palahemo early in the morning. They shared how one would gather 'ōpae before the sun comes up in order to later use as bait for 'ōpelu. A kupuna shared that it is rarely practiced now since the water is so dirty at Palahemo and that the 'ōpae are not as abundant anymore. A community member shared that spear divers typically go off of what is referred to as "Broken Road." The road was originally constructed by the County in 1955 to service aku and 'ahi boats at South Point; however, it was severely damaged several months later during kona storms.

All of the participants who were consulted felt deeply concerned about "outsiders" overfishing at South Point, kama'āina not from Ka'ū. They shared how sport fishing competitions attract world class divers to this area and that fish are often left to spoil. A local fisherman expressed sentiments that were common to all of the participants: "People come and take take take and we gotta live in the mess." Local people cannot be stopped from accessing this area because fishing is their livelihood, but recreational fishermen must be managed.



Families rely on the rich fishing grounds for subsistence.

Local fishermen also access this area to launch their boats from Kaulana Ramp. It is the only publicly accessible launch area between Miloli'i in South Kona and Pohoiki in Puna. The State DLNR's Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR) is responsible for managing and operating the Kaulana Ramp. Consultations revealed that the community would like improvements completed for the boat ramp, such as improving the road from the barracks to the boat ramp, designating a parking area for the boat trailers, and extending the ramp further. A community member shared that there



Existing boat ramp at Kaulana Bay.

were previous plans in the 1980s to improve the boat ramp, but the plans were not implemented due to a lack of funding. However, some people expressed concerns that improving the boat ramp may attract more fishermen to the area; thus increasing competition for ocean resources.

Consultations revealed that present-day fishermen have adopted a technique at South Point where large garbage bags are used as a sail to take a fishing line out further to deeper fishing grounds. Some community members who were consulted shared their concerns about the potential environmental impact when garbage bags are accidentally detached from the fishing line and drifted into the ocean from the strong winds. Another concern related to fishing is the use of Kalalea heiau by fishermen as an anchor for their tents.



Fishermen park close to the cliff (*left*); Heiau used as an anchor for a fisherman's tent (*right*).

The majority of the fishermen are currently accustomed to driving and parking their vehicles close to the cliff or shoreline, but some participants felt that fishermen should not be allowed to drive all over. A kupuna suggested that:

Cars should not be allowed to drive in. [The blowhole area] should be blocked off and have people walk down. Park up and walk down. They only going there to fish. They can walk down with their cooler.

Another community member recalled their childhood memories of fishing at South Point:

We went to the cliff and park above. We never went down where everybody stay parking now. We just stayed above and we walked in and we carry our fishing gear in. Each kid had a job to do and each one would bring the water.

Stewardship

Many community members felt deeply about the need to use revenue generated from South Point to pay for the management of the place, including hiring security guards, and to support restoration and preservation activities. Some people suggested the idea of funneling revenue from the entrance fee and/or the Green Sand Beach shuttle service to a community association that would steward the place. Seeking funding from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs was also suggested.

A community member shared his feelings regarding the need to restore the place:

We are willing to go over there and do 'em. We waiting over here. We willing to spend our time and donate our time and put whatever we gotta put over there. I did it when I was small kid, my dad and all the old timers. They did the rock wall right around the light house, all the way to the blowhole. Use the rock to protect the area. It's only simple. We willing to put our labor and time out there with no payment.

A kupuna explained that not just one group should serve as the caretakers of the place, but that everyone needs to help out. Many individuals expressed interest in being stewards of South Point, but some community members acknowledged that there is a lot of jealousy amongst people in the community.

Challenges to do something like that, cannot have too much jealous Hawaiians. [Need to] learn to work together and respect each other. Need to have trust, get to trust each other.

An individual further explained that:

When you become a caretaker, you got the hammer. You can tell people where to come and where people cannot come and that's not going to be fair. Just a handful gonna benefit. So if this is one community thing, lets get all the hands together.

All of the participants who were consulted expressed the value of the previous curatorship at South Point, which provided both educational and cultural programs (including Hawaiian chanting, lau hala, games, and hula) and on-site presence for the area.

The curatorship get in the past did good down there. They did pretty decent. Sometimes it was maybe a little controlling, [but] they had the presence down there. The guys living down there; they were down there so everybody behaved a little better. They were living down there, but illegal too, but they were taking care of the place. They would go scold people but then after a while the Department just kicked them out. They had the summer camp for the kids in the 90s.

Economic Hardship in Ka‘ū

Consultations revealed a lack of economic opportunities available in Ka‘ū. A community member commented: “It’s simple. People in Ka‘ū don’t have no jobs, simple as that.” He further explained that after the closing of the sugar plantations, it has been difficult for this community to find employment. Some local people have found opportunities at South Point by selling beverages and jewelry to visitors, and offering a shuttle service from the barracks to Mahana Bay for a fee. In response to a suggestion to “control the tourists entering into South Point,” a kama‘āina commented that if you “stop the tourists, you stop our payroll.”

The majority of the community members agreed that a shuttle service would be acceptable if it is formalized with DHHL, provided that some of the funds generated from that operation are reinvested into the ‘āina (such as providing toilets for the place). Some community members have expressed wanting to see an ecotourism venture be established at South Point. A beneficiary explained a benefit of an ecotourism business is that it would create salary positions that would pay workers regardless of how many tourists are shuttled in and out of Mahana Bay. Funds generated from the business would go back to the community through jobs but also by developing infrastructure for South Point. An individual explained that there are many talented kids with no place to go, but South Point would guide them towards economic self-sufficiency:

Make job for them so they don’t have to drive to Kona, spend 2 hours driving in the traffic. Our kids born and raised here. They would love to just be working here and go down to the beach and not gotta work Saturday and Sunday just to make it happen, and if they can just save their expense on their cars that can go for them to pay for their own mortgage on a house or just vacant land. They don’t have to travel. Get lot of opportunity down here.



Ice cream vendor parked near the fish hoist area (*left*); Jewelry and crafts sold near the fish hoist area (*right*).

In general, community members believed that charging people to visit South Point was a good idea. It would generate money needed for restoration projects at South Point. "If people don't mind paying to go Volcano, they shouldn't mind paying to come over here." Majority of people felt that charging an entrance fee similar to Volcanoes National Park (\$15) was fair for South Point, but a local resident expressed that "as a kama'āina from Ka'ū, I think it's my birth right."

Some community members stressed that economic development cannot just benefit one person or individual, but that revenues generated from activities at South Point need to be reinvested into the 'āina, including the restoration and preservation of the cultural and natural resources at South Point.

Immediate actions for South Point

Participants who were consulted generally all expressed the need for DHHL to show presence and enforcement at South Point. The majority of participants felt deeply about prohibiting vehicular access "to let the land heal" and to gain site control. The following are some of the immediate actions identified and suggested by some of the community members:

Close the shoreline. Close the entrance to Green Sand. You're going to have to put somebody down there. You gotta show presence down there. The pavement, the paved road that goes right to the barracks, fence all of that pavement. Nobody goes below the pavement, that anything with a wheel. With foot traffic, you can't do that much damage. Right at the 'Y'.

We can put a date, how long it is going to be closed and why it is going to be closed and then we can open it once in a while. Maybe couple days, leave it open, and see how people act. If they going come in rough and destroy it, then say if you going destroy it then we will close it all off, we may not reopen it. But I would like to see it close and then that would give us chance to work on our path by the ocean. The breeze is so beautiful and a small place where you can park and walk and a little station where you can have water and people down there can make money and sell ice water from the bottom. I think that would be good and that would help the tourists.

Bring the media in now. Let them know what is going on, what's occurred in the last 10 to 15 years and where we at now. If you bring the news article, this spread nationwide and the problems would be heard outside of our district. Right now, everything that is happening is only within our district.

We gotta do it now, not later...Use the rock to protect the area [Pu'u Ali'i and Palahemo].

Control the jeeps. We trying tell them to read the signs, signage. The damage is people don't know where to drive. Just one road, too much and that is where the problem is.

There are no toilets. There's a big need for them, but putting toilets in, would that give them the OK? Or should we just block it off? Put it by the gates. If you are closing it down, then would you still put toilets there?

Need to stop the rentals first...Hawaiian Homes need to talk with the rental companies.



Community members who were consulted during the outreach process felt deeply about DHHL taking immediate management action for the South Point area. The picture above shows ruts as deep as eight feet that cover the landscape, which is a result of the lack of management during the past several decades.

2.3 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Based on the community consultations, the planning team identified opportunities and challenges for South Point and DHHL, which provided a context through which projects and management actions were developed.

The following are **opportunities** for South Point and DHHL:

- One of two **green sand beaches** within the U.S. is located at Mahana Bay and attracts many visitors to the area daily, which could provide **ecotourism** opportunities for DHHL beneficiaries.
- The entire coast has great **natural beauty**, which provides scenic views for sightseeing.
- There are potential **economic opportunities** that could be developed from this popular **tourist destination**.
- There are **Ka'ū community organizations and associations** who care about South Point and are interested in serving as stewards of the place.
- **Native habitat** could be restored to support the integrity of the **coastal ecosystem** at South Point.
- In addition to the **significant cultural and natural resources**, the historic significance of the place provides opportunities to offer interpretive experiences and **'āina-based learning** for youth and future generations.
- Approximately 700 acres are located within the **National Historic Landmark**.
- **Existing infrastructure** remaining from the military could be reused as a foundation for future gathering places.
- The **rich ocean resources** provide local families with basic needs.

The following are major **threats to resources** and **challenges** for South Point and DHHL:

- **Pu'u Ali'i** is vulnerable to **erosion** and threatened by large storm events that may reclaim burials located at this site.
- The **geographic isolation** of the area makes it challenging for DHHL to control access into the area. There are also **multiple access points**.
- DHHL has **no police powers** which makes it challenging for DHHL to enforce rules.
- There are currently **no enforcement staff** on the island that could assist with on-site management and to improve DHHL's presence at South Point.
- The area is subject to increased **fire risk** because of the dry and windy conditions.
- Some **individuals rely on economic opportunities** at South Point; however, there is **potential liability** for DHHL should these illegal activities continue to occur.
- South Point Road is used by fishermen to access the **State boat ramp** at Kaulana Bay.
- The rich fishing grounds at South Point attract fishermen to this area, particularly for **sport fishing tournaments**.
- People worldwide know about this place because it is widely featured and/or mentioned on the **Internet**, particularly through **social media sites**.

3. THE PLAN

Table 4 presents a summary of projects and strategies associated with the four management goals identified for the South Point area. The priority projects are highlighted in **bold**.

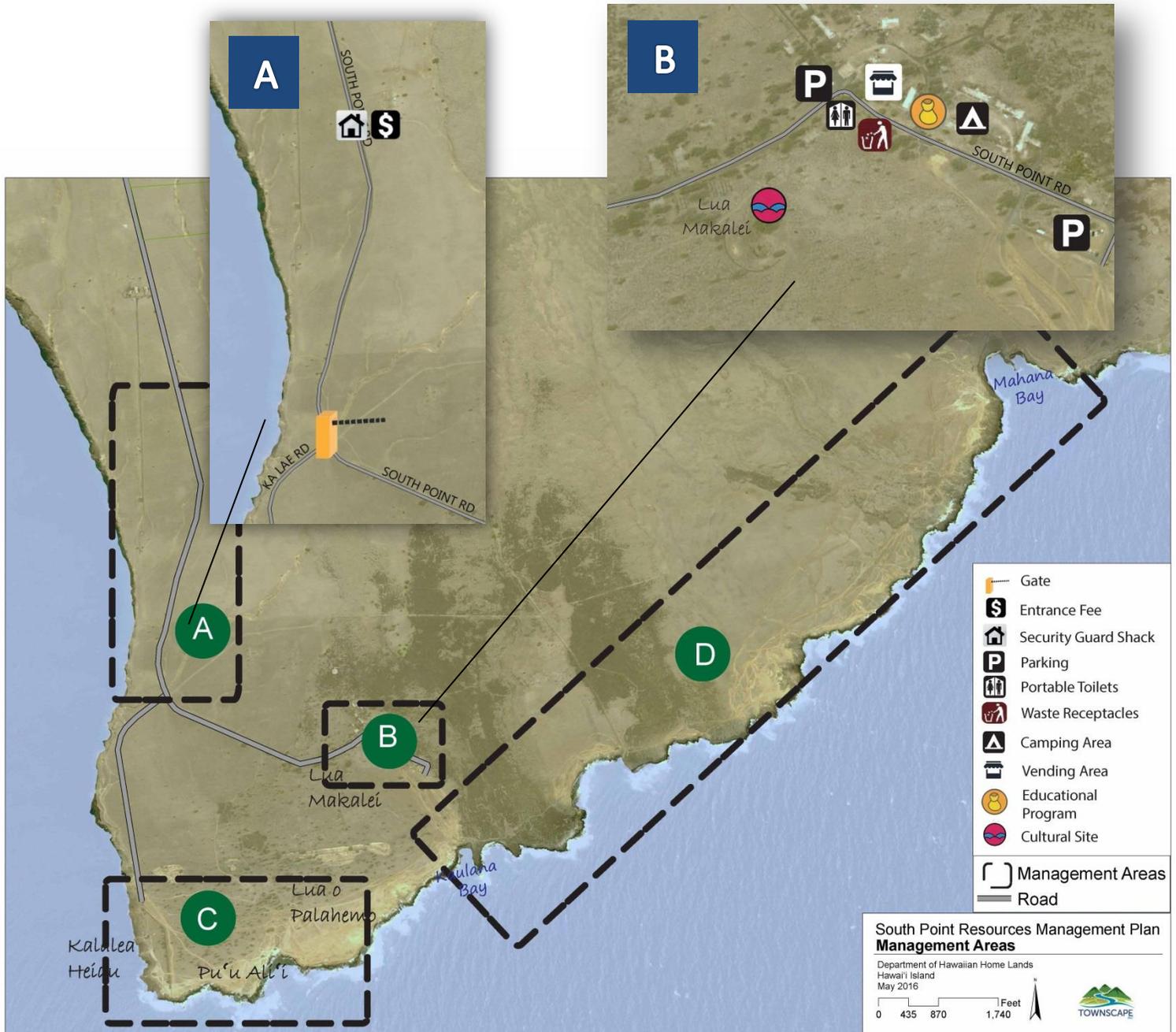
Table 4. Summary of goals, projects and strategies

| SUMMARY OF GOALS, PROJECTS AND STRATEGIES | |
|---|---|
| Goal 1: Provide a safe, clean, and friendly environment. | |
| 1.1 | Manage vehicular access at South Point. |
| 1.2 | Provide sanitary amenities and signage at South Point. |
| 1.3 | Develop and implement a public education campaign to increase awareness and to deter unpermitted recreational activities. |
| 1.4 | Improve access to lifesaving equipment for the local community and visitors. |
| 1.5 | Improve access to Kaulana boat ramp and launching area. |
| 1.6 | Develop and implement a fire management plan. |
| Goal 2: Restore, preserve, and protect cultural and natural resources. | |
| 2.1 | Plan, design and construct a service road and a pedestrian path (with resting shelters) to Mahana Bay. |
| 2.2 | Restore and protect important cultural sites and natural resources within the DHHL's property. |
| 2.3 | Plan, design, and construct a walking path that guides visitors around the cultural and natural resources near South Point. |
| Goal 3: Perpetuate native Hawaiian culture, values, history and language for future generations. | |
| 3.1 | Provide opportunities for 'āina-based educational programs at South Point. |
| 3.2 | Design and implement a permit system to allow for 'ohana camping at South Point. |
| 3.3 | Plan, design, and create an area to serve as a gathering place for the local community. |
| Goal 4: Generate revenue in order to sustainably fund cultural and natural resources management activities and provide economic opportunities for DHHL beneficiaries and their families. | |
| 4.1 | Institute a parking fee for South Point. |
| 4.2 | Provide training and technical assistance to local people to become legal business entities on DHHL lands. |
| 4.3 | Provide opportunities/programs that engage visitors in the history and culture of the place. |

The projects and strategies identified for South Point are clustered in four primary management areas, as shown in Figure 4. The location of these management areas are:

- A – Entrance to South Point
- B – Barracks area
- C – Ka Lae (fish hoist to the southern point and includes Pu’u Ali’i and Palahemo)
- D – Kaulana Boat Ramp to Mahana Bay

Figure 4. Management Areas





3.1. PROJECTS & STRATEGIES

This section provides brief narratives of recommended projects and strategies for the South Point area. Some of these projects and strategies reflect similar recommendations described in the earlier management plan developed by PBR Hawai'i in 1983. Of the 15 projects and strategies identified, six were distinguished as priority projects (shown with an underline). In-depth project descriptions for the priority projects are included in the subsequent section.

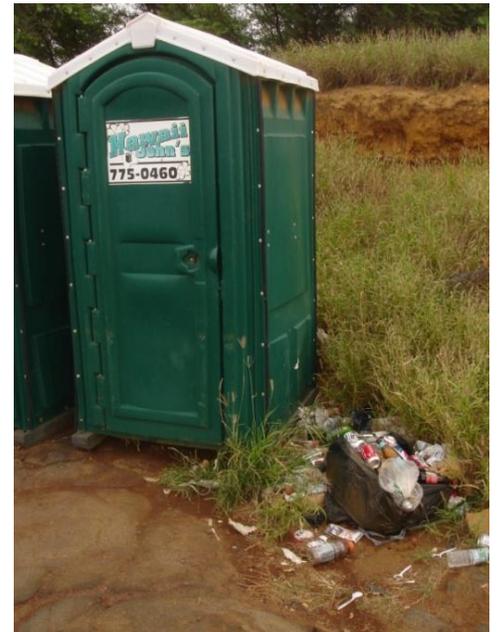
Goal 1: Provide a safe, clean, and friendly environment.

Project 1.1: Manage vehicular access at South Point.

Vehicular access will be limited to specific parking areas at South Point: near the barracks and fish hoist area. Vehicular access will not be permitted to Green Sand Beach until a service road is constructed; however, the service road will be used exclusively by an entity contracted to operate the shuttle service. A security barrier gate will be installed at the fork on South Point Road to prohibit vehicular access during “closed” hours and a security booth will be installed on South Point Road (approximately three-fourths of a mile north of the gate) to control vehicular access during “open” hours. At minimum, three key areas will require a security staff person to enforce rules: (1) at the security booth, (2) at the designated parking area near the barracks, and (3) at the designated parking area near the fish hoist. Vehicles carrying dirt bikes and ATVs will be prohibited from entering into the property, as use of those vehicles will not be permitted at South Point. Other access points to South Point may be controlled in partnership with Kamehameha Schools.

Project 1.2: Provide sanitary amenities and signage at South Point.

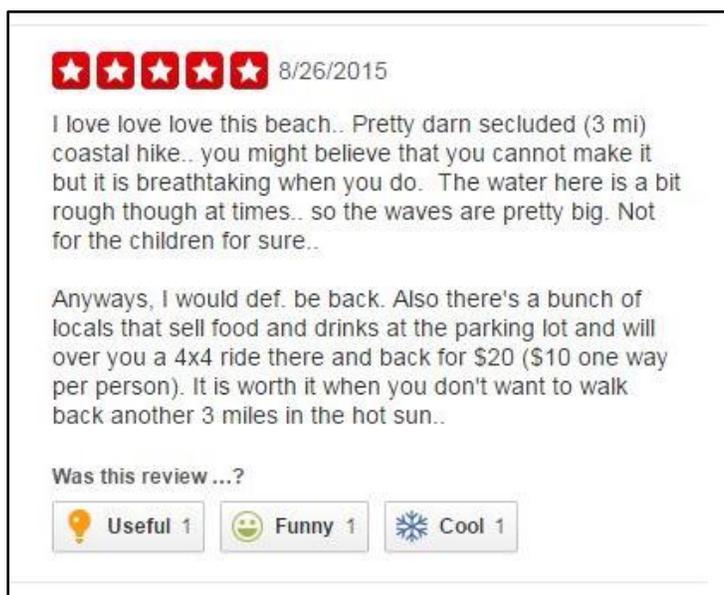
Portable toilets and waste receptacles will be placed near the barracks and the heavily-visited fish hoist area. Additional portable toilets and trash bins should be placed near Kaulana Bay and Mahana Bay as there are none provided along the 2+ mile hike; however, the lack of unimproved roadways is a challenge for maintenance vehicles to maintain the toilets and trash bins. At this time, DHHL will only be able to provide these sanitary amenities where improved roadways are located and accessible by vehicles. Safety and regulatory signs that inform the public of rules, prohibited uses, and hazardous areas and conditions specific to South Point will be installed at strategic locations. A large entrance sign will be installed to improve public awareness of the place as a National Historic Landmark and property managed by DHHL. Additionally, portable toilets and waste receptacles should be labeled with a sign that reads “COURTESY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOMELANDS” as a tactic to improve DHHL’s visibility and presence.



Existing portable toilets and trash near the fishing hoist.

Project 1.3: Develop and implement a public education campaign to increase awareness and to deter unpermitted recreational activities.

