

KAUAI AND
NA PALI COAST
1970s-1980s G.H. BALAZS 2

KAUAI- NA PALI COAST

February 7, 1986

F/SWC2:GHB

Mr. Patrick Rosa
Dynalectron Corporation
Waimea, Kauai, HI 96796

Dear Mr. Rosa:

I am writing to thank you for the help you recently provided in salvaging the two stranded green sea turtles at Barking Sands. Don Heacock, Aquatic Biologist with the State of Hawaii, arranged to ship both turtles to our laboratory here in Honolulu where autopsies could be conducted. Unfortunately, due to their state of decomposition, we were unable to determine the cause of death for either animal. We did, however, obtain various tissue samples that will be helpful to our research program.

Again, we greatly appreciate your assistance. I have enclosed several articles about sea turtles, along with an identification poster, which you may find interesting.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Zoologist

Enclosures

cc: Don Heacock
G. H. Balazs ✓
HL



LIBERT K. LANDGRAF
DEPUTY

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES

P. O. BOX 1671
LIHUE, KAUAI 96766

AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM
AQUATIC RESOURCES
CONSERVATION AND
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

11 September 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: Henry M. Sakuda, Director, DAR
Ronald L. Walker, Acting Administrator, DOFAW

FROM: Donald E. Heacock, Kauai District Aquatic Biologist

SUBJECT: Additional Protection Needed for Threatened and Endangered Marine Animals
in the Nearshore Waters Adjacent to Kilauea Point and Mokuaeae Is., Kauai

The question has been asked, and reiterated, "In order to provide increased protection for threatened and endangered sea turtles and monk seals that frequent the nearshore waters surrounding Kilauea Pt. and Mokuaeae Is., how can boating activities be prohibited in these areas?" I believe that the best management strategy would be for the state to designate the marine waters adjacent to Kilauea Pt. and Mokuaeae Is. as a "Natural Area Reserve" (NAR), and to establish a cooperative agreement between DLNR and USFWS in order to educate the public, enforce laws, and to manage, conserve, and enhance these unique marine animals. The Ahihi-Kinau NAR on Maui currently prohibits all boating activities in the nearshore waters within its boundaries. If a prohibition on boating existed in nearshore waters around Kilauea Pt./Mokuaeae Is., and if a cooperative agreement existed between DLNR, DOCARE and the USFWS, then it seems plausible that it would be at least as easy, and probably easier, to monitor and enforce the boating prohibition at the Kilauea Pt. NAR because there is a permanent enforcement person (federal) stationed at Kilauea, where a "birds-eye" view is available of the nearshore waters. In contrast, there are no permanent enforcement personnel (state or federal) stationed at the Ahihi-Kinau NAR.

Because there has been a documented increasing trend in sightings of monk seals along the shoreline and basking on beaches on Niihau, Lehua Is., and on Kauai, particularly adjacent to the Kilauea Pt. and Mokuaeae Is., it is entirely plausible that monk seal populations may become permanently established in these areas in the near future. However, there is also ample evidence that any increase in human activities, including nearshore boating activities, will likely have a negative impact on monk seals.

Similarly, sea turtles can be observed daily at Kilauea Pt. feeding on seaweeds that grow on basalt boulders along the nearshore area. In 1986 a green sea turtle(s) nested successfully (ie. hatchlings were produced) on Kauapea Beach located immediately adjacent to (west of) Kilauea Pt. It is unknown if a positive correlation exists between the large resident seabird populations that nest at Kilauea Pt. and Mokuaeae Is. (with their associated large nutrient inputs into nearshore waters) and the productivity of nearshore seaweeds, fishes, and other marine organisms, including sea turtles and monk seals. It is plausible that sea turtles and monk seals frequent this area because food is abundant, and because human disturbances, at least in the past, has been minimal.

However, there appears to be a recent trend in increased "recreational" (ie. tour)

Henry M. Sakuda; Ronald L. Walker
Living Aquatic Resource Management at Kilauea Pt./Mokuaeae Is.
Page 2
11 Sept. 1987

boating activities in the nearshore waters adjacent to Kilauea Pt. (pers. comm. Dan Moriarty, USFWS Ranger, Kilauea Pt. Natl. Wildl. Refuge). I would expect a further increase in boating activities, both recreational and commercial, in the near future in this area, commensurate to the significant increase in tour boat activities that has occurred recently in nearby Hanalei Bay. As Kauai's human population continues to grow at a high rate of increase, the total number of recreational and commercial boats will also increase.

Finally, because we are all aware that Kilauea Pt. is one of the most unique coastal ecosystems in the main Hawaiian Islands where both the resident and visiting public can view many marine animals that are rare elsewhere, I recommend the following:

- 1) DAR conduct marine surveys to collect baseline data on the distribution and abundance of marine organisms (ie. fishes, benthic algae and invertebrates, etc.) within the nearshore waters of Kilauea Pt. and Mokuaeae Is., and
- 2) DAR designate the nearshore waters around Kilauea Pt. and Mokuaeae Is. (and the nearshore waters between Mokuaeae Is. and Mokualea Pt. when these additional lands become incorporated into the Refuge) as a Natural Area Reserve (see proposed boundary on attached map); and DLNR establish a cooperative agreement or memorandum of understanding with the USFWS to manage and protect these unique resources. If this decision is made it will be remembered as a major foresight in marine conservation and environmental protection in Hawaii for decades to come.

I will be looking forward to any comments or suggestions that you have on this matter.

Donald E. Heacock

Donald E. Heacock, Kauai District Aquatic Biologist

cc. Mr. Bob Lee, Executive Secretary, NAR, DLNR
Mr. Tony Nakamura, Kauai District Enforcement Officer, DOCARE, DLNR
Mr. Tom Telfer, Kauai District Wildlife Biologist
Mr. Dan Moriarty, Ranger, Kilauea Pt. Natl. Wildl. Refuge, USFWS

File

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
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DIVISION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES
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MEMORANDUM

Date : 8 October 1985

TO: David Eckert, Aquatic Biologist
THRU: Al Katekaru, Marine Section Chief
FROM: Don Heacock, Aquatic Biologist - Kauai
SUBJECT: Potential impacts of increased commercial tour boat activities and recreational uses on Kauai's nearshore living aquatic resources.

Kauai is, and will increasingly continue to be, a prime visitor destination in Hawaii. The use of living aquatic resources, both for consumptive and non-consumptive purposes, is of great economic importance to Kauai and the State. As the human population (both resident and visitor) increases, more demands will be placed on limited living aquatic resources. Fishery management plans (ie. regulations, Fishery Management Areas, Marine Life Conservation Districts, etc.) must be formulated to provide effective and comprehensive management of fishery resources for the variety of user groups that use these resources. This should include programs limiting the taking of fishery resources and providing controls over consumptive activities. The primary goal of fisheries management is to regulate and allocate fishery resources so that they provide the maximum socio-economic returns to the majority of the people that "use" these resources.

Recently I dove in the lee of Nukumoi Point in Poipu, which is adjacent to the Waiohai Hotel and the Poipu County Beach Park. Within 10 minutes I observed about 12 fish that were mortally wounded (ie. many spear wounds, guts hanging out) and virtually every rock, boulder and coral head that could be turned over - was turned over! Also it appeared that many small coral heads had been removed recently since there were many small (5-10cm diam.), white coral bases that were still clean (ie. no algal or invertebrate encrustations). The site was exceptionally "unaesthetic". And yet this condition must exemplify what most of the visitors staying in this area see when they dive here.

Another example of where regulations are needed to restrict consumptive uses (or to promote non-consumptive uses) of fishery resources is at Nualolo Kai. During the 1984 DAR survey of this area both Brian Kanenaka and I noticed an extreme paucity of fish and crustacea in and around the caves and ledges that dominate the main entrance channel on the lee (S-W) side of the main Nualolo Kai reef. This specific area receives about 30 to 60 divers (via commercial tour boats) per day, and about 6 to 10 private boats per week-end, from May thru September. The tour boats transport divers (mainly visitors) that primarily use fishery resources non-consumptively (ie. fish watchers, underwater photographers, etc.). The private boats, however, are primarily concerned with spearing as many fish as they can and regularly take out ice-chests full of fish.

MEMO - 8 October 1985 - Potential impacts of commercial tour boat operations on LAR.

As recreational and commercial fishing activities continue to increase on Kauai it becomes increasingly urgent to restrict consumptive uses, and to promote non-consumptive uses, of nearshore fishery resources in some areas by prohibiting the taking of marine life. For example, as commercial tour boat activities increase along the Na Pali Coast of Kauai, it seems both prudent and plausible to restrict these operations to non-consumptive uses of marine organisms. In a sense this would be a form of "limited entry or access management" and would tend to conserve finite living aquatic resources. Concomitantly, areas that receive high use from commercial tour boats that promote non-consumptive uses of fishery resources should be designated as "non-consumptive" use areas (ie. MLCD's).

MLCD's (eg. Haunani Bay) have enhanced biological productivity, increased the public's awareness of coral reef ecosystems and their inherent aesthetic value, and have created a living laboratory for marine life conservation, education and research. Although MLCD's have been considered on Kauai, to date none exist. Areas on Kauai that I recommend as potential MLCD's are: 1) Nualolo Kai, 2) Kipu Kai, 3) Haena County Beach Park (Haena Pt. = "Tunnels" area), 4) a portion of Kalihikai (ie. eastern end of reef at Anini County Beach Park), and 5) Poipu County Beach Park (ie. the bay west of Nukunoi Pt.).

Finally, in a recent memo (copy attached), which addressed the potential impacts of increased commercial tour boat operations on marine organisms at Kalalau, Honopu, and Milolii, it was stated that, "Previous communications from our staff (me) on Kauai about similar activities proposed at Hanalei Beach advised that adverse impacts to aquatic resources are not anticipated from individual operations of this nature". Please note that this quote was taken out of context; when I made that statement it was in regards to the potential impacts of a commercial tour boat mooring to Hanalei pier - not boats anchoring and fishing at Kalalau, Honopu, and Milolii (note: Was Nualolo Kai inadvertently left out of the application? It is difficult for me to believe that the applicant will "by-pass" Nualolo Kai, the best anchorage and most unique submarine geological feature on the Na Pali Coast, on his or her way to Milolii from Kalalau????).

For example, at Milolii and Nualolo Kai (areas where sea turtles frequently come ashore to bask) are commercial tour boat landings adversely affecting **sea turtles by disrupting or discouraging their basking behavior?** To my knowledge there is no information routinely given to, or posted for, visitors going to the NaPali Coast to inform them that sea turtles are protected by State and Federal Laws. I recommend that signs be placed at NaPali Coast beaches, at the Kalalau trail-head, and that information be given to visitors informing them of sea turtle laws. This could be accomplished when NaPali Coast campers pick up camping permits, and when visitors board commercial tour boats destined for NaPali Coast beaches. Also, at Milolii and Nualolo Kai are commercial tour boats anchoring, particularly during crowded conditions, in locations where coral is being damaged by the dropping and pulling of anchors?

attests: 1) Memo, CDUA - Commercial Tour Boat,
Na Pali Coast (DLNR)

2) Memo, CDUA - Commercial Canoe Sailing
Kalihikai (DOH)

Don E. Heacock
Donald E. Heacock

~~11/11~~
DOU HEKOCK —
FOR YOUR INFORMATION
H. Eichel

10
COPY

September 11, 1985

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Susumu Ono, Chairperson
Board of Land and Natural Resources

From: Director of Health

Subject: Conservation District Use Application
File No: KA-8/12/85-1802
Request: Commercial Canoe Sailing, Kalihikai, Kauai

Our staff has reviewed this request and makes the following comments:

Toilet and hand washing facilities shall be provided at all landing sites as required in Chapter 11, Sanitation, Title 11, Administrative Rules.

In order to protect the living coral barrier reef, the vessel shall not be anchored on the reef, but only in the nearshore sandy bottom area. Reef walking, if included in the activities, shall be done in a manner to minimize harmful effects on the living coral. Snorkeling activities should be for observation and not consumptive use of the marine species - that is, there will be no taking of fish or coral.

Due to the general nature of this proposal, we reserve the right to impose further environmental health restrictions should more detailed plans be submitted.

Please be informed that we have no objections to granting the permit.


LESLIE S. MATSUBARA

cc: Chief Sanitarian, Kauai ✓



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES

1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

22 October 1984

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Al Katekaru
THROUGH: Brian Kanenaka
FROM: Don Hoacock
SUBJECT: Na Pali Coast Management Plan - Management of Marine Resources

*(my review comments
on 1984 Plan)*

The Na Pali Coast Management Plan establishes a monitoring program for, among others, living aquatic resources, both marine and freshwater; these resources are to be monitored on five year intervals. In March, 1981 a, "Draft EIS for the Plan was developed and listed the following aquatic resources management objectives:

1. fisheries surveys will be conducted every five years in order to monitor trends and to re-evaluate management concerns;
2. public fresh and marine fishing will be continued under various existing regulations;
3. **should endangered marine animals (monk seals and/or green sea turtles) become regular visitors to Na Pali beach areas, human visitors should be informed that these animals are protected by Federal laws and that they should not be harassed;**
4. need to establish baseline data on recreational fishing activities within, and adjacent to, the Park.

Obviously, the primary objective of the monitoring program is to be able to detect changes in abundances of living aquatic resources, correlate these changes with either changes in user activities or environmental conditions, and act accordingly (eg. set management regulations) to conserve these valuable resources.

Baseline data were collected on the diversity and relative abundance of marine organisms (particularly fish) between June 4-8, 1979 for use in developing the, "Na Pali Coast Management Plan". The first monitoring survey of marine organisms took place on June 4-8, 1984, five years after the baseline data were established. My comments on the, "Preliminary Report " of the Na Pali Coast marine survey are as follows:

1. Page 2, 1st and 2nd P.-- Objectives A and B do not quite coincide with objectives listed above;
2. Page 2, 3rd P. -- boat was used (not utilized);
3. Page 2, 4th P., last sentence -- ...and conspicuous (not certain- implies bias) invertebrates and algae.;
4. Page 2, 6th P. --Eight fish counts...and ten within 100-foot dia. circles using snorkel and SCUBA (list number and places where Scuba was used - and where only snorkeling done);
5. Page 3, 1st P., 3rd sentence -- At Nualolo Kai #9...move to less turbid waters (water at this site was not turbid- visibility 75ft.);
6. Page 3, 2nd P., last sentence--The total standing crop... decreased from 10,470 to 4,885 pounds from 1979 to 1984, respectively, due mainly to the lack of piha and large surgeonfishes. (compare the 1979 and 1984



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- biomass data without the piha included - how does it compare? Next, which species of "large surgednfish" are you referring to? Are they highly sought after, fished for, species?);
7. Page 5, 8th P.-- The apparent decrease of stony corals noted in the 1984 survey demonstrates the need to monitor these resources on an annual basis rather than once every five years. The "sensitivity" of a monitoring program in detecting trends is positively correlated with frequency of observations. Coincidentally, while I was surveying the macrofauna of Kalalau Stream (July 16-17, 1984) I had the opportunity to discuss this topic in detail with Mr. Bill Gorst, State Park's Planner. He stated to me that, "the five year interval was only a guideline, arbitrarily set, for monitoring Na Pali Coast natural resources, and that the interval could be shortened if the need were demonstrated.
 8. Page 5, last P.-- Green sea turtles appear to be "regular" visitors to some Na Pali beaches. In both the 1979 and 1984 surveys sea turtle tracks were observed on Milolii beach (DOFAW and DAR observations). Over the past few years Mr. Jack Harter (pers. comm.) has seen and photographed several sea turtles basking on both Milolii and Nualolo Kai beaches. We need to more closely monitor sea turtle activities in these areas and make human visitors aware that these animals are protected and should not be harassed. Such information could be included on Na Pali Coast camping permits.
 9. Page 6, 1st sentence -- (sea turtle) tracks were photographed and measured 97.5 cm (39.0 in.) from side to side;
 - 10) Page 6, 1st P.--Vessel activity...appeared to have increased since 1979. Although no fishing activities were seen....During July 16-17, 1984 while surveying Kalalau Stream macrofauna, I observed the following fishing activities: 3 people whipping for papio, in 3 hours caught 2 (2lb) papio and 3 (1 lb) oio; 2 snorkelers picked bag (approx. 3-4lb) of large (over 5.0cm shell length) subtidal opihi near river mouth; 2 fishers with one 16 inch diameter 'opae net caught 2 lbs of opae kalaole in 15 minutes; and several people told me that they regularly collect hihiwai and o'opu nakea from the stream; also, on 2 September 1984 while collecting ciguatera information with Mr. Rick York at Nualolo Kai we observed: 3 Zodiacs, 2 "tour boats (fiberglass hulled - about 22 feet each) and 4 inflatable kayaks- at least 3 people were carrying spears; it is also important to note that the 11 cases of ciguatera fish poisoning that occurred in August, many of the fish were speared at Nualolo Kai and sold commercially.

In summary, we need to more closely follow the aquatic resources management objectives stated in the Na Pali Coast Management Plan-EIS. The overall objective of field-monitoring studies is to assess impacts of user group activities or environmental perturbations on living aquatic resources. Many monitoring studies fail to achieve their objectives because problems and goals are poorly defined and studies are poorly designed. We need to target our monitoring program after highly sought after species and user group activities that affect them, especially

refuse to leap headlong into what politicians call Hawaii's preferred future.

Niihau today

The quiet island of Niihau hasn't shared in Hawaii's rush into the future.

The post-statehood building boom has had no effect. Thick volumes on infrastructure development, weighty conferences on planning and forecasts on life in the year 2000 have little meaning here.

Niihau is not a museum of old Hawaii; either. It is not representative of Hawaii before the Europeans came. It is not Hawaii of 50 years ago, although it's close.

Niihau is little of this and a little of that, but quite unlike anything else. Unlike so many places, it is a place that has chosen to be different.

That's what makes it unique. And its isolation makes it mysterious.

The island has its back to the rest of Hawaii, both figuratively and physically. Niihau's four miles of cliffs and vacant eastern beaches face Kauai.

No lights shine from that stark coastline on



Jan TenBruggencate
Kauai bureau

Jan TenBruggencate, Advertiser Kauai bureau chief, visited Niihau last month at the invitation of the Robinson family, owners of "The Forbidden Island." Here is another of his reports on the tiny island and its place in modern Hawaii.

Makaloa capes and cloaks and floor coverings were objects for royalty. But grazing animals reportedly took a liking to the makaloa, and the supply dwindled.

ties of sugar cane for personal consumption in pre-European times, and pineapple was grown commercially in the 1850s. But there's never been enough water on Niihau for agriculture on any large scale.

During wet winter months, there's a misleading green patina on the land's surface. Grasses sprout and the feathery leaves of the kiawe suggest a wetter climate than is fact. On the mountainsides are huge stands of green willow. But willow (Erythrina sandwicensis) and kiawe (Prosopis pallida) are trees of the desert. They survive where few crop plants can.

The island is covered with thick stands of drought-resistant haole koa (Leucaena glauca), but infestations of a sucking insect called a psyllid are killing it off.

That creates an interesting scenic situation. With the haole koa disappearing, the island's

clear nights. There is no community electrical system and there are no street lights on Niihau, but even if there were, it wouldn't make a difference here. The entire eastern side of the island is uninhabited.

Residents live on the lee western shore. The only other islands visible to them are the uninhabited rocks, Lehua and Kaula. Lehua is a state-controlled wildlife sanctuary a few hundred yards off Niihau's northern tip, and Kaula, 21 miles offshore, is used by the Navy for bombing practice.

Niihau's ties to the past are far closer than its links to a modern future. That's in spite of the island's owners' efforts to improve its economy. The owners are juggling the need for the island to produce enough income to cover its costs with the desire of residents to maintain their own version of a simple, old Hawaiian life.

The island's people have traditionally been skilled artisans, with wide reputations for their shellwork, weaving and gourd designs.

Residents produce prized Niihau shell leis, which are sold in Hawaii's finest jewelry stores, at roadside stands and directly from family members of the makers.

An ancient Niihau art was the weaving of a cloth-like fabric from a sedge related to nut grass called makaloa (*Cyperus laevigatus*).

...people no longer make the goods that gave the name to Jack London's story, "On the Makaloa Mat," but samples remain in collections and at Bishop Museum.

The island also once produced gourds decorated with fine geometric patterns. Like the makaloa products, they are no longer made.

Niihau's recent economic efforts have been limited to farm and ranch products such as expanded cattle and sheep ranching, kiawe charcoal and honey production.

Those are the primary products of Niihau Ranch, the company through which the island functions economically. It is controlled by one branch of the Kauai Robinson family.

Niihau's exports are another sign of its variance from the statewide norm. While the rest of Hawaii is moving firmly into a service-oriented economy, Niihau remains entirely production-based.

The state's major sources of income are tourism and the military. But there's no tourism on Niihau. Visitors are strictly discouraged. And the military presence is limited to an abandoned Coast Guard station and a planned mountaintop Navy radar site. It will have no staffing and will be operated remotely from the Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kauai.

Hawaii's big agriculture industries are sugar and to a lesser degree pineapple. Both have been on Niihau. Hawaiians grew small quanti-

features are no longer buffered by the low canopy of the tree-shrubs. Keith Robinson, one of the clan controlling the island, said the cliffs now look as they must have looked generations ago. Low grasses once hidden or shaded out by the haole koa have become visible or been re-established.

Those grasses are green today, but that will change with the season.

Dry months turn the surface of Niihau brown. Dust clouds the color of rust lift on the winds. If winter rainfall has been scarce, animals die. The 230 or so residents of the village of Puuwaia, their cisterns dry, go to shallow wells for water.

It was no Eden even 200 years ago. British explorer Capt. James Cook was able to find no water here even in winter. He went ashore Feb. 1, 1778 and reported that while there were fragrant shrubs around, the ground was stony and the soil appeared poor. Niihau is much the same today.

Residents traded with Cook, offering salt, mats, small pigs and the island's prime food supply of the time, yams and sweet potatoes, which were grown throughout Hawaii in arid areas where the preferred taro could not be produced.

Niihau in many ways looks today as it must have looked to Cook. Cook, meeting a popula-

See Niihau on Page B-2



skilled artisans, with w/repulations for their shellwork, weaving and gourd designs.

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Hawaii's big agriculture industries are sugar and to a lesser degree pineapple. Both have been on Ni'ihau. Hawaiians grew small quanti-

ties of various crops, including taro, sweet potatoes, and pineapples. Ni'ihau was traded with Cook, offering salt, mats, small pigs and the island's prime food supply of the time, yams and sweet potatoes, which were grown throughout Hawaii in arid areas where the preferred taro could not be produced.

Ni'ihau in many ways looks today as it must have looked to Cook. Cook, meeting a popula-

See Ni'ihau on Page B-2



One of several dusty roads winds through Ni'ihau's grassy terrain. It's no Eden here, and with summer the grass and brush turn brown.

Advertiser photo by Jan TenBruggencate

Niihau still rests quietly behind aura of mystery

Page B-1

to trade for pieces of iron, received a come than uninvited guests can expect. The Robinson family's refusal to and to regular visits seems to have of the residents.

Residents talk much about Niihau is there when they're off the island. Forced isolation has given Niihau a appeal for many, along with the nickname of the "Forbidden Island."

islands sets Niihau apart, but the island It is a synthesis. Not pre-European modern.

still speak as their first language that Capt. Cook found so similar to

is still close to the land and sea. The fish along the shore. There is variation, so fish are dried for storage and hanging them by their tails

in the Puuwal village yards, closed by stone walls to keep the are some bananas, sweet potato food plants grown on a limited Niihau does not produce much fresh

late 1700s and early 1800s stop-

Football game lineman

—*man.* A football player in the line. 25 words. Time limit 35 minutes. 35 or more words in *lineman*? The red tomorrow.

1. Words must be four or more which acquire four letters by the addition of "er."

ped at Niihau for provisions, and Niihau yams were known for their size and how long they kept in storage. One Niihau landing was known as Yam Bay to early seafarers. But as islands with better harbors developed as provisioning stops, Niihau was dropped.

Yams and sweet potatoes are no longer extensively cultivated. Indeed, E.S. Craighill Handy, in "Native Planters in Old Hawaii," said he was told in a 1931 visit to Niihau that there were no longer any yams on the island.

The retired military landing craft that plies weekly or semi-weekly between Kauai and Niihau hauls food in metal containers, poi in plastic sacks and cases upon cases of soda pop in their aluminum cans.

Children are dispersed in modern paper gear. Residents ride rough terrain bicycles with chrome-molybdenum alloy frames.

There are radios and a few television sets operated by battery or generator-produced electricity. Reception is poor. Kauai fishermen say Niihau participated fully in the CB radio craze.

"They used to talk from sunrise to sundown," said one boat skipper. The conversations were all in Niihau's clipped dialect of Hawaiian. Niihau Ranch records are maintained by a Niihau native on a computer, though the machine is on Kauai.

The unique Niihau synthesis isn't for everyone. One man said there are more Niihau-born Hawaiians living off Niihau than on the island. They are taking advantage of the comforts and opportunities of the mainstream of civilization. They've taken jobs with sugar plantations, with the government, in the visitor industry, in the military. Many have remained on Kauai, and many of those on the west side of the island — as near their Niihau roots as possible while still enjoying modern Hawaii.



Big lakes provide nesting sites

Niihau a waterbird haven

Niihau, while it may not be breeds on Niihau when there's prime residential country for water there. But Migratory bird

At left is one shallow reservoir catches winter against summer other areas are shallow lakes wildlife. Tom T biologist, says maybe 50 percent coot population Niihau when there's there."

Advertiser photos by

chauffeur out of the The suspects got snarled and were arrested 4 Klein was in a

Niihau still rests quietly behind aura of mystery

from page B-1

tion eager to trade for pieces of iron, received a warmer welcome than uninvited guests can expect today. The Robinson family's refusal to open the island to regular visits seems to have the support of the residents.

Neither do residents talk much about Niihau or conditions there when they're off the island. This self-enforced isolation has given Niihau a romantic appeal for many, along with the nickname The Forbidden Island.

That isolation sets Niihau apart, but the island is not alien. It is a synthesis. Not pre-European nor entirely modern.

Residents still speak as their first language the dialect that Capt. Cook found so similar to Tahitian.

They are still close to the land and sea. The residents fish along the shore. There is limited refrigeration, so fish are dried for storage by salting and hanging them by their tails in the sun.

Flowers grow in the Puuwai village yards, which are enclosed by stone walls to keep the stock out. There are some bananas, sweet potatoes and other food plants grown on a limited scale, but Niihau does not produce much fresh produce.

Ships in the late 1700s and early 1800s stop-

ped at Niihau for provisions, and Niihau yams were known for their size and how long they kept in storage. One Niihau landing was known as Yam Bay to early seafarers. But as islands with better harbors developed as reprovisioning stops, Niihau was dropped.

Yams and sweet potatoes are no longer extensively cultivated. Indeed, E.S. Craighill Handy, in "Native Planters in Old Hawaii," said he was told in a 1931 visit to Niihau that there were no longer any yams on the island.

The retired military landing craft that plies weekly or semi-weekly between Kauai and Niihau hauls food in metal containers, poi in plastic sacks and cases upon cases of soda pop in their aluminum cans.

Children are diapered in modern paper gear. Residents ride rough terrain bicycles with chrome-molybdenum alloy frames.

There are radios and a few television sets operated by battery or generator-produced electricity. Reception is poor. Kauai fishermen say Niihau participated fully in the CB radio craze.

"They used to talk from sunrise to sundown," said one boat skipper. The conversations were all in Niihau's clipped dialect of Hawaiian.

Niihau Ranch records are maintained by a Niihau native on a computer, though the machine is on Kauai.

The unique Niihau synthesis isn't for everyone. One man said there are more Niihau-born Hawaiians living off Niihau than on the island.

They are taking advantage of the comforts and opportunities of the mainstream of civilization. They've taken jobs with sugar plantations, with the government, in the visitor industry, in the military. Many have remained on Kauai, and many of those on the west side of the island — as near their Niihau roots as possible while still enjoying modern Hawaii.

They have left behind a small community that is much interrelated. A quiet place where religion is important, where a community sings church hymns as a greeting to the infrequent welcome visitor.

Niihau is neither a pathetic throwback nor a shining example of native culture faithfully preserved.

It is what it is: a desperately dry tract of land where people, on principle, refuse to leap headlong into what politicians call Hawaii's preferred future.

They have selected those goods of Western civilization that they fancy, but they have chosen to reject the company of that civilization.



Big lakes pro

Niih

Niihau, while it may be a prime residential country for humans, is one of the best breeding grounds for waterbirds.

The big, shallow lakes are a few feet deep during winter rains and then mud ponds in dry summer. Many nesting sites lost.

"Niihau is a better habitat. On the other side, most of the swamps have been drained," said Tom Teasdale, state's Kauai wildlife biologist. "I presume maybe 50% of Hawaii's coot population is on Niihau."

the word game

Today's word: lineman

Lineman: *LINE*—*mun*. A football player in the line.

Average mark 25 words. Time limit 35 minutes.

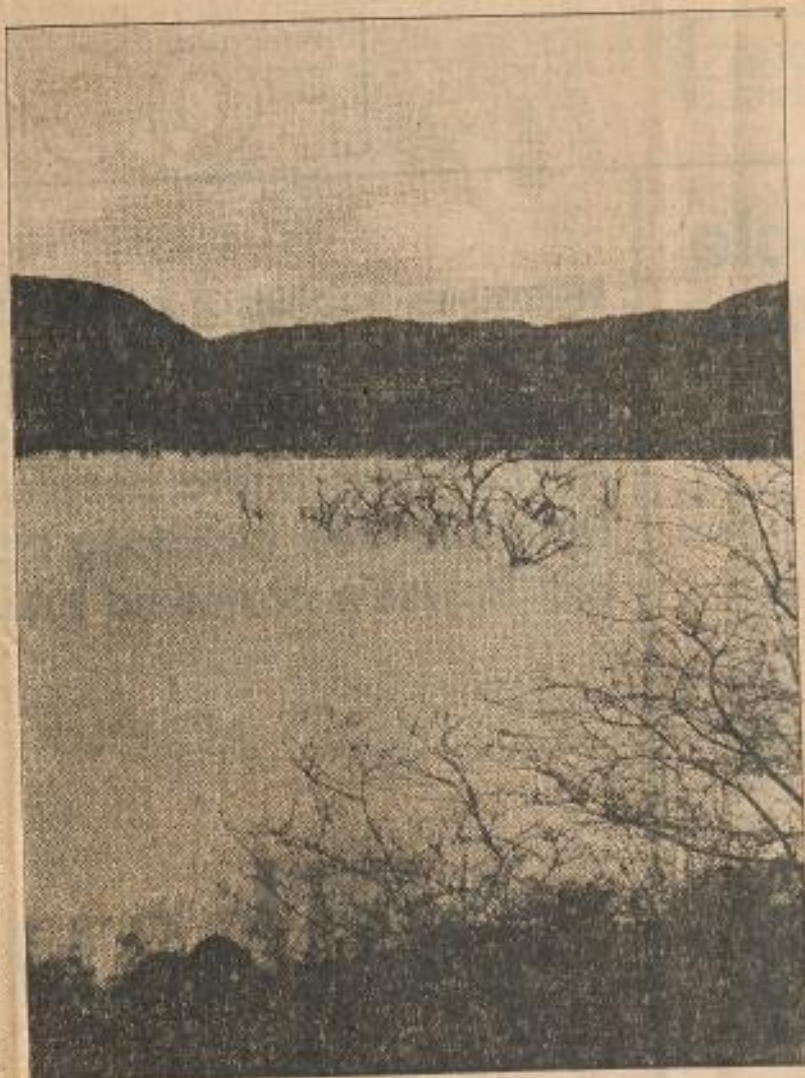
Can you find 35 or more words in **lineman**? The list will be published tomorrow.

Rules of the game: 1. Words must be four or more letters. 2. Words which acquire four letters by the addition of "s" such as "bats" or "dies" are not used. 3. Only one form of a verb is used. For example, either "pose" or "posed," not both. 4. Proper nouns are not used. 5. Slang words are not used.

Yesterday's word: cavities

case	cast	caete	cave
cavies	cesti	ciel	cile
cties	chret	chies	active
acci	vase	vast	vatic
veeica	vest	vesta	vice
visa	vise	vist	vista
ciest	niee	tace	east
evict	sate	save	scce
seat	sect	seta	sete
stave			

ROOFING



At left is one of Niihau's shallow reservoirs that catches winter rains to protect against summer droughts. In other areas are natural, shallow lakes also used by wildlife. Tom Telfer, wildlife biologist, says "I presume maybe 50 percent of Hawaii's coot population breeds on Niihau when there's water there."

Advertiser photos by Jan TenBruggencate

Big lakes provide nesting sites

Niihau a waterbird haven

Niihau, while it may not be prime residential country for humans, is one of the state's best breeding grounds for waterbirds.

The big, shallow lakes that are a few feet deep during the winter rains and then dry to mud ponds in dry summers provide nesting sites lost on other islands.

"Niihau is a better breeding habitat. On the other islands, most of the swamps have been drained," said Tom Telfer, the state's Kauai wildlife biologist.

"I presume maybe 50 percent of Hawaii's coot population

breeds on Niihau when there's water there. But if it's a dry year, they don't have any place to go," he said.

The coot is a chicken-sized bird native to Hawaii that builds floating nests and attaches them to reeds or branches in swampy areas or shallow lakes.

Telfer on Jan. 21 took a light-plane flight over Niihau for the annual waterbird survey there. He counted 949 coots, out of an estimated statewide population of 1,800 to 2,000.

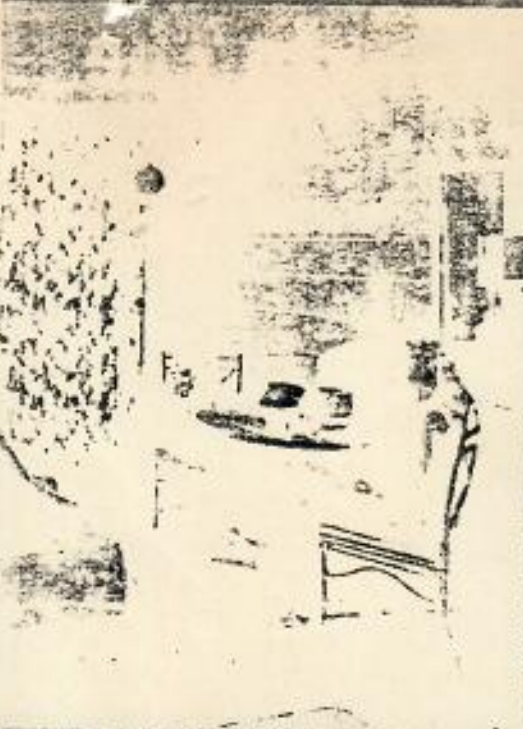
He also saw 158 Hawaiian stilts in the Niihau lakes.

Migratory birds included 144 shoveler and 257 pintails, both ducks from the Mainland. Two unidentified seagulls joined 97 sanderlings and 60 turnstones, Telfer said.

Telfer said he estimates the size of flocks, while counting solitary birds individually.

He also sighted a Hawaiian monk seal, an endangered species most common on the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Telfer said seal sightings are fairly common on Niihau and neighboring Lehua Island. He said he feels three or four seals use the Niihau waters.

completed in the Blackfield Hawaii complex of resort hotels now building in the Coconut Plantation area. (Sideline).



200+ MORE ROOMS are now in use at the new Islander Hotel, another in the Blackfield group. This inter-island resort hotel features a single room rate for double, triple or quadruple occupancy. Construction is yet to be completed on the restaurant building for this hotel.

When As Shield Tourism Slump

and on local markets, local export markets are difficult to compete in. The primary objective of the County should be to encourage a moderate rate of growth—enough to support new industries but not so much that local

housing and manpower supplied are exhausted. The County should try to diversify the economic base, through more "export" industries. Growth for growth's sake may be tempting, but stability should not be sacrificed.

Guess As to How People Are on Kauai

Department of Planning and Economic Development agreed on the provisional figure 31,666 as Kauai's 1969 average population. Since state grants in aid to the counties are based on per capita population, Kauai County officials had high hopes of sizable back payments of grant money. But the latest word from the State is that the Health Department's original, inflated population estimate is still "official."

Fortunately, there's a long way to go. Come the year, and the county will be receiving \$1.5 million in 1970, the same

as last year. The State's estimate of 31,666 population is based on a 1967 census of 30,546 residents. After this came a 20 percent increase of around 7,000. Last summer, the State's estimate, inflated with the Community Action Program and the Office of Economic Opportunity, made a separate population study, based on a 1968 census. That study showed a population of 37,666 residents. In 1969, the same

the Air Force, the Atomic Energy Commission. "Somebody's always shooting something up, so there's cumulatively more tracking to do, and the number of stations to do

Barking Sands, from Pasture to PMRF

1921 - Land area now known as Pacific Missile Range Facility, Hawaiian area, changes lease holders from Mr. Knudsen to Kekaha Sugar Company. Occasional private planes land on the grass field used for pasture.

1932 - Kingsford Smith, an Australian, makes historic flight from Barking Sands to Australia in a Ford tri-motor, stopping in Fiji for fuel. Local people assist him by clearing the runway area, filling chukholes and marking the runway with flags at 1000' intervals and whitewash at 500' intervals. Kekaha Sugar Company brings fuel for his plane in barrels.

1940 - U.S. Army acquires 549 acres of land, including the grass landing field, by executive order of the territory governor, Chas. Hite. The installation is now known as "Mans Airport" and the army proceeds to pave the runway and make improvements. No money was involved in the transfer except for \$1000. Administrative expense.

JUNE, 1941 - Additional acreage is transferred to the Army including the Mans Park area brings the total area to 600 acres. The Army prohibits landing for passenger stops until 1949, when Lihue Airport was completed. Pan American makes occasional landings at the field. During World War II there is heavy military traffic. A series of land transfers and easements followed causing continual changes in the total real estate assigned to the installation. Some of the historical names given to the installation were Mans Airport, Mans Airfield Military Reservation, Barking Sands Military Reservation, Kekaha Military Reservation, Barking Sands Airfield, Bonham Airfield, Bonham Air Force Base, Bonham Air Base, and Auxiliary Landing Field (ALF) Bonham.

APRIL 1948 - The Air Force Chief of Staff declares that there is no further use for Barking Sands Military Reservation and that in the interest of economy, action be taken to put the Base on a non-operational status with the view of declaring it excess. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers add an endorsement which concurs with the Air Force Chief of Staff. However, Department of the Air Force officials disapprove the recommendations and further request action be taken to acquire an additional 200 acres of land adjacent to Barking Sands Military Reservation.

JAN. 1950 - The name of the installation is officially established as "Bonham Air Force Base."

MAR. 1950 - The Air Force grants the Navy a five year revocable joint utilization license for the use of 36.67 acres of land at Bonham Air Force Base. At the end of this period the license is renewed.

JAN. 1951 - Formal negotiations are underway for the transfer of Bonham Air Force Base to the Navy.

AUG. 1951 - ALF Bonham is officially transferred from the Air Force to the Navy. There is a total of 1885 acres involved in the transfer.

JAN. 1952 - ALF Bonham is officially transferred within the Navy Department from Commanding Officer, Navy Air Station, Barber's Point to the Commander, Pacific Missile Range, and is renamed "Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands."

JUL. 1952 - Pacific Missile Range Facility, Hawaiian Area command headquarters established at Barking Sands, Kauai.

Hawaii a century ago. The U.S. Navy brought the space age to Kauai less than 10 years ago.

In the deep water off Barking Sands is a maze of sophisticated acoustical gear that scores the biggest underwater war game in the world. The system is nicknamed BARSTUR (Barking Sands Tactical Underwater Range) and was completed in 1968 after five years of building. The Pacific Missile Range Facility, Hawaii Area, operates the facility from its beachfront control center.

BARSTUR is called a "three-dimensional" range because it can simultaneously track and record positions of ships, submarines, underwater weapons, and aircraft. This makes it possible for Navy anti-submarine forces to improve their submarine detection and destruction methods and tactics.

Before PMRF became operational in 1968, fleet commanders had to rely on incomplete reports from ship and aircraft radar observations to plot the outcome of an anti-submarine war game. This could take weeks or months. PMRF provides instantaneous results of air-to-air, surface-to-air, air-to-underwater, and mine-warfare weapons systems. In their

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Ag Station

With its ninth anniversary approaching, the Waialua Branch of the University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiments Station hardly resembles the "broken-down shack" agronomist Donald Plockner remembers when he first moved in. In 1961. For two years, he and the other staff worked in a makeshift station near the old marine camp in Waialua, alongside the rats, and without a real secretary or laboratory. Still, he recalls, "it was a lot of fun."

Today, the fun has matured into challenge, and the Waialua Station is in a unique position to contribute to scientific food production and, with near-famine in many parts of the world, possibly the survival of mankind.

Commis... detection... by other... ographic... cal data... The... ment us... include... radar, n... lized di... craft, a... mance... When... range in... tween... was cho... extenc... tracking... in existe... The... range co... are, ex... the see... the sky... floor, 37... tied in... display... Sands by... of under... The us... phones... movement... bles sim... line target... aircraft... dar at B... kee Pa... Ridge... miles av... of Oahu... The B... itry also... for other... military... as mid-c... ICBM's... Vandemb... Base in... ing and t...

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ANDO (1970) THE GARDEN ISLAND - KAUAI
Progress in the 70's, 16 March = 4-3

Completed in the Blackfield Hawaii complex of resort hotels now building in the Cocomar Plantation area. (Sidelines).



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Guess As to How People Are on Kauai

tion of mid-decade population estimates. Their guess for Kauai County as of July 1, 1966, was 28,000. Shortly, State and Hawaii statisticians had not and produced a 1967 estimate of 30,745 residents. After that, came a 14 estimate of around 30,000.

Last summer, the State Housing Board, with the Community Action Program and the Office of Economic Opportunity, made a separate population study, based on 10 per cent sample of the population. Their 1966 estimate: 31,455. That's a 10 per cent increase over the 1970, the State

Department of Planning and Economic Development agreed on the provisional figure 31,666 as Kauai's 1969 average population.

Since state grants - in aid to the counties are based in part on population, Kauai County officials had high hopes of sizable State payments in grant money. But the State is still the Health Department's original estimate of "official."

Fortunately, there's a break in the Census Bureau's annual survey, and the Census Bureau is expected to have

Armstrong, who was sent from Houston, Texas, who "bought" the Station as acceptable for project Gemini.

Generally shifted to the Air Force for a short while and then the National Aeronautics and Space Administration took it over directly. Late in 1965, the Apollo project required capital improvements of \$6.5 million at the station, or a manned space flight.

"I don't see any reduction in the tracking business. We have enough customers," says True. They include the Navy, the Air Force, the Atomic Energy Commission.

"Somebody's always shooing something up, so there's cumulatively more tracking to do, and the number of stations to do

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JUNE 1941 - Additional acreage is transferred to the Army including the Mana Pasture area being the site of the 1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808-2809-2810-2811-2812-2813-2814-2815-2816-2817-2818-2819-2820-2821-2822-2823-2824-2825-2826-2827-2828-2829-2830-2831-2832-2833-2834-2835-2836-2837-2838-2839-2840-2841-2842-2843-2844-2845-2846-2847-2848-2849-2850-2851-2852-2853-2854-2855-2856-2857-2858-2859-2860-2861-2862-2863-2864-2865-2866-2867-2868-2869-2870-2871-2872-2873-2874-2875-2876-2877-2878-2879-2880-2881-2882-2883-2884-2885-2886-2887-2888-2889-2890-2891-2892-2893-2894-2895-2896-2897-2898-2899-2900-2901-2902-2903-2904-2905-2906-2907-2908-2909-2910-2911-2912-2913-2914-2915-2916-2917-2918-2919-2920-2921-2922-2923-2924-2925-2926-2927-2928-2929-2930-2931-2932-2933-2934-2935-2936-2937-2938-2939-2940-2941-2942-2943-2944-2945-2946-2947-2948-2949-2950-2951-2952-2953-2954-2955-2956-2957-2958-2959-2960-2961-2962-2963-2964-2965-2966-2967-2968-2969-2970-2971-2972-2973-2974-2975-2976-2977-2978-2979-2980-2981-2982-2983-2984-2985-2986-2987-2988-2989-2990-2991-2992-2993-2994-2995-2996-2997-2998-2999-3000-3001-3002-3003-3004-3005-3006-3007-3008-3009-3010-3011-3012-3013-3014-3015-3016-3017-3018-3019-3020-3021-3022-3023-3024-3025-3026-3027-3028-3029-3030-3031-3032-3033-3034-3035-3036-3037-3038-3039-3040-3041-3042-3043-3044-3045-3046-3047-3048-3049-3050-3051-3052-3053-3054-3055-3056-3057-3058-3059-3060-3061-3062-3063-3064-3065-3066-3067-3068-3069-3070-3071-3072-3073-3074-3075-3076-3077-3078-3079-3080-3081-3082-3083-3084-3085-3086-3087-3088-3089-3090-3091-3092-3093-3094-3095-3096-3097-3098-3099-3100-3101-3102-3103-3104-3105-3106-3107-3108-3109-3110-3111-3112-3113-3114-3115-3116-3117-3118-3119-3120-3121-3122-3123-3124-3125-3126-3127-3128-3129-3130-3131-3132-3133-3134-3135-3136-3137-3138-3139-3140-3141-3142-3143-3144-3145-3146-3147-3148-3149-3150-3151-3152-3153-3154-3155-3156-3157-3158-3159-3160-3161-3162-3163-3164-3165-3166-3167-3168-3169-3170-3171-3172-3173-3174-3175-3176-3177-3178-3179-3180-3181-3182-3183-3184-3185-3186-3187-3188-3189-3190-3191-3192-3193-3194-3195-3196-3197-3198-3199-3200-3201-3202-3203-3204-3205-3206-3207-3208-3209-3210-3211-3212-3213-3214-3215-3216-3217-3218-3219-3220-3221-3222-3223-3224-3225-3226-3227-3228-3229-3230-3231-3232-3233-3234-3235-3236-3237-3238-3239-3240-3241-3242-3243-3244-3245-3246-3247-3248-3249-3250-3251-3252-3253-3254-3255-3256-3257-3258-3259-3260-3261-3262-3263-3264-3265-3266-3267-3268-3269-3270-3271-3272-3273-3274-3275-3276-3277-3278-3279-3280-3281-3282-3283-3284-3285-3286-3287-3288-3289-3290-3291-3292-3293-3294-3295-3296-3297-3298-3299-3300-3301-3302-3303-3304-3305-3306-3307-3308-3309-3310-3311-3312-3313-3314-3315-3316-3317-3318-3319-3320-3321-3322-3323-3324-3325-3326-3327-3328-3329-3330-3331-3332-3333-3334-3335-3336-3337-3338-3339-3340-3341-3342-3343-3344-3345-3346-3347-3348-3349-3350-3351-3352-3353-3354-3355-3356-3357-3358-3359-3360-3361-3362-3363-3364-3365-3366-3367-3368-3369-3370-3371-3372-3373-3374-3375-3376-3377-3378-3379-3380-3381-3382-3383-3384-3385-3386-3387-3388-3389-3390-3391-3392-3393-3394-3395-3396-3397-3398-3399-3400-3401-3402-3403-3404-3405-3406-3407-3408-3409-3410-3411-3412-3413-3414-3415-3416-3417-3418-3419-3420-3421-3422-3423-3424-3425-3426-3427-3428-3429-3430-3431-3432-3433-3434-3435-3436-3437-3438-3439-3440-3441-3442-3443-3444-3445-3446-3447-3448-3449-3450-3451-3452-3453-3454-3455-3456-3457-3458-3459-3460-3461-3462-3463-3464-3465-3466-3467-3468-3469-3470-3471-3472-3473-3474-3475-3476-3477-3478-3479-3480-3481-3482-3483-3484-3485-3486-3487-3488-3489-3490-3491-3492-3493-3494-3495-3496-3497-3498-3499-3500-3501-3502-3503-3504-3505-3506-3507-3508-3509-3510-3511-3512-3513-3514-3515-3516-3517-3518-3519-3520-3521-3522-3523-3524-3525-3526-3527-3528-3529-3530-3531-3532-3533-3534-3535-3536-3537-3538-3539-3540-3541-3542-3543-3544-3545-3546-3547-3548-3549-3550-3551-3552-3553-3554-3555-3556-3557-3558-3559-3560-3561-3562-3563-3564-3565-3566-3567-3568-3569-3570-3571-3572-3573-3574-3575-3576-3577-3578-3579-3580-3581-3582-3583-3584-3585-3586-3587-3588-3589-3590-3591-3592-3593-3594-3595-3596-3597-3598-3599-3600-3601-3602-3603-3604-3605-3606-3607-3608-3609-3610-3611-3612-3613-3614-3615-3616-3617-3618-3619-3620-3621-3622-3623-3624-3625-3626-3627-3628-3629-3630-3631-3632-3633-3634-3635-3636-3637-3638-3639-3640-3641-3642-3643-3644-3645-3646-3647-3648-3649-3650-3651-3652-3653-3654-3655-3656-3657-3658-3659-3660-3661-3662-3663-3664-3665-3666-3667-3668-3669-3670-3671-3672-3673-3674-3675-3676-3677-3678-3679-3680-3681-3682-3683-3684-3685-3686-3687-3688-3689-3690-3691-3692-3693-3694-3695-3696-3697-3698-3699-3700-3701-3702-3703-3704-3705-3706-3707-3708-3709-3710-3711-3712-3713-3714-3715-3716-3717-3718-3719-3720-3721-3722-3723-3724-3725-3726-3727-3728-3729-3730-3731-3732-3733-3734-3735-3736-3737-3738-3739-3740-3741-3742-3743-3744-3745-3746-3747-3748-3749-3750-3751-3752-3753-3754-3755-3756-3757-3758-3759-3760-3761-3762-3763-3764-3765-3766-3767-3768-3769-3770-3771-3772-3773-3774-3775-3776-3777-3778-3779-3780-3781-3782-3783-3784-3785-3786-3787-3788-3789-3790-3791-3792-3793-3794-3795-3796-3797-3798-3799-3800-3801-3802-3803-3804-3805-3806-3807-3808-3809-3810-3811-3812-3813-3814-3815-3816-3817-3818-3819-3820-3821-3822-3823-3824-3825-3826-3827-3828-3829-3830-3831-3832-3833-3834-3835-3836-3837-3838-3839-3840-3841-3842-3843-3844-3845-3846-3847-3848-3849-3850-3851-3852-3853-3854-3855-3856-3857-3858-3859-3860-3861-3862-3863-3864-3865-3866-3867-3868-3869-3870-3871-3872-3873-3874-3875-3876-3877-3878-3879-3880-3881-3882-3883-3884-3885-3886-3887-3888-3889-3890-3891-3892-3893-3894-3895-3896-3897-3898-3899-3900-3901-3902-3903-3904-3905-3906-3907-3908-3909-3910-3911-3912-3913-3914-3915-3916-3917-3918-3919-3920-3921-3922-3923-3924-3925-3926-3927-3928-3929-3930-3931-3932-3933-3934-3935-3936-3937-3938-3939-3940-3941-3942-3943-3944-3945-3946-3947-3948-3949-3950-3951-3952-3953-3954-3955-3956-3957-3958-3959-3960-3961-3962-3963-3964-3965-3966-3967-3968-3969-3970-3971-3972-3973-3974-3975-3976-3977-3978-3979-3980-3981-3982-3983-3984-3985-3986-3987-3988-3989-3990-3991-3992-3993-3994-3995-3996-3997-3998-3999-4000-4001-4002-4003-4004-4005-4006-4007-4008-4009-4010-4011-4012-4013-4014-4015-4016-4017-4018-4019-4020-4021-4022-4023-4024-4025-4026-4027-4028-4029-4030-4031-4032-4033-4034-4035-4036-4037-4038-4039-4040-4041-4042-4043-4044-4045-4046-4047-4048-4049-4050-4051-4052-4053-4054-4055-4056-4057-4058-4059-4060-4061-4062-4063-4064-4065-4066-4067-4068-4069-4070-4071-4072-4073-4074-4075-4076-4077-4078-4079-4080-4081-4082-4083-4084-4085-4086-4087-4088-4089-4090-4091-4092-4093-4094-4095-4096-4097-4098-4099-4100-4101-4102-4103-4104-4105-4106-4107-4108-4109-4110-4111-4112-4113-4114-4115-4116-4117-4118-4119-4120-4121-4122-4123-4124-4125-4126-4127-4128-4129-4130-4131-4132-4133-4134-4135-4136-4137-4138-4139-4140-4141-4142-4143-4144-4145-4146-4147-4148-4

Fire! Chinatown's Burning!