A public education campaign could be implemented to increase public awareness of the place. The campaign could target non-Hawai'i residents and kama'āina (specifically users that engage in illegal recreational activities at South Point). It would: (1) send a clear message of DHHL's official policies, strict rules and permitted uses of the area; (2) educate the public about the history and resources present at South Point and major threats affecting these sensitive resources; and (3) address misinformation circulating on the internet, including reviews, videos and photos that advertise Green Sand Beach, cliff diving at Ka Lae, and the illegal shuttle service. For example, Kamehameha Schools reached out to hiking bloggers by sending "cease and desist" requests to ask them to remove any mentions of access to a hike on Kamehameha Schools' properties from their blogs. Similarly, DHHL could reach out to the public when information of any illegal use at South Point is shared on the Internet. Some key social media sites include Yelp, YouTube, Instagram, Twitter and Facebook. Key words to search for on Yelp are *Papakolea Green Sand Beach*, *South Point Cliff Dive*, and *Ka Lae*; and hashtags for Instagram are *#SouthPoint* and *#GreenSandBeach*. DHHL could work in partnership with a local community group to serve as a "cyber neighborhood watch" to report any misinformation circulating on the Internet.



Review on Yelp promoting shuttle service to Mahana Bay.

Project 1.4: Improve access to lifesaving equipment for the local community and visitors.

People are exposed to dangerous ocean conditions, particularly with the strong current at South Point. Lifesaving equipment such as life rings or rescue tubes could be placed at various locations near the coast to ensure the safety of both visitors and the local people. Vandalism and stolen equipment is a concern, but these actions should be minimized with security staff present on-site (as recommended on page 41). Bystanders can have access to rescue equipment if needed at popular swimming areas, such as Pinao Bay and Mahana Bay, since there are currently no lifeguards on-site. DHHL could consider working with the Hawai'i County Fire Department (HFD) to provide a personal rescue watercraft (such as a Jet Ski) at the Nā'ālehu Fire Station; it could provide HFD with an additional rescue equipment to use depending on the type of rescue needed.

Project 1.5: Improve access to Kaulana boat ramp and launching area.

Improvements to Kaulana boat ramp and launching area could include: constructing a paved access road from the barracks to the boat ramp; constructing a designated parking area for trailers, and restoring the extension area. Further consultations with Ka'ū community members and fishermen would be required. There are some concerns that significant improvements to the boat ramp would attract more fishermen to Ka Lae, thus increasing competition for resources. The existing small concrete boat ramp is approximately 20-foot wide. It was built in 1963 and improved in 1972. A FEIS was completed for proposed improvements to Kaulana Bay in 1981; however, these improvements were never made due to some local opposition at that time.



Boat trailers parked near Kaulana Bay.

Project 1.6: Develop and implement a fire management plan.



Camp fire found near cultural site Pu'u Ali'i.

A fire management plan, particularly to address areas with sensitive cultural and natural resources (including endangered plants) and public safety concerns should be prepared for South Point. The environment at South Point provides ideal conditions for starting a wildfire: dry vegetation and a heat source such as ignition from motorized vehicles, burning campfires, or cigarettes. The strong trade winds of this area can aid in spreading the wildfire at a faster pace. Human lives and nearby property are at risk from wildfires in this area. However, improved management of South Point can reduce the risk of potential fires.

Goal 2: Restore, preserve, and protect cultural and natural resources.

Project 2.1: Plan, design and construct a service road and a pedestrian path (with resting shelters) to Mahana Bay.

Plan, design and construct a designated service road and a coastal pathway to Mahana Bay, as there is currently no designated path or road to guide visitors to the Bay. The coastal path will allow the general public to access the area, but will only serve foot-traffic; while the service road will be used exclusively by an entity providing shuttle services to Mahana Bay. The service road will also provide access for emergency and maintenance vehicles. Resting shelters or hale will be located along the coastal path to provide shade for visitors and to serve as scenic viewing areas. The exact alignment of the routes will not be finalized until further technical studies such as an AIS and preliminary engineering report and consultation with SHPD are conducted.



Long, hot hike to Green Sand Beach.

Project 2.2: Restore and protect important cultural sites and natural resources within the DHHL's property.

Cultural sites and natural resources will be protected from unintentional damage through education and enforcement. Interpretive displays and pamphlets will be designed and developed in consultation with the Ka'ū community knowledgeable about the area's history and resources. The displays and pamphlets will be used to inform and educate visitors of the important resources of South Point, which include but are not limited to the following: Palahemo, Kalalea Heiau, Pu'u Ali'i, Pinao Bay, and the canoe mooring holes. Signs that illustrate best practices for sustainable fishing will be placed near popular fishing areas. Protective barriers will be constructed and installed at various sites to protect resources from further destruction. The endangered 'ohai (*Sesbania tomentosa*) is also present in the South Point area and will be protected with a fence or rock barrier to avoid disturbance from off-road vehicles and foot-traffic. However, damage resulting from off-road vehicles should not be an issue once vehicular access is managed at South Point (as discussed on page 41). Native plant restoration programs and beach



Marine debris found along the coast at South Point.

clean-ups will be conducted as a series of DHHL-organized community work days and/or incorporated as an 'āina-based educational program (as described on page 46).

Project 2.3: Plan, design, and construct a walking path that guides visitors around the cultural and natural resources near South Point.

Plan, design and construct a walking path that could connect some of the major cultural and natural sites within the National Historic Landmark: Kalalea Heiau, the canoe mooring holes, Pu'u Ali'i, Pinao Bay, Lua o Palahemo, and possibly Lua Makalei (although this site may be too far from the others). An interpretive display with a map of the walking path may be provided near the designated parking area(s). The walking path could be used as part of a self-guided or community-led tour. The pathway may be too far for some kūpuna to walk, but it would be detrimental to the cultural and natural resources if vehicular access is allowed through this area. A low-impact vehicle such as a golf-cart could provide kūpuna and disabled tourists access to this area in the future.



Caution barricade tape used as a temporary measure to protect Pu'u Ali'i.

Goal 3: Perpetuate native Hawaiian culture, values, history and language for future generations.

Project 3.1: Provide opportunities for ‘āina-based educational programs at South Point.

South Point could serve as a culturally driven place-based learning classroom. Students can learn about the historical, cultural and geographical importance of the place; and interact with cultural practitioners, kūpuna, and Ka‘ū community members. South Point could provide the space to allow for intergenerational learning. Programs may be offered as a summer week-long program by Ka‘ū community organization(s) or through partnerships with school groups. During the community outreach process, many people spoke of a Hawaiian summer camp that was held at South Point and expressed that they would like see it held there again. Students may develop a stronger sense of kuleana and the need to mālama the place as a result of these ‘āina-based educational programs at South Point.

Project 3.2: Design and implement a permit system to allow for ‘ohana camping at South Point.

A specific area at South Point could be designated for DHHL beneficiaries and their extended family members to camp. Beneficiaries will need to obtain a permit from DHHL similar to a system implemented at Keaukaha Beach Park during the summertime. Strict rules, including the prohibition of alcohol, drugs, and open fires, would be established. Some of the guidelines for camping could include restricted noise levels, trash removal, no tolerance for fighting, and cleaning the area before leaving. Camping could be limited to summer months when children are not in school, which would also avoid “permanent” campers, or camping could be permitted only on weekends during the year. The barracks was suggested as a possible camping area during the community outreach process. Reuse of the existing concrete foundations at the barracks as camp sites was suggested.

Project 3.3: Plan, design, and create an area to serve as a gathering place for the local community.

Plan, design, and create an area to provide a gathering place for kūpuna, DHHL beneficiaries, and kama‘āina. This place could also be used to host visitors. It could be the piko of South Point where Hawaiian culture, knowledge and education are perpetuated. Classes and demonstrations (such as showcasing the culture of fishing with handicrafts and weaving nets) would be held at this place. Locally produced Hawaiian arts and crafts could be sold. Several people during the community outreach process identified the barracks as an appropriate site to serve this purpose, mostly because the area already has established infrastructure such as sewer lines, and the water tank above the barracks was also identified as once servicing the barracks. Another appropriate place suggested was near Kalalea Heiau and the coastline surrounding Pu‘u Ali‘i. A pavilion type structure that would be open with ‘ōhi‘a posts suitable for the windy environment was envisioned.

Goal 4: Generate revenue in order to sustainably fund cultural and natural resources management activities and provide economic opportunities for DHHL beneficiaries and their families.

Project 4.1: Institute a parking fee to South Point.

A parking fee will be instituted at South Point in order to fund and offset various costs associated with managing this area. The fee collected will be used to finance the capital and operational costs involved with managing vehicular access to South Point (as described on page 41); and fund restoration and preservation activities of cultural and natural resources (as described on page 45). The fee will also be used as a method to control and limit the number of visitors to South Point. It will be collected at the security booth located on South Point Road. DHHL will need to develop a business plan to establish an appropriate fee structure for DHHL beneficiaries, kama'āina, and non-residents.

Project 4.2: Provide training and technical assistance to local people to become legal business entities on DHHL lands.

DHHL will provide training sessions and technical assistance for beneficiaries interested in conducting business at South Point. The training sessions will cover requirements needed to engage in business activities “legally” as a business entity. In the short-term, an entity such as a homestead association would attain a disposition from DHHL to use a designated area near the barracks to sell food items, beverages, and local crafts. Beneficiaries who then meet the requirements of “legally” doing business on DHHL land would be given the opportunity to apply for a vending space from the homestead association. The homestead association would be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the vending area, including: processing applications (vendors must have a GE Tax License, Board of Health Permit if selling food or beverages, and General Liability Insurance); assigning spaces to vendors; approving items sold; and collecting fees from vendors. In the long-term, there will also be an opportunity for a business entity to operate a shuttle service to Mahana Bay once the service road is constructed.

Project 4.3: Provide opportunities/programs that engage visitors in the history and culture of the place.

Programs that share the Hawaiian culture and special resources of the place could be offered to visitors. These programs may consist of: cultural practitioners showcasing their work and offering workshops; guided educational tours highlighting major cultural and natural sites at South Point; or hands-on restoration and conservation work such as removing invasive plants and assisting with native plant propagation. These programs could build cultural and environmental awareness about the sensitive resources at South Point. Various community organizations could offer these programs while charging a fee to support operational costs.

3.2. PRIORITY PROJECTS

This section provides details on the six priority projects that were identified for South Point. The NUMBER ONE priority for DHHL is to gain site control by managing vehicular access. An active presence on-site is required to enforce management policies because of South Point's geographic isolation. Implementing other recommended actions to protect the integrity of the resources without first establishing on-site presence would be a waste of money and effort. The six projects are not presented in any order of priority.

Priority Project #1: Provide sanitary amenities and signage at South Point.

The purpose of this priority project is to provide a safe and sanitary environment at South Point. There is a need for portable toilets, trash receptacles, and improved signage.

Potential Management Approach for South Point

Portable toilets and trash bins

There are currently two portable toilets located near the cliff by the fish hoist, but there is a need for additional toilets at South Point. At minimum, two additional toilets should be provided near the hoist and at the designated parking area by the barracks. More toilets may be needed in the future depending on the volume of visitors. The company servicing the existing portable toilets confirmed that the current usage exceeds the capacity of the two toilets. Relocation of the existing portable toilets from the lower area near the fish hoist to an area closer to the end of the road (just above the existing location)



Relocation of existing portable toilets.

was recommended for maintenance purposes (see photo to the right). A permanent restroom facility for South Point is not recommended because it would involve high capital costs; therefore, it would not be cost effective. DHHL would also have to maintain the facility or contract a third-party to maintain it daily, which would be costly. Other problematic issues may include vandalized and damaged fixtures.

Since there are currently no waste receptacles provided at South Point, two management options for DHHL are:

- (1) Install trash bins at the designated parking zones near the barracks and above the fish hoist area; or
- (2) Implement a “carry in, carry out” policy.

Waste receptacles will need to be maintained frequently since an accumulation of trash may increase odors and attract rodents. If DHHL chooses to provide trash bins at South Point, DHHL will need to consider who will maintain them. Future security staff at South Point could be tasked with removing the trash when the trash bins are full. However, if trash bins are installed before there is a security staff person present at South Point, then DHHL will need to partner with the local community and/or contract with a company to provide these services. On the other hand, implementing a “carry in, carry out” trash policy saves money used for waste collection, which could then be spent on site restoration and preservation activities.

Additional trash bins (and portable toilets) should also be placed near Kaulana Bay and Mahana Bay as there are none provided along the 2+ mile route. The lack of current improved roadways would be a challenge for maintenance vehicles to access the trash bins and toilets at these two suggested locations; therefore, at this time, DHHL will only be able to provide these amenities where improved roadways are located and accessible by vehicles. Low-impact vehicles could be used in the future after the service road (as described on page 67) is constructed to maintain the waste receptacles at Mahana Bay. In the interim, community clean-up workdays should be organized in areas where waste receptacles are not provided.

As a tactic to improve DHHL’s visibility and presence, portable toilets and trash bins (if provided) should be labeled with a sign that reads: “COURTESY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS.”

Signage

A large entrance sign will be placed at the fork on South Point Road that says “DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS” and “NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.” The purpose of this sign is to remind the public that they are entering into (1) private property managed by DHHL and (2) a nationally designated area for its cultural and historical significance. While there is an existing plaque recognizing the area as a National Historic Landmark, it is not visible to the public.



Examples of entrance signs.

Below are suggested signage for various locations at South Point.

South Point
National Historic Landmark

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS TRUST
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

The following activities are prohibited at South Point:

- Traveling off-road by any motorized vehicle or bicycle
- Driving beyond the designated road and parking area
- Smoking
- Drinking alcoholic beverages
- Disturbing plants, historical and archaeological sites
- Open ground camp fires
- Conducting commercial business without authorization from DHHL
- Cliff diving at Ka Lae

CAUTION

**SLIPPERY
BOAT RAMP**

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS TRUST
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

**NO LIFEGUARD
ON DUTY**

OCEAN CONDITIONS
MAY BE HAZARDOUS.
THERE IS A STRONG
CURRENT.
PLEASE USE CAUTION.

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS TRUST
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS TRUST
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

Please dust
your feet
before you
leave.
Mahalo!

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS TRUST
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

KAPU

X

**SACRED
SITE**

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS TRUST
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

**NO
TRESPASSING**

HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS TRUST
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

The 3-mile trail to Green Sand Beach is extremely hot and difficult with uneven surfaces. Hiking the trail is physically demanding and careful consideration should be given to your physical fitness level before beginning the hike. Note that there are no medical facilities at South Point. Emergency response is at least 30 minutes away.

Impacts as a result of this Priority Project

Providing toilets and trash bins will help to create a clean and sanitary environment. Installing portable toilets should positively impact the environment at South Point with less human waste throughout the area. DHHL will need to assess whether more toilets would be appropriate depending on the volume of users.

Providing waste receptacles should reduce the amount of litter found on-site, although installing trash bins will require more grounds maintenance and money to be spent on trash collection. Implementing a “carry in, carry out” policy would redirect funds and staff resources to other necessary management projects, but litter may continue to be found throughout the site. Installing regulatory and informational signage will inform the public about rules and unpermitted uses, which should reduce damage resulting from lack of knowledge.

Limitations

Visitors and local people may not abide by the rules, and continue to engage in unpermitted activities, litter, and urinate/defecate throughout the site despite improved signage and access to sanitary amenities. If installed, waste receptacles may need to be maintained throughout the week to prevent overflowing. Portable toilets and trash bins are limited to locations that can be accessed by maintenance vehicles.

Project Partners

If DHHL chooses to provide waste receptacles, one or more local community organizations may be able to assist with maintaining the trash bins in the near-term until a company has been contracted for such services.

Estimated Costs

| Item | Estimated Range of Costs (in 2016 dollars) |
|--|--|
| One-time Costs | |
| Four (4) waste receptacles – steel bins chained to steel posts | \$2,800 (assume security staff will provide maintenance) |
| One (1) entrance sign ¹³ | \$1,400 - \$3,400 plus installation |
| Twelve (12) regulatory signs ¹⁴ | \$1,000 - \$2,000 plus installation |
| Annual Operations Costs | |
| Rental and maintenance of six (6) to ten (10) portable toilets ¹⁵ | \$14,400 - \$24,000 |

¹³ Prices vary depending on size. Assume use of redwood or cedar sign (without the costs for wall, poles, and/or installation).

¹⁴ Pole-mounted aluminum signs (.063 mm thickness, UV Laminated) and steel poles. Price varies depending on total number of signs, but estimated cost provides 5 @ 12"x18"; 3 @ 24"x18"; and 4 @ 12"x9".

¹⁵ Includes weekly maintenance.

DHHL Action

The sequence of actions that will need to occur in order to provide sanitary amenities and signage at South Point is summarized in the table below.

| Action Step | Action | Implementation Timeframe |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Contact the Ka'ū community group that is paying for the two portable toilets near the fish hoist at South Point and assume financial responsibility for the portable toilets with the provider. | 3-6 months |
| 2 | Contract with the same or different provider to place additional portable toilets at the hoist and parking area near the barracks. | 3-6 months |
| 3 | Decide to (1) implement a "carry in, carry out" policy or (2) purchase waste receptacles and install at South Point. | 3-6 months |
| 4 | Contract with a company to design and develop regulatory signs. Signs may be installed by DHHL staff. | 6-12 months |
| 5 | Contract with a company to develop and/or local contractor to install a large sign at the entrance. | 6-18 months |



Example of an entrance sign for a National Historic site.

Priority Project #2: Manage Vehicular Access at South Point.

The lack of any management presence at South Point has resulted in the degradation of natural and cultural resources, primarily from the use of motorized vehicles for various activities. On-site presence and enforcement by DHHL staff and/or by a qualified third-party is needed to effectively manage vehicular access throughout South Point. There are several management methods used at various popular sites, which could be applied to South Point in order to help DHHL gain site control. The management approach for three sites is described below.

| Location | Method | Security Staff |
|---|---|----------------|
| State Hawai'i Loa Ridge hiking trail | The State Hawaii Loa Ridge hiking trail is located above a private residential community. In order to access the hiking trail via the private residential community, visitors need to stop at the security officer's shack where the security officer records visitors' driver's license number, car model, and license plate number. Then, the security officer explains the rules that must be followed before they issue a parking permit to the visitor. Visitors have to return the parking permit upon exiting the community. Once all ten parking permits have been issued, other visitors are denied vehicular access through the community to the hiking trail. Only after parking permits are returned from visitors, vehicular access is then permitted again for other visitors. The total daily traffic volume at this location is unknown, but visitor demand (which varies based on the time and day) is significantly less than at South Point. | 1 |
| City and County of Honolulu's Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve | There are 300 parking spaces at Hanauma Bay. Once the parking lot is full, the lot is closed. A "LOT FULL" sign is placed by the security officers at the entrance. It is reopened once parking spaces become available. A \$1.00 parking fee is charged per vehicle. Then, to access Hanauma Bay, each visitor pays a fee of \$7.50 ¹⁶ and is required to watch a 9-minute educational video prior to entering the park. After watching the video, visitors have the option of signing their name on a list so that they do not have to watch the video again for one year when entering the park. The park is closed one day a week to let the resources "rest." | 2-3 |
| Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park | Park Rangers are located at the entrance station where they collect an entrance fee of \$15.00 ¹⁷ for each vehicle entering into the park. Park rangers also provide visitors a brochure containing a map with relevant information about the important resources at the park. | 2-3 |

¹⁶ Based on fees listed on the City and County of Honolulu's website as of March 7, 2016

¹⁷ Based on fees listed on National Park Service's website on March 7, 2016

Potential Management Approach for South Point

This section describes a potential management approach for South Point, which includes a combination of strategies from the three sites described earlier. At minimum, there are three key areas that will require security staff to enforce rules: at the security booth; at the main parking area by the barracks; and at the parking area by the fish hoist.



View of possible location to install the security barrier gate at South Point Road.

The first priority area is at South Point Road which is used by the majority of visitors accessing South Point and Green Sand Beach. A heavy-duty security barrier gate will be installed at the fork on South Point Road (see figure 5) to restrict vehicular access during “closed” hours when a security staff person is not present. A security booth will be placed approximately three-fourths of a mile north of the fork on South Point Road to manage vehicular



Figure 5. First Priority Area: At South Point Road

access and provide traffic/crowd control during “open” hours. Possible “open” hours would be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Either DHHL staff or personnel from a third-party security firm would man the security guard station. From the security booth, visitors will only be permitted to drive to the designated parking areas. Vehicles carrying dirt bikes and/or ATVs will not be permitted to enter past the security guard booth, as those activities are not permitted at South Point.



Example of a heavy-duty security barrier gate.



Example of a prefabricated guard booth.

Ideally, the security staff at the station would perform the following tasks (in order of sequence):

- (a) Ask people regarding the purpose of their visit.
- (b) Inform visitors that this area is Hawaiian Home Lands.
- (c) Inform visitors that certain recreational activities are not permitted at the site.
- (d) Record information from the driver of each vehicle: State Driver License number; and License Plate number, make and model of the vehicle.
- (e) Require the driver to sign (1) an agreement that they understand rules and permitted uses and (2) a liability waiver.
- (f) Issue a numbered parking pass to the driver and ask that they return the pass before leaving.

Understanding that the tasks outlined above will be time consuming, a license recognition camera system may be used in lieu of “task d” to minimize potential traffic jams on South Point Road. Information recorded would be provided to the police department when needed if visitors do not adhere to the rules. The numbered parking pass discussed in “task f” above would be one approach to control the number of visitors based on available parking spaces near the barracks. For example, if there are 50 parking stalls available, there would be 50 parking passes numbered from 1 to 50. Once all 50 parking passes have been passed out (meaning that the parking area would be full), vehicles would not be allowed to enter past the security guard booth until parking spaces become available. When a visitor returns a parking pass to the security staff, then the security staff would be able to give that pass to another visitor. In order to ensure that kama’āina are guaranteed parking, some parking passes could be designated for kama’āina only. Alternatively, the security staff at the booth and at the parking areas could coordinate via radio regarding available parking spaces.

In the long-term, the security staff person at the security booth would (1) collect a parking fee from visitors entering into South Point (refer to page 62 for discussion on fees) and (2) distribute an informational brochure that would include a map showing the designated roads to the parking areas and pathways leading to the interpretive trail, along with information on prohibited

activities and areas. Ideally, a parking fee would be instituted simultaneously with the implementation of the security gate and booth described earlier. However, establishing an appropriate fee structure could take some time and since gaining site control of South Point is the highest priority for DHHL, the parking fee could be administered at a later time if it would delay implementation of the security system.

The second priority area requiring management attention is at the main visitors' parking area located south of the barracks. This area could accommodate approximately 85 vehicles¹⁸. A smaller parking area located north of the main parking area would serve as overflow parking and/or parking for buses and larger vehicles. This overflow parking area could accommodate approximately 19 vehicles, or fewer



View of the smaller parking area near the barracks.

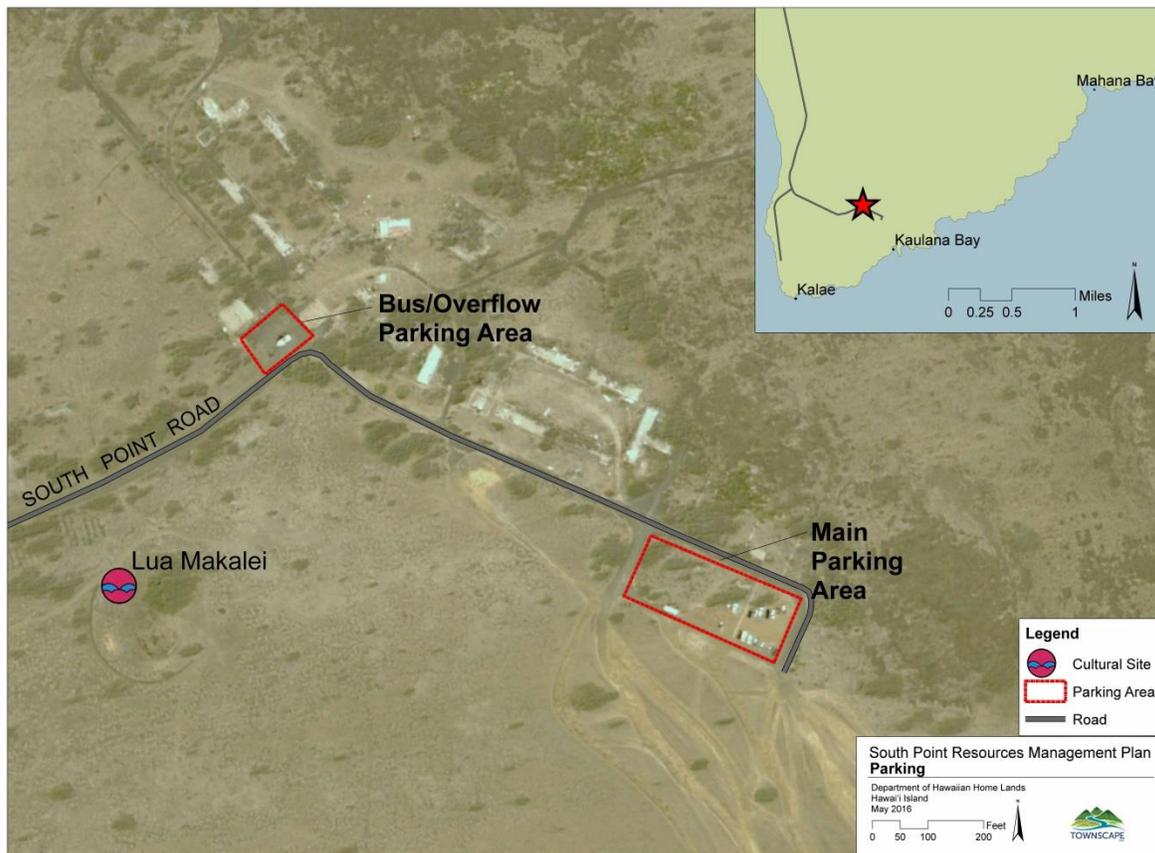


Figure 6. Second Priority Area: Near the barracks

¹⁸ Parking spaces are estimated based on ArcGIS calculations of the area. The main parking area and overflow parking area are approximately 37,000 square feet and 8,100 square feet, respectively. Actual parking spaces may vary assuming there may be lower efficiency for unpaved parking without striping.

depending on designated spaces allocated for bus parking.

The role of the second security staff person who would be stationed at the main parking area near the barracks is to regulate parking. They would play a critical role in making certain that the parking area is maximized since the unpaved parking area would not have striping. The staff person would also make sure that people do not try to illegally drive past the area unless it is a vehicle towing a boat to launch from Kaulana Ramp.



Fish hoist and blowhole area.

The third priority area is near the fish hoist. A security staff person would be stationed at this location to ensure that vehicles do not drive beyond the designated parking zone. The parking area will be located towards the end of Ka Lae Road on the east side and could accommodate approximately 14 vehicles¹⁹. The security staff person would also be tasked with monitoring the area near the fish hoist to make sure that visitors do not cliff dive. The ladder near the hoist will

be removed only after vehicular access is managed with a security booth, gate, and staff. Removal of the ladder prior to any on-site enforcement will be a waste of time and effort since the ladder could be easily replaced by the public.

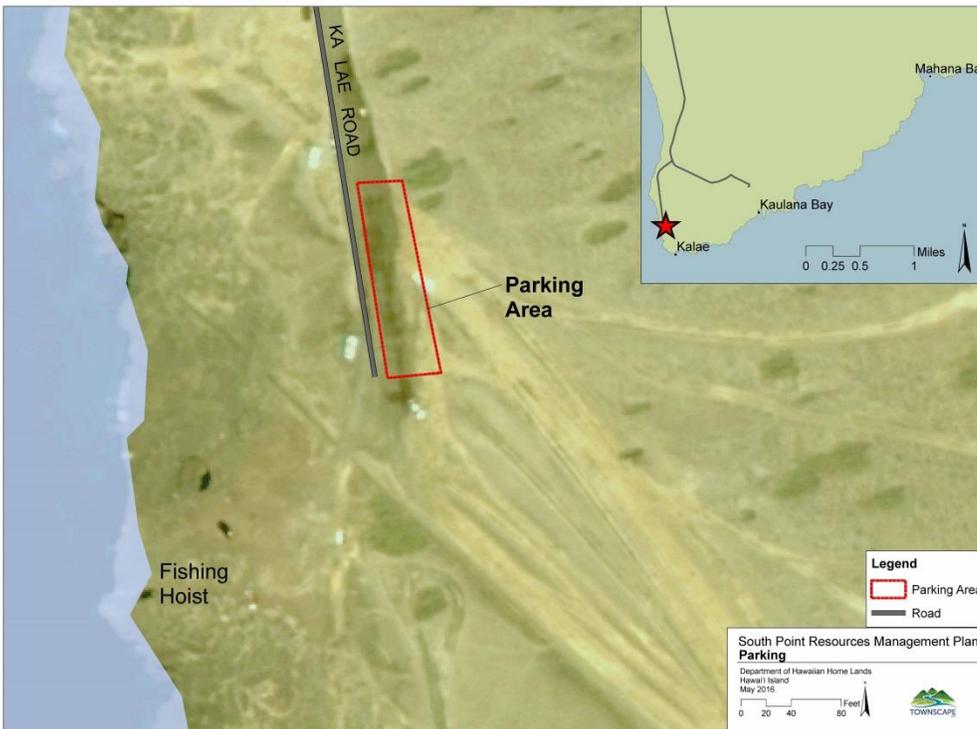


Figure 7. Third Priority Area: Near the fishing hoist

As South Point Road becomes regulated, the public may find alternate vehicular routes to access this area through existing lessee properties and Kamehameha Schools' lands. A location was identified on DHHL's

¹⁹ Parking spaces are estimated based on ArcGIS calculations of the area. The parking area is approximately 6,100 square feet. Actual parking spaces may vary assuming there may be lower efficiency for unpaved parking without striping.

property approximately 2 miles northeast of Green Sand Beach where large boulders could be placed to restrict vehicular access from the other access routes besides South Point Road. Other possible unintended consequences as vehicular access becomes regulated are (1) potential traffic jams on South Point Road and (2) vehicles parked along South Point Road in order for people to walk into the site.

Impacts as a result of this Priority Project

Limiting vehicular access at South Point to a specific parking area will prevent many of the illegal and unpermitted activities from occurring, which have resulted in the degradation of the natural and cultural resources. Restricted vehicular access may also address issues with overfishing as fishermen will only be able to catch what they can carry to their vehicles parked in the designated areas.

At the same time, some unintended consequences from the implementation of this priority project may include:

- Individuals who rely on income generated from the current illegal shuttle service operation will lose a source of financial revenue.
- Local people including fishermen, surfers, and cultural practitioners who access the area during the early morning hours before the gate is open will have to park outside of the gate and walk in.
- Fishermen launching their boats from Kaulana Ramp²⁰ will be restricted to hours when the gate is open.

To mitigate the effects of the loss of income of individuals, an interim plan that could provide some potential income is discussed on page 69. To accommodate fishermen launching from Kaulana Ramp with access, there are several management options that could be considered by DHHL:

- No gate, but have 24-hour security staff presence to manage access.
- Close the gate at 6 p.m. Security staff will make sure that all vehicles are out by 6 p.m.
- Close the gate at 6 p.m. Individuals who wish to stay after 6 p.m. will be required to obtain an annual permit from the DHHL District Office and will have to arrive prior to 6 p.m. to register with the security staff person on-site. Vehicles remaining inside the gate will not be able to leave until 6 a.m. the following day.

²⁰ Kaulana Ramp is a State boat ramp managed by DLNR DOBOR. Based on discussions with a Harbor Agent at DOBOR, they are not aware of any rule requiring DHHL to provide 24-hour access to the boat ramp.

Limitations

DHHL has no police powers, which makes it challenging for DHHL to enforce rules at South Point. The Hawaii County Police Department (HPD) and DOCARE have limited enforcement abilities²¹ at South Point because HPD can only enforce County laws and DOCARE can only enforce DLNR rules and regulations on State DLNR lands.

Estimated Costs

| Item | Estimated Range of Costs (in 2016 dollars) |
|--|--|
| One-time Costs | |
| Gate ²² | \$7,000 - \$20,000 plus installation cost |
| Solar-powered security camera | \$8,000 - \$12,000 plus monthly cellular data plan, assuming no AC power and internet service is available |
| Prefabricated guard booth | \$5,000 - \$8,000 |
| Annual Operations Costs | |
| Contract for 3 security officers (from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) | \$327,000 - \$342,000 ²³ |
| Salary for 3 permanent DHHL enforcement positions | \$165,000 - \$225,000 ²⁴ depending upon experience |

²¹ Trespassing on private property is a petty misdemeanor and may be sentenced up to 30 days in jail (HRS 701-107 and HRS 708-814).

²³ Based on a \$25-\$26 hourly billing rate for 12 hours every day for 52 week ([\$25 - \$26] hourly billing rate x 12 hours per day x 7 days per week x 52 weeks per year x 3 staff).

²⁴ Based on existing DHHL Forester salary of \$55,00 to \$75,000.

DHHL Action

The sequence of actions that will need to occur in order to control vehicular access to South Point is summarized in the table below.

| Action Step | Action | Implementation Timeframe |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Issue a public statement and formally notify public agencies (including County of Hawaii Department of Public Works and State DLNR DOBOR and SHPD) and adjacent landowners that DHHL will be controlling vehicular access to South Point because of the damage that has resulted from unrestricted vehicular access. | 3-6 months |
| 2 | Contract with a company to install a gate and security booth on South Point Road. | 6-12 months |
| 3 | Contract with a security firm to enforce new policy since creating new DHHL positions for enforcement and management may take at least 18 months. | 6-12 months |
| 4 | Remove the ladder at the fishing hoist. | 3-6 months |
| 5 | While a security firm is being procured, create new DHHL positions for enforcement and management at South Point. | 6-24 months |
| 6 | While a security firm is being contracted and begins to manage vehicular access, carry out the interim plan for the loss of income to some individuals (i.e. provide technical training and assistance to local people to become "legal" business entities on DHHL lands. See page 69 for project description.) | 6-12 months |

Priority Project #3: Institute a parking fee for South Point.

The purpose of this priority project is to generate revenue for DHHL in order to fund and offset various costs associated with managing South Point. Institution of a fee could serve one or more of the following objectives:

- Finance the capital and operational costs involved with managing vehicular access to South Point (as described on page 54)
- Fund restoration and preservation activities, including interpretive and educational programs (as described on page 71)
- Control and limit the number of visitors to reduce negative impacts to resources

Determining the parking fee has implications that go beyond funding for DHHL. If fees are set high enough, people may be less willing to pay. Fees could be used to reduce the volume of visitors based on DHHL's "Limits of Acceptable Change²⁵" for South Point, a concept used by the National Park Service (NPS). At the same time, fees cannot be set too high where significant reductions in volume of visitors would compromise opportunities for economic development.

A business plan to evaluate an appropriate fee structure for South Point should examine the following factors: market demand and Hawai'i trends in tourism; willingness of visitors, kama'āina, and DHHL beneficiaries to pay; entrance and/or parking fees instituted by other large public parks; and costs related to the management of the place and the restoration and preservation of resources.

According to DBEDT, there were approximately 1.5 million visitors to Hawai'i Island in 2015 and visitor numbers are projected to increase by 2.4 percent in 2016. During the community SpeakOut event, thirteen participants provided feedback on how much DHHL beneficiaries, Hawai'i residents and non-Hawai'i residents should pay to visit South Point (see figure 8). Through the outreach process, the consensus was that it should be

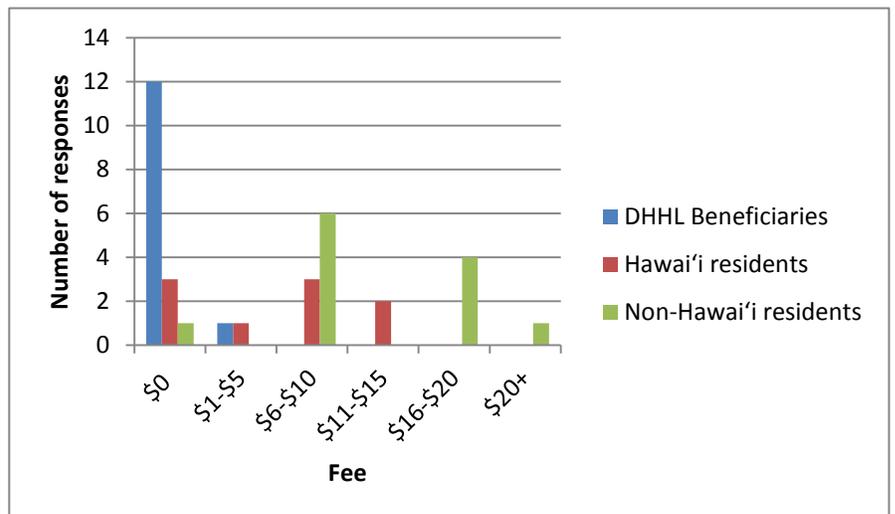


Figure 8. Community members' feedback on fees

²⁵ LAC studies: (1) the ecology and resources of the different environments within a particular national park, (2) the potential impacts of various kinds and intensities of human activities on these different environments. Park managers then decide the LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE - that is, the extent and degree of "acceptable impacts" - for the various parts/environments of the park, and thus the related type and intensity of human activities that will be permitted in each area of the park.

free for beneficiaries,²⁶ while both Hawai'i and non-Hawai'i residents should pay some sort of fee (with the fee for Hawai'i residents being lower than the rate for non-Hawaii residents; and tour buses and vans paying a higher fare). The verification process between Hawai'i residents and non-Hawai'i residents can be easily confirmed with proof of a Hawai'i State Driver's License or Identification Card. There is no existing identification card for beneficiaries; therefore, different fees for Hawai'i residents and beneficiaries would be difficult to implement.

There are different fee structures at various city, state, and national parks in Hawai'i, some of which could be applied to South Point. The entrance and/or parking fees²⁷ for five parks are noted below. Some of these parks charge per vehicle while others charge per person entering into the place. The parks offer different amenities such as a visitor center, paved roads, shuttle service, or hiking trails.

Table 5. Summary of fees for five parks

| Location | Description | Hours | Fees |
|---|---|---|--|
| Akaka Falls State Park (Island of Hawai'i) | A 0.4-mile self-guided loop to scenic vista points overlooking Kahuna Falls and 'Akaka Falls. The paved route is not wheelchair accessible. | Vehicle gate/parking area opens daily from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Open to walk-ins between sunrise and sunset. | \$5 per vehicle or \$1 per person for walk-ins. No charge for Hawaii residents. Commercial PUC vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-7 passenger vehicles: \$10 • 8-25 passenger vehicles: \$20 • 26+passenger vehicles: \$40 |
| City and County of Honolulu's Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve (Island of O'ahu) | Admission fee is required to access the Education Center and exhibit area. Visitors are required to view a video with information about the place and resources at the theatre prior to accessing the beach. A snack bar is located near the visitor center. Visitors can walk down to the beach or take the tram for \$1 down to the beach and \$1.25 up to the visitor center. Lifeguards, information kiosk, outdoor showers, restrooms, snorkeling equipment and storage lockers (for rent) are located at the beach level. | Summer: 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Winter: 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Open daily except Tuesdays. Closed on Christmas Day and New Years Day. | \$1.00 parking fee plus \$7.50 entrance fee per person. No entrance fee for Hawai'i residents. |

²⁶ All participants except for one responded that beneficiaries should not have to pay. The one participant suggested that everyone should give back and suggested a fee between \$1 to \$5 for beneficiaries.

²⁷ Based on current fees in March 2016.

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park (Island of Hawai'i)</p> | <p>A national park that encompasses two active volcanoes. There are miles of hiking trails, ranger-led hikes, weekly activities, overnight camping, and paved roads to scenic points. The park also offers ranger talks and guided tours.</p> | <p>Open 24 hours a day year-round, including all holidays.</p> <p>Visitor Center opens daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.</p> <p>Museum open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.</p> | <p>\$15 per vehicle or \$8 per person for walk-ins (valid for 7 days).</p> <p>Groups: Non-commercial groups entering the park in a bus or vehicle with a capacity of 16 persons or more will be charged \$8 for each person.</p> <p>A Commercial Use Authorization (CUA) is required for all commercial tours that enter the park. \$200 fee for one-year authorization or \$300 fee for two-year authorization. In addition to the CUA fee, entrance fees separated based on non-road based and road based guided tours.</p> |
| <p>Pu'uhonua O Hōnaunau National Historical Park (Island of Hawai'i)</p> | <p>A historical park that contains traditional Hawaiian sites along a one-mile trail. Annual cultural festival held at this site and cultural demonstrations available daily. Park rangers are available to provide an oral history of the place. Along with information about the park, the sale of books, videos, and handmade crafts are available at the visitor center.</p> | <p>Opens at 7 a.m. and closes 15 minute after sunset.</p> <p>Visitor Center is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. every day of the week.</p> | <p>\$5 per vehicle or \$3 per person for walk-ins (valid for 7 days).</p> <p>\$25 Hawai'i Tri-park Annual Pass²⁸</p> <p>A CUA is required for all commercial tours that enter the park. Fees are: \$200 for the CUA and \$3 per person upon all entry into the Park (including walk-in and bike tours)</p> <p>Educational Fee Waiver Application available for school groups.</p> |
| <p>Waimea Valley (Island of O'ahu)</p> | <p>A 0.75-mile paved path through World Class Botanical Gardens and Historical Sites to a waterfall area. This area is managed by a nonprofit company. A golf cart shuttle transportation to the waterfall is available for an additional fee of \$6 one-way or \$10 round trip.</p> | <p>Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., 7 days a week.</p> <p>Closed on Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.</p> | <p><u>Non-Hawai'i resident</u> Adult: \$16 Senior/Student: \$12 Child (ages 4-12): \$8</p> <p><u>Hawai'i resident/Military</u> Adult: \$10 Senior/student: \$8 Child: \$6 Individual Annual Pass: \$50 Family Pass: \$10</p> |

²⁸ Allows access for 1 full year from date of first use at Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, and Haleakala National Park.

Potential Management Approach for South Point

Revenue generated from the parking fee will be reinvested into the management, restoration and preservation of resources at South Point. The staff person at the security booth will collect the parking fee per vehicle entering into South Point. Ideally, the fee will be instituted simultaneously with the implementation of the security system (as described in the priority project on page 54); however, it may be administered at a later time after the security system is implemented, if it will take some time to establish an appropriate fee structure.

Table 7 provides the potential annual revenue that could be generated based on four possible fees assuming different numbers of estimated vehicles visiting per day. For example, if DHHL charges a fee of \$10 per vehicle for non-Hawaii residents and assuming there are approximately 200²⁹ vehicles each day that visit South Point, the total annual revenue would be \$730,000. It assumes that South Point would be open for vehicular access year-round.