... and is still burning. The climax phase of the movie "The Hawaiians" as the Kapu for and the ser is death ... a little at a time. Pipes led to the houses and are ignited. The house burns when and only when. Members of the Kauai Fire Department are seen careening along the rutted road.

are taking a busman's holiday and appearing in the movie as ... firemen! They keep the burning under control. Spectacular sight this week was the burning of one of the "rowers" of one dimensional replica of a Chinatown Church, which crashed spectacularly to the ground. Kauai extras found they didn't have to "act" when the flames rose and scurried around realistically "saving their homes." Sidelines photo.

Yardstick Suggested for Community Chest Contributions

... raise ing cooperation of wage earners and setting up an easily understood yardstick of giving. A beer a week, he said, would be about \$2 a month or \$24 a year and would do the job.

The kickoff meeting was attended by about 30 persons, including officers of the Chest and area chairmen. The drive is scheduled to begin October 6 and will conclude October 31.

meeting to permit solicitors to brief them on the needs and purposes of the Chest. He said this such a meeting should be held after hours or on lunch time, but on payroll time. This would give opportunity for the solicitor to pass out pledge cards and to do a better job of explaining the individual's role in the drive.

... The problem of how much to give was also stressed by Gary Rodriguez, drive chairman of the 1969 Chest. He said that solicitors should ask for an hour's pay a month, or 1 per cent of salaried workers. He emphasized that pledges, payable in small amounts over a period of time, are acceptable.

Chest officers are hopeful this will be a successful drive, in contrast to last year's failure, and will pave the way to establishment of United Fund agency here next year.

Mr. Mergen suggested that employers can cooperate in the drive by encouraging employes to hold a 20-minute on-the-job



Defoliation Tests For Army on Kauai

The U.S. Army for the past two years has been experimenting with defoliation and brush killer herbicides in two Kauai areas, Waialua-mauka at the 1800 acre game reserve, and Lihue-mauka at Hanahanapone.

Rapid acting material designed to dry leaves on contact, and materials which are taken up by the leaves and move with the plant food through the stem and down into the roots were used.

The unclassified Army project began in May of 1967 and ended in April, 1968. The materials used were not poisonous to man or live stock and, at the worst, may cause an irritating rash which, if treated, would disappear in a day.

The Army made a contract with the University

Two Kauai legislators criticized the State Health Department and joined other speakers in opposing a modified 10 per cent hospital rate increase at a public hearing in Hanalei last night.

Rep. Richard Kawakami, accused state health director Walter Quisenberry of "playing politics" with the rate increase and Rep. Tony Kunimura urged a moratorium for a year on hospital rate increases.

Director Quisenberry and his right hand man Dr. Ralph Berry were plainly shaken by the unexpected opposition to the rate increases, which they cut back from an original 50 per cent rise to a modest 10 per cent. He said he would make a decision on the rate issue by October 15.

The director presented figures showing that the hospital will require a subsidy of \$115,000 to make up operating losses in the current year and this will jump

to \$188,000 next year, even with the rate increases. He said that higher salaries, increased services and larger staffing make rate increases inevitable.

Opposition to the rate increases was based on two complaints, first that Kauai rates have been higher over the years than in other state hospitals and second, that the earlier rate proposals had called for "outrageous" increases.

Rep. Kawakami said that "I am critical of the method used in these rate hearings, first proposal was much too high, and then they drop it to 10 per cent

to pacify the department is stuck."

He also criticized the department for looking into the last the charged \$23 million available for land hospital.

Rep. Furtak said that the increases "p and we have it." He said that the department has not enough study time to say a decrease, whether 10 or 50 per cent



Hippies Want Legal

FACE MARIJUANA CHARGES - Four long haired youths are pictured outside Lihue District Court Tuesday waiting to appear for arraignment before Magistrate North Kawakami on charges of illegal possession of contraband pot and other drugs. Two of them are repeat offenders and a third faces two charges of illegal possession and a second for making bank off a marijuana plant kept for

Pleasanton (left) was charged with possession of marijuana. He was permitted to leave with his friends to help their friends. He said his friends were charged with \$300.

Nowell (left) was charged with possession of marijuana. He was permitted to leave with his friends to help their friends. He said his friends were charged with \$300.

NAT

Defloriation-

(Continued from Page 1)
chlorophenol and Propanil.

The reports on the experiment are on file at the Wallua experiment station and are available to interested people. Dr. Donald Plucknett, associate professor of Agronomy and Kauai Branch experiment station superintendent, says the staff is still evaluating some plots.

The Army has a 2-year contract with the University which expires in June 1970.

This experiment is on ear or drink before taking the test.

"And remember," Dr. Cardnee said "it's a simple test, it is painless, it is free, and it could save your life."

the effects of herbicide application on Guinea grass, Para grass, Napier grass, Wild Cane, and Pangola. The perennial grass experiment can be seen in the rice land area at Wallua and at the experiment station.

The purpose of this experiment is to control these grasses and this is a follow-up experiment of previous research begun on Kauai in 1963.

The Army became interested in the Kauai grass and weed control experiment projects years ago. It has many military posts, reserves, and land areas at home as well as overseas in the war zone where brush, weed, and grass control is a major problem.

The University of Hawaii is seeking a way to put

Rustling Is Still Here

(Reprinted from Brydco Digest)

You'd think those good old rustling days are a thing of the past ... but much to our astonishment,

abandoned pasture lands (where the topography prevents normal manual or machine herbicide application) back into production cheaply.

"Not all materials work," Dr. Plucknett reports, and experiments give only "reasonable control during a six to eight month period." These same materials, according to him, work well on the mainland where soil, climate and dormant periods differ sharply with island conditions.

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The evidence was discovered among the bushes by one of the employees while on his routine job in the area. The rustlers must have slaughtered the poor animal in cold blood, and carved off a good quantity of beef. They also carried away the hoofs, leaving behind only the intestines and the head.

The unfortunate victim belonged to Manuel Medeiros who pastures his cattle on land leased from McBryde.

Rustling is a federal offense. Those caught could spend a decade in the "pen" and we don't mean a cow-pen.

Niagara Massage Demonstrations Set

The public is invited to Open Houses on two different days to present the Niagara Massage to the people of Kauai. The relaxing bear and massage therapy will be demonstrated at the Fairways Clubhouse at the Wallua Golf Course on Thursday from 4 to 9 p.m. and at Mike's Lounge in Hanalei on Monday, October 6, from 5 to 9 p.m. There will be refreshments and pupus.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Smith, who have been appointed dealers for Kauai will also have an exhibit at the Electric Home Show at the Convention Hall. They can be contacted at 742-1053 for further information.

ANON, (1969) The Garden Island (Lihue, Kauai)

1 October, page 1 and A-12

Fire! Chinatown's Burning!

... and is still burning. The climax phase of the movie "The Hawaiians at the Kipu Ho and the set is death... a little at a time. Pipes and the houses and are ignited. Older houses burn when and only Members of the Kauai Fire Department are seen careening along the rutted road.

are taking a busman's holiday and appearing in the movie as... firemen! They keep the burning under control. Spectacular sight this week was the burning of one of the "towers" of one-dimensional replicas of a Chinatown Church, which crashed spectacularly to the ground. Kauai extras found they didn't have to "act" when the flames rose and scurried around realistically "saving their homes." Sidelines photo.

Yardstick Suggested for Community Chest Contributions

... rates... unity... money... beer... were... need... yard... by... cooper... of... who... the... g in... com... said... five... in... and...

The kickoff meeting was attended by about 30 persons, including officers of the Chest and area chairmen. The drive is scheduled to begin October 6 and will conclude October 31.

Chest officers are hopeful this will be a successful drive, in contrast to last year's failure, and will pave the way to establishment of United Fund agency here next year.

Mr. Mergen suggested that employers can cooperate in the drive by encouraging employees to hold a 20-minute on-the-job

meeting to permit solicitors to brief them on the needs and purposes of the Chest. He said that a meeting should be held after hours but on lunch time, but on payroll time. This would give opportunity for the solicitor to pass out pledge cards and to do a better job of explaining the individual's role in the drive.

Defloriation Tests For Army on Kauai

The U.S. Army for the past two years has been experimenting with defoliation and brush killer herbicides in two Kauai areas, Waimea-mauka at the 1600-acre game preserve, and Lihue-mauka at Hanalei.

Rapid acting material designed to dry leaves on contact, and materials which are taken up by the leaves and move with the plant food through the stem and down into the roots were used.

The unclassified Army project began in May of 1967 and ended in April, 1968. The materials used were not poisonous to man or live stock and as the weeds, may cause an irritating rash which, if treated, would disappear in a day.

The Army made a contract with the University

of Hawaii which was coordinated by the staff of the Kauai University Experiment Station at Waimea. All herbicide applications were approved first, then inspected by the Department of Agriculture staff on Kauai.

Murrayair, an aerial spray application firm based in Hilo, Hawaii, did the aerial spraying for the mass defoliation experimental project. If the wind came up on a schedule spraying day, the project was stopped to safeguard adjacent lands from accidental wind-blown herbicide contact.

The sprays used in the experiment included 2-4-D, 2,4-D, D, dibenz, picloram and Galopon, and contact herbicides used were Paraquat, Linear, Penoxon and Silvex.

The director presented figures showing that the hospital will require a subsidy of \$115,000 to make up operating losses in the current year and this will jump

to \$285,000 next year, even with the rate increases. He said that higher salaries, increased services and larger staffing make rate increases inevitable.

Opposition to the rate increase was based on two complaints: first that West Kauai rates have been higher over the years than in other state hospitals and second, that the earlier rate proposals had called for "retroactive" increases.

Rep. Kawakami said that "I am critical of the methods used in these rate hearings. First proposal was much too high, and then they drop it to 10 per cent

to pacify the department is in line.

He also said that Legislative Committee to look into the last time charged \$23 was available land hospitals.

Rep. Fero said that the increases "and we have to." He said that we have lost the department that "I don't have enough study time to say increase, whether 50 per cent



Hippies Want Legal

FACE MARIJUANA CHARGES - Four long haired youths are pictured outside Lihue District Court Tuesday waiting to appear for arraignment before Magistrate Justice Kawakami on charges of illegal possession of contraband per and other drugs. Two of them are "repeaters" and a third faces two charges, one for illegal possession and a second for carrying a weapon.

Fields... wears gold... posed inform... be permitted... blame for all... are friends... help their... said this... \$500.

Howell... left... have... the... of



Anon (1969) TGE, 1 October 1 + A-12.

Defloriation-

(Continued from Page 1)

chlorophthal and Propenol.

The reports on the experiment are on file at the Wailua experiment station and are available to interested people. Dr. Donald Fluckner, associate professor of Agronomy and Kauai Branch experiment station superintendent, says the staff is still evaluating some plots.

The Army has a 2-year contract with the University which expires in June 1970.

This experiment is on

net or drift before taking

the soil.

"And remember," Dr. Cardines said "a pesticide test, if it's useless, it is free and it could save your life."

the effects of herbicide application on Guinea grass, Para grass, Napier grass, Wild cane, and Paspala. The perennial grass experiment can be seen in the rice land area at Wailua and at the experiment station.

The purpose of this experiment is to control these grasses and this is a follow-up experiment of previous research begun on Kauai in 1953.

The Army became interested in the Kauai grass and weed control experiment projects years ago. It has many military posts, reserves, and land areas at home as well as overseas in the war zone where brush, weed, and grass control is a major problem.

The University of Hawaii is making a way to put

Rustling Is Still Here

(Reprinted from Pridemo Digest)

You'd think these good old rustling days are a thing of the past—but much to our astonishment,

abandoned pasture lands where the equigrass grows seem normal manual or machine herbicide application back into production cheaply.

Not all materials work," Dr. Fluckner reports, and experiments give only "reasonable control during a six to eight month period." These same materials, according to him, work well on the mainland where soil, climate and domestic periods differ sharply with island conditions.

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Sould be reared blood relatives is, those who fight those over age and women less a birth to nine pounds is exceedingly is painless. It

be end of the bed personnel ers will man more located. Fleets, Kalia, sea and Lihue.

1000 at what to go, morning or evening, event. You advised what or should not

Dugger, C. (1973) The Garden Island (Lihoe, Kawai)
11 June, 2.

Community Forum

"It has been said that in Openness and Honesty, There is the Advantage of Being True to the Public." - Benjamin Franklin

The Community Forum is designed as a place where all shades of opinion, on many topics, may be presented. Short letters will be given preference and priority. Minutes of former sessions will be available upon request. Mail all letters, MONEY for reprint, giving full names, full address and a phone number where the writer may be reached.

PMR Castigated for Noise Pollution, Preventing Free Access to Beaches

Alaha,
Chop, chop, chop -- many days the chopping of helicopters passing over the west side causes noise pollution. Aircraft going to, or coming from Barking Sands Missile Facility are flying over populated areas of the west side of Kauai. This should not be, seems like the folks near Barking Sands would have more respect for the local people. A rerouting of aircraft over the ocean instead of Kauai's west side could put an end to this

problem.
BEACH RIGHT OF WAYS to the public beaches along Barking Sands are presently at best, a joke. The only right of way to the beach between Quana Pond out at Puhalea and Kahala Point near the National Guard rifle range is the beach trail. Now some folks have jeeps and use this right of way, but to the injury of Kauai's people. During non-operational hours, usually from 5 p.m. to 6 a.m. on weekdays and 6 p.m. Friday to

6 a.m. Monday morning the officals out at Barking Sands allow a right of way through the beach on a **PRIVATE** beach only. This should be a permit never 24 hours a day **RIGHT**, not a part-time privilege as it is now.
From information researched at Barking Sands and the Department of Land and Natural Resources about the contracts between the State of Hawaii and the military in regards to the leasing to public land to the mili-

tary the following was found:
Executive Order No. 945 - at the base information.
"The land hereto described is set aside upon the understanding that **ACCESS TO THE SHORE** for the purpose of fishing will be denied only on the portion used for bombing and that only while same is actually in progress or about to commence."
Executive Order No. 887 - same understanding as found in Executive Order No. 945 in regards to **ACCESS TO THE SHORE** - Department of Land and Natural Resources also found:
Bill No. 47, Resolution 446 Mana Park which had to be a 146.70 acre park in the Nobili or Barking Sands sand dunes area was released to the military.
"The Board desires that the small portion of said Mana Park which contains the sand dunes known as "Nobili or Barking Sands" be reserved for continued use of the public." April 6, 1941.
As the research points out there is supposed to be right of ways to the shore areas and to Barking Sands or Nobili sand dunes for public use. The base is not allowing this

now, an illegal act as far as the contracts, executive orders and bills point out. Why is this so? How can the public get back their rights? Do the laws read one way for some folks and another way for some select few? The rights of the public are being taken away. What will happen in the future if Barking Sands continues to grow larger?
Once our access ways to the shore lines are taken away they are hard to get back. We all must open our eyes and mouths in regards to these problems at Barking Sands and other areas of the Garden Isle.
Already because of the lack of a right of way at Barking Sands there have been many incidents and at least one physical assault case. This must not continue, does someone have to get shot or killed before the problem is taken to court and the public become aware of it?
I hope that the truth of the matter is seen and both right of ways put in at Barking Sands and a rerouting of noisy aircraft becomes a reality.

Military System at PRM Wants Private Community

To The Forum,
I feel more people should be aware of the existing situation and growing tension between military and PMRF Security Guards over beach access to the beach area at the Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands Family Housing.
This letter is not aimed at the security guards of the military, but at the military system that feels it can create a private community for their own people, and restricting entrance to all except a select few sponsored by those military people residing at the family housing.
The beach in this area is as beautiful as those any other in Kauai, with a good quality surfing break, conveniently in front of the family housing.

At present, the only way to reach this surfing break without breaking the rules set up by the military at PMRF are:
1. Walk along the beach from the Kahala Dump (approx. 1 1/2 mi.)
2. On week days, walk on base, park at Majors Day, and walk south along the beach (approx. 1 mi.)
3. On week ends, drive on base, park at Majors Day, and walk south along the beach.
To clarify, reasons against walking from Kahala Dump along surfers way is that if the "wave quality" will be worth the walk. Now trends it would be to walk as far as had poor wave conditions.
As for walking off at 5 p.m. or 6 a.m. days, by this time, the wind has usually blown the waves to very

low quality.
This leaving the west ends the only time when reaching this area legally to surf is worth while.
Why must the military keep the civilians from driving in to this area? What is this little community afraid of?
I believe public access into this area should be set up immediately. Not just for the sake of the surfers, but for all the people on Kauai.
What sort of love can grow out of a secretive way of thinking? How can we on the outside respect those who feel the need for isolation? This existing situation will only breed contempt. Love grows from trust.
Thank you,
Paul Tancie
P. O. Box 104
Nawala

ONE BEFORE we had this complaint and a conference with the powers that be at the Pacific Missile Range provided explanation for some rules and adjustments of others. We offer "equal access" if they would like to answer in the Forum, or we would welcome a visit if they wish to explain in person. - Editor

Alaha Nei Lee,
Mahalo,
Chuck Dugger

Community Forum

"It has been said in various ways that the right to speak is the right to be heard. It is the right to be heard in the public." - Benjamin Franklin

The Community Forum is designed as a place where all shades of opinion, on many issues, may be presented. Short letters will be given preference and priority. Identity of letter writers will be withheld upon request, but all letters MUST be signed, giving full name, full address and a phone number where the writer may be reached.

Charges he was Struck and Threatened by PMR Guard

Aloha Kaulana,
It tries me to speak our but an inharmonious situation has come to light before the public again, and has resulted in harassment and violence on the part of PMRF.

The situation is due to the fact that there is still no Public Right-Of-Way to public beaches between Kekaha dump and Kolekole Point. It is also due to Military attitude towards the local civilian population.

Having a father in the military and living on military reservations for almost twenty years I feel competent to speak on the military attitude. It is such that they feel they should live in an elite, secluded, protected society. With this attitude they deny access to public beaches through state-owned government - leased land which would keep the local residents off the beach-

per and struck me about the face twice and screamed for me to run back to my car. As I ran I looked back and saw the guard draw his pistol in uncontrolled anger. The guard then jumped into his jeep and chased me while I ran on foot back to my car. At least four times I was forced to run into the kiawe bushes to keep from being run over by his jeep.

When I reached my car, after being chased for one third of a mile through kiawe barefeet, I drove directly to report the totally unprovoked incident to the officers in command. I talked with a captain who told me I had no right to be in the area and I was trespassing. His attitude was such that he said the incident was probably justified. I asked him what he would do if trespassers persisted to use the area. He said "I'd use more

flying aircraft and falling missiles. If it's so dangerous why did they build a housing project there?

I feel the risk of being struck by their jeeps is much greater than being hit by a falling missile.

The military dependents use these so called "dangerous" beaches when the local residents are denied use of public beaches by not having an access way. These access ways are to be provided by law according to the lease between PMRF and the State of Hawaii. If there were these Right-of-Ways the public would not have to use the only road into the area which goes through family housing and is labeled RESTRICTED AREA KEEP OUT.

It seems if the base can use taxpayer's money to expand their war-oriented operations, they could also put in access ways for the residents, the seekers

wen mens
wen mefe
da wepen
heewen lue
heez nesh

Translation of

No Reply from Letter to Burt

Mr. Burt Tsuchiya
Kauai County Council
Lihue, Kauai 96766

Dear Mr. Tsuchiya:

I wrote you a letter dated April 28, 1973, which was printed in the Garden Island May 7, 1973. I believe you received this letter, or at least read it in the Garden Island; therefore I cannot understand your failure to respond.

I brought up many good points in this letter, re-

lating to the closing a nude on a beach. The in response to nounced attitude this issue.

I believe the public servant, sponibility to citizens who change opinions ledge with you. the courtesy of

Mahalo.
Maluhia a
Jerome W

'We've Only

es bordering PMRF with access to them only by great effort. The effort required is a four wheel drive vehicle and miles of travelling down sand beach.

I spoke with one of the residents of Family Housing who said they like their privacy.

The result of this is a incidence of violence I was involved in May 3, 1973. On this day a couple bruddas and I were enjoying the serenity of early morning sunshine on the beach near PMRF Family Housing. We were called to by a security guard using a loud speaker. His language was very abusive and he wanted us to come up to where he was parked. Because of the emotional tone in which we were called I went up to speak with the guard with the attitude of respect due a uniformed officer so as not to place myself in any undesirable situation that could result from this anger displayed by him.

The guard told me my car was parked on government property and I would have to move it. He said he was tired of having to drive from the base to chase the people out of the housing area. My car was parked almost one third of a mile from the area near WWII Radio tower.

The guard lost his temp-

erance to remove them. It seems to me the procedure would be to arrest and prosecute, not assault and harass. Previous incidents of harassment have been tires being punctured by ice picks while the owners were on the beach. The reason he gave for not wanting the public to use these beaches is it's a so-called "dangerous area" because of low

of a more peaceful lifestyle. This access would also save the base gas money which they spend removing the locals who will continue to use these beaches.

Trespassing and Violence . . . two wrongs don't make a right so where is OUR Right-of-Way?

Thank you for a voice Edward Kowalecki

Surfers Litter At PMR Housing

Dear Mrs. Holmes:

I, too, feel people should be aware of the tension between the surfers and P.M.R.F. Security Guards.

Our home is one of many in military housing which borders the beach area. The beach area that is open is separated from the housing area by the berm which is part of our yards. Instead of coming to the beach area and surfing, many surfers choose to park in the children's playground or on the berm and sunbathe or picnic on our lawns. When security is called and they ask the surfers to leave, they explain where they can come into the beach legally and that housing is off limits. Security is not only given a rough time, but the surfers leave trash behind

and deep ruts in the grass.

Barking Sands may be difficult to get to but at least it is open. No other base opens the beach it's on to surfers or fishers and plenty of bases are on the beach. The base is not afraid of anything, but instead protective of its defense systems and activities. If there is one person who wants this base to tear down or slacken military security so they can surf be fish, hundreds of men died fighting to save a fool.

Cindy Van Why

P.S. You might be interested to know that Chuck Dwyer was a military dependent until a short time ago when it was discovered he is no longer in college. He could come and go as he pleased.

WE'VE ONLY Just Begun!

Dear Mrs. Holmes: Will you please publish this article in your Garden Island Newspaper for a PUBLIC Thank - You for the various merchants, parents, etc. who had made our recent Inland - wide Youth Conference a great success?

On behalf of the Youths of Kauai, we would like to extend our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the following for their generous contributions and donations to our recent island-wide Youth Conference:

Bank of Hawaii, First Hawaiian Bank, Holsum Bakery, Love's Bakery, Finance Factors, American Security Bank, Pacific Savings & Loan, Ault Travel Bureau, Universal

Tour & Travel, Querrubin, Kauai and Harry's Ap. Also Tip To Kauai Office Central Pacific Lourdes Bra Sarsos, Kapun Foods, Kapala Ramasa, W. Kress, and M. We would like to especially acknowledge Executive Director Roy Nishida, Mayor and CCP, Evelyn Oloresones, Mokihana most especially to the success of the conference.

WE'VE ONLY JUST BEGUN Kauai's Youth

Man May Cl

Dear Sister-brother Jean: I have been following the expressions of thought carried in your Community Forum and I am sure they relate to the thoughts, words and events of daily life caused by the various contributions. It does my heart good to

see such a variety of thoughts which I have been trying to write down. You are correct in the time it takes that everyone has to contribute. It is a great thing to see the various contributions.

Those were the Days, Working Hard in 4-H Beef Steer Projects

Appointments To Boards

Five appointments made by Mayor Amode Vidinha were approved by the County Council last Wednesday, May 13, as the regular session.

Appointed to the various board positions were: Joseph Virena of Lihoe and Catalina Guerra of Lihoe to the County Penales Board; Alfred Alan of Lihoe to the Penales Board for Policemen and Firemen; Ron Martin of Wailua Houeloa to the Board of Ethics; and Guy Matauanga of Wailua Houeloa to the Board of Appeals.

PMR Danger Times Listed

The Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands, Island of Kauai, advises that the Warning and Restricted Areas to the west of the Island of Kauai will be safe for public use from 4:30 P.M. Friday, May 22 until 7:00 P.M. Saturday, May 23 and again from 7:00 A.M. Sunday, May 23 until 8:00 A.M. Monday, May 24. These areas will be hazardous at all other times.

Meteorological rocket probes are fired from Barking Sands between the hours of 1000 and 1300 Hawaiian Standard Time, Monday thru Friday. All vessels are requested to remain at least three miles offshore from Nohii Point to Makaha Point during these firings to avoid the launch hazard area. The impact point located 22 miles offshore on a bearing between 300 and 360 degrees true from Barking Sands should be avoided by 15 miles.

Danger Zone Alpha, shown on C&GS Chart 4100, remains in effect at all times. Permission may be granted for vessels to transit this area by direct route, however, loitering and/or sub-surface operations of any kind are not permitted.

The waters to the west of Kauai may be hazardous to vessels at any hour of any day because of sub-surface operations and missile launches from shore, ships and aircraft. For permission to transit Danger Zone Alpha shown on C&GS chart 4100, and for entry into surrounding Warning and Restricted Areas at times other than specified, the Pacific Missile Range should be contacted by:

a. Radio, 2638 KHz daily from 0800 to 1630, Monday through Friday

b. Telephone - Kauai 372-5111 Ext. 172

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Surfer Trunks \$3.95

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\$9.95

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\$2.39

AIR MATTRESS

\$4.99

GASOLINE CAN

\$1.19

LEATHER GLOVES

\$2.29

D-HANDLE SHOVEL

\$2.49

KAUAI S

The Garden Island

EDITION, KAUAI, HAWAII 96746

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1973

PERIODICALS

Course Into Turbles

The application should include detailed landscaping plans and specific information on the type of lighting to be installed. Without such specifics, the proposal was deemed ambiguous, he said.

Mr. Abben replied that as the small businessman, he is not equipped with large outlays to negotiate leases and set up a business, the cost of elaborate landscaping and lighting plans would be so great as to make such a project too expensive to undertake.

Thompson added that without prior access to the reports, it was impossible to anticipate and prepare for complaints or commendations by the commission.

They both maintained the proposal is ecologically beneficial and

Souvenirs



of Commerce President as that of...
Kauai Dollars (seen...
the Walt Disney film...
of the picture and

Returned

most valuable comments...
being books lent by the...
to Valley House resi-



MARINE ASSAULT LANDING uses big amphibious tanks to carry loads of 20 marines apiece ashore while Cobra gunship helicopters give them cover from the aid. This scene was part of RIMPAC war games in West Kauai. The transport ship which

brought the attack force to Kahili Beach on Wednesday is in night background. A Helicomm ship hovers above the landing to coordinate the mock attack which involved 600 Marines.

Sea Going Tanks in Beach Assault

The four-nation RIMPAC 73 exercise was concluded on Friday after two weeks of land, sea, and air operations at the Pacific Missile Range Facilities at Barking Sands. Key personnel at Barking Sands described the exercise as the "biggest and best" held thus far at the west-side installation. Over 23 ships, 200 aircraft and 14,000 men were involved.

Some of the major events highlighting the week's activities included: an amphibious landing by 600 Marines from Kaneohe and the "live" firing of ship board and - air missiles against target drones launched from Barking Sands. Earlier in the week, and - submarine warfare exercises were held on the

underwater range.

On Wednesday, attention was focused on the beach extending from the Kekaha rubbish dump to Kekaha point where 600 Marines from the Marine Corps Station at Kaneohe staged an amphibious landing. The Marines struck in two waves coordinating their assault with a small fleet of helicopter assault forces. Their mission: to attack and destroy a communications facility defended by 100 "orange" forces.

This was the first year that the Marines were included in the RIMPAC exercises.

Observers at the landing site called the landing "very impressive" as the

Marines had no trouble overrunning their "enemies."

Despite the number of vehicles and men involved, no accidents or major mishaps were reported with the exception of a few over enthusiastic newsmen getting in the way of the Navy's LVT-7, the newest amphibious assault vehicle.

On Thursday, the exercise centered around the three ships downrange: the USS Kitty Hawk, an aircraft carrier, the USS Hooper, a missile carrying destroyer, and HMS Brisbane, a destroyer from the Australian Navy. Repeated attacks by target drones launched from Barking Sands "smacked" the ships

as they maneuvered and repelled the attacking forces with their anti-air defense missiles.

Reports indicated that the exercise was "very successful" with a high rate of kill reported on the target drones which were recovered by the retriever boats from Port Allen.

The exercise kept the major facilities on the westside operating at maximum capacity. The facilities involved included: the Pacific Missile Range Facilities at Barking Sands and Makaha, the NASA Station at Kekaha, the Hawaii Air National Guard at Kekaha, and the Torpedo retriever boats at Port Allen.

A reliable source at Barking Sands explained

that the exercise was designed to give the participants a chance to interact with each other to find areas where greater planning and coordination was required. Results of all phases of the exercise were recorded on computers for further evaluation by naval warfare experts.

He added that the Barking Sands facilities are the most advanced in the Pacific and need a great future for the facility. Plans call for the further expansion of the facility in the near future.

Ships from the Allied Forces called at Hanalei and Port Allen over the weekend prior to their departure for their home countries in the Pacific.

Barbara Engle Pioneers as Artist-in-residence

by Carol Yokada

What is an Artist-in-Residence? Who is she? And what can it mean to the people of Kauai?

The Artist-in-Residence program on Kauai has been made possible through the combined efforts of the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts and the Department of Education under a grant from the

for the growth and development of activities related to the arts.

To provide the opportunity for Kauai's art-minded individuals to meet and chat with our Artist-in-Residence, the Kauai Art Group and the Kauai High School Art Club will co-sponsor a coffee hour on Tuesday, September 25, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in

painting or silk-screening in the near future.

In the past, other artists - in - residence who have served traditions-going programs have been: Samru Abe, who worked in Waianae on Oahu, in 1970-71; Alice Kagawa Petros in residence on Maui in 1971-72; and Taniuo Ichikubo, in Hilo in 1972-73. Barbara Engle, an ex-

As a practicing artist working on her own art commission, Mrs. Engle will be working on a large mural for the side of classroom building B. Also involved in commissions for the Kauai High School campus will be KAC instructor, Wayne Miyata who will do two ceramic murals for the cafeteria walls, and Joe Hadley, who will do a

Although her headquarters will be on the Kauai High campus, Mrs. Engle will be working with and serving many different groups. She will be organizing and participating in art workshops for the teachers, Kauai artists, college instructors, advanced students, and the teachers of elementary grades. She will be con-

MEMORIALITY OF HAROLD CLEGG
2700 KALEA, #434
LIHUE, HAWAII 96761

The Garden Island

LIHUE, KAUAI, HAWAII 96761

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1973

PHONE 833-2200

Course Into Turbules

The application should include detailed design plans and specifications as to lighting to be installed. When approved, the proposal was found satisfactory, he said.

Mr. Alder replied that the small businesses, with large outlays of money, loans and services, the cost of water, lighting and other services and lighting plans could be as great as for such a project to undertake.

Thompson added that prior to the project, it was impossible to schedule and work for completion or arrangements by the utilities.

Very low maintenance of the proposal is actually beneficial, and continued on Page 7.



MACHINE ASSAULT LANDING uses big amphibious tanks to carry loads of 20 men and equipment while Cobra gunship helicopters give them cover from the air. This scene was part of RIMPAC war games in West Kauai. The transport ship which brought the attack force to Kohala Beach on Wednesday is in right background. A Helix command ship hovers above the landing to coordinate the mock attack which involved 600 Marines.

Sea Going Tanks in Beach Assault

The two major RIMPAC exercises were concluded on Friday after two weeks of land, sea, and air operations at the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands. Key personnel at Barking Sands described the exercises as the "biggest and best" ever held at the missile installation. Over 22 ships, 300 aircraft and 14,000 men were involved.

Some of the major exercises included an amphibious landing by 600 Marines from Kaneohe and the "live" firing of ship board anti-air missiles against target drones launched from Barking Sands. Facilities in the area, and submarine warfare exercises were held during

underwater range. On Wednesday, attention was focused on the beach landing from the Kahala Rubbish Dump to Kohala point where 600 Marines from the Marine Corps Center at Kaneohe staged an amphibious landing. The Marines struck in two waves coordinating their attack with a small fleet of helicopter assault forces. Their mission is to attack and destroy a communications facility defended by 100 "orange" forces.

This was the first year that the Marines were included in the RIMPAC exercises. Observers at the landing site called the landing "very impressive" as the Marines had no trouble overcoming their "orange" forces.

Despite the number of vehicles and men involved, no accidents or major mishaps were reported with the exception of a few near misses. A helicopter crashed in the sea off the Navy's LST-17, the nearest to amphibious assault vehicles.

On Thursday, the exercises continued around the three ships. Supporting the USS Kitty Hawk, an aircraft carrier, the USS Hawaii, a missile-carrying destroyer, and HMS Brisbane, a destroyer from the Australian Navy. Reported attacks by target drones launched from Barking Sands "attacked" the ships

as they maneuvered and repelled the attacking forces with their anti-air defenses. Reports indicated that the exercise was "very successful" with a high rate of kill reported on the target drones which were recovered by the intercepter boats from Port Allen.

The exercises kept the major facilities in the outside operating maximum capacity. The facilities involved included the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands and Makala, the NAAAS operations at Eleele, the Hawaii Air National Guard at Kaneohe, and the Torpedo recovery base at Port Allen.

that the exercise was designed to give the participants a chance to interact with each other in the areas where greater planning and coordination was required. Results of all phases of the exercise were received in computers for further evaluation by naval warfare experts.

He added that the Barking Sands facilities are the most advanced in the Pacific and need a great future for the facility. Plans call for the further expansion of the facility in the near future.

Ships from the Allied Forces, led by the USS Dwight D. Eisenhower, were the weekend prize in their departure for their home countries in the Pacific.

Souvenirs



of Columbia Professor...
Kauai Children...
...of the picture and

Barbara Engle Pioneers as Artist-in-residence

by Carol Youasa
What is an Artist-in-Residence? Who is she? And what can it mean to the people of Kauai?

For the growth and development of activities...
To provide the opportunity for Kauai's art-minded individuals...
The Kauai Art Group and the Kauai High School Art Club will co-sponsor a course...

painting or self-screening in the past...
In the past, many artists in a residence who have served...
Barbara Engle, an accomplished painter, print-

As a pioneering artist working on her own art commission, Mrs. Engle will be working on a large mural for the new classroom building...
Mrs. Engle will be working on a large mural for the new classroom building...

Although her background will be in the East...
Mrs. Engle will be working with and working many different groups...
She will be organizing and participating in art workshops for the teachers, students, and...

13 May 82

MR. DONALD E. HEACOCK
Division of Aquatic Resources
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources
P.O. Box 1671
Lihue, Kauai 96766

Dear George:

Thank again for the turtle shoes (I've enclosed a check for your monetary expense).

Regarding the 5-day study visit to Nualolo Kai I have the following comments, questions, etc:

- 1) I spoke to George Nūtane (State Parks) who said that he does not have the same transportation arrangements as before and suggested that transportation be arranged via Na Pali Zodiac (826-9371, I believe this is the fellow you referred to - Mr. Gaff); however, it may be possible for Kauai Underwater Assoc. (KUA) to provide transportation if you request it! At least one of their prime members (Dr. Overlock) has a zodiac - it's only an idea but I think they would be more than willing to help.
- 2) Tentatively, the last week of July (26-30th) would be the best time for me, due to the extensive o'opu nahea surveying, monitoring and creel-censuring that I'll be doing this year (peak o'opu runs occur between August - October). I'm anxious to see Nualolo but I know it will be difficult for my wife & kids

13 May '82

Preliminary
assessment +

22

BASK

if I am gone for 5-days, but that's part of the job.

- 3) what will be the primary objectives of this study? Examples: ① establish how many turtles use this general area, ② monitor and assess area as a possible primary turtle feeding habitat, ③ ^{Recover for} tagging operation in order to gather more info on turtle mortality, growth and migration rates, etc.
- 4) how much will the trip cost?

I'll give you a call next week or so & we can discuss these matters & others.

Sincere Aloha,
Don Heacock

8/28/78 Gray book log
from Tee Motteles -

NIHAW ~ 1963

Picking Limu - saw a
turtle - then stated

"When the turtles come,
the sea gets rough".

also

"Turtle-shaped" rock located
not too far from main
village - North of "NONOPAA"
from Dallas Grady 10/19/78

HAINALOA - Sandy area - eggs found last
May and June.

KAUNONUI - Heavy feeding area,
all year

2/14/79 Letua - UV cave where turtles
go up into to lay eggs.

September 9, 1982

Mr. Koichi Masaki
Box 286
Waimea, Kauai 96796

Dear Mr. Masaki:

Thank you very much for the letter you sent me last April 7 concerning your knowledge of sea turtles on Kauai. I greatly appreciated the information you gave me. I was looking forward to meeting you in person here in Honolulu, but I never heard from you. When you do travel to Oahu again, please telephone me at 946-2181. I have an office at the National Marine Fisheries Service on Dole Street where it would be convenient for us to meet and talk more about sea turtles.

In your letter, you mentioned that turtles used to go on the beaches at Wanini, and possibly Nualolo Kai and Milolii. Can you please tell me if the turtles were on the beaches to lay eggs, or were they just coming up to sleep? Did the ones you caught at these places have shelled eggs inside them? Also, how big was the largest turtle you ever caught? Did you ever catch any other species besides the green turtle?

Again, thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

mk

September 9, 1982

Mr. Eddie Robinson
Kekaha, Kauai 96752

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Mr. Ron Evans recently suggested that I contact you concerning my interest in compiling historical information on the occurrence of sea turtles along the Na Pali Coast and elsewhere on Kauai. I understand that many years ago you used to visit Milolii to catch green turtles when they came up on the beach. I would be most appreciative if you would tell me about some of these experiences. How many turtles would you see during a night? Were the turtles there to lay eggs, or simply to sleep on the beach? Approximately how large were the turtles? Did you ever see other kinds of turtles besides the green turtle? Any and all information that you are able to send me will be greatly appreciated.

I thought that you might enjoy the enclosed identification poster showing the various species of sea turtles. I hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

mk



KAUAI MUSEUM

Box 248

Lihue, Hawaii 96766

September 9, 1982

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346 Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your letter of August 24th.

I have checked with our Director of Research, Robert Gahran, and our Curator of Collections, Dorothy and we do not have any information regarding any sea turtles along the Na Pali Coast. Sorry.

Any information or photographs that you may gather, we would be very happy to have copies at our Museum.

My aloha to Linda when you see her next.

Sincerely,


David P. Penhallow
Director

DPP:ba

August 24, 1982

Mr. David Penhallow
Kauai Museum
Lihue, Kauai 96766

Dear Mr. Penhallow:

I am writing to ask if you are aware of any photographs in the Kauai Museum that show sea turtles. Linda Collins (Mr. Lindsay Faye's sister) suggested that I contact you for possible historical information on the occurrence of turtles along the Na Pali Coast. She also thought that some interesting photographs might be on file at your Museum.

Any help that you can offer to this inquiry will be greatly appreciated. I am compiling such information on a continuing basis as part of my research project on Hawaiian and other Pacific Ocean sea turtles.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

Enclosure

May 6, 1982

Mr. Jack Harter
P. O. Box 306
Lihue, Kauai, HI 96766

Dear Jack:

Here is another turtle patch to replace the one you sent to Mrs. Langan in Canada. She certainly deserved it for being kind enough to send the picture. I am especially impressed with the picture because it shows all of the turtles in the shade from the cliff. Obviously, they are not getting any solar radiation under these conditions. So what are they doing there? Avoiding sharks? Rasting? Your guess is as good as mine. Dr. Whittow (U.H. Physiology Department) and I have a full paper coming out later this year on basking in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. I'll send you a copy when its available. After your June survey, I'll try to write up something short for publication reporting the basking aspect at Nualolo Kai. This is very important, since its the only place I know of where basking occurs in our main Hawaiian Islands. You will, of course, be my co-author on this note.

I hope you safely received the data book and color ID poster that I sent. Good flying.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec

Encl.

May 6, 1982

Mrs. Elaine Langan
7110 Tahsis Street
Powell River, B.C.
Canada V8A 1G5

Dear Mrs. Langan:

As a researcher of Hawaiian sea turtles, I want to take this opportunity to sincerely thank you for sending Mr. Harter the photograph of 5 green turtles basking on the beach at Nualolo Kai, Na Pali Coast. This behavior is exceedingly rare in our main Hawaiian Islands. I am trying to gather as much information as possible on its occurrence, and your photograph aids considerably in this effort. I was especially interested in the fact that the turtles were heavily shaded by the cliff, and that there were footprints from at least two people present in the dry sand above the turtles.

If it wouldn't be too much trouble, I would appreciate learning of the date and approximate time that the photo was taken. Any other information that you may recall will also be welcomed.

Again, thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

April 12, 1982

Mr. Jack Harter
P. O. Box 306
Lihue, Kauai 96766

Dear Jack:

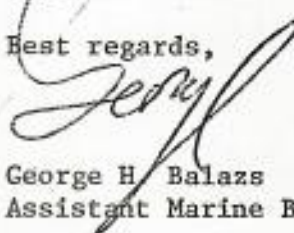
I am writing to ask if you would be willing to do another turtle census along the Na Pali coast during the month of June in the same manner as the one you carried out last year. I feel this would be valuable information to collect, assuming, of course, that it doesn't cause any problems or added expense to your flights.

There are some people who would like to be able to legally catch turtles. These few individuals are now saying that many more turtles are present since the protective laws went into effect. This may very well be the case in certain areas, but it probably involves mostly small juvenile turtles that have many years to grow before reaching a breeding size. As near as we know, green sea turtles in the wild grow at a very slow rate (see my enclosed article). I therefore believe it will take awhile yet to replace all of those big breeding-size turtles that were eaten at the Green Garden, Wailua Marina, and numerous other restaurants around the state over the past years. As a steward of Hawaiian sea turtles, I am in the position of periodically being "challenged" (if that's the proper word) by a few vocal advocates of eating turtles. Consequently, the more comparative data I have (i.e. June 1981 vs June 1982), the better I can serve the biological and survival needs of our turtle population.

If you are willing to do this repeat census, I will send you the same data-collection book that you used last year. I can xerox the pages from last year to protect against the unlikely event of the book being lost.

Have you seen any more turtles basking on the beach?

Best regards,


George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

Enclosure

April 12, 1982

Mr. Jack Harter
P. O. Box
Lihue, Kauai 96766

Dear Jack:

I am writing to ask if you would be willing to do another turtle census along the Na Pali coast during the month of June in the same manner as the one you carried out last year. I feel this would be valuable information to collect, assuming, of course, that it doesn't cause any problems or added expense to your flights.

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Have you seen any more turtles basking on the beach?

Best regards,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

Enclosure



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Environmental Center
Crawford 317 • 2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-7361

Office of the Director

February 19, 1982

Mr. Susumu Ono
State Parks Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Ono:

Environmental Impact Statement
Na Pali Coast Management Plan
Na Pali Coast, Kauai

Your reply to our letter of December 3, 1981 has been received and we appreciate your response to our concerns.

We were pleased to learn of your general agreement that more frequent monitoring (than the 5 year and 3 year intervals cited in the Plan) is desirable, and of the informal monitoring as part of the normal operations of the park. We are however concerned that implementation of an organized and carefully designed monitoring program/plan on a more timely scale than the presently cited 3 or 5 year period will be delayed on the basis of the sporadic information gained through use of such informal monitoring. The acquisition and use of such informal information as may be provided by knowledgeable staff and visitors is certainly to be encouraged and will surely provide useful information. However the need for a timely systematic approach to monitoring the park's resources, both physical and archaeological, should be of primary concern and the informal information could then be most profitably used to augment the systematically acquired data of the monitoring program. We recognize the constraints of funding and the attendant limitations of personnel and resources. Perhaps this problem could be partially mitigated by careful selection of the biota to be monitored and limiting the program to specific critical or indicator species or archaeological sites in high use areas.

Since funds will certainly be the limiting factor, it would seem especially pertinent that the importance of more frequent monitoring be recognized in the management plan and thereby better emphasize the need for appropriate funds.

With regard to the recommendation of George Balazs, specifically the notification of visitors of the fully protected status of the sea turtles and the bird life (i.e., white capped noddy, etc.), will such a statement be incorporated into the interpretive handouts or other written material prepared for dissemination to the public? What is the expected date for implementation of the interpretive handouts?

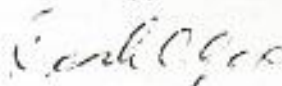
Mr. Susumu Ono

-2-

February 19, 1982

If we can be of any assistance to your technical staff in providing information for their use in the identification or selection of indicator species, critical archaeological sites, or in providing ecological background information on specific biota or resources of concern please do not hesitate to call on us.

Yours truly,



Doak C. Cox
Director

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
Charles Lamoureux
George Balazs
Jacquelin Miller
Garret Kawamura



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Environmental Center
Crawford 317 • 2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-7361

Office of the Director

February 4, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: ✓ George Balaz
Charles Lamoureux
Matthew Spriggs

FROM: Jacquelin Miller *Jacqui Miller*

SUBJECT: Na Pali Coast Management Plan
Environmental Impact Statement

We have received the attached response to our letter of December 3, 1981 regarding the above project. I would appreciate your thoughts on the adequacy of their response to the concerns raised in our review.

Please call us to arrange for a pick up of your comments as soon as possible. I would like to get a reply off to them by February 18th. Please do not send your response through campus mail. Thanks again for your help.

Attachment

De
FEB 3 1982



GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUSUMU ONO, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

DIVISIONS:
CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

January 25, 1982

Dr. Doak C. Cox, Director
Environmental Center
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Crawford 317, 2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Dr. Cox:

SUBJECT: Review of Revised Environmental Impact
Statement, Na Pali Coast Management Plan,
Na Pali, Kauai (Ref. No. RE:0329)

Thank you for expressing your concerns regarding the management of the Na Pali Coast as established in the Revised Environmental Impact Statement for the management plan.

To the extent manpower was available, the management plan was implemented as soon as it was accepted in August, 1980. All visitor use management policies were put into effect and this past summer archaeological work was done in the Hanakapiai and Kalalau campgrounds to initiate the research and preservation program. Having the visitor management program established enables us to control and monitor use and avoid environmental impacts resulting from increasing uncontrolled use.

The proposed 5-year interval for monitoring botanical, fish and wildlife resources and 3-year interval for archaeology were based entirely on the recommendations made by the Department technical staff in the various disciplines. In checking with them, there was general agreement that more frequent monitoring is certainly desirable within the limits of staffing and funding constraints. Actually, the Na Pali Coast is continuously being informally monitored as part of the normal maintenance and enforcement program. Our full-time operating staff has received training and/or field experience in environmental concerns and generally have a strong interest in the environment. Knowledgeable visitors also frequent the coast and contact our staff with their observations and concerns. There is certainly no reason to adhere to a 5-year monitoring program and we will definitely make more frequent surveys (if there is any indication a resource is noticeably degrading. Since the archaeologists were in the area last summer, archaeological resources were monitored two years after the initial survey.

Dr. Cox

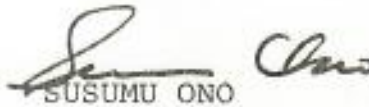
- 2 -

January 25, 1982

We would very much like to concentrate additional management efforts on all native species, including protected species such as the green turtle, subject to the availability of manpower and funds. The recommendation of Mr. George Balazs will also be implemented within our fiscal constraints. Our initial, primary focus is to control the public use of the Na Pali Coast, since recreation use has been identified as the main threat to the resources as well as the wilderness recreation experience itself.

Your continued interest in the Na Pali Coast is again appreciated, and we would welcome any assistance in managing the resources or providing public information about them.

Very truly yours,



SUSUMU ONO
Chairman of the Board



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Environmental Center
Crawford 317 • 2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-7361

Office of the Director

February 4, 1982

Ms. Helene Takemoto
Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street
Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Ms. Takemoto:

Revised EIS
Na Pali Coast Management Plan
Na Pali Coast, Kauai

Attached is a copy of the response from DLNR to our comments on the Revised EIS for Na Pali Coast Management Plan as we discussed yesterday on the telephone. I have sent their response out to our reviewers and will be preparing a further response by mid-February.

My initial reaction is one of concern. If recognition and reliance on volunteer (unplanned) monitoring is emphasized I am concerned that "quantities" of miscellaneous data may be inappropriately used as a substitute for organized, systematically obtained "quality" information and that resulting management decisions will be formulated on an inadequate data base.

These are my off-the-head thoughts; maybe some further thinking and discussions with our reviewers will modify my concerns.

Thanks for your help and thoughts yesterday on the Kahuku project.