Table 6. Potential annual revenue from instituting a parking fee

| Annual Revenue | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Fee per vehicle | | | |
| Number of vehicles | | \$5 | \$10 | \$15 | \$20 |
| | 100 | \$182,500 | \$365,000 | \$547,500 | \$730,000 |
| | 200 | \$365,000 | \$730,000 | \$1,095,000 | \$1,460,000 |
| | 400 | \$730,000 | \$1,460,000 | \$2,190,000 | \$2,920,000 |
| | 500 | \$912,500 | \$1,825,000 | \$2,737,500 | \$3,650,000 |

Fee options that are available at other public parks will be considered for South Point. These options include:

- Providing fee waivers for volunteer projects involving resources management, but requiring a Right of Entry from DHHL's Land Management Division
- Providing educational fee waivers for school groups
- Requiring vehicles with 10 or more passengers and commercial tour companies to apply for a permit from DHHL and to pay a higher fee

²⁹ Approximately 240 vehicles were observed on Tuesday, May 10, 2016 between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Approximately 25 to 30 cars per hour were observed during peak hours between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Impacts as a result of this Priority Project

Instituting a parking fee will generate funds to support costs associated with managing South Point. It would also allow the place to become self-sufficient so projects can be funded based on revenues from the parking fees.

For example, assuming a billing rate of \$26 per security person, the cost to hire three security guards from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. is:

$$\$26 \times 36 \text{ hours daily}^{30} \times 365 = \$341,640$$

Therefore, the cost of hiring three security staff person could be covered with 100 vehicles per day if a parking fee of \$10 per vehicle is charged (which would generate an annual revenue of \$365,000). Initially, the public will be resistant to having to pay a parking fee because people have been accustomed to accessing the area for free.

Limitations

Proof of Hawai'i State Driver's License or Identification Cards can be used to distinguish Hawai'i residents from non-residents, but there is currently no form of identification to distinguish beneficiaries from others.

Estimated Costs

| Item | Estimated Range of Costs (in 2016 dollars) |
|--|--|
| One-time Costs | |
| Develop a business plan to establish an appropriate parking fee. | \$5,000 - \$10,000 if contracted with a consultant. Alternative option is for the DHHL Planning Office to develop the business plan. |
| One(1) parking fee sign | \$300 - \$500 to design, construct and install. |

DHHL Action

| Action Step | Action | Implementation Timeframe |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Contract with a company (or DHHL staff) to conduct a business plan to establish an appropriate parking fee. If possible, this business plan should commence before DHHL begins the process of contracting with a security firm to manage vehicular access at South Point. | 6-12 months |
| 2 | DHHL Fiscal Office to assist with the establishment of policies and procedures for fee collections. | 6-12 months |
| 3 | Once an appropriate fee structure has been determined, contract with a company to develop a sign to place at the security booth where the parking fee will be collected. | 6-12 months |

³⁰ Assume three guards per day.

Priority Project #4: Plan, design, and construct a service road and a pedestrian path (with resting shelters) to Mahana Bay.

The purpose of this priority project is to minimize impact on the cultural and natural landscape while ensuring the safety of visitors. Both a coastal path and service road will be constructed, as there is currently no designated path or road to guide visitors to Mahana Bay. The coastal path will allow the general public to access the area, but will only serve foot-traffic; while the service road will be used exclusively by an entity providing shuttle services to Mahana Bay. The service road will also provide access for emergency and maintenance vehicles. Resting shelters or hale will be located along the coastal path to provide shade for visitors and to serve as scenic viewing areas.



Sketch of resting shelter.

A preferred vehicular route to Mahana Bay was not identified during the community outreach process because there was no clear consensus; but some factors to consider when identifying a route were shared such as: scenic views, impacts on coastal resources, and ease of access for emergencies, maintenance and management. A coastal route was suggested to accommodate and attract tourists, while a mauka route was recommended for emergency access purposes. Some community members preferred a coastal route since the area has already been impacted; others believed that a mauka route would be better because it would be farther away from the coast, therefore resulting in less impact and erosion. Routes for both the coastal path and service road are shown conceptually on page 41; the exact location of the routes will not be finalized until further technical studies such as an AIS and preliminary engineering study and consultation with SHPD are conducted.

Low-impact paving material, such as volcanic cinders, is suggested for both the coastal path and service road. However, depending on the volume of usage in the long-term, gravel and/or asphalt pavement may be more cost effective than cinder for the service road. Construction costs for both cinder and gravel pavement are lower than asphalt although higher annual maintenance costs are anticipated. The entity contracted to use the service road will be responsible for maintaining the road.

Low-impact vehicles such as golf carts are recommended for the entity providing the shuttle services. For example, a golf cart is used at Waimea Valley on the island of O‘ahu that shuttles visitors from the ticket booth to a waterfall area. The distance to the waterfall is less than a mile and costs \$6 one-way or \$10 round-trip. The shuttle service runs every 20 to 30 minutes and uses a 6- or 8-seater golf cart that is operated by a staff person. A similar shuttle service system could be applied at South Point to provide accessibility to visitors who would prefer to be shuttled to Green Sand Beach. It could also provide economic opportunities for the local people.

Impacts as a result of this Priority Project

A pedestrian path and service road to Mahana Bay would:

- (1) Improve the overall health and safety of visitors by encouraging visitors to stay on a designated pathway and reducing the risk of injured and lost hikers;
- (2) Reduce impact to resources;
- (3) Potentially provide economic benefits for the local people and DHHL; and
- (4) Improve accessibility of emergency and maintenance vehicles to Mahana Bay.

Local people and fishermen who are accustomed to driving in this area may be resistant to this initial change of not allowing vehicular access beyond the designated parking area at the barracks. However, with the large number of existing users, the natural and cultural resources are at risk if no changes or improvements are made to this area.

Estimated Costs

| Item | Estimated Range of Costs (in 2016 dollars) |
|--|---|
| One-time Costs | |
| Planning and designing cinder path | \$50,600 ³¹ |
| Planning and designing service road | \$150,000 - \$250,000 ³² |
| Construction of cinder path | \$506,000 ³³ |
| Construction of gravel or asphalt service road | \$1.5 - \$2.5 million ³⁴ |
| Additional studies | To be determined |
| Resting/scenic viewing shelters | \$12,000 - \$15,000 each |
| Annual Operations Costs | |
| Cinder path maintenance | \$25,300 ³⁵ |
| Service road maintenance (for gravel pavement) | \$75,000 ³⁶ |

DHHL Action

| Action Step | Action | Implementation Timeframe |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Contract with a company to plan and design path, resting shelters, and service road. | 12-36 months |
| 2 | Contract with a company to construct the access path, resting shelters, and service road. | 12-36 months |

³¹ Assume 10 percent of construction cost.

³² Assume 10 percent of construction cost.

³³ Assume a path of 12,000 feet by 10 feet wide.

³⁴ Assume a service road of 12,000 feet by 20 feet wide.

³⁵ Assume 5 percent of total construction cost.

³⁶ Assume 5 percent of total construction cost.

Priority Project #5: Provide training and technical assistance to local people to become legal business entities on DHHL lands.

The intent of this priority project is to assist beneficiaries interested in conducting business to become legal business entities so that they can engage in future business opportunities at South Point. The training sessions and technical assistance would be a coordinated effort between DHHL's Land Management Division (LMD) and Planning Office (PO). The LMD would provide information related to the requirements and documents needed for vendors to conduct business on DHHL lands, while the PO would help to coordinate the logistics of the service. The training sessions could be conducted as a series of workshops over a period of time. Some of the main components of the training sessions would include:

- (1) DHHL requirements for vendors wanting to conduct business on DHHL lands
- (2) How to register a business in the State of Hawai'i
- (3) How to apply for a General Excise (GE) Tax License

Past training and technical assistance by DHHL has been primarily geared for homestead associations in the form of non-profit leadership training (through the DHHL Native Hawaiian Development Program). DHHL also provides financial literacy services through their HALE program: Homebuyer Education classes and Foreclosure Prevention Management. The business start-ups or entrepreneurial training proposed by this priority project would be a new program offered by DHHL.

In the short-term, an entity such as a homestead association would obtain a disposition from DHHL to use a designated area near the barracks to sell food items, beverages, and local crafts. Beneficiaries who then meet the requirements of "legally" doing business on DHHL land would be given the opportunity to apply for a vending space from the homestead association. The homestead association would be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the vending area, including: processing applications (vendors must have a GE Tax License, Board of Health Permit if selling food or beverages, and General Liability Insurance); assigning spaces to vendors; approving items sold; and collecting fee from vendors. In the long-term, there will also be an opportunity for a business entity to operate a shuttle service to Mahana Bay once the service road is constructed.

Impacts as a result of this Priority Project

This priority project would improve the capacity of beneficiaries to start their own business and serve as an interim plan for beneficiaries affected by the prohibition of vehicular access to Green Sand Beach. The short-term dispositions would provide economic opportunities for all beneficiaries, including those impacted by the limited vehicular access at South Point.

Limitations

The training sessions and technical assistance would only be available for beneficiaries, but there may be local residents who are not beneficiaries that will be affected from limited vehicular access at South Point.

Project Partners

| Entity | Potential partnership opportunity |
|---|---|
| State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Business Action Center ³⁷ | Provide in-person assistance during DHHL-held training and technical assistance workshops to answer any specific questions. |
| Hawai'i Small Business Development Center (SBDC) ³⁸ | Provide technical assistance with services such as developing a business plan. |

Estimated Costs

| Item | Estimated Range of Costs (in 2016 dollars) |
|---|--|
| One-time Costs | |
| Training workshops and technical assistance | \$5,000 - \$10,000 assuming services would be provided by existing DHHL staff. |

DHHL Action

| Action Step | Action | Implementation Timeframe |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | DHHL PO to contact and coordinate with partner agencies and organizations for this priority project. | 3-6 months |
| 2 | DHHL PO to plan, schedule, and publicize a series of training and technical assistance workshops for beneficiaries. | 3-6 months |
| 3 | DHHL LMD to develop a list of requirements for vendors wanting to conduct business on DHHL lands. | 3-6 months |
| 4 | DHHL PO and LMK to conduct workshops and provide technical assistance (as needed). | 3-6 months |
| 5 | DHHL to issue disposition to an entity for a vending area. | 6-12 months |

³⁷ A staff person from the State Business Action Center is available on the first and third Thursday of the month at the Hilo office and once a month at the Kona office to assist people with registering their business and applying for a GET license.

³⁸ The Hawai'i SBDC is a program of the University of Hawai'i at Hilo funded in part through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Priority Project #6: Restore and protect important cultural sites and natural resources within the DHHL's property.

There are many important cultural sites and natural resources that are susceptible to inadvertent disturbance and intentional damage at South Point.

Education

One of the best ways to prevent human negative impact is through education. Interpretive displays will be installed at various locations to provide information on the history and resources found at South Point. Informational brochures will also be developed for visitors. These brochures would be distributed by the staff person at the security booth upon entry to South Point. Once an interpretive trail through the cultural sites and the access path to Mahana Bay has been developed, the informational brochure would be modified to reflect the revised pathways.

In the long-term, visitors would gather at a visitor/heritage center where they would be briefed on protocols and the history and resources of South Point. Visitors would then have the opportunity to walk along a designated path as part of a community-led guided tour or a self-guided tour.



(Clockwise from left) Example of: (1) an interpretive display at Lapakahi State Historical Park with information on the park's history and resources; (2) an interpretive display kiosk at Akaka Falls State Park; and (3) an interpretive display at Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site.

Interpretive displays should be provided for the following sites, including but not limited to: Lua O Palahemo, Kalalea Heiau, Pu'u Ali'i, and the canoe mooring holes. Additional displays encouraging best management practices for fishing should be placed near popular fishing spots to increase awareness about impacts of overfishing. Interpretive displays and brochures should include mana'o from knowledgeable Ka'u community members, and should be developed in partnership with the greater community. An example of a brochure for Lapakahi State Historical Park in North Kohala is provided on the following page.



Sample sign from DHHL Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead on sustainable gathering.

Based on consultation with SHPD, an Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) would need to be conducted before decisions could be made about where, how and what types of interpretive displays would be permitted within the National Historic Landmark at South Point. The AIS process would include consultation not only with the community, but the National Park Service since they are the federal agency with oversight of the National Historic Landmark.

Protective Barriers

In addition to education, another measure to protect resources would include the construction and installation of protective barriers to prevent further destruction. Two areas that require special attention and management are Lua o Palahemo and Pu'u Ali'i, which are discussed in further detail below. Another notable resource found at several locations along the coast at South Point is the endangered 'ohai (*Sesbania tomentosa*), which should be protected with a fence or rock barrier to avoid disturbance from off-road vehicles and foot-traffic. Damage



Photo Credit: William Keoni Fox

Temporary rock barrier placed around a patch of the endangered 'ohai.

resulting from off-road vehicles should not be an issue once vehicular access is managed at South Point (as discussed in the priority project on page 53). Future restoration programs for native plants should include manually removing weeds near the native plant communities. This native plant restoration program (and some of the other measures described in this section such as beach clean-ups) could be conducted as a series of DHHL-organized community work days and/or incorporated as an 'āina-based educational program (as described on page 47). DHHL will need to partner with organizations to implement some of the ongoing management projects.

Lā'au (Plants)

As you walk through Lapakahi, you will see plants which are sources of food, building materials, medicines, and various implements. Many of these plants were brought to Hawai'i on the Polynesian voyaging canoes and are called canoe plants. See how many of these plants you can find.



Milo. The native cotton plant grows well in arid coastal areas. The seeds are covered by reddish-brown fibers that resemble cotton. It has a bright yellow flower and the leaves are used to make dyes. What you see in the park is a hybrid created to improve disease resistance and drought tolerance.



Milo. This is a popular shade tree planted around Hawaiian homes on the coast. It has heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers that bloom throughout the year. The round fruit contains the woolly seeds. The wood is polished and made into bowls and canoe paddles.



Hinahina kahakai. Grows close to the ground on rocky surfaces. The leaves are grayish green with fine silky hairs. The tight rosettes of leaves contain small white fragrant flowers. The hinahina is used in lei-making and also has a medicinal value.



Ilima. Found on all islands, this low-growing shrub is common in coastal, dry areas. The small leaves can reflect the harsh sun and tolerate salt spray. 'Ilima flowers bloom year round. The buds and bark of the root have medicinal values.



Niu (Coconut). The niu is one of the most important plants brought on the canoes because of its many uses. The fronds are woven into baskets and mats while the nut is a source of food and drink. The husk fibers are spun into cordage and bowls are made from the inner shell.

Marine Life Conservation District

The 146 acres offshore of Lapakahi were designated a Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD) in 1979 because of the rich diversity of coral and fish along this North Kohala coast. The boundary of the MLCD extends 500 feet from the shoreline and an abundance of coral and fishes are found near this boundary at a depth of about 60 to 80 feet. The Lapakahi shoreline is mostly rocky lava outcrops with a few coral rubble beaches.

Swimmers and snorkelers should stay within Koa'e Cove as strong currents exist just beyond the MLCD boundary. Always use caution in the ocean and do not touch or take any marine life, coral, or sand.

COMMON FISH & CORAL AT LAPAKAHI



Lauwiluwili nukanuku 'oi'oi
Butterflyfish
These butterflyfish are recognized by their long snouts used for probing crevices for small invertebrates. They can sometimes be seen swimming upside down on cave ceilings.



Lau'i pala
Yellow Tang
One of the most iconic fish in Hawai'i, these brightly colored surgeonfish are seen as individuals or in schools. They graze on algae, including algae on the shell of the green sea turtle.



Koa'
Cauliflower Coral
This coral is found in high energy environments where it thrives due to its rugged skeletal structure. When a lava flow reaches the sea it is typically the first coral to colonize the new lava.

USE CAUTION IN THE OCEAN!

SHARP CORALS! Corals are alive and fragile! Never step on coral as they will die.

STRONG CURRENT! You could be swept away from shore and could drown.

DANGEROUS SHOREBREAK! Waves break in shallow water. Serious injuries could occur, even in small surf.

E Komo Mai

Come inside our village and experience life on this leeward coastline of Kohala. Let the beating of the waves against the shore and the feel of the wind blowing down the slopes, take you back in time.

You are discovering Lapakahi as the early settlers did more than 700 years ago. As they sailed into Koa'e Cove, they rejoiced at the opportunity to safely land their canoes. The rolling hills and gulches sheltered this cove from the strong Kohala wind. The sea was rich in food and the soil nurtured their crops. Black stone walls and golden thatched roofs soon appeared on the landscape. Smoke from cooking fires filled the air. Canoes sailed from the beach and returned laden with fish.



As the village prospered, the 'ohana (families) moved inland to grow their crops of kalo (taro) and 'uala (sweet potato). 'Ohana along the shore (makai) traded fish for kalo from the uplands (mauka). Pa'akai (salt from the sea) was taken mauka while onona plants were brought makai to make nets and fishing line. A trail curbed with stones connected mauka and makai and the people of Lapakahi travelled this trail exchanging the riches of the land and sea. This connection made Lapakahi a true ahupua'a (traditional mauka to makai land division).

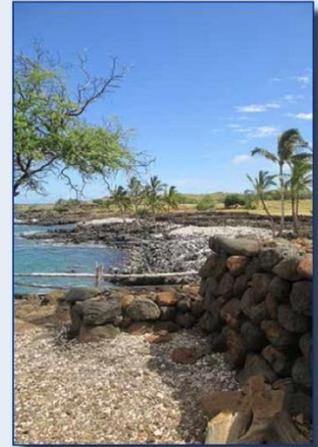
Lapakahi was a place of the maka'ainana, the fishermen and farmers. They worked hard to sustain the resources and support their 'ohana. We will never know everything about these people of Lapakahi, but what they left behind gives us an insight into their daily lives.

PARK HOURS: 8:00am to 4:00pm
No park entry after 3:30pm
Closed State Holidays

FOR INFORMATION, CONTACT:
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources
Division of State Parks
(808) 327-4958 (Kona Parks Office)
(808) 961-9540 (Hilo District Office)

Website: www.hawaiistateparks.org

LAPAKAHI STATE HISTORICAL PARK



North Kohala, Hawai'i Island

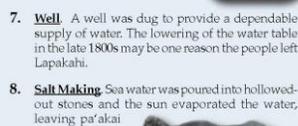


The trail through Lapakahi village consists of 2 loops. Starting at the trailhead, the main 0.5-mile loop takes you to a canoe halau, salt-making pits, and the major walled habitation complex along the shoreline of Koa'e Cove. Learn more about life at Lapakahi by continuing on the second 0.3-mile loop to the north.

- 1. Curbed Trail.** A stone-lined trail begins here and runs upslope. It links the mauka (upland) and makai (seaward) portions of the ahupua'a.
- 2. Burial Site.** This large rock-filled platform contains multiple burials.
- 3. House Site.** Originally built as a housesite, this site was abandoned in the early 1800s and later used as a burial site.
- 4. Halau Wa'a.** A thatched roof covered this long-walled enclosure where the canoes were stored. The canoe landing is located nearby.
- 5. Historic House.** This is a reconstructed housesite built with a bamboo frame and pili grass thatching. The house was occupied into the early 1900s.



- 6. Ku'ula.** Whether his catch was large or small, the fisherman always gave a portion to the fishing god who lived in this stone. In return, he received fish in abundance.
- 7. Well.** A well was dug to provide a dependable supply of water. The lowering of the water table in the late 1800s may be one reason the people left Lapakahi.
- 8. Salt Making.** Sea water was poured into hollowed-out stones and the sun evaporated the water, leaving pa'alai (salt crystals). Salt was used to preserve fish and season food.



- 9. Hale (house).** These stacked rock walls are the remnants of a large residential complex that housed many 'ohana. The walls supported a pole frame structure and a roof of thatched pili grass.
- 10. Papamu.** The game of konane (checkers) is played on this stone board. Game pieces are black and white pebbles.
- 11. Shoreline Fishing.** At Koa'e Cove, the fisherman launched and landed their canoes. They used the luhe'e lure made with a cowry shell and rock sinker to catch the he'e (octopus).
- 12. Halau Wa'a.** Only the rock walls remain from this structure where additional canoes were stored near the shore.
- 13. Mua (family heiau).** This religious site was where prayers and offerings were made by an 'ohana.
- 14. Koa' (fishing shrine).** Offerings were left at this site to ensure an abundance from the sea. It may have also served as a marker for fishermen to line up their fishing grounds with places on shore.

- 15. Heiau.** This religious site with its impressive retaining wall is located on a promontory overlooking Koa'e Cove. The walls have been recently restored.
- 16. Hale.** The floor of these houses are paved with 'il'i'ili (rounded basalt pebbles) that would be covered by lauhala mats. In the wall is a waihona kukui (lamp stand). The oil from the kukui nut was burned in a stone bowl for light.
- 17.** From this bluff, the fishermen watch the changing signs of the ocean. The presence and movement of every bird, fish, and marine mammal is important. When schools of aku were spotted, nets were laid from the canoes to surround and catch the fish.
- 18. Hale.** The scatter of marine shells on the floors of these houses are from past meals. A variety of shellfish complemented the diet of fish and poi.
- 19. Rock Shelter.** At various times, rock shelters were used for habitation and protection from the wind and rain. The early settlers probably lived in such shelters before building their thatched hale.



No one remembers when these walls were built or the people who first lived here, but they probably came from the abundance of the sea. As the population grew, people moved to the uplands to grow kalo (taro) that was pounded into poi and traded for fish.

Help preserve Hawai'i's past for the future. E mālama no keia mau aku. Follow in the footsteps of those who came before.

Enjoy your visit to Lapakahi, but please show respect and help us preserve this special place.

- Do not move rocks.
- Stay on the designated trail and do not short-cut.
- Do not climb or sit on the rock walls as they can collapse.

Example of a brochure with a self-guided Interpretive Trail Loop for Lapakahi State Historical Park.

Lua O Palahemo

Palahemo was identified as one of the most biologically significant areas within the DHHL's parcel in the 1993 Hawai'i Heritage Program study. As identified by the study, the main threats to Palahemo relate to water quality and alien species. One of the main factors affecting water quality is erosion caused by off-road vehicles. Man-made substances may also degrade water quality, such as use of pesticides, herbicides, trash dumping, sunscreen and bathing with soap can all contaminate anchialine pools. Alien fish and prawns introduced into this rare anchialine pool may disrupt the delicate ecosystem by competing with native inhabitants, such as the endangered anchialine shrimp *Vetericaris chaceorum*.

The following actions are recommended for Lua o Palahemo:

- Construct a protective barrier, such as a fence or rock wall, to discourage illegal motorized vehicular access around or near the pool;
- Install an interpretive display about the history and resources found at this location;
- Ensure that alien fish and prawns are not introduced into the anchialine pool;
- Prohibit swimming in this anchialine pool; and
- Debris clean-up and replanting native vegetation around the area.



Rock wall in North Kohala, NPS photo.

Pu'u Ali'i

Burials at Pu'u Ali'i are threatened by large storm events and sea-level rise. Pu'u Ali'i is vulnerable to erosion as it is unvegetated and located close to the shoreline. An inadvertent burial was found near Pu'u Ali'i in December 2015 by kama'āina and was reported to DHHL and SHPD. The burial was kept in place and buried with sand from a nearby beach. It is believed that surface run-off caused by winter storms exposed this area. Over time, the ocean may reclaim burials located in the Pu'u Ali'i complex. Re-location of the iwi kūpuna has been recommended by a SHPD Hawai'i Island Archaeologist. Extensive consultation with lineal descendants of this area and the Hawai'i Island Burial Council would be required.

A rock wall barrier around the perimeter of Pu'u Ali'i and installation of an interpretive display were suggested by the community to prevent further damage to the site. However, an Archaeological Inventory Survey for Pu'u Ali'i may need to be conducted prior to the construction of a rock wall barrier in order to determine its approximate extent, as the size of this cultural resource is unclear. Further studies as outlined in Table 5 may be needed depending on actions taken for Pu'u Ali'i. An interim plan to protect Pu'u Ali'i may be needed since some of these studies may take some time to complete.

Table 7. Description of further studies that may be required

| Plan | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Burial Treatment Plan (BTP) | A BTP provides a proposed treatment plan for all burial sites, including iwi kūpuna stored at Bishop Museum, identified during the AIS, and found inadvertently on-site during ground-disturbing activities. Requires consultation with lineal and cultural descendants; Hawai'i Island Burial Council; and SHPD. Subject to Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations (NAGPRA) [43CFR10]. |
| Preservation Plan | A Preservation Plan describes the historic properties present at a site and details the measures that the property owner will use to protect and preserve those resources. |
| Section 106 Consultation | Section 106 Consultation involves extensive consultation with SHPD, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and native Hawaiian organizations. |
| Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) | An AIS provides historic and archaeological background research, location and maps of historic properties found on the site, and an interpretation of the significance of the sites. There may be subsurface testing to identify and document subsurface historic properties. |
| Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) | A CIA is required for an EA or EIS to assess the impact of the proposed undertaking on the cultural practices and beliefs of a particular cultural or ethnic group. The CIA includes (1) background research including an examination of historical documents, Land Commission Awards, historic maps, and existing archaeological information; and (2) interviews with persons knowledgeable about the present cultural practices in the project area and its surrounding area. |
| Archaeological Recovery Plan (ARP) | An ARP documents and recovers detailed information from an archaeological site or historic property that has been determined to be significant under the State or National Register criteria. It includes in-depth research questions relevant to the site; detailed mapping, in-depth descriptive data, and excavations specifically designed to recover information relevant to the research questions. Laboratory analysis such as radiocarbon testing is conducted on recovered cultural materials. |
| Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) | An AMP must be submitted and approved by SHPD prior to allowing work to proceed at a site where there is a potential for subsurface cultural materials or human burials to be present in an area where development activities will occur. An AMP includes a review of known archaeological sites in and near the project site, an assessment of the likelihood of encountering cultural materials and a description of the monitoring procedures that will be conducted during construction. |

Impacts as a result of this Priority Project

Actions proposed by this priority project will protect resources at South Point.

Limitations

While interpretive displays and protective barriers would protect resources from inadvertent disturbance, resources would not be protected from looting. Some projects may require extensive time and effort.

Project Partners

Community-based organizations will play a critical role in the long-term success of implementing actions described in this priority project. Community-based organizations could seek grant funding from Office of Hawaiian Affairs to support community restoration events and programs serving the Native Hawaiian community. Entities such as the Big Island Plant Extinction Prevention Program and The Nature Conservancy could provide volunteers needed to assist in on-going projects such as restoring native plants and removing weeds. Local school groups could use South Point as a “living classroom” while helping to restore and protect resources. Agencies such as USFWS and DLNR DAR and DOFAW could provide guidance on mitigation measures to protect endangered species on the property.

Estimated Costs

| Item | Estimated Range of Costs (in 2016 dollars) |
|--|---|
| | |
| | |
| One-time Costs | |
| Interpretive displays | \$6,500 - \$10,000, ³⁹ plus shipping and handling and installation costs |
| Protective barrier around Palahemo | \$10,000 - \$20,000 depending on availability of labor and type of materials |
| Protective barrier for Pu'u Ali'i | \$10,000 - \$20,000 depending on availability of labor and type of materials |
| Burial Treatment Plan | \$8,000 - \$20,000+ depending on project area |
| Cultural Impact Assessment | \$60,000 - \$70,000 |
| Archaeological Inventory Survey | \$50,000 - \$100,000+ |
| Other studies | To be determined. |
| Annual Operations Costs | |
| Restoration and preservation activities, including native plant restoration and beach clean-up | \$10,000 - \$50,000 depending on availability of volunteer labor |

³⁹ Assume the need for ten (10) displays. Costs vary for high pressure resin laminate panels with horizontal aluminum frame and/or wooden frame with 'ōhi'a post systems.

DHHL Action

| Action Step | Action | Implementation Timeframe |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Develop interpretive displays in partnership with the community for resources at South Point. | 6-12 months |
| 2 | Organized community work days and/or partner with organizations for ongoing management projects such as beach clean-up and restoring native plant communities. | ongoing |
| 3 | Issue a curatorship agreement with a community organization to steward cultural resources at Ka Lae. | 6-12 months |
| 4 | While interpretive displays are being developed, contract with a company to conduct an AIS for areas in the vicinity of resources, including but limited to Pu'u Ali'i and Lua o Palahemo, where interpretive displays are proposed. | 12-18 months |
| 5 | At the same time that an AIS is being conducted, start discussions with lineal descendants and Hawai'i Island Council Burial about options of re-locating iwi kūpuna. | 6-12 months |
| 6 | If re-locating iwi kūpuna is preferred, contract with a company to conduct a Burial Treatment Plan. | 12-18 months |
| 7 | After an AIS is completed, reviewed and approved by SHPD, install interpretive displays, construct a protective wall for Palahemo and Pu'u Ali'i | 3-6 months |

3.3. REGULATORY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The environmental review process will need to be completed for this resources management plan because implementation of projects will involve the use of State funds and actions within a National and State historic site. The **Environmental Assessment (EA)** process will provide the public with additional opportunities to review and provide feedback on the plan in relation to impacts of the environment. There is an early consultation process and a 30-day comment period initiated after the publication of the Draft EA when the public can provide their input. If a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) is determined for the Final EA, then no further action is required. However, if the Final EA concludes that the plan will have significant impacts on the environment, then an Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) is issued and an **Environmental Impact Statement** will need to be prepared. The EA/EIS scope will need to include data and analysis on: historical and cultural importance of South Point; special environmental factors, including harsh (hot, windy) climate, erodible soils, rough ocean currents; traditional beneficiary and community uses of South Point resources; more recent impacts from off-road vehicles and tourists; proposed/planned management actions per the Resources Management Plan; and potential impact of the planned management actions on residents, beneficiaries, tourists, and natural and cultural resources.

Given the importance of the natural and cultural resources of South Point and the potential significant impacts, both positive and negative, of some of the management measures included in the Management Plan, preparation of an EIS should be considered. Some of the potential significant impacts include but are not limited to: limited vehicular access particularly for fishermen, income of some local families, and parking fees for visitors. As part of the consultation process for the EA/EIS, DHHL will need to consult with other entities including but not limited to: the County of Hawaii Department of Public Works, State DLNR DOBOR and SHPD, and Kamehameha Schools.

Other studies such as a **Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA)**, an **Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS)**, a **biological reconnaissance survey**, and/or an **user/traffic study** will most likely be required as part of the environmental review process in order to determine the social, cultural, and natural physical effects of the proposed actions. The CIA scope will need to include an examination of historical documents, Land Commission awards, historic maps, and existing archaeological information to identify traditional Hawaiian land use activities. The CIA will also need to identify present uses of the cultural resources, practices, and beliefs associated with the parcel through interviews with kūpuna and persons knowledgeable about the present cultural practices in the project area.

Based on discussions with SHPD, a full AIS has not been completed for the South Point area and may be needed before SHPD can make a determination about significant environmental effects resulting from proposed projects. The AIS scope will need to include data on the project's area past land use; pre-contact and historic settlement patterns of the Kamā'oa-Pu'u'eo ahupua'a and the Ka'ū district; field inspection of the project area to identify surface historic properties and possible subsurface testing. Consultations with knowledgeable individuals regarding the project area's history, past land use, and the function and age of the historic properties documented within the project area.

For activities involving the National Historic Landmark, **Section 106 Review** is mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act. The Act requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. For the South Point area, the National Park Service is the federal agency with oversight of the National Historic Landmark. The Section 106 process involves extensive consultations with SHPD, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and native Hawaiian organizations.

Improvements located within the Special Management Area will require a **Special Management Area Use Permit**, which is administered by the County of Hawai'i in accordance with Chapter 25 ROH, as amended.

3.4. IMPLEMENTATION BENCHMARKS

It will take many years to achieve significant improvements to the natural and cultural landscape at South Point, but performance measures will be used to gauge progress towards increased stewardship and management of South Point. Table 8 provides some of these benchmarks for South Point.

Table 8. Implementation Benchmarks for South Point

| IMPLEMENTATION BENCHMARKS FOR SOUTH POINT | |
|---|---|
| GOAL 1: Provide a safe, clean, and friendly environment. | Reduce number of injuries from recreational activities at South Point. |
| | Elimination of trash and unsanitary conditions throughout South Point. |
| | Reduce number of people engaging in prohibited activities at South Point. |
| GOAL 2: Restore, preserve, and protect cultural and natural resources. | Increase number of volunteer hours participating in site stewardship programs at South Point. |
| | Increase total area of South Point with healthy native plant communities. |
| | Increase percentage of significant stewardship site areas restored and protected; integrity of significant cultural and natural sites at South Point. |
| GOAL 3: Perpetuate native Hawaiian culture, values, history and language for future generations. | Increase percentage of area undisturbed from vehicular traffic. |
| | Increase number of people engaged in traditional and cultural practices at South Point. |
| GOAL 4: Generate revenue in order to sustainably fund cultural and natural resources management activities and provide economic opportunities for DHHL beneficiaries and their families. | Increase number of people engaged in the 'āina-based educational programs at South Point. |
| | Fund resource management costs through revenues from parking fees and business license. |
| | Provide for DHHL beneficiaries and family members to engage in economic activity permitted by DHHL at South Point. |

REFERENCES

- Clark, John R. K. *Beaches of the Big Island*. 1985. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.
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- Kelly, Marion. *Majestic Ka'ū: Mo'olelo of Nine Ahupua'a*. 1980. Honolulu: Bernice P. Bishop Museum.
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- Ladd, Edmund and Marion Kelly. 1969. *An Archaeological and Historical Survey at South Point, Island of Hawai'i*.
- National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, May 6, 1970.
- Price-Beggerly, Patricia. 1987. *Archaeological Investigations at Morse Field and Pacific Missile Range Facility*. Honolulu: International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.
- Pukui, Mary Kawena, Samuel H. Elbert, and Esther T. Mookini. 1974. *Place Names of Hawai'i*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.
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- U.S. Army Engineer District Honolulu. 1981. *Final Detailed Project Report and Environmental Statement for Kaulana Bay Navigation Improvements*.

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Yamamoto, Mike N. and Annette W. Tagawa. 2000. *Hawaii's Native & Exotic Freshwater Animals*. Honolulu: Mutual Publishing.

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY
NOMINATION FORM

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| COUNTY: Hawaii | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |

1. NAME

COMMON:
South Point Complex

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Extreme Southern Point of the Island of Hawaii

CITY OR TOWN:
18 miles (via road) southwest of Naalehu, Hawaii

STATE: Hawaii CODE: COUNTY: Hawaii (Kau District) CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Both | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both | Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work In progress |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) "Proposed" State Park |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comments Lighthouse and Grazing Land | | | |

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
U. S. Coast Guard 14th District Other Owner: State

STREET AND NUMBER:
1347 Kapiolani Blvd. of Hawaii (Hawaiian Homes)

CITY OR TOWN:
Honolulu STATE: Hawaii 96814 CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Real Property Division, Hawaii State Tax Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
75 Aupuni Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Hilo STATE: Hawaii 96720 CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, NPS, Washington, D.C. 1962
Hawaii Archeological Site Survey 50-HA-B20-1,2

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Bernice P. Bishop Museum

STREET AND NUMBER:
1355 Kalihi Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Honolulu STATE: Hawaii 96819 CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER: FOR NPS USE ONLY

9. DESCRIPTION

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| CONDITION | (Check One) | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins |
| | (Check One) | | (Check One) | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Altered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered | <input type="checkbox"/> Moved | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The South Point Complex area is an open, windswept land covered with grass and used as a grazing area for cattle. At the extreme tip of the land is the light house operated by the U.S. Coast Guard. The coastline along the western shore consists of an extremely rugged cliff with a sheer drop of 30-50 feet to the water. The remains of a former military base used during World War II are located a short distance inland. The area is generally accessible via secondary road and a jeep trail follows the southern shore line.

The complex includes the following:

1. Puu Alii sand dune site (HASS-50-HA-B20-1) from which the earliest recorded date of 124 A.D. for Hawaii has been obtained through the carbon 14 method of dating. This house site with fire hearth was excavated by the Bishop Museum in a sand dune along the coast a few hundred feet east of the light house.
2. Makalai Cave Shelter, (HASS-50-HA-B20-2) was also excavated by the Bishop Museum. This large rock shelter contained material datable to 1750 A.D. The cave is situated about 1/2 mile inland from the seashore surrounded by a former military base.
3. Kalalea heiau is a fisherman's heiau of a small court type which has been venerated for years and is still used today by the Japanese fishermen. A stone resembling a humanoid face which is the fish god is situated just outside the heiau.
4. This area has been used for hundreds of years by fishermen as attested by the hundreds of mooring holes pierced in the lava ledge overlooking the sea. Each hole belongs or belonged to an individual family. The sea currents meet at South Cape and the turbulence brings schools of fishes, making it excellent but dangerous fishing. These mooring holes were used to attach the native canoes to while fishing in this cross current.
5. Numerous carved and natural salt pans attest to the extensive task of salt manufacturing which occurred here in times past.
6. The Pohakuokeau Stone, or "stone of the times" or "stone of the region" is also in this area. A huge natural boulder, it is supposed to turn over when the reigns change.

Within the near vicinity are many additional early settlement sites which are important in Polynesian archeology.

The plaque is in the State Parks office in Honolulu.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The South Point Complex is a group of sites which provides the longest and most complete record of human occupation in the Hawaiian Islands. The Puu Alii Sand Dune Site which has given the earliest recorded date (124 A.D.) for the State of Hawaii, was a fisherman's habitation later covered by sand and used as a burial ground. The Makalei Cave Shelter contained material datable to 1750 A.D. and the Kalalea Heiau is a fisherman's heiau (temple) of the small court type. Other sites include mooring holes for attaching native canoes, numerous carved and natural salt pans, and the Pohakuokea Stone which allegedly turns over each time a reign changes in Hawaii.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dorothy Barrere, Hawaiian Aboriginal Culture, Bishop Museum 1961, 9
 Emory, Bonk, Sinoto, Hawaiian Archeology: Fishhooks, Bishop Museum
 special Publication 47, Honolulu, 1959, 6-7
 Sunset Discovery Book, Hawaii - A Guide to All the Islands,
 Menlo Park, Calif. 1961, 46

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | | O R | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | | | |
|--|----------|---------|-----------|---------|---|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| CORNER | LATITUDE | | LONGITUDE | | LATITUDE | | LONGITUDE | | |
| | Degrees | Minutes | Seconds | Degrees | Minutes | Seconds | Degrees | Minutes | Seconds |
| NW | 18° | 55' | 43" | 155° | 41' | 44" | | | |
| NE | 18° | 55' | 43" | 155° | 39' | 53" | | | |
| SE | 18° | 54' | 48" | 155° | 39' | 53" | | | |
| SW | 18° | 54' | 48" | 155° | 41' | 44" | | | |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 710 Acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|--------|------|--------|------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Arthur F. Hewitt, Jr., Chief Ranger

ORGANIZATION:
 National Park Service

STREET AND NUMBER:
 Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

CITY OR TOWN:
 DATE: May 6, 1970

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____
 Title _____

STATE: Hawaii 96718

CODE: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

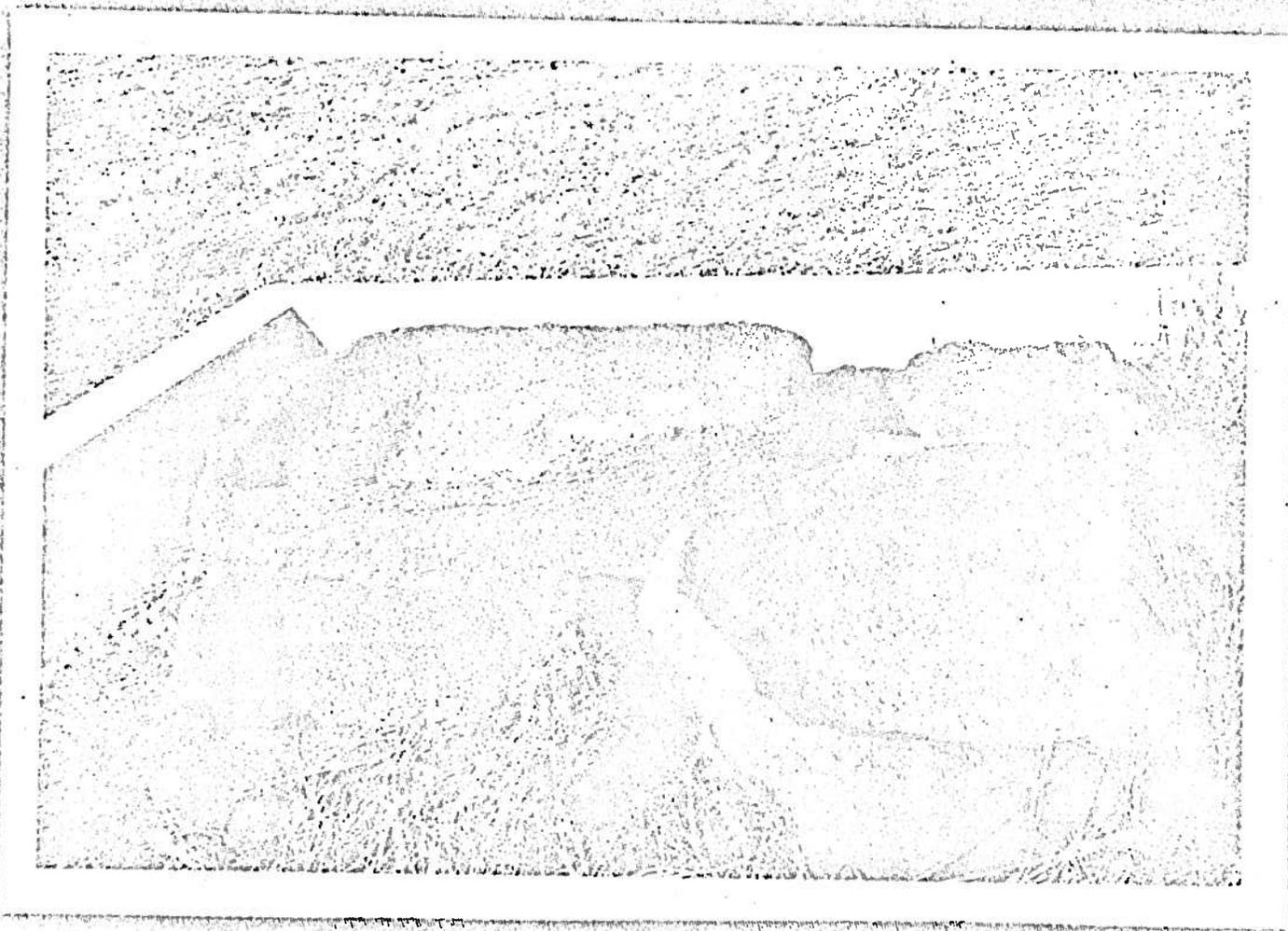
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____
 ATTEST: _____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

| | |
|------------------|------|
| STATE Hawaii | |
| COUNTY Hawaii | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

| | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. NAME | | | |
| COMMON: South Point Complex | | AND/OR HISTORIC: | |
| 2. LOCATION | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | | |
| Extreme southern point of the Island of Hawaii | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: | | | |
| 18 miles (via road) southwest of Naalehu, Hawaii | | | |
| STATE: | COUNTY: | COUNTY: | |
| Hawaii | | Hawaii (Kau District) | |
| 3. PHOTO REFERENCE | | | |
| PHOTO CREDIT: Bishop Museum | | DATE OF PHOTO: 1962 | |
| NEGATIVE FILED AT: | | | |
| Bishop Museum | | | |
| 4. IDENTIFICATION | | | |
| DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. | | | |
| Salt Pans | | | |