Sincerely,

Jacquelin Miller
Associate Specialist

cc: George Balazs ✓
Charles Lamoureux
Matthew Spriggs



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Environmental Center
Crawford 317 • 2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-7361

Office of the Director

December 3, 1981

(RE:0329)

Mr. Susumu Ono
Department of Land
and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Ono:

Review of Revised Environmental Impact Statement Na Pali Coast Management Plan Na Pali, Kauai

The Environmental Center review of the Na Pali Coast Management Plan has been prepared with the assistance of George Balazs, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology; Garret Kawamura and Jacquelin Miller, Environmental Center. The surveys and studies prepared for this EIS will provide a baseline for future comparisons to the Management Plan's resource objectives. Since future resource monitoring will serve as the basis for management decisions, this monitoring becomes critical to the success of the management plan.

We have serious reservations about the monitoring schedule as proposed in the management plan. The drafters of this plan have recognized in their response to the comments submitted by Mr. John Moriyama (p. 2; 54, 55) that "Resource Management objectives can only be met if the resources are monitored." The proposed 5 year interval for monitoring botanical, fish and wildlife resources and 3 year interval for monitoring archaeological resources is much too long a period to assure that irreparable damage is not done either biologically, physically or culturally. Based on this monitoring frequency, it would take 10-15 years to detect trends in resource changes. Recreational activity and hence potential impacts could increase or decrease significantly over a 3 or 5 year period and warrant a much more rapid change in resource management. Unless resource monitoring is conducted more frequently, permanent or long-term resource damage could occur along trails and other high use areas. We would strongly suggest that consideration be given to annual or even bi-annual monitoring of critical areas for the first few years until sufficient background information has been gleaned to permit an informed reduction in the monitoring frequency.

As indicated in Appendix D of the EIS, there are several endangered species along the Na Pali Coast which deserve immediate protection. What steps are planned toward this end? Management of user activities to protect the green sea turtle and white-capped nobby should not be postponed for five years after the Management Plan's adoption.

Mr. Susumu Ono

-2-

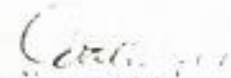
December 3, 1981

With regard to the management of the endangered sea turtles we find that the recommendations of George Balazs are especially pertinent. Of particular importance is the need to notify visitors, at the head of all the trails, of the endangered status of the green turtles. In this manner visitors can be informed of the need to avoid contact or harassment of the animals so as to encourage their use of this remote coast for feeding and possibly nesting.

What sort of timetable has been established for the implementation of the Management Plan? A timetable or at least a rough schedule of activities/responsibilities should be prepared to serve as a means for evaluating the Plan's implementation.

The Na Pali Coast Management Plan is definitely a positive step toward park management in Hawaii. Thank you for the opportunity to respond to this EIS.

Sincerely,



Doak C. Cox
Director

KMN

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
George Balazs
Jacquelin Miller
Garret Kawamura

NOV 17 1981
JH

UNIVERSITY OF
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island • P. O. Box 1346 • Kaneohe, Hawaii

November 9, 1981

Mr. Susumu Ono
Chairman of the Board
Department of Land
& Natural Resources
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Ono:

An oversight exists in the EIS for the Na Pali Coast Management Plan (Revised) that was recently issued by the State Parks Division, and is currently being processed by the Environmental Quality Commission. The letter of inquiry that I wrote to the Parks Division on May 19, 1981 has erroneously been incorporated into the EIS, instead of the letter of August 29, 1980 which actually contains my salient comments and suggestions for improving the Management Plan with respect to green sea turtles along the Na Pali Coast.

It may be helpful to restate the salient points on this matter. Reports by your Department that appear as appendices to the Management Plan show that comparatively rich aggregations of green turtles reside at select sites in the nearshore waters of the Na Pali Coast. This information is consistent with several other reliable reports I have received in recent years. In view of this biological fact, it would be reasonable and prudent to recommend procedures in the Management Plan to inform visitors of the protected status of these turtles. This could be easily included in informational brochures, tour narratives, preconditions of permits, and posted signs that deal with other protected species, such as seabirds and koloa. Instead, the section of the plan that addresses turtles (page 25) only recommends providing advice to visitors about avoidance of harassment when it is found that the turtles regularly use "beach areas."

It is certainly possible that the turtles of Na Pali may at some future time regularly use the beach areas (for nesting or basking). However, the fact remains that the animals are right now regularly living, feeding and sleeping in the nearshore waters. Management recommendations are therefore needed in the Management Plan to adequately acknowledge and address this valuable biological component of the Na Pali Coast.

Mr. Susumu Ono
November 9, 1981
Page 2

I appreciate the attention that your Department is giving to our Na Pali Coast.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec

cc: Environmental Quality Commission

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96808

January 5, 1982

SUSUMU ONO, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN
DIVISIONS:
CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P. O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Please accept our apology for not including your letter of August 29, 1980 in the Na Pali Coast Management Plan Revised Environmental Impact Statement. Your letter of May 9, 1981 was included in the document because it was the letter received in direct response to the draft EIS, and was near the official 30 day response time between April 8 and May 8, 1981, but we could have also included your letter of August 29th. We will ask the Office of Environmental Quality Control to add this letter as a supplement.

Our response of August 24, 1981, which was included in the revised EIS, did try to address your concerns expressed a year earlier. We will fully share your concerns, and recommendations and will implement those recommendations within our fiscal constraints. At this time, the primary focus of the management plan is to control the public use of the Na Pali Coast. We would very much like to concentrate additional management efforts on all native species including protected species such as the green turtles, subject to the availability of manpower and funds.

Any assistance in managing green turtles or providing public information about them would be greatly appreciated. Your continued interest in the Na Pali Coast is again appreciated, and we would welcome the opportunity to discuss this with you, informally.

Very truly yours,

SUSUMU ONO, Chairman
Board of Land & Natural Resources



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Environmental Center
Crawford 317 • 2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-7361

Office of the Director

December 3, 1981

(RE:0329)

Mr. Susumu Ono
Department of Land
and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Ono:

Review of Revised Environmental Impact Statement Na Pali Coast Management Plan Na Pali, Kauai

The Environmental Center review of the Na Pali Coast Management Plan has been prepared with the assistance of George Balazs, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology; Garret Kawamura and Jacquelin Miller, Environmental Center. The surveys and studies prepared for this EIS will provide a baseline for future comparisons to the Management Plan's resource objectives. Since future resource monitoring will serve as the basis for management decisions, this monitoring becomes critical to the success of the management plan.

We have serious reservations about the monitoring schedule as proposed in the management plan. The drafters of this plan have recognized in their response to the comments submitted by Mr. John Moriyama (p. 2; 54, 55) that "Resource Management objectives can only be met if the resources are monitored." The proposed 5 year interval for monitoring botanical, fish and wildlife resources and 3 year interval for monitoring archaeological resources is much too long a period to assure that irreparable damage is not done either biologically, physically or culturally. Based on this monitoring frequency, it would take 10-15 years to detect trends in resource changes. Recreational activity and hence potential impacts could increase or decrease significantly over a 3 or 5 year period and warrant a much more rapid change in resource management. Unless resource monitoring is conducted more frequently, permanent or long-term resource damage could occur along trails and other high use areas. We would strongly suggest that consideration be given to annual or even bi-annual monitoring of critical areas for the first few years until sufficient background information has been gleaned to permit an informed reduction in the monitoring frequency.

As indicated in Appendix D of the EIS, there are several endangered species along the Na Pali Coast which deserve immediate protection. What steps are planned toward this end? Management of user activities to protect the green sea turtle and white-capped noddy should not be postponed for five years after the Management Plan's adoption.

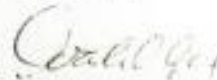
December 3, 1981

With regard to the management of the endangered sea turtles we find that the recommendations of George Balazs are especially pertinent. Of particular importance is the need to notify visitors, at the head of all the trails, of the endangered status of the green turtles. In this manner visitors can be informed of the need to avoid contact or harassment of the animals so as to encourage their use of this remote coast for feeding and possibly nesting.

What sort of timetable has been established for the implementation of the Management Plan? A timetable or at least a rough schedule of activities/responsibilities should be prepared to serve as a means for evaluating the Plan's implementation.

The Na Pali Coast Management Plan is definitely a positive step toward park management in Hawaii. Thank you for the opportunity to respond to this EIS.

Sincerely,



Doak C. Cox
Director

KMN

cc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
George Balazs
Jacquelin Miller
Garret Kawamura

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96802

August 24, 1981

SUSUMU ONO, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

DIVISIONS:
CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Honolulu, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your written response to the Na Pali Coast Management Plan Draft EIS. All responses to the EIS were delayed until the revised draft was completed in August.

Your suggestions of August 29, 1980 were received and considered together with other correspondence from you over the past year. We would like to do a number of more detailed or more extensive resource surveys and take advantage of many public interpretive opportunities, but this work must be prioritized. Priority has been given to managing those geographic areas and resources which are most likely to be significantly impacted by people. The information on green sea turtles and its management are included in page 25 of our plan. Some informational handouts are being planned and we can mention the need to protect threatened and endangered plant and animal species at that time. In the meantime, we would be glad to distribute any information you or others could provide.

Your continued interest in the Na Pali Coast is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

SUSUMU ONO
Chairman of the Board



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW
24 August 1981

OPY

Manoa

Hawaii 96744

Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekiauila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

No response has been received from Parks Division
as the result of the enclosed copied inquiries.

Has the Final Environmental Impact Statement on
Na Pali Coast Management Plan now been completed?
Were the comments and suggestions about green sea
turtles ever incorporated into the Statement?

Thank you for your assistance with this problem.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

at to take this opportunity

Division of State Parks, I would
letter of inquiry that I sent
as a researcher of
relating to the sound
clarified and resolved.



STATE OF HAWAII
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

550 HALEKAUWILA ST.
ROOM 301
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

Dear Reviewer:

Attached for your review is an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that was prepared pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes and the Rules and Regulations of the Environmental Quality Commission:

Title: Na Pali Coast Management Plan Draft EIS

Location: Na Pali Coast, Kauai

Classification: Agency Action

Your comments or acknowledgement of no comments on the EIS are welcomed. Please submit your reply to the accepting authority or approving agency:

Office of Environmental Quality Control
550 Halekauwila Street, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Please send a copy of your reply to the proposing party:

State Parks Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Your comments must be received or postmarked by: May 8, 1981

If you have no further use for this EIS, please return it to the Commission.

Thank you for your participation in the EIS process.

Draft
Environmental Impact Statement

March 1981

Project: Na Pali Coast Management Plan

Location: Na Pali Coast
Island of Kauai

Proposing Agency: State Parks Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii

Accepting Authority: Governor
State of Hawaii

Contact: State Parks Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809
Telephone No.: 548-7455

exotic and does not need a high level of management. The only identified exceptions are some native sea birds and amphibious marine life.

The main existing wildlife management concern is the control of goat populations which exist from the Hanakoa area to Milolii. Too few goats reduce hunting opportunities and allow the vegetation to proliferate while too many goats can cause overgrazing and its associated soil erosion problems. Since hunting is the only practical way to control goat populations, the existing public hunting program should be continued to keep goat populations within the carrying capacities of the areas they graze. Since hunting is also a recreation activity, goat populations should be maintained near the maximum numbers within these carrying capacities. Hunting, however, may be incompatible with many other recreation activities and should be managed in a way that will minimize these conflicts. Hunting recreation activities and needs are not well known for Na Pali Coast and better information could result in improved management of the hunting activity. A hunting activity survey is to be conducted for the 1981 Na Pali Coast hunting season.

Marine Life - Knowledge of Na Pali Coast marine life is limited to a one week survey conducted in June, 1979. This survey indicates that the marine life habitat from Hanakapiai to Nualolo Aina is rather poor except for the shoreline splash zone which supports a good supply of organisms such as opihi and pipipi. Within this section of the coast the near-shore was devoid of coral reefs and the sandy bottom, lava rock and smooth boulders offered little shelter for marine life.

The Nualolo Kai and Milolii areas, on the other hand, display a moderate quantity of marine life in their extensive reef areas. Nualolo Kai is particularly attractive for recreation use because of the clarity of the water, greater diversity of marine life and protected waters of a relatively large cove. This cove offers excellent opportunities for fishing and snorkeling and provides ample offshore boat anchorage. The increasing popularity of snorkeling as indicated by the increasing use of such areas as Hanauma Bay, could be a strong attraction resulting in an increased visitor attraction to Nualolo Kai in the future. In contrast the Milolii reef flats are relatively barren and

silty. The water is also somewhat turbid and there is no cove at Milolii to protect boats and snorklers from the hazards of currents and surf by the open sea.

Like most reefs, natural hazards such as pot holes, sea urchins, moray eels, sharp corals and unstable footing occur near the surf zones and reef edges. Nualolo Kai is fairly well protected from normal summer surf but the strong ocean currents and high surf during storms and normal winter surf conditions apparently present serious hazards.

It has been recommended that the present utilization of the marine resources be continued but there is no clear indication of what this present utilization is. It seems fairly certain that the use is quite low because winter surf normally makes the reef unaccessible from October through April and access to the Milolii and Nualolo Kai areas is difficult any time of year since there is no trail access. Other more accessible areas of comparable quality reportedly exist on Kauai.

No change is proposed at this time in the existing marine life management and fishery regulations. Periodic monitoring of marine life will continue and means of obtaining information about user activities associated with marine life will be explored. In the future the cove and reef complex at Nualolo Kai may require additional protection from users, possibly by establishing a marine life conservation district.

Freshwater

The Na Pali Coast streams are of interest to naturalists because they are among the relatively few streams in Hawaii which still flow unimpeded into the ocean and most are perennial. Surveys conducted in 1965, 1966 and again in 1976 and 1977 indicate these streams contain many endemic species although exotic fauna are apparently moving into these streams and altering the previous interrelationships among organisms. These streams are too small and precipitous to be considered major fishing streams but a disproportionately high ratio of juveniles to adults strongly suggests some degree of regular harveting.

values. If this was done it would allow us to manage the Na Pali Coast so that only those opportunities best suited to the area would be emphasized.

III. Recreation Management Objectives

This section has been developed in an attempt to establish clear, specific management objectives for the three basic management plan components reviewed and evaluated in the previous section. These objectives form the policy framework for the management services to be provided by the Department in managing each park unit in the Na Pali Coast State Park. They are based on the evaluations given in the previous section or are derived directly from background data found in the appendices. Existing park regulations supplement many of these objectives.

A. Resource Management Objectives

1. Natural Resources

a. Preserve Scenic Values

- . The primary resource management objective for the Na Pali Coast State Park and the adjoining pali lands forming a backdrop for the coastal area is to preserve the scenic heritage. Thus any alteration of the area should be measured in terms of visual contrast with the surrounding natural landscape.
- . Avoid the placement of all manmade structures, such as signs, comfort stations and shelters in locations where their presence will detract from the surrounding scenery.
- . Consider the visibility of all structures from different perspectives, and minimize their visibility.
- . Select building design, building materials and finishes which harmonize with the surrounding natural environment.
- . Refrain from clearing trees, rocks or other natural features including improving the view from vantage points.

b. Preserve Native Flora and Manage All Vegetation

- . In areas where native plants are numerous or rare plants exist which might be threatened by visitor use, a baseline survey will be established. The basis of this survey will be a comprehensive plant inventory.
- . In areas dominated by exotic vegetation baseline surveys will be limited to photo stations and selected sample plots as needed.
- . Where practical, control undesirable exotic plants. In areas where native plants are numerous or rare plants exist control of all exotic plants will be required where practical. In areas already dominated by exotic species control may be limited to destroying exotic species not yet fully established. Special care should be exercised in using herbicides to avoid damaging endangered plants, stream life and archaeological features which may occur in the same general area.
- . Minimize the threat of fire by restricting all camping to designated camping areas, restricting the use of camp fires and making visitors aware of fire dangers.
- . Botanical surveys will be conducted every five years to monitor trends established by baseline surveys and to re-evaluate management concerns. These surveys will be coordinated with wildlife surveys whenever this is feasible.
- . In future planning when establishing any new sites or trails for intensive recreation use try to select sites of minimal botanical value and botanize those areas selected. Botanical surveys shall precede any archaeological salvage or subsurface testing.
- . Establish a research program for the following needs:
 - . The impact of remaining cattle (3 animals) and/or previous pasture use.
 - . The impact of goats on native plants.
 - . A priority list of aggressive, exotic plants and feasible methods of control.

c. Preserve Native Fauna and Manage All Fish and Wildlife

- . Native bird nesting areas will be protected from visitor activities, including disturbances from boats and helicopters. Wild cats will also be controlled to protect birds.
- . Protect all stream life and marine life from any herbicide, pesticide, fertilizer or waste treatment substances which could fall, flow or leach into stream or ocean waters.
- . Should endangered marine animals (Monk seals and green sea turtles) become regular visitors to Na Pali beach areas, visitors should be informed of the need to avoid harassment of them.
- . Public hunting will be continued pursuant to Regulation 29 of the Division of Fish and Game. Flexibility of management will be possible through the provisions of the regulations involving safety zones, season suspensions and declarations, and public drawings.
- . Public goat management should be continued as a recreation activity and as a means of controlling exotic vegetation, preventing erosion and preserving native vegetation.
- . Goat populations should be kept near maximum numbers which are compatible with the safe carrying capacity of their habitat and public hunting purposes.
- . Wild house cat and rat populations will be controlled as authorized by the Human Society.
- . Public fresh and salt water fishing will be continued under various existing regulations of the Division of Fish and Game.
- . Both fish and wildlife surveys will be conducted every five years to monitor trends established by the 1979 baseline surveys and to re-evaluate management concerns.
- . Establish a research program for the following needs:
 - . Additional freshwater baseline surveys to monitor all streams for stream life.
 - . User surveys on fishing and hunting recreation activities.

not named
now, they want!

2. Archaeology

a. Protect archaeological features

- . Set aside sample areas from any public use for future research purposes.
- . Select areas of relatively low archaeological value for intensive recreation use and restrict intensive recreation use to these areas.
- . Where feasible protect archaeological features from damage by visitors by inhibiting access and knowledge of the precise location of features.
- . The archaeological resources will be monitored every 3 years to re-evaluate management concerns.
- . Place qualified archaeological complexes on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.
- . Where feasible, protect archaeological features from natural erosion (e.g., reduce soil erosion, prevent displacement of rocks by vegetation, etc.).
- . Be aware of pot hunting interests and enforce laws prohibiting this practice.
- . Develop an archaeological research plan for the entire Na Pali Coast indicating library research to be done and program priorities. Consider developing a long term summer field research program which includes college students.
- . All archaeological work will be performed under the direction of qualified archaeologists.

b. Where areas are selected for intensive recreation use, minimize any loss of archaeological values.

- . Select sites of lower archaeological value, particularly avoid sites of value to modern Hawaiians, sites of high interpretive value or sites of high research potential.
- . Salvage all sites as necessary to preserve archaeological information but minimize excavations by relocating park facilities whenever possible.
- . In developing park facilities minimize any grading and incorporate to the maximum

extent feasible, any archaeological features found in the site (e.g., agricultural terraces can make good camping or picnicking sites).

- . If at all possible avoid the use of rubbish pits and pit toilets by utilizing new technology for sewage disposal in remote areas. If pits are needed try to locate them in areas free of archaeological features.
- c. Foster the visitor's appreciation for archaeological values and the rich history of the area with attractive, printed material. Do not identify any specific feature which could be vandalized.

B. Visitor Use Management Objectives

1. Provide Limited Areas of Relatively Intensive Public Use Within the Na Pali Wildland Area

- . Intensively used areas will generally be restricted to the coastal areas where recreation opportunities are greatest and access is easier.
- . Levels of intensity will vary among park units in order to satisfy as wide a range of potential users as possible and also allow some areas to remain inaccessible to most visitors. These intensities of use reflect densities of users. The number of users will also vary depending on the size of the developed area.
- . High intensities of use will not be allowed in the Na Pali Coast State Park but Haena and Polihale State Parks which are accessible by road will allow higher intensities of use in portions of these parks and act as gateways to the Na Pali wildland area.
- . Medium intensity will be established at Milolii where access is limited to boats and helicopters. This level of use will also be maintained at Hanakapiai, if possible, but higher density day use may occur in the Hanakapiai beach area.
- . Light intensities of use will be established beyond Hanakapiai Valley to the end of the trail at Kalalau Valley and at Nualolo Kai.
- . Lightest use will be at Honopu Beach which has no facilities and will be left entirely in its natural condition.
- . No use, except for hunting is expected to be made of the isolated valleys between Kalalau and Milolii.

- . No commercial helicopter or boat landings will be allowed except for emergency or management purposes.
- . Provide printed material warning of hazards but do not provide warning signs. Hazards include high surf, tsunami, lack of potable water, ocean currents, sharks and hazard of climbing cliffs.

	Planned	Existing as needed
. DOCARE Enforcement		
. State Parks Maintenance/Administration		
Days per season		
Winter (9 months)	5	5
Summer (3 months)	40	20
Men per day		
Winter (9 months)	0.5	0.5
Summer (3 months)	0.5	0.5
. Support Services		
Helicopter trips (rt)	18	10
Total State Park Man Days Per year	23	13

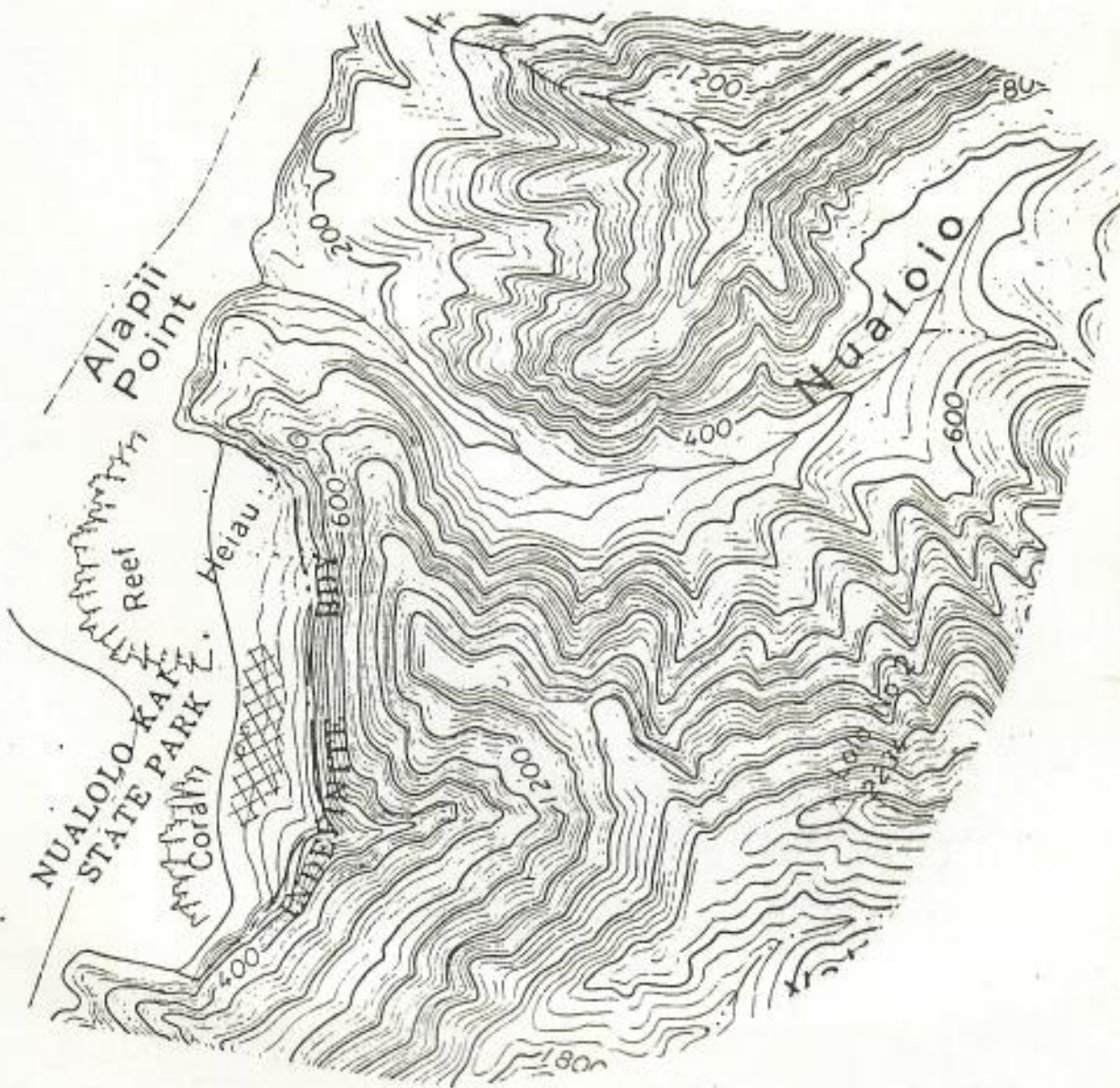
F. Nualolo

The coastal flat of Nualolo Kai is situated at the base of a sheer cliff backdrop extending 1,200 feet above the beach area. The coastal flat is over 3,000 feet long and approximately 250 feet wide and is characterized by high talus bluffs. Nualolo Aina, the hanging valley portion of Nualolo, contains developable land of high archaeological value but is essentially inaccessible by trail from Nualolo Kai although a steep trail and ladder connection apparently existed when Hawaiians occupied the area. An unprotected boulder beach at the foot of Nualolo Aina valley now provides the only land access to both Nualolo Aina and Awaawapuhi, an adjoining hanging valley of archaeological interest.