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

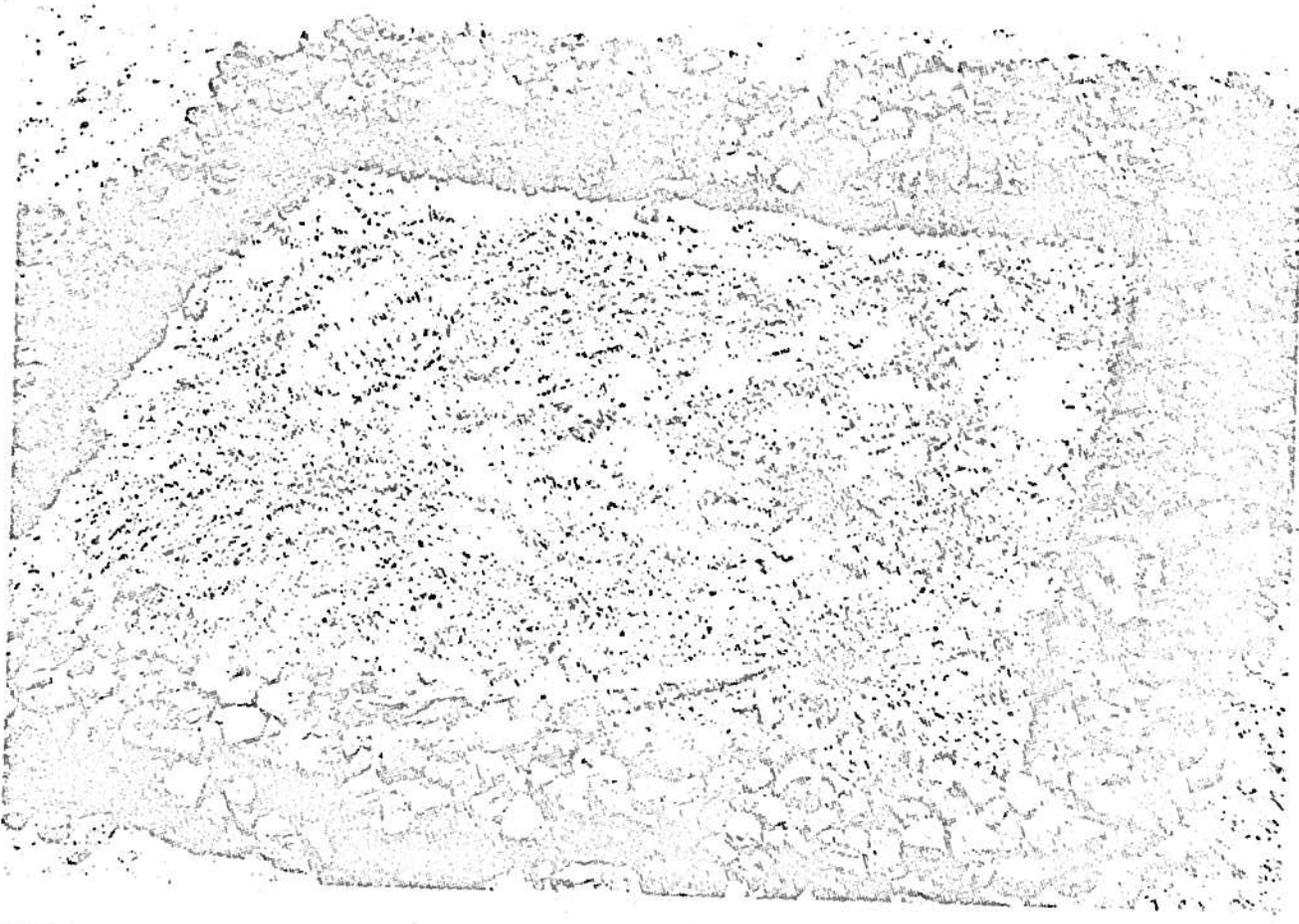
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

| | |
|------------------|------|
| STATE Hawaii | |
| COUNTY Hawaii | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|-----|
| 1. NAME | | | |
| COMMON: South Point Complex | | | |
| AND/OR HISTORIC: | | | |
| 2. LOCATION | | | |
| SITE AND LOCALITY | | | |
| Extreme southern point of the Island of Hawaii | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN | | | |
| 1 1/2 miles (via road) southwest of Naalehu, Hawaii | | | |
| STATE | COUNTY | CITY | ZIP |
| Hawaii | Hawaii (Kau District) | | |
| 3. PHOTO REFERENCE | | | |
| PHOTO GRANT: | Bishop Museum | | |
| DATE OF PHOTO: | 1962 | | |
| 4. PHOTO LOCATION | | | |
| Bishop Museum | | | |
| 5. IDENTIFICATION | | | |
| Mooring Holes | | | |



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

| | |
|------------------|------|
| STATE Hawaii | |
| COUNTY Hawaii | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. NAME | |
| COMMON: South Point Complex | |
| AND/OR HISTORIC: | |
| 2. LOCATION | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | |
| Extreme southern point of the Island of Hawaii | |
| CITY OR TOWN: | |
| 18 miles (via road) southwest of Maalehu, Hawaii | |
| STATE: | COUNTY: |
| Hawaii | Hawaii (Kau District) |
| 3. PHOTO REFERENCE | |
| PHOTO CREDIT: Bishop Museum | |
| DATE OF PHOTO: 1962 | |
| NEGATIVE FILED AT: | |
| Bishop Museum | |
| 4. IDENTIFICATION | |
| GENERAL VIEW, DETAIL, ETC. | |

Fisherman's Heiau (Kalalea Heiau)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------|
| 1. NAME | STATE | Hawaii |
| COMMON: South Point Complex AND/OR HISTORIC: | COUNTY | Hawaii |
| | FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| | ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Extrema southern point of the Island of Hawaii

CITY OR TOWN:

18 miles (via road) southwest of Nahaletu, Hawaii

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Ka Iae Quadrangle, Island of Hawaii-(Kau District) 7.5 minute series (USGS Topo)

SCALE: 1:24,000 Approx-1 inch = 2000 Feet

DATE: 1962

| | | | |
|--------|------|-----------------------|------|
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| Hawaii | | Hawaii (Kau District) | |

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required. Rectangles drawn on map
2. North arrow. Drawn on map
3. Latitude and longitude reference. Noted on map

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. STATE Hawaii | 2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme XVI - Indigenous People and Cultures |
| 3. NAME(S) OF SITE South Point Complex | 4. APPROX. ACREAGE 710 acres |
| 5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) South Cape, the extreme southern point of the Island of Hawaii, in the Kau District | |
| 6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) U. S. Government (U.S. Coast Guard) and the State of Hawaii | |

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

Significance

This area contains a group of sites that document the longest and most complete record of human occupation in the Hawaiian Islands. Included in this complex are the following sites:

1. Puu Alii Sand Dune Site (HASS-50-BA-B20-1). From this site the earliest recorded date of 124 A.D. for the State of Hawaii has been obtained through the carbon 14 method of dating. The house site with a fire hearth was excavated in the 1950's by the Bishop Museum. The site is located in a sand dune a few hundred feet east of the Coast Guard light house. This area was once a large fishermen's habitation and workshop that was later covered by a sand dune and subsequently used as a burial ground. The site is located on the coast approximately a quarter of a mile east of the lighthouse at South Point.

2. Makalai Cave Shelter (HASS-50-BA-B20-2). This site, located about three-quarters of a mile inland from the Puu Alii Sand Dune site, is a great depression in the ground with two large lava tubes extending from it at either end. The tube on the north, which was used as a habitation site, has stone terracing at both sides of the entrance and on the main floor. This large rock shelter was also excavated by the Bishop Museum and contained material dating back to 1750 A.D. The site is surrounded by a former military base.

3. Kalalea heiau, adjacent to the lighthouse, is a fishermen's heiau of the small court-type which has been venerated for years and is still used by fishermen today. A stone resembling a humanoid face, that served as the fish god, is situated just outside of the heiau.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscripts and rare works) **Kenneth P. Emory, William J. Bonk, and Yoshihiko H. Sinoto, Hawaiian Archaeology: Fishhooks (Bernice P. Bishop Museum Special Publication 47, Honolulu, 1959), 6-7; Sunset Discovery Book, Hawaii - A Guide to All the Islands (Menlo Park, Calif., 1961), 46.**

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IABS, etc.)

Dorothy B. Barrere, "Hawaiian Aboriginal Culture" (Bishop Museum, 1961, a NPS type-script), 9

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 10. PHOTOGRAPHS ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. CONDITION Good | 12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Lighthouse & Grazing Land | 13. DATE OF VISIT April 1962 |
| 14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Paul J. F. Schumacher | 15. TITLE Regional Archeologist | 16. DATE July 17, 1962 | |

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| STATE Hawaii | NAME(S) OF SITE South Point Complex |
|------------------------|---|

7. Importance and Description (continued)

4. Mooring Holes. Attesting to the fact that the area has been used for hundreds of years by fishermen are the many mooring holes that have been pierced in the lava ledge overlooking the sea. These holes belonged to individual families and were used to attach their canoes while fishing in the powerful cross currents. The sea currents meet at South Cape and the turbulence brings shoals of fishes, making an excellent but dangerous fishing ground.

5. Salt Pans. Numerous carved and natural salt pans indicate the extensive scale of salt manufacturing that occurred at South Point in times past.

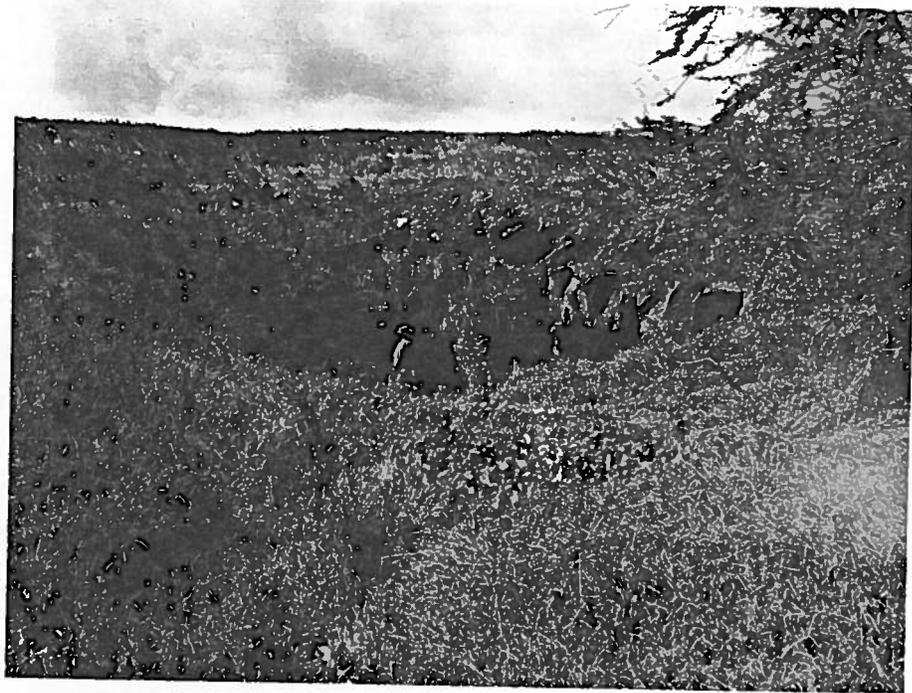
6. The Pohakuokeau Stone ("stone of the times" or "stone of the region") is also situated in this area. Legend states that this huge natural boulder turns over each time a reign changes in Hawaii.



**South Point Complex: Fire Hearth
Inside Dwelling at Puu Alii Sand Dune
Site, South Cape, Island of Hawaii
Hawaii**

April 1, 1962

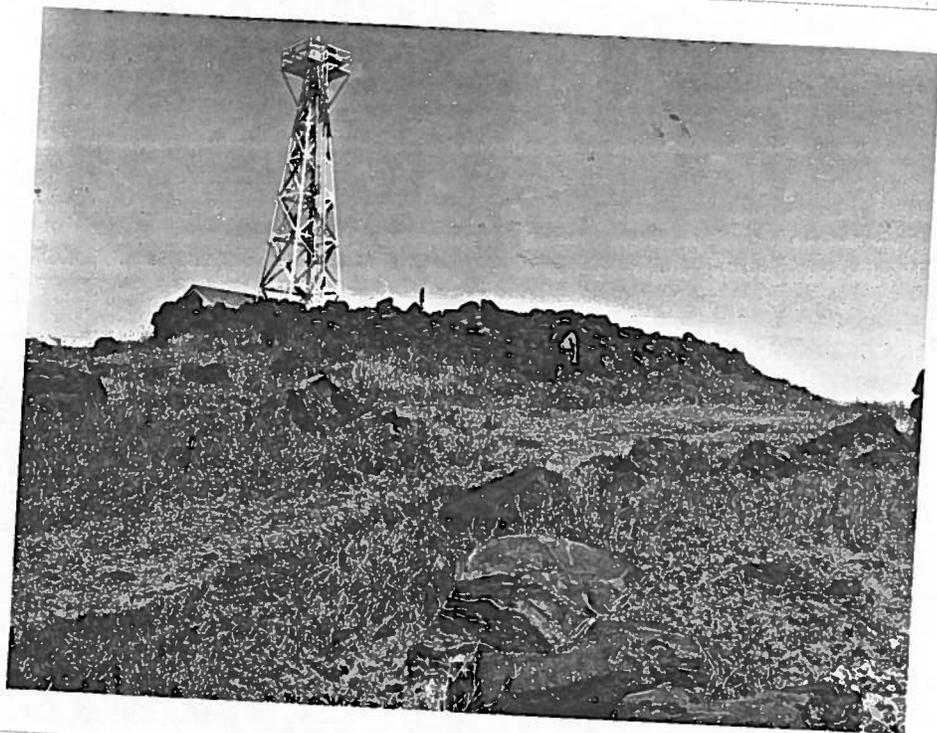
**Paul J. F. Schumacher
Reg. 2828 - Western Region**



South Point Complex: Makalae Cave
Shelter, South Cape, Island of Hawaii,
Hawaii

April 1, 1962

Paul J. F. Schumacher
Neg. 2830 - Western Region



South Point Complex:
Kalalea (Fishermen's) Heiau,
South Cape, Island of Hawaii,
Hawaii

April 1, 1962

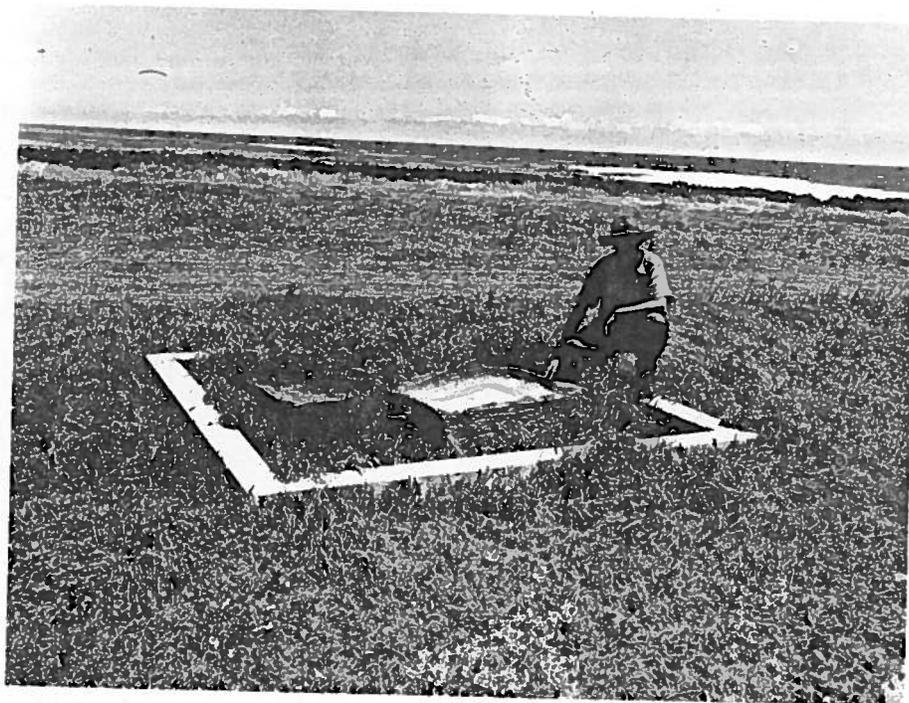
Paul J. F. Schumacher
Neg. 2822 - Western Region



South Point Complex:
Canoe Mooring Holes,
South Cape, Island of Hawaii,
Hawaii

April 1, 1962

Paul J. F. Schumacher
Neg. 2823 - Western Region



**South Point Complex: Salt Fans,
South Cape, Island of Hawaii,
Hawaii**

April 1, 1962

**Paul J. F. Schumacher
Neg. 2820 - Western Region**



APPENDIX B
NOTES FROM
COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROCESS



COMMUNITY MEETING NOTES

SOUTH POINT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

July 29, 2015

6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Nā'ālehu Community Center

Attendance: Fifty-seven participants signed in at the meeting. Please refer to the end of the meeting notes for a list of attendees. Several participants did not sign in.

DHHL Staff: Deputy William Aila, Kahana Albinio, Andrew Choy, Uncle Louis Hao, Kaleo Manuel

Consultants: Townscape, Inc.—Angela Faanunu, Gabrielle Sham, Bruce Tschuida

Purpose of this meeting:

The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the planning consultants selected to work on the South Point Resource Management Plan and to share with the community the planning process and schedule for the project.

The meeting began at 6:30 p.m.

Opening Pule:

Auntie Leolani Hao gave the opening prayer.

Welcoming and Introductions:

Mr. Kaleo Manuel welcomed the participants and thanked them for attending the meeting. He introduced the DHHL staff and consulting team.

Presentation

Mr. Manuel shared the agenda with the participants. He briefly described the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Andrew Choy provided an overview of the DHHL Planning System and shared that one of the priority projects identified from the Ka'ū Regional Plan was to protect and preserve the cultural sites and natural resources in Kamā'oa. Mr. Kahana Albinio presented the current DHHL Month-to Month Right of Entry Permits at DHHL and the other requests received for non-homestead use of DHHL Lands at South Point.

Mr. Bruce Tschuida provided a brief introduction of Townscape, Inc., an environmental and community planning company. Bruce shared examples of prior projects completed by

Townscape, Inc., including North Kohala Development Plan, Honu‘apo Resource Management Plan, and Wai‘anae Sustainable Communities Plan.

Ms. Gabrielle Sham shared the planning process and schedule for the project. The project will be completed within one year. An assessment report based on existing background material and site visit observations has already been completed. Townscape will start their initial stakeholder outreach process, which will begin with one-on-one and small group meetings. The stakeholder outreach process is very important and stakeholders are encouraged to participate in order to plan for the future of South Point. The Preliminary Draft Plan is tentatively scheduled to be completed by the end of this year. When it is completed, stakeholders will have an opportunity to provide comments and feedback. The Preliminary Draft Plan will be revised based on the DHHL beneficiary and stakeholder consultation. The Draft Plan will be distributed for stakeholders to review early next year and it will also be presented to the Hawaiian Homes Commission. After revising the Draft Plan based on beneficiary and stakeholder consultation, the Final Plan is expected to be completed by the end of May 2016. Upon completion, it will be presented to the Hawaiian Homes Commission for approval.

Ms. Sham explained that it is difficult to delineate a boundary line on a map as the “project area” for this project because there are many factors that affect the condition of resources that may not always conform to specific boundary lines. Therefore, in lieu of a map with boundary lines, special places at South Point have been identified. The Ka‘ū Regional Plan also identified these resources as needing special attention. Additional resources may be added to the map based on input from the consultation process.

A summary of the questions and comments is provided below. Responses provided by DHHL staff and consultants are provided in italics.

Planning Process

- Who are the “stakeholders” when referring to stakeholders’ consultation?
 - *DHHL has an obligation to serve its beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are the primary stakeholders in all DHHL decisions. We know Ka‘ū is unique from other communities and we will try to include other community members during the stakeholder outreach process. DHHL has a website (<http://dhhl.hawaii.gov/po/special-area-plans/south-point/>) where the public can access for more information about this process.*
- Is this planning process only for people of Ka‘ū—or what about beneficiaries from other areas and other islands?
 - *Yes, “all” beneficiaries can be involved, but it is customary to pay homage to the “host” community first and we will consult with Ka‘ū folks first.*
- Does DHHL already have a “vision”?
 - *No, the “vision” has to come from the community. We are starting the visioning process now.*
- What happened to the General Plan or Regional Plan. Why are we doing this plan?