A boulder and sand beach has formed along the shoreline of Nualolo Kai. An extensive fringing reef, the largest along the Na Pali Coast, extends almost 300 feet off shore and during normal summer conditions, provides safe boat anchorage through a break near the middle of the reef flat. Boat landings are authorized but there is no licensed heliport. Swimming opportunities are

NUALOLO UNIT

Intensive Use Area



limited for novices but the cove area provides excellent snorkeling and fishing opportunities. The area also offers opportunities for reef study and camping. There is one shelter and 2 pit toilets but there is no perennial source of fresh water. Approximately 15 acres are managed for public use. According to permit data, visitor use of this beach has been quite low averaging less than 10 people per day even in the peak summer use periods.

Recreation Resource Management

The following archaeological recommendations have been made for the intensively used areas.

- . Instrument mapping and subsurface testing are recommended around the pit toilets and rubbish pits. Testing should include the identification of new sterile sites for the future relocation of these facilities.
- . Instrument mapping and subsurface testing are also recommended at archaeological sites NUK-1 and 2 and 3200-197, 198 and 199.
- . A single banyan tree near the beach should be destroyed since it is a source of seed for an undesirable exotic species.
- . Campsites and clearing of vegetation in the campground should avoid native plants associated with this beach environment.

Visitor Use Management

- . All visitors must have valid day use or camping permits. The park unit will be closed from October 1 to May 1.
- . A maximum of 20 visitors per day will be allowed. No more than 50% of this maximum will be for overnight use and the maximum length of stay will be 2 nights. However, until the archaeological instrument mapping and subsurface testing is completed, no camping will be allowed.
- . Use of Nualolo or Awaawapuhi valley will not be allowed except by special permit as established in Division of State Parks Regulation 1 or by hunters with valid hunting permits.

- . No commercial helicopter access will be allowed to Nualolo Kai.
- . Private and commercial tour boat access will be allowed from May through September. All passengers must have valid day use or camping permits.
- . The existing public hunting program will be continued in Nualolo and Awaawapuhi valleys on summer weekends during August and September. No hunting will be allowed at Nualolo Kai.
- . Provide hazard warning signs and printed material. Hazards include flash floods from intermittent streams, high surf, tsunamis, lack of potable water and hazards of climbing cliffs.

Park Service Management

	planned	existing
. DOCARE Enforcement		
Days per month (5 months)	1	1
Men per day	1	1
. State Parks Maintenance/Administration		
Days per month (5 months)	6	4
Men per day	3	3
. Support Services	trips all by boat	
Total DOCARE Man Days Per year	5	5
Total State Parks Man Days Per Year	90	60

G. Milolii

Located on the leeward end of the proposed Na Pali Coast State Park, this relatively dry area consists of a coastal flat and a small alluvial valley. Milolii coastal flat is almost a mile long and 500 feet wide. The northeastern half is a high lantana covered bluff while the southwestern portion is a dune and sand beach. A small talus slope has developed behind the sand area at the base of the 1,650 foot pali. Milolii Valley is a small alluvial valley accessible from Milolii coastal flats but is not part of the intensively managed recreation area. A small fringing reef extends 250 feet off the length of the coastal flats.

Section II

The Environmental Assessment

I. Relationship of the Proposed Action to the Land Use Plans, Policies and Control for the Affected Area

A. Historical Land Use

The Na Pali coastal area encompasses all of the traditional district of Na Pali and part of the district of Kona. Na Pali, the smallest of the five districts on Kaua'i, consists of five ahupua'a: Hanakapi'ai, including Hanakapi'ai and Ho'olulu Valleys; Hanakoa, including Hanakoa and Waiahuakua Valleys; Kalalau Valley; Honopu, including Kalalau Beach and Honopu and Awa'awapuhi Valleys; and Pohakuao, which consists of the small drainages along the coast between Hanakoa and Kalalau. Nu'alolo and Miloli'i are the northernmost valleys of the ahupua'a of Waimea in the district of Kona.

The archaeological landscape of Na Pali indicates an intensive development and occupation of almost all available land along the rugged coastline. But the present landscape represents the end product of a long history of settlement; little is known of its origin or its evolution from its natural to its present culturally modified form.

Two archaeological excavations, one at Ha'ena and the other at Nu'alolo Kai, have yielded chronometric dates which suggest a baseline for a coastal chronology. At Ha'ena, settlement can be traced as early as the beginning of the 11th century. Excavation in the sand dune at Ke'e Beach produced a volcanic-glass hydration-rind date of A.D. 989 \pm 42 (volcanic glass years) from a deposit interpreted as a permanent, primarily marine resource-oriented occupation (Hammatt et al 1978: 147). This is the earliest dated human settlement on the island of Kaua'i. The excavation at Nu'alolo Kai is presently unreported except for a carbon-14 date of A.D. 1389 (570 \pm 200 yrs B.P.) from the lowest occupation level in a habitation terrace (Emory et al 1968: viii).

For several hundred years after these occupation dates, settlement along this coast developed. But early European explorers were unable to appreciate that

development. When the mission stations were established on Kaua'i, Na Pali fell within the province of the mission at Wai'oli, which was organized in 1835; Nu'alolo and Miloli'i were part of the original Waimea mission. In 1937, William Alexander and Sister E. Johnson were the first missionaries to stop at Kalalau (Alexander 1934: 218). It is uncertain about the early extent of Christian contact but by 1852, a small school had been started and nine valley residents were Church members (Johnson 1852). Within seven years, half the population of Kalalau, which numbered approximately 70, belonged to the Church (Johnson 1859) but Mormonism was introduced soon after and Edward Johnson, the Wai'oli missionary, reported that ten of his Church members had turned to "Error" (Johnson 1863).

Na Pali was considered an out-post of the Wai'oli Mission and visits were limited by sea conditions to once a year during the summer months. Johnson's estimates of population are recorded for Kalalau but probably include the neighboring valleys as well.

In 1848, changes in the Hawaiian system of land tenure were formalized in the Mahele, the division of land between the Hawaiian king and his chiefs. All of the Na Pali district was claimed by Kamehameha III and subsequently turned over to the Legislature to be administered as Government lands. Nu'alolo and Miloli'i were claimed as Crown lands as part of the ahupua'a of Waimea. Several small parcels in Miloli'i were awarded to individuals as Land Commission awards. Government lands in Kalalau, Pohakuao, and Honopu were sold to individuals. The rest of the coastal lands remained undivided.

Little is known of the history of the Na Pali in the second half of the 19th century. In Kalalau, land continued to be lived on and cultivated. Taro (and possibly olona) was being grown for trade (Nakulala 1864) but subsistence apparently continued as the primary agricultural pursuit. Commercial coffee cultivation was taking place in Hanakapi'ai and Hanakoa; ti may have been grown for okolehao. Johnson mentions two men from Honolulu who moved into an uninhabited valley near Kalalau for the purpose of distilling alcohol (Wai'oli Station Report 1860). A 1903 map (HTS 1903) shows wet lands (presumably irrigation fields for taro) at the mouth of Hanakapi'ai Valley.

The Na Pali valleys are presently described as rugged and inaccessible, but a historic, and probably aboriginal,

trail system connected many of the valleys and tied the central coastal area to Koke'e and Polihale. Bennett (1931: 7) notes trails between Kalalau and Honopu, Miloli'i and Koke'e, Miloli'i and Nu'alolo Kai, Nu'alolo 'Aina and Nu'alolo Kai (Site 3200-195), and the Kamaile trail from Koke'e into Nu'alolo 'Aina. Thurston (1922) reported two members of his party hiking from Honopu to Nu'alolo 'Aina along a cliff trail. The 1903 Hawaii Territorial Survey map shows the location of a Kalalau to Koke'e trail. A listing of place names (Gay ms) identifies several "roads" in the Na Pali area, among them, Hapu'unui, a ridge and road up to Kahue Valley (upland gulch area above Hanakoa Valley) and Kaloa, a road from Kilohana (a point of Kaunuohua Ridge) into Kalalau. The Ha'ena to Kalalau trail was originally built in the late 19th century (Handy and Handy 1972: 417), and stabilized in the 1930's by a government work crew.

The chronology for abandonment of this coastline is uncertain. Kalalau, and possibly Nu'alolo Kai, were the final areas to be abandoned; the last 'ohana left Kalalau Valley in 1919.

Cattle grazing took place after 1920 (Henke 1929) in the area from Hanakapi'ai to Kalalau, but proved unfeasible by the mid-20th century. Cattle were either shipped out by barge or led single file out along the cliff trail. Remnants of the Makaweli Ranch operation are still visible in Pohakuao and Kalalau. Two head of cattle still roam in Kalalau Valley.

In 1907, the mauka part of the coastal area became the Na Pali-Kona Forest Reserve. In 1938, Miloli'i was incorporated into the Pu'u Ka Pele Forest Reserve, and Hanakapi'ai and Hanakoa Valleys were placed in the Na Pali-Kona system. The valleys of Honopu, Awa'awapuhi, and Nu'alolo, and the coastal areas of Nu'alolo and Miloli'i were added to the latter forest reserve in 1946.

Nualolo Kai and Milolii flat were developed by State Parks in 1962. Inholdings in Kalalau Valley were acquired by the State of Hawaii and the valley floor was assigned to the State Parks Division by executive order in 1974.

B. Existing Land Ownership and Management Responsibilities

The Na Pali Coast is state owned and, with the exception of the 1280 acre area in Kalalau Valley assigned to state parks, the entire area is within the State Forest Reserve system. The Hono O Na Pali Natural Area Reserve is in the process of being taken out of the

forest reserve but will continue to be managed by the Division of Forestry except for the Kalalau Trail and coastal section which is expected to be managed by the State Parks Division. The cooperative management agreements among the divisions as established in Section 1, II C1 of this plan are already in effect as part of an interim management plan for the Na Pali Coast.

The rationale for the proposed park boundaries are given in Section 1, II B. Portions of two other existing state parks share common boundaries with the Na Pali Coast proposed park. Kokee State Park extends to the Kalalau Valley rim and Haena State Park, which is largely undeveloped, shares a less well defined boundary on the pali land just behind the coastal plain by Kee Beach. Coordination of park management between Kokee and the Na Pali Coast is limited to protecting the scenic vistas from Kokee since no access of any kind is feasible. Haena State Park, however, includes the Kalalau Trail hub and future plans for this area will be closely coordinated with Na Pali Coast planning. The Haena area was not included in the subject plan because it is not part of the wildland coastal area and will therefore be managed quite differently as a more intensively used beach park and historic park with road access.

C. Land Use Controls and Policies

The proposed park is entirely within the State Land Use Conservation District zone. There are no existing encumbrances on the land except for executive orders establishing forest reserve areas and assigning Kalalau Valley to the State Parks Division. The proposed park is also part of a designated public hunting area. Policies adopted by the Board of Land and Natural Resources for the Na Pali Coast include the following:

- 4/19/78 Conservation District Use Application for Na Pali Zodiac approved, allowing commercial tour boats to carry passengers for pick up and drop off along the Na Pali Coast.
- 1/11/80 Conservation District Use Application for commercial use of two Na Pali heliports for camper pick ups and drop offs.
- 6/13/80 Conservation District Use Application of 1/11/80 amended to include one heliport for rest stops.
- 8/22/80 Acceptance of the Na Pali Coast Management Plan with the understanding that further, more

detailed plans will be submitted by June 30, 1982. The preceding Board actions were incorporated in the plan.

In December, 1977, a Haena-Na Pali Coast Environmental Impact Statement Notice of Preparation was submitted. However the proposed plan was dropped in favor of the subject plan and the environmental impact statement was never drafted.

There are no uses proposed for the Na Pali Coast other than those uses included in the plan. In order to establish the proposed park by executive order those areas now within the forest reserve will have to be removed from this encumbrance before being placed in a park. This action is not expected to alter the existing forest management of the area and has been endorsed by the Division of Forestry.

II. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigating Measures to Minimize Adverse Impacts

A. Primary Impacts

Recreation use of the Na Pali Coast involves two major environmental impacts; the impact of visitors on the natural and cultural resources of the area and the impact of the visitors on each other as they sometimes seek conflicting recreation experiences in this wildland environment. The basic objective of the management plan is to minimize these primary environmental impacts. Within the management plan the unit entitled Overall Park Management identifies and evaluates the extent of the known environmental impacts particularly in the portions dealing with resource management and visitor use management. Mitigating measures are also discussed in general terms in this unit of the plan but the following major unit, Recreation Management Objectives, deals more specifically with the overall mitigating measures for resource protection and visitor use. The last unit applies these mitigating measure objectives to specific park units which comprise the Na Pali Coast area.

B. Secondary Impacts

In managing the Na Pali Coast environment the secondary impacts are associated with the park services required by various government agencies, and commercial access operators in protecting the natural and cultural resources and providing a safe, satisfying experience for the visitor. These secondary impacts are also addressed

in the management plan by the Overall Park Management unit, Recreation Management Objective unit, and the final unit on managing each geographic unit within the park. Each of these units of the plan has a topic dealing with park services as part of an identified unit subsection.

III. Probable Adverse Environmental Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided

A. Boat and Helicopter Access

Boat and helicopter access provides a recreational opportunity for people who would not otherwise be able to visit the coast because of time constraints or the difficulty of hiking long distances on somewhat difficult trails. This means of access also allows people to visit places which are inaccessible by trails and to view the rich scenic beauty from different perspectives. Boat and helicopter access is essential for providing park services related to maintenance, enforcement and search and rescue missions.

The Na Pali Coast Management Plan is generally limited to controlling boat and helicopter landings. Unless they are also landing, boats and aircraft passing by the coast have not been dealt with in the plan even though they may also have an adverse visual and noise impact on the Na Pali Coast visitors' wilderness type experience. The most serious intrusion for most visitors is likely to be the noise impact from helicopter landings. The following report on the impact was presented in the 1978 Environmental Impact Statement for Helicopter Landings on the Na Pali Coast.

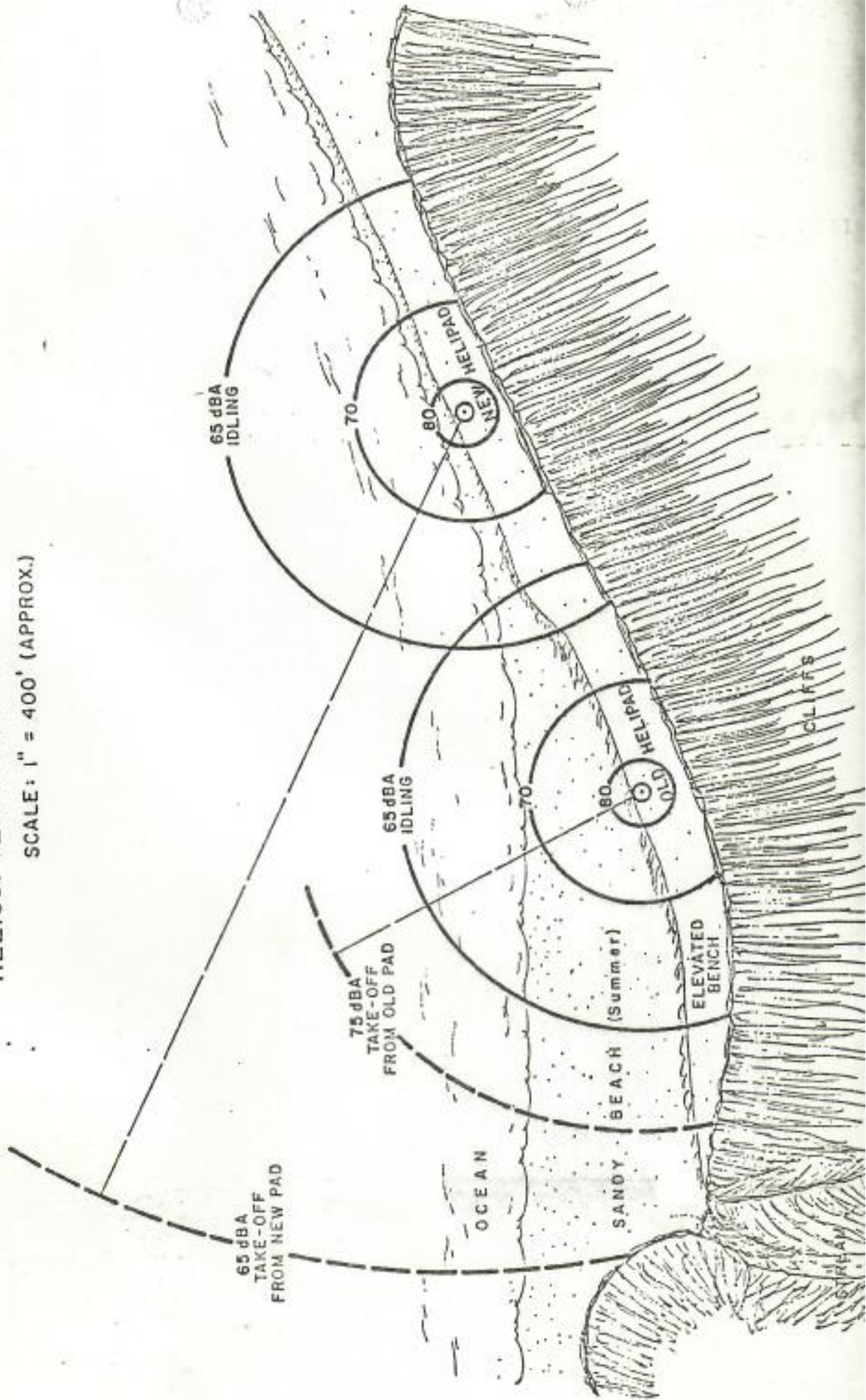
"Noise Impacts. As previously mentioned, noise is one of the primary impacts of helicopter operations. In an effort to quantify the magnitude of the noise impact, field tests were conducted by personnel of VTN Pacific to determine the noise ranges at various distances from the helicopter, with the helicopter idling on the ground, taking off and landing, hovering above the observer and passing by at various altitudes. Readings were taken with a GR 1565-B, Type 2 meter using the "A" scale, which most closely resembles the response of the human ear to noise.

Figure 10 shows a plot of the noise readings (in dBA) vs. distance from the helicopter (a Papillon 6-passenger Bell Ranger) idling on the pad at Kalalau. Background levels were in the 59-63 dBA range. With the helicopter idling on the pad, readings were as high as 93 dBA under

FIGURE 10

SKETCH OF KALALAU BEACH SHOWING
HELIPADS AND NOISE CONTOURS FROM
HELICOPTER IDLING AND TAKING - OFF

SCALE: 1" = 400' (APPROX.)



the rotor, and remained above 80 dBA for a distance 90 feet from the helicopter. Noise levels of 75dBA were recorded as far away as 150 feet and dropped to 71 dBA at 300 feet.

Readings were taken at Princeville Airport with the helicopter hovering at different altitudes above the observer. Noise levels decreased from 80 dBA with the helicopter 100 feet above the observer to 74 dBA at 500 feet above the observer.

Noise readings for several pass-by's Hanakoa Valley are graphed in Figure 11. Pass-by #1 (Figure 11a) was made with the helicopter heading mauka on the normal route to the waterfall at an altitude of 1,000 feet, 500 feet above the observer located at the Hanakoa landing pad. Readings above the background level of 48 dBA were recorded for 67 seconds; a peak value of 64 dBA was noted. Noise elevation above background as recorded at the Hanakoa landing pad lasted only 45 seconds with another helicopter pass-by at 1,000 feet altitude over the shoreline (data not shown).

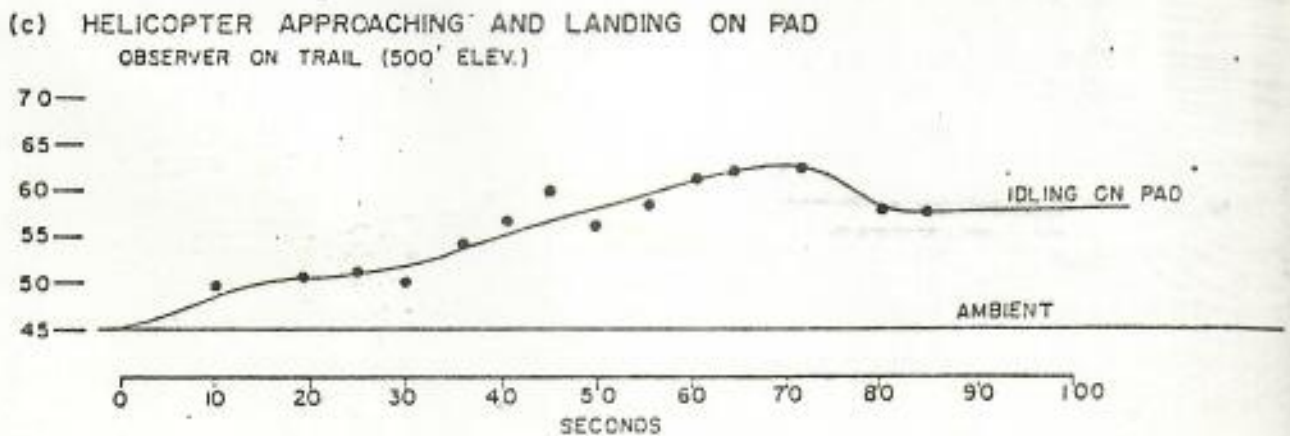
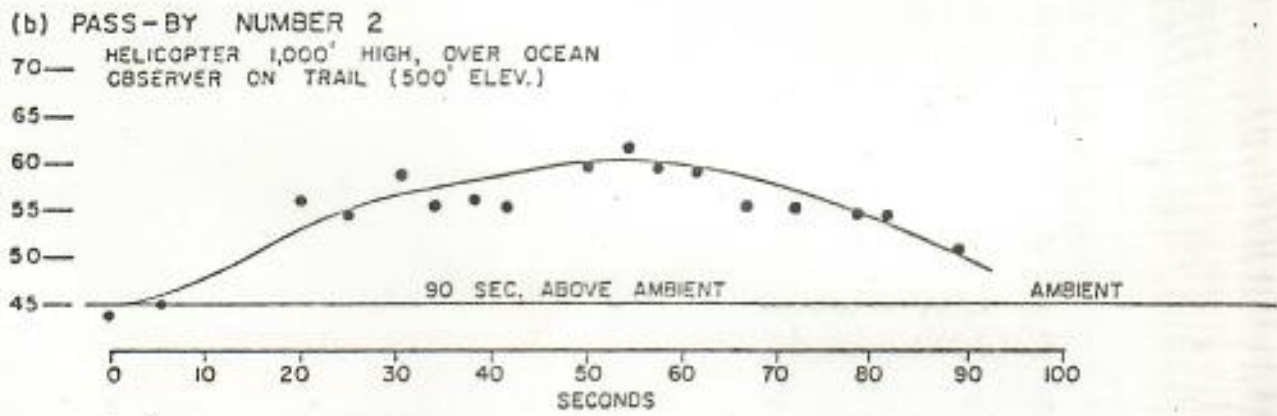
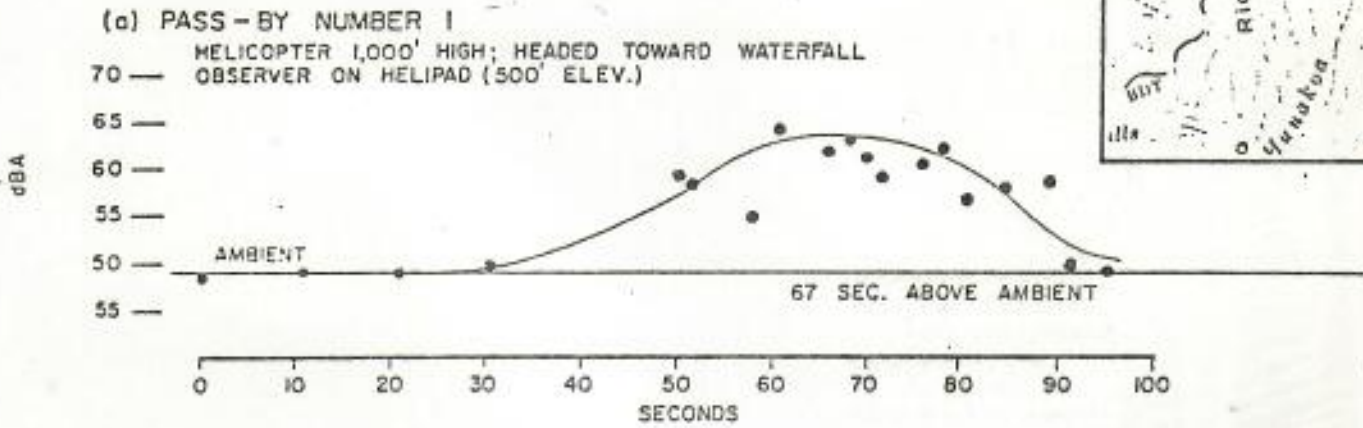
Noise data for another helicopter pass-by of Hanakoa Valley is shown in Figure 11b. This time the helicopter was flying over the ocean at 1,000 feet altitude near and parallel to the shoreline (pass-by #2) and the observer was located on the trail at 500 feet altitude, in allocation more exposed to the ocean (see Figure 11 inset). The total noise elevation above background (45 dBA) lasted 90 seconds for this pass-by. Peak noise readings of 62 dBA were recorded for this pass-by.

The graph in Figure 11c shows the noise readings as recorded by an observer on the trail, at Hanakoa Valley, approximately 1,500 feet from the helipad, as the helicopter passed overhead and landed at the pad. Peak readings were 62 dBA and stabilized at 57 dBA as the helicopter landed on the pad and kept the engine running.

From the data gathered on the field and the available statistics on helicopter operations, a few inferences can be made on the total noise impact created by helicopters operating on the Na Pali Coast.