- *Both the General Plan and Regional Plan still exist, but the General Plan is very broad and articulates Statewide policies. This plan will incorporate the broad policies of the General Plan, but also articulate the specific implementation actions DHHL should take in the near and long-term specific to South Point.*
- Where is the money coming from? How much money are you paying the consultants for this Plan?
 - *\$100,000 has been put aside for this planning process.*
- The community needs to decide.
- “Enough talk already. Where’s the ACTION?”
- This planning process is just going through the motions. We’ve been waiting too long! We want to see something done. We need help. We need a budget. Everything is eroded.
 - *The Planning Office at DHHL is constantly fighting to get money for budget. If we don’t have a plan, then the Department cannot allocate any money for the Planning Office towards projects for South Point. If a fence is what we need in the short term to protect Palahemo, then we can get it done now. But hiring staff for on-site presence is a long term goal because we will need to find the budget for that.*

Infrastructure

- What about water for South Point? For the last 29 years, DHHL is still working on the water issue. “They change Chairman. They don’t follow-up. Same thing happening here. Same discussion.”
 - *Water issues will be taken into consideration in the Plan. Without a Plan, DHHL cannot do anything. Therefore, it is important to create a plan that states what the community wants.*
- There are no restrooms, but lots of people visiting South Point.
 - *We will need to find solutions for both the short- and long-term.*

Natural and Cultural Resources

- “In 2013, the Ka‘ū Hawaiian Homes Association sent in an application [about curatorship], and no answer til this day. Why? You guys don’t answer us yet? Not even one hello. How many people apply for curatorship?”
 - *The Ka‘ū Hawaiian Homes Association has been the only curator applicants. DHHL did respond in the past. The area is a historic site and is subject to many regulations that must be adhered to. The Department needs to know the details of what is being proposed and HOW it will be implemented.*
- If an archaeological study is needed, who will fund it? What is the cost?
 - *The Department can look into doing some short-term studies.*
- What about returning iwi kūpuna?
 - *Representatives from Bishop Museum spoke up about the importance of culture and preservation of artifacts. They also expressed willingness to work with DHHL to create a museum to display the artifacts from South Point.*

- “I wanna thank you for coming here to talk to us about the resources. Our people, we’ve been waiting for too long. What is it gonna take until someone gets hurt. This is wrong. We wanna see something done... We need help. If there is a budget, where is the money going? A lot of the money is gonna come out of our pockets. We learned to drive down there. It’s something that’s precious. I aloha you because your roots are from here.”
- It seems like the Department has no control. Legally, can the Department control access?
 - *Yes.*
- In response to the hearing comments from the community about DHHL not taking action for the past three decades, Deputy Aila commented that he is willing to take action now and allocate funds for immediate action to put up a temporary fence for Palahemo: “What’s stopping us from taking wire down and putting it up at Palahemo? Let’s do it. What I’m hearing is, ‘Do Something!’ What I’m hearing, this is an emergency. If you want gates, we go put up gates.”
- Fencing the area will destroy the beauty of the land.

Issues and Potential Solutions

- Controlled access is needed. An entry fee could be charged to generate income to pay for facilities and management. There needs to be a presence.
- Have a chance to have this place for our kids. We need educational programs. Let’s save South Point!
- “No more insurance. No more nothing. No signs and everything. We had one problem before. You gotta get somebody to be assigned to that place.”
- What are the boundaries for the DHHL parcel? We need to put up signs notifying the public that it is private property.
 - *If the community wants signs, what kind of signs would you want? Signage can be a way for the community to share stories from the place to elevate the significance of the place. It is important for the community to share with us what they want to see happen at South Point. DHHL has put up signs for no jumping because DHHL kept getting calls from Ka‘ū Hospital. “At the end of the day, what is it that’s important to you [community] so that we as a department can kako‘o that.”*
- The way to control access is where people enter South Point at the beginning of the road as they enter South Point. “There is nothing there to stop anyone right now. It’s just a ticking time bomb down there before something happens. We want to manage, but we gotta have insurance to protect ourselves.”
 - *South Point Road is a government road. Sections of the road are under the jurisdiction of the County of Hawai‘i. If the community wants signs put up, we need to work with the community to see what kind of signs the community would want to put up. Signage can be used to share stories of the place to elevate the significance of the place.*
- Consider having one good paved road with access by path to cultural sites.
- An elderly man spoke up that he wanted to work with the person assigned to the land, not with the DHHL planners. “The Chairman [of DHHL] don’t do nothing.”

- One individual pointed out that the community is so divided. “We need to get together. We have to be serious about this thing. We have to come together as one. It’s a hard thing to come together. Is it for ourselves or our kamali‘i. We have to do something. When we leave here. We are rich people. Are they [DHHL] taking care of us? No. How do you help us?”
 - *The community needs to participate in this planning process.*

Participants were asked to share their “favorite personal memory and/or experience with South Point.” Responses included the following:

- “We spent a lot of our childhood at South Point. We’re born and raised in Ka‘ū, a lot of childhood memories. We never had to put up fence. Our kūpuna taught us how to take care.”
- “So what I’ve seen before, 1927, way back, used to be really beautiful. I wish we could bring it back to that time.”
- “I was raised in Pahala but we were raised down in South Point. We used to go fishing. There’s a lot of heiau around. All they told us...keep away from that. So we knew, to keep away. I don’t even really know...I was 11 years old. We went fishing..and I still go down there. That’s our right. Maybe what we can do is what kind of Hawaiian plants. Hawaiian landscape. But I really would like to see our Hawaiians go back to South Point. They belong there... That’s ours. We’re gonna stay strong. They listen to us.”
- Ka‘alualu Ranch used to be down at South Point and they were the curators down there. “If you want to see change, let the land be.”
- “We as children. The ground wasn’t dirty. We were taught...you could see the ‘ōpae ula. And there was the pōhaku from my tūtū. What we picked up we fed, we gave back. When the ocean was so rough, the stars lit up and was so mālie. There’s so many things we can do. Everything was understood.”
- “My dad used to stay there and look up at Mauna Kea.”
- ‘Ōpae ula can be found at Palahemo. “Before the sun comes up, to get ‘ōpae to catch for bait for opelu.”

The meeting was adjourned around 8:15 p.m.

Meeting Attendees (from sign in sheet)

Melvin Yokoyama (sp?)
Joseph A. Akiu Sr.
Joseph Akiu Jr.
Eugene K. Beck Sr.
Christine K. Beck
Hettie Rush
Kavelle Kamei
Clifford Kamei Jr.
Nora Kuahiwinui-Lance
Don Lance
Jackie Kaluau
Moanekeale Freitas
Eddie Kuahiwinui
Dolly Kailiawa
Darlyne P. Vierra
Cynthia Baji
Mark McCoy
Lani Kekoa
Shelley Reyes
Greggory Rush
Clayton Tayamen
Ronald T. Kodani
Jeffrey Kekoa
Wade Baji
Maelene Kaapana
Cornlia Kuahiwinui
William Kekoa Jr.
Walter Wong Yuen
Donald Garo
Thomas Kaniko
Bea Kailiawa
Anna Cariaga
Mara Mulrooney
Charmaine Wong
Dave Kaawa
Tammy Kaawa
Talai Ke
Kama Dancil
Kathy Hashimoto
Paul Makuakane
Rudolph H. Kaupu
Janice Javar
Megan Javar
Jaron Garcia
Claudine Gomez
Gilbert Medeiros Jr.



COMMUNITY SPEAKOUT NOTES

SOUTH POINT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

December 12, 2015

11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Nā‘ālehu Community Center

Attendance: Approximately 40 people attended this event of whom 25 identified themselves as DHHL beneficiaries.

DHHL Staff: Deputy William Aila, Andrew Choy, Uncle Louis Hao, Kaleo Manuel, Bob Freitas, Ulu, Julie Cachola

Consultants: Townscape, Inc.—Angela Faanunu, Gabrielle Sham

Purpose of the SpeakOut:

The purpose of the SpeakOut was to offer an opportunity for the community to provide their feedback using an informal and interactive “open house” format.

Community members were asked to fill out a note card that read “**I love South Point because...**” Responses shared by the community members are listed below.

- It is a place to heal and relax.
- It’s a good place to camp out; also it has a great fishing spot. Now all we need is water.
- Wahi pana. I live in Ka‘ū, lifelong resident and often visit there thru out the year.
- Growing up we visited, camped and fished the area. We also just went swimming and just hung out.
- It’s a place for Ohana...camping...fishing...swimming we need to heal the land for our mo‘opuna’s in Ka‘ū.
- Born and raised in Ka‘ū, South Point is my home. A place to play, fish for food.
- It is a wahi pana, a sacred and spiritual treasure, a source of pride for our community and for many Hawaiian families. It was their first home in the islands before moving north.
- Because I’m a lessee and South Point is my lively hood and also my dad’s twin died at South Point during birth and was buried there.
- It reminds me of spending summers with my tūtū and papa.
- I am at its mercy.
- Because it is the kingdom of the Hawai‘i Islands.
- I claim my 2nd birth rights at Kaulana.
- We need to: bring water and open up new agriculture land at Kamā‘oa; relocate existence Ag-lot lessees; repair road from Barracks to boat ramp. Also need boat parking lot close to boat ramp.

- Its history. Its beauty and because its awesome size, meaning being part of the biggest ahupua‘a on the Big Island “Hawai‘i nei”
- It is a special and sacred place for Hawaiians.

DHHL staff members and the consultants facilitated, listened, and recorded participants’ comments at each of the four booths:

- Cultural and Natural Resources Management
- Economic Self-Sufficiency
- Health and Safety
- Native Hawaiian Culture, Knowledge, and Traditional Practices

CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



The cultural and natural resources management section of the SpeakOut gathered additional information that explored HOW and WHERE strategies would be implemented. Notes for this section are guided by the figure above.

Closing the Road

- Set a time limit from 6 a.m.-6 p.m. or from sunrise to sunset (but local fishermen should be allowed to stay all night because “this is their land”)
- Several people indicated that they wanted the road to close. However, further discussions with some of the community members showed that the opinions of how closing the road would be implemented varied and changed after visualizing the scenario on the map.
- Initially, an individual felt that that the road at South Point should be shut down before the fork in the road where the road veers off to Ka Lae Point and the other to the

Barracks. This point is indicated by a green dot in the figure above. While discussing this issue, it became apparent that if people cannot park before the fork in the road, there would have to be a round-about of some sort to re-direct traffic back to the top, as well as signs further up the road to warn vehicles that the road ends. It was suggested that such a sign be put up outside of Uncle Tommy's house.

- It also became apparent while looking at the map that the distance from the fork in the road to Ka Lae Point is rather long. This individual then said that maybe cars should be allowed to go through to Ka Lae and also to the Barracks. Thus, instead of closing off the road at the fork, there might be an educational booth that also serves as a monitoring check point where someone there would ask questions such as:
 - Where are you going?
 - What are you doing?
- At the educational booth, brochures such as the ones shown from North Kohala could be given out to vehicles. Brochures would discuss in detail about the existing threats for South Point. Visitors can also be informed of what they can and cannot do. For example, if visitors intend to visit Mahana Bay, they are to be informed that they cannot drive there and can only walk in.
- Another individual stated that it would be expensive to produce these brochures but if money is generated and people are charged for visiting, then revenues generated could cover these costs.
- The road to Mahana was suggested to be closed entirely.
- One individual pointed out that gates will not work because they will be torn down.
- Others pointed out that if access is closed, others will come in through KS property, therefore, DHHL needs to consult with KS on this issue.
- DHHL to define fines for offenders.
- Monitoring/educational booth was suggested to be a grass shack in the old Hawaiian style with 'ōhi'a posts and should be located before the fork in the road.

Parking Areas

- If vehicles are allowed to go through the fork in the road, then the parking areas above the hoist area would need to be expanded, as well as at the Barracks. A person would need to be present at both locations to ensure that no one drives off the road. Though signs are great, many people don't adhere to them.
- Another individual felt that additional parking should be created right above Lua Makalei below the road to the Barracks. The same individual suggested that a cultural center be built near the Barracks and right below the bend in the road by the Barracks. Lua Malakei was also recommended to be used during Makahiki.

Trail

- Individuals placed red dots on the map to indicate important cultural sites at South Point. Most of these dots cluster around Ka Lae point. In discussing a possible trail, it was easier to see where the resources were on the map. It was suggested that a walking trail begin where the current parking lot exists above the hoist. At this point, a large sign with

a map of the trail was suggested. This trail would hit the major sites along this coastline. Some of the major sites to be included in this trail were identified as:

- The heiau
- Mooring hole
- Pinao Bay (Previous fishing village with a white sandy beach and burials)
- Pu‘u Ali‘i
- Lua Makalei (though this site might be far from the others)
- Palahemo (This site is significant because from this point you can see Old Ka‘ū—one can see Mauna Loa all the way to Puna and then to Kona)
- Others suggested that a walking guided tour would be appropriate that is focused on providing information/education about the place.
- A kupuna pointed out that a walking trail would be too far for the elderly to walk and would prefer to see a scenic road that goes from the hoist area, down along the coast towards Pu‘u Ali‘i, Palahemo, then back up to the Barracks.
- The trail itself was recommended to be a Hawaiian trail made of ‘ili‘ili and/or beach rocks.
- **Virtual Tour idea introduced** ---One community member really liked this idea. This option might be great for people who cannot go on the trail but can read about it. This approach may also help reduce impact on resources. Some points pointed out included:
 - Have UH students develop a small video/ small class projects about significant sites at South Point and the critical issues the place faces.
 - Use drones to follow visitors and take pictures/recordings of their experience that can be purchased at the end of their experience.

Signs

- Most people liked the displays with signs from other projects on Hawai‘i Island. Community members shared some of the features that should be included on the signs:
 - Should have pictures
 - Place Names i.e. Ka Lae, with proper pronunciation of words.
 - Mo‘olelo
 - History i.e. first landing, burials, theories of settlement, plantation era
 - Current threats
 - Some signs should also have information on the natural resources and about proper fishing method, pictures of ‘opihi/fish and appropriate catch sizes like those shown in the examples provided from North Kohala. Simple sayings should also be used such as “Catch too much today, no more fish tomorrow.” Ka‘ū resources also taste different from that of other places (for example, nenua has a strong taste depending on what they eat. This is the type of information that is unique to the resources of the place that need to be highlighted.
 - Sign should also identify who is paying for the sign (i.e. DHHL).
 - Type of sign:
 - Posts will rust.
 - Rocks in a heiau style with a sign on top of the rocks would be appropriate.

- Big rock/flat boulder with a sign glued on top is also appropriate.
- Consider the weather that is often windy and unforgiving.
- Where signs go:
 - Should be a sign at the information booth/guard house
 - A sign about where the hoist is
 - A sign at the start of the trail
 - One individual felt that a sign should be placed at the fork of the road to Ka Lae that says, “Hawaiian Historic Landmark, not “National Historic Landmark.”

Cultural Center/Pavilion

- Several people suggested the Barracks as the appropriate site for a cultural center mostly because this site has already established infrastructure (i.e. sewer lines). The water tank above the barracks was also identified as once having provided water for the Barracks so waterlines are present.
- One elderly man suggested finding the piko for South Point (by asking others from South Point) and using that location as the site to build a pavilion for cultural purposes. However, he used the term, “fishing village” instead of a cultural center to reiterate the importance of South Point as historically consisting of fishing villages and as the first place of settlement into the Hawaiian Islands. He identified the piko of South Point as the heiau and the coastline surrounding Pu‘u Ali‘i to the fishing moorings. He envisioned a pavilion-type structure that would be open with ‘ōhi‘a posts and built with the windy environment in mind. The space would be utilized to showcase the culture of fishing of the area (i.e. handicrafts, weaving nets, etc.).

Museum

- One individual suggested a museum to hold all the artifacts and information relevant to South Point. This structure would be around the site of the Barracks because of existing infrastructure. It would also be a secured building that can be locked. Historical information should be made available that includes the history of South Point that spans from first Hawaiian settlement, the Plantation Era, the military occupation, and current threats. The museum was also suggested to be something that serves the local people of Ka‘ū and to employ 5 to 10 people from Ka‘ū.
- John Kalua‘u was recommended to facilitate this process and have it run by local community members to empower local people.
- Materials for building the museum should be local products and should have low maintenance and operating costs (i.e. Semi open with windows).
- Have an open area for education, festivals, and gatherings.
- Building should have all solar panels and off the grid.
- Highlight cultural resources & fragile environment of the coastline.
- Fees to support this facility.
- Museum was suggested to be located near the barracks and next to Lua o Makalei to be used for the Makahiki festival.

Native Plants & Vegetation

- Connect with TNC and school kids about native plant restoration.
- One kupuna suggested laying down ‘a‘a all along the area from Pu‘u Ali‘i to Kaulana Bay to keep the soil down from being blown away and then plant coconut trees and naupaka along the coast line. He suggested 3 lines of trees all the way down. He also suggested planting coconut trees all over South Point.

Other important sites pointed out

- Broken road and associated pali that the place overlooks.
- At the bottom of Pu‘u Ali‘i, there are house sites and the house sites were thought to have been possible temples. This is also where Kalaniopu‘u was buried.
- Graves site near Pinao Bay, but the burials this individual saw were buried upright so did not think the graves were Hawaiian.
- Pinao Bay- this used to be a fishing village.
- A site to the left of Lua Makalei (indicated by red dot) used to be a pitch farm for tar (crude oil) for the military.
- The runway also used to be covered with a landing mat. Planes used to send milk, beef, pork to O‘ahu from Ka‘ū and even bring in the mail.
- The gulch down by Pinao Bay flows with water when it rains so no structures should be placed in that area.

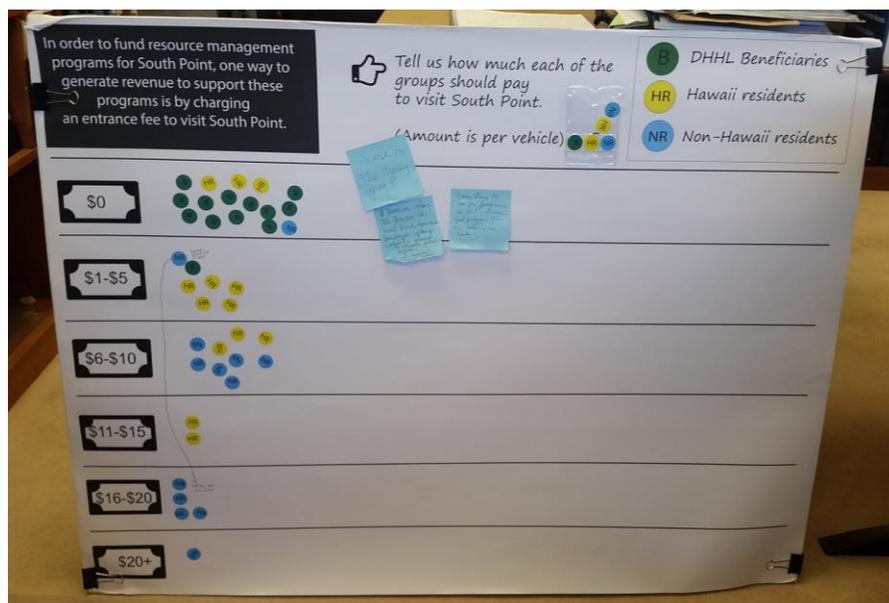
Other measures & comments

- The coastline along Pu‘u Ali‘i is eroding. A rock wall should be built to protect this coastline.
- Put a toilet at Pinao Bay
- Build a stone wall around Pu‘u Ali‘i.
- Build a rock wall around Palahemo. People can only walk in to Palahemo—no cars, post signs, and no sunscreen allowed (in swimming at Palahemo).
- “Involve Ala Kahakai and TNC. Get native plants growing again.”
- “Just close the whole area. Fence it off. To go in, you walk.”
- “Close area. Put security guard.”
- “ATVs-have someone to monitor but shut down the place, educate, give them warnings.”
- “Too many ATVs ruin the landscape and ‘āina. No businesses at the area in the past. Currently, operators take money to transport visitors.”
- The Barracks “should be used by the people.”
- “Put in fence from fork in the road along South Point Road all way down to the cultural sites and up towards the Barracks. Put that as pastoral lots and introduce cattle. These can be used for fire prevention because the cattle eat the grass but helps by having someone on the land.”

ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Entrance Fee

- If you charge an entrance fee or make one road to Mahana Bay, it is hard to enforce. There are lots of mauka roads from Discovery Harbor coming down. Hard to enforce.
- If it is tour group, they should be charge more. People of Ka'ū should be giving the tour. Guided tours.
- Charge by the person not by the vehicle. Think about a tour bus or tour van.
- Economic is ok, but portion of the money needs to be used to take care of the place.
- Charge entrance fee by person or more for larger vehicles like a bus or van.
- The amount we charge should be based on the level of attraction. For example, at the National Park Service (NPS), you know what you are going to see. NPS has an elaborate road system so they can charge more. Point A on the map would be the best place for a booth.
- Take 20 percent from whoever is going business on DHHL lands.
- Should have a different fee for Ka'ū residents.
- Charging people is dumb. You have to create industries for them to create their own businesses. (How do you create an industry?)
- In general, economic activity is OK, but revenues generated cannot just go into people's pockets. A significant portion of it should be re-invested into the management of the place.
- In general, beneficiaries should not be charged an entrance fee (see figure below). One person felt that everyone should give back including beneficiaries. The majority of the participants felt that both non-Hawaii and Hawaii residents should pay some sort of entrance fee (with non-Hawaii residents paying more than Hawaii residents). Larger tour buses and vans should be charged more. Revenue generated from the entrance fee should be placed back into the resources.



- Hard to enforce/verify who is a DHHL beneficiary or who is not. DHHL beneficiaries do not have a “card.”
- Most southern place: that is the attraction.

Economic opportunities

- History tours of the area; make pamphlets of what you can offer to the public.
- Sell anything made in Hawaii.
- Shuttle service, but gotta fix road first. Have bathrooms and lifeguards on duty.
- Education programs
- Lot of the shuttles not done legally. No shuttle service.
- Economic cannot just benefit the person or individual.
- Who will be there to charge the entrance fee? Should be DHHL.
- Economic opportunities for beneficiaries only.
- 100% economic self-sufficiency to support management program.
- Sell Hawaiian crafts.
- Economic dependence on farming and healing arts, medicinal arts, mele, hula events, language arts, mo‘olelo, teach Hawaiian.
- The shuttle service should be contracted out. Minimum requirements: license, insurance, safety permit, proper equipment.
- Economic self-sufficient for management program of the place, not for individuals.
- The whole idea is about “rehabilitation.” Make Hawaiians be able to function in the 21st century. The culture is not destroyed if you do it.
- Make the condition of the Hawaiian better. Modern lifestyle is cumulative effect on culture, not replace culture.
- Being on the land is the “primary” benefit to beneficiary. Not “job” opportunities but “entrepreneurial activities.” Would like to see raising of limu, moe, aquaculture, modern 21st century aquaculture.
- Since the plantation closed, people do anything for money, whether legal or not, like the tours.
- Tours needs to be regulated. DCCA, GET.
- Turn management over to local 501(c)3....(other notes of places?)
- Ranger position, not security guard.
- Internships.
- This is an industry we want to see here.
- “Establish a fishing village.” What does a 21st century village look like?
- Not regulate, enhance it.
- Let the beneficiaries access the social/business networks they have.
- We don’t want welfare. We want to be profiteers.

Route to Mahana Bay



- No clear consensus on a preferred route to Mahana Bay (see figure above), but people did identify factors to consider when identifying a preferred route such as: scenic views, impact on coastal resources, most convenient for emergency access, need for a road for maintenance and management purposes.
- Route C (makai) would be better for taking tourists and making money, but Route A (mauka) would be better for emergency access.
- Put up no trespassing sign by boat ramp, near the Route C on the map.
- Route A is best. It is furthest away from the coast, less impact, less erosion. At least compacted gravel would be nice.
- The Chairman doesn't follow-up. When the new Chairman comes in, no follow-up.
- The shoreline road would allow more people to access the shore for activities like fishing. They are going to go to the shore anyway regardless if there is a road or not.
- Burials along routes A and B. Stay on route C because it is impacted already.
- By route A on the map should be the "check-in" area.
- Route C should be a walking trail with rest stops.
- Block the road at B and by fish hoist.
- Shut the road down now.
- Walk in, no shuttle service.

Land Management/Other items

- 3-4 fishermen on a regular basis use the boat ramp.

- Green Sand Beach is not really safe. People have to climb down. Best to close it down, but it is human nature that people are going to climb down.
- How does the plan affect the use of the land by beneficiaries?
- The protection of cultural sites is separate and apart from managing the Trust's resources.
- Any use of the property by "subordinate" managers may be legal.
- What are you actually managing? Tourist, beneficiary use of the area, or responsibilities as a landowner?
- As the landowner, DHHL has the responsibility to take care of the property anyways.
- The Plan has to clearly articulate the benefit to beneficiaries. Raising food on land, businesses, and subsistence activities. Cultural activities.
- Allow people to do what they do naturally.
- Appeal to Ka'ū's independence. Go for it alone. They're independent spirit.
- How do we account for all the players: tourists, residents, and community?
- There are days you let the land rest.
- Mark the trail (Ala Kahakai).
- The road should be a maintenance road for fires, fire break not public access.
- Ka'ū is a treasure.
- No public access road, but it can be a road used by a shuttle service. But it should not be open to everyone.
- Turn the barracks into a camping group. Follow Keaukaha camping ground rules. Vacation days only. No fire pits, no fire. Permit should be fee. Camping site should have running water.
- Knock down the hoist.
- Dark parts above barracks have cultural sites, heiau, and iwi.
- Need a fishing program.
- Resting stations.
- Ka'ū group should manage the campground. DHHL should provide training opportunities to increase capacity.
- If people want to pick up rubbish "clean-up" day, then require them to invite and notify the Hawaiian community.
- Medicinal plants grow around the barracks (ilima, etc...) opportunity for la'au lapa'au.
- Control the vehicle access.
- Look at NPS and DLNR as models for management.
- Shut-it down, but have open process to bid for the right to provide shuttle service. (driver's license, legal vehicles, insurance, safe practices-not crowd in 20 people in one car).
- Put a gate up mauka to block access from KS lands.
- Set up larger enforcement staff with Nelson money.
- 6-month period of enforcement activity. Minimum 3 staff: at fork of road, by fish hoist, by KS access point.
- You will make plenty of money off of DHHL land for long time. Now time to reinvest into the land.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

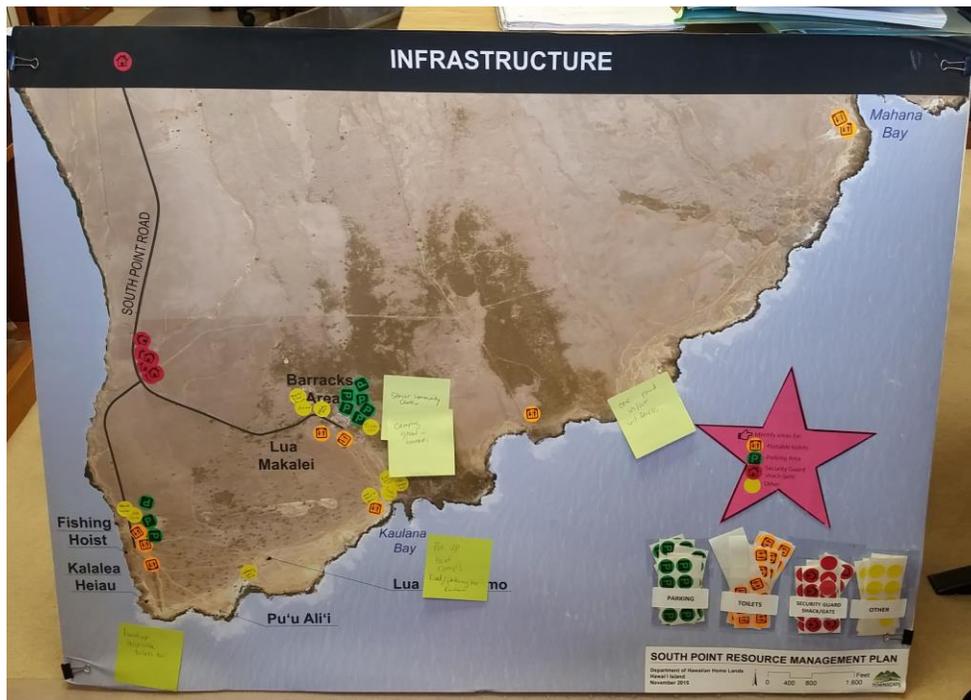
- Improvements to the Kaulana Bay boat ramp are needed. There are many roads from the barracks to the boat ramp, but most people use the one to the right (if facing makai). The road should be paved about 30 feet wide. The boat extension area is so shallow. There should also be a designated parking area for the boat trailers. One community member suggested one acre for the parking area for the boat trailed, but mentioned that by improving amenities, it would also attract more people to go fishing at South Point.
- A community member shared that they use quads to check out fishing spots along the coast before driving their truck to the fishing area. They commented that they would like stop the dirt bike and ATV riding from continuing in the area, but would still like to continue to ride their quads for fishing purposes.
- Tourists should be prohibited from driving all over the place, but some locals still want to drive along the coast to fish. A lot of the tourists do not know where to go.
- If people are going to volunteer and take care of the place, they shouldn't be charged to go in.
- People should only "take what they can eat." Some people catch so much fish that it goes to waste when it's stored in the freezer for too long from freezer burn. Is it possible to limit fishing to every other week per person? Sport fishing is an issue.
- Even if the fishing hoist is removed, people will still go cliff diving and find other ways to climb back up. Cliff diving is part of the recreational activity for locals. Tourists will just follow the locals even if the hoist is removed. A community member commented that she did not even notice that there were no jumping signs posted.
- Put up safety and rescue tube from the hoist to Kaulana Bay (i.e. Pinao Bay).
- Store safety equipment (i.e. jet ski) locked up nearby since current response time for emergencies take a long time. May have to work out an agreement with nearby lessee to store and "watch over" equipment on their property.
- There are graves everywhere and too many tourists visiting that area.
- Can we designate an area for dirt bike riding only?
- A community member mentioned enjoying driving to Green Sand Beach with the family, but would not walk in. They usually take a mauka route, which is what most of the locals take. She mentioned going through a lessee's property to access Green Sand Beach.
- A community member felt that the area to Green Sand Beach should be closed off to vehicles, but at the same time, what if a kupuna wanted to visit the place one last time and cannot walk in.
- A lot of people go to South Point for "mudbogging" after it rains.
- Does DHHL have the deed for this property? Do a title search.
- Putting trash cans in is important, but who will maintain them?
- Hire someone to monitor the area in addition to putting up signs (i.e. no dirt bike riding). Could start showing presence at least once a week, then more frequently.
- Putting in lua is important, but must consider where the maintenance truck can access it.
- Native plants such as 'ohai are located at South Point and 'ōpae can be found at Palahemo. Partnership opportunities with TNC and USFWS.
- Would like to see showers near the barracks. It should be a fishing village area.

- A pavilion for camping that is open to beneficiaries. Beneficiaries should apply for a camping permit.
- Place a sign near Uncle Tommy's house.
- There is a lot of money to be made from shuttling tourists, but it needs to be controlled first. **Money made from that service should also be given back to resource management of the land.**
- Consider improving the road in sections. One area to consider is from the barracks to Kaulana.
- Need a gate by Bishop Estate and DHHL land by Ka'alu'alu.

Community members were asked "What types of management activities would be important at South Point?" The following responses were written on the post-it notes:

- Designated trail path for people to walk
- Shut um down, no need put gate.
- Different languages for signs for tourists; or put different language on pamphlet
- On-site manager for the area; community members may want to volunteer such as lifeguards and nurses on site.
- Dig a big trench to stop vehicular access
- Signage to give respect for place and safety
- Restrooms! Yes!
- Close 1 day a week to let resources rest.
- Trash receptacles- strategic places.
- Water safety: lifeguard; County fund
- "House rules"-main one!-need now: speed limit, pick up 'opala, respect homesteaders
- Gate at top of Ka Lae right by Uncle Tommy's lot
- Having safety devices (rope/floatation) situated along coastline from cliffs to Kaulana Bay.
- Giving permission for fire rescue to store a jet ski on homestead land.
- Drinking water access for sanitation.
- Use microorganisms for lua.
- Fund a position such as a "range" that is not DOCARE, but specific to South Point. Have them monitor the area to help people follow rules/laws.
- Guided horseback/donkey riding from Kaulana to Green Sand Beach
- Volunteer at the shack. If you love what you doing, do it for free. Try it one year then see how it works.
- Concession licenses: percentage goes to resource management. Needs to be Hawaiian organization.

Infrastructure at South Point



- Trash bins: Put in trash bins near the fishing hoist and Kaulana Bay.
- Lua: Lua should be places near the hoist, Kaulana Bay, barracks, Mahana Bay, and half way from Kaulana to Mahana Bay. (Note: Maintenance truck must be able to access the lua; Currently maintenance trucks would not be able to access the lua near Kaulana and Mahana Bay.)
- Parking: Parking areas should be by the barracks (as it is now) and near the fishing hoist (on the mauka side of the road).
- Security shack/gate: Majority of the community members suggested placing the security shack near the fork on South Point Road. One person suggested placing the security shack at the start of DHHL's property near Uncle Tommy's house.
- Shower facilities
- Portable lua (maintenance truck must be able to access them to maintain lua)
- Shut the road first. Then, pave road in sections. There is a lot of money to be made at South Point.
- Water
- Trash bins
- Road for boat ramp

NATIVE HAWAIIAN CULTURE, KNOWLEDGE, AND TRADITIONAL PRACTICES

Comments on the Proposed Interpretive Walking Trail



- Why is Palahemo and Pu'u Ali'i on the map? Why would you put that out for everyone to see? The tourists are only interested in seeing 2 things: The fishing hoist and the Green Sands Beach (Mahana). Why would you put these [sacred] cultural places on a map—that will only make them interested in seeing it.
- Why isn't Mahana Bay on the map? Need to focus on where the tourists want to go—facilitate them getting there safely, without destroying our resource and without them getting hurt.
- Route C doesn't make any sense because there's nothing to see once you leave Palahemo. It's just a long, hot, uphill walk.
- Route A opens up a whole new area—please do not consider Route A. We don't need a whole new area opened up for cars, 4-wheelers to come in.
- Route B makes the most sense. When they get to Palahemo, the people who are physically fit and want the exercise can go to the Barracks through Route C; the people who are not physically fit can continue on Route B.

Camping at the Barracks

- Camping at Barracks is OK as long as there are guidelines. It should be only for summer time—so the kids can be a part of it. It should be for all Hawaiians. We want to have a say in it. The buildings are all there. There's a number of people that go down there—a lot of arguments, family against family.
- Guidelines for Camping at the Barracks:

- Noise limit
- Contain your rubbish
- Haul your rubbish out or give someone a job and have them do it.
- Kids need to be contained in barracks
- Animals need to be controlled (they mess all over the place)
- This is where water comes in
- Bring trash bags for rubbish
- Clean the area before you leave or you will be charged for the labor and time it takes for someone else to clean up your mess.
- There are many strange plants growing down there that should be inspected so we know what they are; so they are not invasive/detrimental to area.
- Plants such as 'Uhaloa are found near the Barracks.

Kaulana Bay for Fishermen

- Kaulana Bay should be returned back to the fishermen. We have agriculture, farming, ranching, but nothing on the ocean. We need to take care of the ocean resources because this is how we feed our families.
- We got \$1.3M from Akaka to improve boat ramp, but people complained and went against the improvements, so we got nothing. Kaulana Bay improvements were supposed to improve the road too. The plan was to construct a break water in alignment with the [lighthouse?]. There would be a loading dock on the breakwater so people could launch their boats safely. When you get close to the shoreline, it gets really dangerous. The next boat ramp is in Miloli'i and Punalu'u, but they are private ramps. The water comes in perpendicular? Crosses the ramp. There's a drop that is 30-feet down. These are private ramps. Kaulana is a State ramp. In the Kaulana Boat Ramp EIS, it identifies where there is fresh underwater. We had to prove that Kaulana Boat Ramp would benefit Native Hawaiians. Need to repair the road to Kaulana and need signage.

Mahana Bay—Where the tourists all want to go

- There is one family that takes tourists from the Barracks area to Mahana Bay. On the average, they have 10 trucks that make at least ten (10) trips to Mahana per day. They charge about \$15.00 to \$20.00 one way; \$30.00 to \$40.00 roundtrip. The families depend on this income to feed their family.
- Lots of people getting hurt.
- They need to take care of the place.
- Put in a toilet.
- There's no water there and tourists often pass out, dehydrated. When tourists go in, we kind of time them and wait for them to come back. If they're not back within a certain time, we go in.
- The road is getting worse. Lots of jeep rentals—they all go in on their own. They need to be monitored. We need to control access and have set roads. There are 5 different roads and now we're down to 1 road.

- Someone should get liability insurance.
- Need to fill holes/repair existing road to Mahana.
- Need signage.
- Access permit—so we know how long they're staying there, when they will be coming out.
- There should be manned informational booth/shack—if there are kupuna in the group who don't want to hike down, they can hang out around the informational shack, talk story with our local kupuna. It's not safe for all hikers. It's really hot and they don't think to bring water with them. A manned informational booth (not just an interpretive display/map) will give them information so they know what to expect.
- Maybe have limited shuttle service for kupuna—with golf carts.
- Need to let the land heal; prohibit cars going all over the place. Land needs to heal.
- Check the people, make sure they are alright to handle the hike.

Fishing Hoist

- People jump from the hoist and dive in. They don't realize how high it is; they don't realize how dangerous it is.
- Remove the hoist—there's no need for it anymore. Before there was 6 to 7 hoists that would service 15 to 18 boats. People would use the traditional mooring holes. But there's too much wind.
- People pole fish over the cliff. They use big trash bags as a sail to take their line out. But this is not good because the wind breaks the trash bag off and it goes in the ocean. DLNR was supposed to stop it.

KS Lands

- Should be fenced off. They should be responsible for their area.

Additional Comments

- A traditional cultural practice is Makahiki.
- Williana Viernes knows the iwi.
- In the cave, Lua o Makalei, they found fishhooks.
- People used to dance hula on the platform [location?]
- John Kalua'u is a lessee. I support him to take care of the land.
- Sean Naleimaile has done archaeological work.
- Violet Hausen has done archaeological studies for the Bishop Museum
- All burials are good above _____?, but the lava covered it up.
- The Heiau, Palahemo and Pu'u Ali'i should be kapu to tourists; it should be for cultural practitioners.

In-depth Interviews (2 respondents)

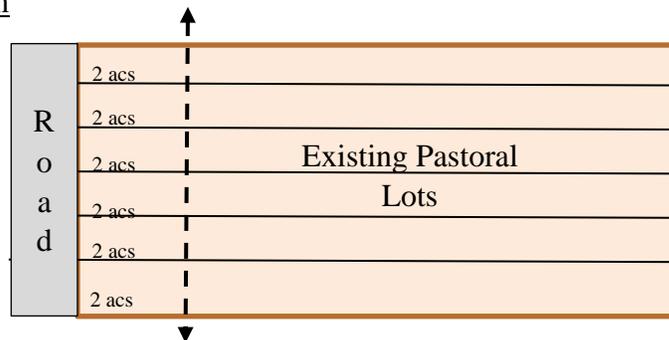
[Staff Note: We were able to engage in a deeper discussion with two people. The discussions naturally covered more ground, beyond the scope of the speak-out materials. The notes below capture highlights of these talk story sessions.]

Guy who knew about water?? First guy that spent time at the booth

- Water line from Ha‘ao Springs to the Water Tank has asbestos in it and poses a health problem. County water comes from Ha‘ao Springs to the chlorination sites. There’s an 8-inch pipe and 2 storage tanks. Nā‘ālehu, Honu‘apo, and South Point are chlorination sites(?). The only way the pipe can be changed is through the County.

There’s a moratorium on any development along the water line because there’s too many people on the line. The area between Oceanview and the Kamehameha land is Pu‘u‘eo which is supposed to have 52 [Ag?] lots. Lift the moratorium and put people on the 52 lots, but relocate them to the pastoral land area. The pastoral lots are long and narrow. Each lot is right on the road. Cut out 2 acres from each lot for agricultural uses (see conceptual diagram). Either exchange the pastoral lots for the ag lots or carve out some of the pastoral area for agricultural lots because it has more soil. The area that is planned for the 52 lots is rocky land with a lot of Christmas berry. It’s not good land for agriculture, but could be used for pastoral; the pastoral lots would be better for agriculture. It carves out 2 acres from each Pastoral Lot along the road for the 52 Ag Lots.

Conceptual Diagram



- There would be 52 lots, 2 acres each. Lessees would be required to build a house. DHHL provides a “rural road” and water. [Not sure how Pastoral lessees would access their lots if the 52 lots are along the road. Not sure whether this would work for 52 lots.]

18-year old Granddaughter of one of the leaders

[Staff Note: This girl was really mature for her age. She had to move to the mainland with her parents, who didn’t want to live in Ka‘ū. She loves living in Ka‘ū so she moved back and lived with her grandfather. She will attend UH, Hilo and hopes to get a job that allows her to live in Ka‘ū. In addition to asking her the standard questions, we asked her specific questions related to “Next Gen” activities.]

- Comments on the Proposed Interpretive Walking Trail: Why is Palahemo and Pu‘u Ali‘i on the map? Why would you put that out for everyone to see? The tourists are only interested in seeing 2 things: The fishing hoist and the Green Sands Beach (Mahana). Why would you put these [sacred] cultural places on a map—that will only make them interested in seeing it.
- Everyone camps at Ka‘alu‘alu. It’s farther inland from the coast and there are shady trees. It’s also a surf spot. It’s between DHHL lands and KS lands.
- Some people my age like to go mud-bogging with quads after a big rain. Most of the dirt roads have gates and locks so this is the only place we can go. We take the long road by the pasture, between KS and DHHL lands.
- There are restrictions around Pinao Bay. [Where’s Pinao Bay?] No one knows about Pinao Bay—it’s what we call it. It’s the flat area [mauka of Pu‘u Ali‘i?]. The mud-bogging there is too much. They cause a ruckus—they have the toys to do it. This place is where we take our kids because there’s a reef that makes a protected area where it’s safe for the kids. But the mud-boggers come in and then the dust comes in. Then you have conflicts over the dust—and this conflict escalates, then you have people who don’t like each other.
- If you want to stop the 4-wheeling, you need to find a place where people can go 4-wheeling, where they can go with their quads.
- Regarding traditional, cultural practices, I don’t see too many practitioners, but I see that there are people who are trying to bring it back—certain families.
- I love living in Ka‘ū. My best time as a kid was riding a quad with my grandfather. He would drive along the fenceline (to check the fenceline), then we’d go swimming.
- I have lived in other places outside of Hawai‘i which is why I appreciate this place so much now. I want to live here. It’s not too crazy; it’s simple living.

Adrienne Kekoa Davis
Ross K. Esperon Sr.
Napualani Young (Office of Rep. Creagan)
Gary Davis
Blossom F. DeSilva
Jamie M. Kawauchi
Daryl Kaluau
Corinna Kuahiwinui
Naviel K. Kaawa
Stephanie Tabbada
Dennis Santiago



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