- a) While helicopters are on the landing pads with the engine running (as is the case during the brief rest stops on the sight-seeing tours, for instance), peak noise

FIGURE II
 NOISE READINGS FROM HELICOPTER PASS-BYS
 AND LANDINGS AT HANAKOA VALLEY



levels adjacent to the helicopter will exceed 90 dBA. Beyond 300 feet from the helipad the noise level drops below 70 dBA (Figure 10). The noise impact will be more noticeable in valley locations than in beach areas, due to the lower ambient noise levels in the valleys (45-50 dBA vs. 60 dBA, Figure 11).

- b) A helicopter hovering above the observer will produce noise levels above 90 dBA when the helicopter is only 100 feet above, and around 75 dBA at 500 feet. This situation occurs only briefly in the Na Pali area, usually when the helicopter pilots approach waterfalls at the head of the valleys to afford passengers a better look at them. At other times helicopters do not linger over any particular area.
- c) A typical helicopter pass-by as heard by an observer in a valley will create peak sound levels of 60-65 dBA for a few seconds (15-20 dBA above ambient). The helicopter will be audible for about one minute as it passes by.
- d) A hiker on the trail near the ocean will hear a helicopter pass-by for a longer period of time, measured at 60-90 seconds. Peak noise readings, again lasting only a few seconds, would be in the 60-65 dBA range for the normal helicopter cruising altitude.
- e) On a peak summer day, a hiker on the Kalalau Trail would hear a maximum of 18 to 22 helicopter pass-by's. This would create noise levels above the background lasting between 27 and 33 minutes per day. This situation would take place only rarely. A more common daily exposure to helicopter pass-by's would be about 6-10 a day, with cumulative length of 9-15 minutes. Hikers deep in the valleys would be exposed to helicopter noise less frequently, and for a smaller length of time.
- f) Noise levels are greatest at take offs and landings, exceeding 100 dBA 50 feet from the pad, and not reaching 65 dBA until the observer is 2,500 feet from the pad. Typical noise exposure during take off at Kalalau Beach is shown on Figure 10. It can be seen that moving the pad reduced the noise exposure at the main

beach area by at least 10 decibels."

B. Hazards to Public Health and Safety

The management plan's main mitigating measures for public health and safety involve public information, warnings and plans for emergency rescues. Most of the hazards will remain. There is no practical way to reduce such hazards as high surf, ocean currents and flashfloods. They can only be avoided. Potable water systems and modern sewage disposal systems are also impractical to construct and maintain. Basic training for backcountry visitors involves a respect for potential hazards to be avoided and good health and sanitation habits. In fact, dealing with hazards is part of the backcountry recreation experience which people seek in trying to live in close harmony with nature.

IV. Alternatives to the Proposed Action

A. Greater Resource Protection

Protection of the resources would be considerably enhanced if sensitive areas were closed to public use. Unfortunately many of the richest archaeological values coincide with today's best sites for intensive recreation use. Research could be conducted to gain the maximum knowledge remaining in these areas without further deterioration related to public use or possible public interference to the field research itself.

The strategy of the management plan, based on existing knowledge, is to avoid sensitive resources which could be damaged by public use wherever this is feasible. Some archaeological salvage is also planned. Unfortunately the extent of resource damage, if any, caused by public use is not known but periodic monitoring of the established baseline surveys is expected to indicate change in the condition of significant resources.

B. Amount of Public Use

The amount of public use of the Na Pali Coast depends primarily on visitor satisfaction in enjoying the natural scenic beauty, solitude and lack of modern facilities. The established carrying capacities of the existing campgrounds are somewhat arbitrarily based on a combination of visitor satisfaction and the limited number of pit toilets. In the future the existing campgrounds could be expanded and/or new campgrounds and appropriate access could be established in one or

more of the park units. Alternatively for reasons of visitor satisfaction or resource protection, the amount of camping could be reduced and campgrounds could also be reduced in size or relocated. Changes in use will depend largely on further research on resource protection needs and visitor satisfaction monitoring.

C. Commercial Access Needs

Two commercial tour boat landing sites and two heliports are currently authorized for the Na Pali Coast Management Plan area. Five helicopter landing sites were requested by two commercial tour operators and at least four boat landing sites are feasible. From Haena to Kalalau Valley where access by hiking is available, the need for commercial access depends on visitor demand and visitor satisfaction rather than on access needs. From Kalalau Valley to Milolii commercial access needs are closely related to the carry capacities of these valleys since no land access is feasible.

While commercial access to otherwise inaccessible areas has not been questioned for day use and overnight use, access for brief reststops is being seriously questioned. How much is the visitors' experience enhanced by being allowed to land for a short time as part of a tour group attached to a modern means of transportation? If reststops are located near campsites or other areas where campers and hikers are located, the adverse impact on these other visitors is apparent. Reststops in isolated valleys would largely eliminate this problem except for overflights of neighboring valleys, and allow short visits to otherwise inaccessible areas. The need for reststops will be reviewed as part of the ongoing planning for the Na Pali Coast. Relocation of the existing heliports is also being considered in order to minimize their impact on the adjoining campsites.

V. The Relationship Between Short Term Uses and Long Term Productivity

The purpose of this management plan is to preserve the recreation resources of this area for future generations. In preserving the area no short term or long term irreversible commitment will be made which would alter productivity since facilities will be limited to trail access, grass heliports and primitive campgrounds.

VI. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

The only significant irretrievable commitment of resources are the manpower, supplies and equipment to operate the park and access vehicles. To the extent any natural or cultural resources are destroyed by visitation despite protection measures, the loss of these resources is irretrievable.

VII. Other Interests and Considerations of Government Policies Offsetting Adverse Environmental Effects

The Hawaii State Plan includes two major objectives and policies directly related to the management of the Na Pali Coast. Section 12, Objective and policies for the physical environment-scenic, natural beauty and historic resources states, "Planning for the State's physical environment shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of enhancement of Hawaii's scenic assets, natural beauty and multi-cultural/historical resources." Section 23, Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement - leisure states, "Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to leisure shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of the adequate provision of resources to accommodate diverse cultural, artistic and recreational needs for present and future generations." One of the policies of the leisure objective is to, "Promote the recreational and educational potential of natural resources having scenic, open space, cultural, historical, geological or biological values."

In any resource oriented park there is a need to balance resource preservation with public use. Public use will continue to be monitored and if this monitoring indicates existing management could be improved, management change will be implemented to the extent these changes will not significantly harm the resources which need protection.

VIII. Summary of Unresolved Issues

Issue - Should commercial helicopters and tour boats be allowed to land on the Na Pali Coast?

Milolii, Nualolo Kai, and the valleys between Milolii and Kalalau cannot be reached by trail or other overland access so commercial access is essential. Any commercial landings beyond those which provide this essential service are only provided as a public convenience.

Issue - What is the optimum number of visitors for each of the day use destination areas, campgrounds and trails within the Na Pali Coast area?

The carrying capacities of the campgrounds established by the management plan are arbitrary figures based on field experience from the past few summer seasons.

These figures are expected to be refined by the future monitoring of public use and significant resources. The issue also involves a perception of visitors' tolerance of other people while seeking a wilderness type experience. Future monitoring should include data on visitor satisfaction.

Issue - What is the least costly way to provide for the satisfactory preservation of archaeological features?

The main resource presentation concern related to public use is the impact of visitors on archaeological features in most existing and potential campgrounds. The archaeological survey report recommends the type of salvage needed for each site or each campground. Unfortunately, this salvage is costly and time consuming so alternative ways of accomplishing the salvage work or reducing the amount of work required will be explored. The outcome of this study will also have an impact on the consideration of other potential sites on the Na Pali Coast for intensive recreation development.

IX. Necessary Approval

In addition to the environmental impact statement requirements the following actions are required by government agencies in order to establish and operate the mangement area as a state park.

1. Following the approval of an Environmental Impact Statement a Special Management Area application will be filed with the County of Kauai.
2. Following the approval of a Special Management Area application a Conservation District Use Application will be filed with the Department of Land and Natural Resources.
3. After all regulatory requirements have been met, those portions of the management area which are now in the forest reserve will be withdrawn from this state land encumbrance. The entire management area, except for the Kalalau Valley area already assigned to State Parks by executive order, will then be designated as a state park by a Governor's executive order.
4. Heliport licenses will be requested annually to renew existing heliport licenses and/or establish new heliports.

X. References From Previous Environmental Impact Statements

State Parks Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources, 1977. Haena - Na Pali Coast, Environmental Impact Statement Notice of Preparation

Pacific Seafarer, Inc., 1978. Environmental Impact Statement for Boat Tour Operations to the Na Pali Coast

Papillon Helicopters, Ltd. and Kenai Air Hawaii, Inc., 1978. Environmental Impact Statement for Helicopter Landings on the Na Pali Coast

XI. Organizations and Persons Consulted

The Environmental Impact Statement Notice of Preparation for the Na Pali Coast Management Plan was sent to the following organizations:

- Airports Division, Hawaii Department of Transportation
- Hawaii Department of Health
- Kauai County
 - Planning Department
 - Kauai County Council
 - Kauai Fire Department
 - Kauai Police Department
 - Civil Defense Agency
 - Parks and Recreation Department
 - Department of Public Works
- Papillon Helicopters, Ltd.
- Jack Harter Helicopters
- Kenai Helicopters, Inc.
- Na Pali Zodiac
- Kauai Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee
- Kauai Hunters Society

- Shoreline Protection Alliance
- Kauai Outdoor Circle
- Conservation Council for Hawaii
- Hawaii Trail and Mountain Club
- Hawaii Audobon Society
- Sierra Club, Hawaii Chapter
- Life of the Land
- Kauai Historical Society
- Archaeological Research Center
- University of Hawaii Environmental Center
- Kauai Community College Anthropology Club
- Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program
- Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

A SURVEY OF THE NA PALI COAST FAUNA AND ITS HABITAT
ON THE ISLAND OF KAUAI - JULY, 1979

No. 6 5 57 Pii '79

Division of Fish and Game
Department of Land and Natural Resources

INTRODUCTION:

In order that the Division of State Parks may fulfill their obligation to develop a management plan for the Na Pali Coast, base line data on the fauna and range conditions of that area was needed. The Division of State Parks, through a memorandum of agreement, requested the Division of Fish and Game to provide the technical staff to conduct a survey during July 1979 to provide this information.

During the period of July 16 through 20, 1979, two wildlife biologists conducted a feral goat census, game mammal range survey and a non-game inventory of the Na Pali Coast between Kalalau and Milolii Valleys. The findings of that survey are presented in this report, along with a discussion of the potential impacts on the wildlife resources resulting from other activities in the area. Specific management recommendations are provided where potential conflicts or needs were identified.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To determine the status, distribution and population trends of feral goats on the Na Pali Coast, Kauai.
2. To determine range conditions and trends on the Na Pali Coast.
3. To determine the status and distribution of wildlife other than game mammals, on the Na Pali Coast.
4. To identify potential conflicts between other recreational uses and the wildlife resources of the Na Pali Coast.
5. To recommend wildlife management measures for the Na Pali Coast.

METHODS:

The wildlife survey work on the Na Pali Coast was accomplished by Ronald L. Walker, Wildlife Branch Chief, and Thomas Telfer, Wildlife Biologist, Kauai Section during the period July 16 through 20, 1979. Access into the area and between survey locations was by commercial helicopter. Four Forestry Division botanists, Ms. Carolyn Corn, et. al., and a contract archaeologist, Ms. Myra Tuggle, made surveys in their fields of interest, and have reported their findings separately. An itinerary of the survey is presented in Table 1.

3. Vegetative Changes

Upon assessing vegetation and range conditions on the Na Pali Coast, it was evident that substantial changes have taken place within the past ten years. Many of the invading exotics, such as air plant, Java plum, and yellow guava, have replaced much of what was once grassland. It is more than likely that this trend will continue. Some form of vegetation management may be necessary in some areas if the recreational values of these areas are to be maintained. A forest management plan could be helpful in maintaining suitable areas for recreational purposes, though not much can likely be done to maintain open grasslands that are more suitable for feral goat management and public hunting.

Feral goat grazing and browsing have both positive and negative effects on the existing rangeland. Goats do utilize and help to control some of the exotic plants that are spreading, such as air plant, elephantopus and guava, yet they also consume beneficial grasses, plants and spread seeds. To completely eradicate goats would permit the unchecked growth of many noxious plants. It would eliminate a valuable recreational resource: Hunting. On the other hand, an uncontrolled goat population could cause increased erosion and additional threat to rare native flora that is already restricted to those sites that are virtually inaccessible to goats. Sustained yield hunting can be justified so long as the goat populations are kept well under control. The most severe damage to the native habitat has occurred in the past when goat numbers were in the tens of thousands.

There are occasionally localized areas overpopulated by goats. Notably, the Pohakuao-Hanakoa area has reached this condition. The reason for these overpopulated sites appears to be related to poor access. Special limited hunting seasons could be declared in these areas if range damage is occurring.

4. Non-Game and Endangered Species Protection

The endangered koloa and threatened Newell's shearwater are relatively safe within the habitats they use on the Na Pali Coast. The only concern is to keep disturbance to a minimum. No immediate threat to either species was apparent under present conditions in the area. The development of higher levels of use further back in Kalalau Valley may be adverse to continued use by koloa, but this is a relatively minor concern.

The Noio (white-capped noddy) that nests in several caves along the sea cliffs should be protected from harassment. The reputed regular passage of commercial zodiac type boats into the sea caves while coming and going from Kalalau should be discouraged, as this disturbance factor could cause the abandonment of these nesting areas by the noio.

Green sea turtles, also an endangered species, are common along the Na Pali Coastline and should be protected against harassment. At one time this species nested at Nualolo Kai and at Milolii. Human disturbance and over-harvest may be the cause of their failing to nest there any more.

Hawaiian monk seals are very rarely seen near Kauai though some day, under protection and management, this endangered species may become more abundant and become a regular visitor along the Na Pali beaches.

Other non-game consist of common native or introduced species of birds and mammals. There are no particular concerns or problems related to them, so long as development does not exceed the wildland management status which the area is to be used for.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Feral goat hunting should be continued as at present (August and September) on a lottery basis to assign weekends to hunters.
2. Special limited goat hunting seasons should be declared for localized over-populated areas by mutual agreement of the Division of State Parks and the Division of Fish and Game, if range damage occurs.
3. Hiker-camper safety should be improved during the goat hunting season by either declaring the upper Kalalau Valley "off limits" to non-hunters during hunting days or by adequately warning the non-hunting public of the hazards, with signs and handouts to be distributed with camping permits.
4. Enforcement of hunting regulations should be greatly increased, not only in Kalalau Valley, but by boat along the entire Na Pali Coast. Adequate funding for necessary equipment, manpower and patrol time must be provided if the area is to be managed properly.
5. The Department should seriously consider a commercial helicopter management policy to limit low level flights and landings to specific corridors, altitudes and sites. No commercial "rest stops" or landings should be permitted in areas that are used for public hunting. Low level flights should be limited to areas not in use by hunters or campers. If campers are permitted access by helicopter, the hours of drop-off should be limited to a specific period of time, so as to avoid constant disturbance in the wildland recreational area.
6. The Division of Forestry should be consulted about means to manage vegetation at specific sites that are to be used for intensive recreational purposes.
7. Commercial and private boat traffic should be discouraged from entering sea caves used for nesting by seabirds.
8. The Division of Fish and Game should be consulted before any large development projects are undertaken that may affect wildlife habitat adversely within the area.
9. Should endangered marine animals (Monk seals or green sea turtles) become regular visitors to the beach areas long the coastline, efforts to educate recreationists on the need to avoid harassment to them is needed.

State of Hawaii

Department of Land and Natural Resources

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

MARINE SURVEY OF THE NA PALI COAST,
ISLAND OF KAUAI

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of a marine fish survey conducted by the Division of Fish and Game between June 4 and 8, 1979 along the Na Pali Coast of Kauai (Figure 1). The survey was conducted to obtain and evaluate baseline nearshore marine resources information for the "Na Pali Coast Management Plan" being prepared by the Division of State Parks, Outdoor Recreation and Historic Sites of the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Division of Fish and Game personnel participating in the survey included Paul Kawamoto, Henry Okamoto, Brian Kanenaka and Shugo Masuda.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Fish counting transect stations were established at various locations subsequent to conducting cursory examinations of nearshore areas along the Na Pali Coast. The Division of Fish and Game's 13-foot inflatable boat was utilized for accomplishing the 12-mile coastline survey. Fish counts were conducted by snorkel diving along a pre-measured 250-yard long transect line or within a 100-foot diameter area. In conducting a 250-yard fish count, the two divers, one on each side of the line, recorded fish species, length and numbers on plastic slates within a 40-foot swath, with each diver responsible for a 20-foot swath parallel and adjacent to the line. In conducting a 100-foot diameter quadrat, one end of a pre-measured 50-foot cord was attached to a stationary object to allow delineation of a 100-foot diameter circle within which observations were made by two counters. The time of day and water depths were recorded during the start and end of each fish count. Upon completing a fish count, the information was transcribed onto data sheets for subsequent analysis. Further, notes concerning habitat type, water clarity, observations on currents and surge, and other pertinent information were included in the data sheets.

The approximate weight of each fish was estimated by multiplying the cube of the fish length by a previously determined species constant derived from known length-weight relationships. The estimated standing fish crop, expressed in term of pounds per acre, was then derived by multiplying the weight of each species recorded by the ratio: 43,560 square feet (or one acre)/area (in square feet) covered by the fish count.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 15 fish counts was conducted at 11 locations along the Ma Pali coast that are described as follows:

HANAKAPIAI

Hanakapiai (Figure 2) is located about three miles west of Haena and characterized by a wide sand beach approximately 200 yards long. The sand extends into the offshore area to at least the 20-foot depth and there is no apparent evidence of coral or rocky substrate within 300 yards from the shoreline.

A 100-foot diameter quadrat was conducted to the west of the beach where lava cliffs and rocks began to replace the sandy shoreline substrate (Station #1). The fish count was conducted in waters ranging from 2 to 10 feet in depth around two small rocks that jutted above the water (Figure 3). Although only four species of fishes were recorded at this station, a large school of threadfin or moi (Polydactylus sexfilis) contributed significantly to the standing crop at this Station (Table 1).

The sand bottom and smooth lava rock substrate afforded little shelter to reef dwelling fish and thereby explains the low species diversity observed on this fish transect. It should be noted that the smooth lava bench exposed to breaking shoreline waves constituted a favored habitat for the moi.

Along the shoreline, typical splash zone fauna and flora were sparse. Small quantities of flat sea urchins or ha'uke'uke (Podophora atrata), a'ama crabs (Grapsus grapsus) and small limpets or 'opihi (Cellana sp.) were noticed especially among rocks that were exposed to splashing waves. Algae growth was sparse.

Shoreline waves averaged about two feet in height, which, combined with the shallow water depths fronting the beach, made boating access to shore difficult. Water clarity was good despite the occurrence of freshwater "lensing" which obscured underwater visibility to some extent. Two persons were observed beachcombing the shoreline area.

TWIN ROCKS

"Twin Rocks" is a descriptive name given to the shoreline area characterized by a pair of small rock outcroppings which is located approximately 3/4-mile southwest of Hanakapiai (Figure 2). Steep cliffs and four sea caves highlight a spectacular view of the shoreline. There is no land trail access to this area.

A 100-foot diameter quadrat (Station #2) was conducted around the larger of the rock outcroppings (Figure 4) which rose sharply from a depth of about 30 feet. A total of 20 fish species and an estimated standing crop of 1,526 pounds per acre were recorded at this Station (Table 1). Fishes contributing significantly to the standing crop included the piha (Spratelloides delicatulus), 'omilu (Caranx melampygus), maikoiko (Acanthurus leucopareus), palani (A. dussumieri), pualu (A. xanthopterus) and kala (Paso unicornis).

Splash zone fauna observed on the wave exposed portion of the rock out-cropping included the opihi and ha'uke'uke. Water clarity was excellent with no noticeable current.

HANAKOA

Hanakoa (Figure 5) is located about mid-way between Hanakapiai and Kalalau and approximately one mile southwest from 'Twin Rocks'. A small cove-like area bordered by cliffs on both sides and a stream flowing through a boulder beach identifies this site (Figure 6). A 100-foot diameter quadrat (Station #3) was conducted in depths ranging from 5 to 7 feet and 13 fish species with a standing crop of 209 pounds of fishes per acre were enumerated (Table 1). The bottom substrate in the transect area consisted primarily of large boulders with no coral growth.

Along the shoreline, the exposed rocks especially at the stream were covered with a lush growth of brown algae (*Cynospira* sp.). Generally, opihi were fairly abundant but small in size. The cliffs at Hanakoa offered some protection from the northeastern trades and the surface water was calmer in the cove than further out in the wind-exposed areas of Stations #1 and 2 (Figure 3). The large volume of fresh water flowing into the sea produced a pronounced temperature gradient with the colder surface fresh water lying over the sea water. Other than this 'lensing' effect which blurred underwater visibility to some extent, the water was clear. Due to shoreline breaks, the boat could not be safely beached ashore; however, swimming ashore was relatively easy. Slippery rocks are a definite hazard along this shoreline.

WATERFALL ARCH

'Waterfall Arch' is another descriptive name used to identify a survey site about one mile southwest of Hanakoa (Figure 5). As the name implies, there are two small waterfalls on the west side of a lava arch (Figure 8).

A 100-foot diameter quadrat was conducted through the arch in depths ranging from 6 to 10 feet (Station #4). A total of 15 fish species with a standing crop of 500 pounds of fishes per acre was recorded at this Station (Table 1). Also observed in the transect area was a small, 20-inch carapace length green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). The sand and boulder substrate at this site was devoid of coral growth (Figure 9). Splash zone fauna and flora were sparse. A slight easterly current was noticed while swimming through the arch.

KALALAU

Stretching almost two miles in length along the Na Pali coast and about one mile southwest of 'Waterfall Arch' is Kalalau, one of the better known beaches in the area (Figure 10). The shoreline beach consists of a thin strip of sand backdropped by cliffs along the easterly portion (Figure 11) that transforms to a boulder covered beach centrally where the Kalalau Stream empties into the sea (Figure 12). From about 400 feet west of the stream, a long stretch of sand beach continues westerly toward Honopu. Densification of the offshore bottom topography indicates a corresponding sand and boulder substrate consistent with the shoreline composition.

A 250-yard fish counting transect (Station #5) was made in about 8 feet of water approximately 100 feet seaward of the boulder beach (Figure 13). A total of 20 species of fishes with a standing crop of 48 pounds per acre was recorded at this Station (Table 1). Although the bottom substrate consisted of numerous fish-shelter type crevices along the transect route, a low fish density resulted. This was apparently due to the higher concentrations of fishes observed in the shoreline breaker zone.

Small sized coral colonies, primarily *Pocillopora meandrina*, were noted on the boulder substrate. However, there were more dead than live colonies observed in the area (Figure 14). Although numerous 'opihi (*Cellana talcosa*) were observed attached to the boulders, macro-algae growth on the substrate was absent.

Shoreline waves caused by shallow nearshore depths limited ocean access into the sand beach. Landing was therefore possible only by swimming ashore. During the survey, one pole fisherman, two 'opihi pickers and six bathers were observed along the Kalalau shoreline.

LAVA TUBE

Approximately two miles southwest from Kalalau Stream and one-half mile west of Honopu is a small cave which tunnels into a steep cylindrical shaped lava chamber which has been descriptively named "Lava Tube" (Figure 15 and 16). A relatively smooth rock islet emerges from a 40-foot depth near the center of the open chamber where a 100-foot diameter quadrat (Station #6) was conducted. A total of 15 fish species with an estimated standing crop of 274 pounds per acre was observed at this Station (Table 1). Three small green sea turtles were also observed in the survey area.

The lava chamber offered an excellent respite from the choppy sea conditions that prevailed on the open ocean during the time of survey.

MUALOLO AINA

Mualolo Aina is located nearly one-mile west of the "Lava Tube," between Alapii Point and Puanaica Point, east of Mualolo Kai State Park (Figure 18). Steep cliffs border a boulder beach that is approximately 150-yards in length. The beach is located within a small cove (Figure 17).

A 100-foot diameter quadrat (Station #7) was conducted about 200 feet offshore of the boulder beach in 6 to 7 feet of water. A total of 16 species with a standing crop of 116 pounds of fishes per acre was recorded at this Station (Table 1).

The bottom substrate at the transect site consisted primarily of moderate sized boulders. The soft coral (*Palythoa tuberculosa*) covered about five percent of the boulder surfaces.

Splash zone fauna was exceptionally dense. Three species of 'opihi (*Cellana exarata*, *C. sandvicensis* and *C. talcosa*), a good portion of which were of harvestable size (1-1/4 inch and larger shell length), occurred in large quantities. Other splash zone invertebrates such as a'ama crab, ha'uke'uke and the opihi predator *Purpura aperta* were also numerous. Lush growths of the red algae (*Galidium* sp.) were noticed along the shore, especially at the mouth of Mualolo Stream.

Access to shore was accomplished by swimming through shoreline waves that were two to three feet high in the calmer sections of the cove and scrambling up slippery boulders along the shoreline.

HUALOLO KAI

Hualolo Kai State Park surrounds a cove situated between Akuaiki and Alapii Points (Figure 18). The east side of the cove is well defined by an expansive, shallow limestone reef that is exposed during low tide (Figure 19). In addition to this prominent reef, smaller reefs front the beach and provide considerable protection from wave action. At about the center of the cove, a narrow channel separating the reefs allowed easy access for landing a skiff on the sand and boulder beach (Figure 20).

Three 250-yard transects (Stations #8, 9 and 10) were conducted offshore of the Hualolo Kai State Park (Figure 18).

Station #8 was established along the westerly portion of the large, shallow limestone reef. The fish counting transect followed the edge of the large limestone reef. The substrate was composed of 50% limestone reef, 25% boulders, 20% sand, and 5% live corals. Large crevices were common along the face of the reef which dropped sharply to a depth of about 15 feet. A total of 44 fish species with an estimated standing crop of 306 pounds per acre was recorded at this Station (Table 1). The surgeonfish, maikoiko was the most dominant fish in term of weight and number. Most of the fish were observed foraging on the shallow reef but warily retreated into crevices as the divers approached along the reef's edge. The black sea cucumber or lolo (Holothuria sp.) occupied the sand habitat, and a two-pound sized octopus or he'e (Polypus marmoratus) was observed on the smooth hard bottom substrate beyond the outer edge of the reef.

Station #9 was established north of the large limestone reef in depths ranging from 6 to 30 feet. A slight westerly current was noted during the fish count. Water clarity was excellent with underwater visibility exceeding 60 feet. The bottom topography in the transect area was primarily composed of a limestone bed with numerous fish-shelter type crevices. Predominant coral growths of Pocillopora meandrina and Porites lobata covered about 30 percent of the substrate. Other corals observed included colonies of Pocillopora damicornis, Porites evermanni, P. duerdeni, and Sontipora flabellata. Algae growth was sparse. A total of 51 species with an estimated standing crop of 2,116 pounds of fishes per acre was recorded at this Station (Table 1). Fishes contributing significantly to the standing crop were primarily herbivorous species including the nenu (Kyphosus cinerascens), manini (Acanthurus triostegus), surf maiko (A. guttatus), maikoiko, and kala. A red spiny lobster (Panulirus marginatus) and two small green sea turtle were also observed during the fish count.

Station #10 was established seaward of a large reef that fronted the west side of the cove. The bottom substrate was moderately irregular but lacked fish shelter crevices, and consisted primarily of limestone with about 5 percent coral cover. There was an abundance of the calcified algae Porolithon sp., while other algae species occurred only sparsely. Underwater visibility was about 40 feet. A total of 39 fish species with a standing crop density of 141 pounds per acre was recorded at this site (Table 1). In terms of weight, the black triggerfish or humuhumu-'ele'ele (Melichthys niger) contributed most significantly to the standing crop, while the damselfish (Stegastes fasciolatus = Pomacentrus jenkinsi) was the most numerous in terms of number.

Inspection surveys conducted over the large shallow limestone reef in the eastern portion of the cove revealed a flat reef surface with numerous deep holes, many of which could be hazardous to waders. At certain areas, of the reef, the short-spined sea urchin or wana (Echinometra mathaei) was very abundant. In contrast, only a few long-spined wana (Diadema paucispinnis), and the red pencil sea urchin (Heterocentrotus mammillatus) were noted near the outer edge of the reef. Macro-algae was sparse on the reef flat. The brown algae or "button limu" (Turbinaria sp.) was found near the outer edge of the reef. During low tide, few fishes were noted over the reef as compared to the large quantities of nenu, manini, maikoiko, kala and uhus that were observed foraging over the reef at high tide.

Waves washing over the outer edge of the shallow reef flats ranged between 2 to 3 feet in height. The waters within the cove were calm, and provided excellent snorkeling and fishing opportunities. There were a few large moray eels (Gymnothorax flavimarginatus) observed in certain reef crevices. Also in evidence were fresh water seepages along the shoreline area of the cove.

MILOLII

Milolii State Park is located adjacent to and west of the Kualolo Kai State Park, between Makuaiki Point and Keawanui (Figure 21). A small perennial stream is located on the western end. The beach front is about one mile in length backdropped by massive lava rock cliffs (Figure 22). Both ends of the beach are composed of boulders, while the central portion is almost exclusively sand. A small boat channel and anchoring site (Figure 23) is located almost directly in front of the Milolii State Park cabin, and except for a second narrow opening through an otherwise contiguous reef flat in the vicinity of Makuaiki Point (Figure 24), no other boat passage exists. Extending west of the small boat channel toward Keawanui is a fairly large shallow limestone bench.

Three 250-yard fish counting transects (Stations #11, 12 and 13) were conducted seaward of the fringing reef.

Station #11 was established near the middle of Milolii approximately 100 feet offshore of the breaker zone. Despite the highly irregular topographic relief of the bottom profile, fish-shelter type crevices were generally absent. The bottom was composed of about 60 percent lava rock, 30 percent limestone and 10 percent coral coverage. Underwater visibility exceeded 50 feet. The fish count revealed 37 species with an estimated standing crop of 637 pounds per acre. The nenu accounted for almost one-third of the total estimated standing crop (Table 1).

Station No. 12 was established to the west of Station No. 11. Underwater visibility was limited to about 30 feet, and slight westerly current was noticed during the fish count. The bottom profile consisted primarily of smooth limestone onto which a sparse growth of coral was observed. A total of 30 species with a standing crop of 119 pounds of fishes per acre was recorded at this Station (Table 1). Moderate growths of the red algae, Amansia sp. were noted, and the brown and white sea cucumber (Actinopygen mauritiana) was fairly common at this location.

Station No. 13 was established west of the boat channel in depths ranging from 8 to 10 feet. The bottom terrain was fairly irregular with a primary substrate of boulders and limestone interspersed by patches of sand. Coral growth covered about 25 percent of the limestone-boulder substrate (Figure 7). A total of 33 fish species with a standing crop of 325 pounds per acre was recorded at this Station (Table 1). Generally, the fishes were abundant in numbers and small in size. Profuse growths of the calcified algae Porolithon sp. were noticed throughout the transect area. A large green sea turtle measuring 36-inches in carapace length was also recorded in the transect area.

A cursory night survey was also conducted at low tide on the exposed limestone bench located at the eastern section of Milolii State Park towards Makuaiki Point primarily to determine the nocturnal species common to the area. The reef was surprisingly barren of marine life and only few of the following organisms were observed: moray eel (Gymnothorax spp.); white eel (Conger cinereus = C. marginatus); night octopus or he'e (Polypus ornatus); 'ala'ihii (Holocentrus sp.); upapalu (Apogon sp.), goatfish (Family Mullidae); sea cucumber or namako (Stichopus tropicalis), and small sized green spiny lobster (Panulirus penicillatus). The a'ama crab, sand crab or 'o-hiki (Cyclope ceratophthalma), and ku-pe'e (Merita polita) were also observed on the sand and boulder beach area.

As compared to 'ualolo Kai, Milolii offered less opportunities for snorkeling and shoreline fishing. For example, the shallow reef flats at Milolii remained relatively barren of fish life irrespective of the tidal fluctuation, whereas at 'ualolo Kai, large quantities of fishes migrated inshore at high tide to forage over the reef flats. Further, during the survey period the inshore waters at Milolii were noticeably turbid along certain sections of the shoreline, primarily attributable to the silt discharged by the Milolii Stream. Also, anchoring a boat at Milolii proved to be riskier than at 'ualolo Kai due to Milolii's less protective narrow reef configuration.

REEF HOLE

'Reef Hole' is located between Milolii and Makaha Point (Figure 21) with a shoreline composition consisting of boulders. A narrow fringing limestone reef fronts the beach. An indentation in the outer face of the reef produced a small cove where a 100-foot diameter quadrat (Station #14) was conducted. Water depth ranged from 2 to 3 feet and a total of 28 fish species with a standing crop of 623 pounds per acre was recorded (Table 1). A green sea turtle and fairly lush growth of green algae (Caulerpa sp.) were noteworthy observations made in the transect area.

Although shoreline waves averaged about a foot in height, calm water conditions persisted throughout this area which was well protected from the normal northeast tradewinds. The area appears to provide for excellent nearshore fishing opportunities.

During the survey, three opihi pickers, who also appeared to be carrying thrownets, were observed on shore.

MAKAHA POINT

Makahaka Point, a steep rocky promontory, is located about 1/2 mile southwest of "Reef Hole" (Figures 21 and 25). The shoreline is composed of boulders and limestone ledges. Patches of small reefs characterize the offshore area.

A 250-yard fish counting transect (Station #15) was conducted parallel to shore in about 8 feet of water. The substrate consisted of boulders and limestone. Coral was sparse and covered about one percent of the substrate. The bottom profile was moderately irregular with numerous fish-shelter type crevices. A total of 25 fish species with an estimated standing crop of 45 pounds per acre was enumerated at this Station (Table 1).

Although shoreline waves averaged two feet in height the offshore waters were extremely calm. In view of the low standing fish crop observed, fishing opportunities in the area are considered to be poor.

SUMMARY AND COMMENTS

The Na Pali coast marine survey covered approximately 12 miles of nearshore areas from Hanakapiai to Makaha Point. Overall, the total area surveyed is characterized by spectacular cliffs, sand and/or boulder beaches, lava caves, few live coral reefs and clear water.

During the week-long survey period, a total of 72 different species of fishes was recorded from 15 fish counting transects. Additionally, eight other species were recorded during inspections of areas beyond the transect limits (Table 2).

A summary of the 15 fish counting stations surveyed is presented in Table 1. The number of fish species recorded at the stations averaged 27 species (ranging between 4 and 59) while the estimated standing crop averaged 693 pounds of fishes per acre (ranging between 48 and 3,032). The number of individual fishes counted at each station averaged 3,834 individual fishes (ranging between 76 and 40,151 individuals).

Further analysis of the fish count data shows that the baitfish, piha, was the most numerous single species recorded while the moi had the highest standing crop. Collectively, the herbivores (rudderfish, surgeonfish and parrot fish) predominated over the carnivores (threadfin, goatfishes and wrasses) in both numbers and standing crop. Further, the common goatfishes, including the weke-'a'a (Mulloidichthys flavolineatus = M. samoensis) and weke-'ula (M. vanicolensis = M. auriflamma) were not observed in any of the fish counts as well as the large carnivores such as sharks and uluas (Caranx ignobilis). Green sea turtle sightings were fairly common with as many as seven turtles observed at Milolii in a single afternoon.

uch of the lava rock and boulder formations along the shoreline provided excellent habitat for splash zone organisms such as opihi and pipipi (Merita picea). Although opihi was generally abundant, most were small in size. Pipipi was especially abundant on boulders which were protected from direct wave action.

The data collected suggest that fishes were relatively scarce between Hanakapiai and Kualolo Aina. The bottom topography within this area was mostly sand, lava rock and smooth boulders offering little shelter to reef dwelling organisms. Further, the nearshore area was completely devoid of coral reefs. The near absence of live corals in the nearshore areas between Hanakapiai and Kualolo Aina is suspected to be due to the lowered salinity of the shoreline waters caused by fresh water runoff and seepage. Further, the high surf action and shifting sand conditions that predominate in the nearshore areas during winter months is believed to be retarding the growth of young coral colonies.

The Kualolo Kai and Milolii areas, on the other hand, displayed a moderate quantity of reef fishes which may be attributable to the extensive coral reef flats occurring at both areas (Figures 26 and 27).

The extensive reef areas at Kualolo Kai and Milolii were easy to walk over. However, like most reefs, natural hazards such as pot-holes, sea urchins, moray eels, sharp corals, unstable footing, etc., were noted near the surf zones and reef edges. Lava rocks and boulders throughout the shoreline areas were also smooth and slippery.

While no strong ocean current or high surf was noticed during the survey period, these conditions are known to exist along the Waipali Coast, especially during the winter months.

A limiting factor to the number of users of this spectacular coastline is accessibility to the area. During the survey, very few people were observed utilizing the coastal waters.



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW
July 8, 1981

Mr. James J. Yamashiro
Division of State Parks
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

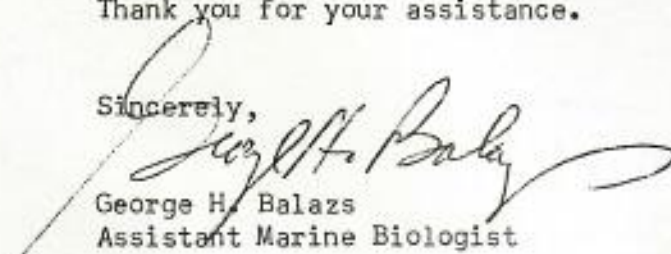
Dear Mr. Yamashiro:

I have just heard about your retirement and I want to take this opportunity to wish you well in your future endeavors.

Before making your final departure from the Division of State Parks, I would like to request that attention be given to the letter of inquiry that I sent to you on May 19, 1981 (copy attached). In my view as a researcher of Hawaiian sea turtles, this is an important matter relating to the sound management of the Na Pali Coast that needs to be clarified and resolved.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1348 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

May 19, 1981


Mr. James J. Yamashiro
State Parks Administrator
Division of State Parks
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Yamashiro:

Recently I had the opportunity to read the Draft EIS for the Na Pali Coast Management Plan dated March 1981. I was surprised to learn that the constructive suggestions relating to green sea turtles that I had made in my letter of August 29, 1980 were not incorporated into the document. Furthermore, there was no indication that I had even submitted these comments to your office for consideration.

I do not know what factors were involved in this matter, but I would appreciate being informed of the specifics. Copies of our earlier correspondence have been enclosed for reference purposes.

Sincerely,


George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

cc
Office of Environmental Quality Control
UH Environmental Center

GHB:lb



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

August 29, 1980

Mr. James J. Yamashiro
State Parks Administrator
Division of State Parks
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Yamashiro:

I want to thank you for your informative letter of August 13th responding to my inquiry to Mr. Gorst about the inclusion of sea turtles in the Na Pali Coast Management Plan.

The fauna and marine survey appendices which you sent were of considerable interest, in that the findings of these short-term studies provide further evidence of comparatively rich green turtle aggregations inhabiting waters of the Na Pali Coast. As a researcher of Hawaiian sea turtles, it is my belief that this wildlife component, which is protected under both state and federal law, warrants immediate management concern as a part of the Na Pali plan. I was therefore somewhat sorry to see that the recommendation in the plan that deals with turtles (page 25) is limited to providing advice to visitors about avoidance of harrassment only at such a time when it is found that turtles regularly use beach areas. Based on your recent surveys, as well as existing historical information on the area, it would certainly seem desirable to immediately implement procedures that inform visitors of the protected status of turtles, both on the beaches (nesting or basking) *and* in coastal waters where they commonly reside. This could be easily included in informational brochures, tour narratives, preconditions of permits, and posted signs that deal with other protected species, such as seabirds and koloa. I realize that on August 22nd the Na Pali plan was adopted by the Board of Land and Natural Resources. However, perhaps it would be possible to incorporate the management provision I have suggested as an amendment to the plan. It would be unfortunate if this had to be delayed for two full years when the plan is next scheduled for review.

I appreciate your offer to coordinate study visits that I would like to make along the Na Pali Coast with State Parks maintenance and enforcement trips. In this regard, I will be contacting Mr. Niitani in the near

Mr. James J. Yamashiro
August 29, 1980
Page 2

future. Financial support for work of this nature will be provided through the National Marine Fisheries Service, Honolulu Laboratory.

Again, thank you for your thorough reply.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

CHB:md

cc: Mr. George Niitani
Mr. Susumu Ono



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Environmental Center
Crawford 317 • 2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-7361

Office of the Director

June 10, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Balazs, HIMB
FROM: Jacquelin Miller *Jacqui*
SUBJECT: Draft EIS
Na Pali Coast Management Plan
Na Pali Coast, Kauai

Thank you for sending us a copy of your correspondence to Mr. James Yamashiro regarding the non-inclusion of your comments on the green sea turtles for the DEIS of the Na Pali Coast Management Plan. Regretably during our review process we overlooked incorporating comments on green sea turtles for that area.

Currently, we are reviewing the Hawaii Wildlife Management Plan (Draft 2) authored by DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, unfortunately, it too does not address the management concerns of green sea turtles or monk seals! Perhaps this was omitted due to the federal 'recovery' plans for these animals that will supercede State plans. We are planning to submit our first "set" of comments by June 15, 1981 and another set toward the end of the summer in order to include those reviewers who had expressed interest but were unable to comment at this time. Due to the present time constraints, we assume that you would not be able to meet our June 12, 1981 first phase deadline, however, would you like to be included in the second phase of this review process? Your expertise in this area of wildlife management is most valuable and we would be pleased to incorporate your comments in our review. If you have any questions or comments do not hesitate to contact me or Alexis at the Center x7361. We look forward to hearing from you.

cc: Alexis Cheong Linder

2 Kauai copter firms face action

By Sandra S. Oshiro

Advertiser Government Bureau

Two of the three helicopter tour outfits flying into Kauai's Na Pali Coast may have their "wings" clipped if the state land board goes along with a recommendation from its staff tomorrow.

James Yamashiro, state parks administrator, is asking the board to terminate right-of-entry agreements with Kenai Air of Hawaii Inc. and Papillon Helicopter Ltd.

Kenai Air and Papillon got permission last year to land at Kalalau, Milolii and Polihale on the Na Pali Coast under certain conditions. In exchange, the state was to receive a \$10 fee for each landing.

According to Yamashiro, Kenai Air hasn't paid the state the fees it owes nor has it turned in monthly activity reports or flight logs. The company has also made unauthorized landings outside of the helipads, Yamashiro said in his report to the land board.

Attorney John Chanin, representing Kenai Air, told Susumu Ono, land board chairman, by letter that his office is investigating the alleged violations and working to resolve the matter.

In the Papillon case, state park officials reported discrepancies in the number of rest-stop landings recorded by Papillon and those observed by Kauai Parks Superintendent George Niitani.

On Jan. 7, for example, Papillon reported making one rest-stop landing at Milolii, but Niitani observed and recorded seven landings by the company's helicopters.

Yamashiro said the company has yet to correct the inaccurate monthly reports and pay the proper amounts for the landings.

The company's attorney, Jeffrey Grad, was informed in May that the land board would be asked to end the right-of-entry

agreement.

Ono said if the board goes along with the staff recommendation, there will be only one authorized helicopter service — Jack Harter Helicopters — to the Na Pali Coast.

In addition to rescinding the agreements with the two companies, the land board will be asked to authorize the state attorney general to take legal action, if necessary, to collect the fees due the state.

More Time Needed to Study Plan

Land Board Defers Action on Na Pali

By Robert Pickard
Kauai Correspondent

LIHUE, Kauai — The state Board of Land and Natural Resources yesterday deferred action on the proposed Na Pali Coast management plan until its Aug. 22 meeting.

There were indications that the draft plan, which drew fire at a public hearing last month over management proposals for helicopter flights and hunting along the coast, might be substantially changed by August.

Commissioners asked for more time to study the document, which sets camper capacity figures for each of the several valleys along the coast and designates the locations and times of year access is allowed by commercial boat and helicopter. It also mandates what percentage of campers can be brought by boat and helicopter into each valley.

Kauai Commissioner Takeo Yamamoto, who moved for deferral, asked that year-round helicopter access to Kalalau be studied to allow entry by

hunters and fishermen.

UNDER THE proposed plan, helicopter pick-ups and drop-offs of passengers would be allowed at Kalalau only from October to April, when seas are too rough for access by boat. The rest of the year commercial access would be limited to boats.

Miloli'i would be allowed the most extensive helicopter access under the proposed plan, including year-round pickups and drop-offs. Miloli'i is the only designated spot for rest stops for helicopter passengers.

Yamamoto asked why no rest stops were allowed at Kalalau. State parks planner William Gorst said that the state "has been getting a lot of flack from the public about the noise there."

Under the currently used interim management plan, helicopter drop-offs and pick-ups are allowed year-round at Kalalau and Miloli'i for one hour each morning and one hour each afternoon.

Kalalau is generally the last stop for hikers on the coast and Gorst said last month that the plan tries to concentrate helicopter activity at points beyond the range of most hikers.

STATE OFFICIALS will meet next week with the three Kauai helicopter companies that fly over the scenic coast to negotiate fees the companies must pay for landing on the conservation district land.

Until two years ago, helicopters were free to land for rest stops and passenger pick-ups and drop-offs at many points along the coast. State officials said that complaints from the public over noise prompted the requirement for permits.

Red Johnson, owner of Papillon Helicopters Ltd., said the suggested landing fee of \$10 per landing "is an extremely high price." Johnson said he expected to be assessed for camper pick-ups and drop-offs but not for rest stops.

Johnson, who has flown over the coast since 1964, said he received his conservation district use permit last month.

"We're very close to bringing this thing to a conclusion," he said, adding that he expects the plan presented in August to contain many changes.

JOHNSON SAID the plan divides commercial activities along the coast into two distinct segments — boats

and helicopters — and doesn't let them operate simultaneously nor let the customer choose the mode of transportation.

Gorst said the plan recommends that hunting be confined to the valley areas and away from the coast. It suggests bow and arrow hunting at Hanakoa, where he said rifle hunting would endanger hikers passing on the rugged 11-mile trail.

"For the rest of the valleys, it's basically hunting as usual," he said. "We're not changing anything."

State parks was given 12 to 18 months to finish a management plan for the coast before it is made a state park. The plan is due by Aug. 28.

The draft plan also came under attack at last month's public hearing for not addressing future concerns over the development of the park and Haena State Park at the gateway to the coast.

STATE PARKS Administrator James Yamashiro said yesterday that the proposal meant only to address "immediate management concerns" and that development proposals like Haena State Park will be taken up when the Na Pali plan is reviewed in two years.

In other action, the board approved a move to form a 15-member advisory committee to assist the state in formulating cultural programs for Kahana Valley State Park.

Hono lulu
Stan-Bulletin
12 July 1980

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island - P. O. Box 1346 - Kaneohe, Hawaii 96741

August 4, 1980

Mr. William Gorst
Na Pali Coast Management Plan
Division of State Parks
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Gorst:

The attached Honolulu Star-Bulletin article of 12 July 1980 indicates that a draft of the Na Pali Coast Management Plan will be reviewed by the State Board of Land and Natural Resources at its meeting on 22 August. You will probably recall that I contacted you during early 1979 concerning my interests in sea turtles and their historical significance along the Na Pali Coast. Based on the available information, it seemed to me that a long-term management plan for this area would have to include an up-to-date assessment of sea turtle stocks, both nesting on land and foraging in the nearshore waters. I offered to contribute to such an investigation under the auspices of my MAC supported green turtle project, provided that some logistical support and assistance could be provided by your Division

I have not seen the draft management plan referred to in the newspaper article, therefore I would be interested to learn if sea turtles were given consideration. If so, I would greatly appreciate receiving a copy of the appropriate sections of the plan.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec

Enclosure

cc: Kenji Ego (Div. of Fish & Game)
Susumu Ono (Bd. of Land & Nat. Res.)

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

DIVISIONS:
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

FILE NO. _____

August 13, 1980

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island, Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your continued interest in the Na Pali Coast Management Plan. As the news article you referred to indicated, the present plan focuses on immediate management concerns involving those areas now being used by the public for recreation purposes. After this plan is reviewed within two years and we have more experience in managing the area, we expect to develop a broader, long-term management plan.

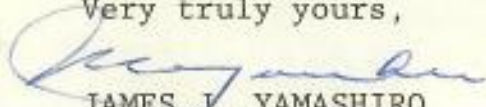
The following enclosures from the plan mention the sea turtle.

1. Pages 7 and 25 of the management plan.
2. Appendix D Fauna Survey Report (portion only)
3. Appendix E Marine Survey Report

If you are interested in conducting any field surveys of the Na Pali Coast area you may wish to coordinate your trips with State Parks maintenance and enforcement trips. If so, please contact Mr. George Niitani, State Parks Superintendent, P.O. Box 1671, Lihue, HI 96766, telephone 245-4444. However, we have no funds to provide any type of financial assistance. Since the sea turtle are on the Federal endangered species list and are therefore a Federal management responsibility, we assume Federal funds will be available for management purposes.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,


JAMES J. YAMASHIRO
State Parks Administrator
Division of State Parks

Enc.
cc Div. of Fish & Game
G. Niitani



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

May 13, 1981

Mr. Jack Harter
P. O. Box 306
Lihue, Kauai 96766

Dear Mr. Harter:

I want to sincerely thank you for your interesting and informative letter of April 30 concerning sightings of sea turtles around Kauai, and specifically along the Na Pali coast. I realize that in strictly "scientific" terms your observations might be called subjective by some. However, I can assure you that I place great importance on your information, which is backed-up by years of sightings as a skilled helicopter pilot. It would be very difficult indeed for anyone to refute the overall validity of your statements.

Your offer to make daily counts of turtles for a one-month period in the Na Pali area is welcomed and accepted with great enthusiasm. Along with the actual censuses, it would be important to note the approximate wind speed and direction, sea-surface conditions, the relative sizes of the turtles (small, medium, large), and some mention of how close to shore they occur. Times of day that the counts are made could vary within the limits of your flight schedule, in that a principal objective of the month-long study would be to determine the maximum number of turtles that can be seen during any one count.

I believe that it would be best not to send you a formal data sheet to record your information. I want you to have full flexibility in writing down as little, or as much, as you care to during each flight. I fully realize that your main reasons for being up there are to fly the helicopter and escort tourists, not to do research on sea turtles! I have therefore enclosed a bound booklet that you can use for writing the information as you see fit. Among other things, I am also sending along a supply of Xeroxed maps of the Na Pali area. You can use these to mark locations of turtles as may be needed to supplement the counts.

I was intrigued by your mention of seven turtles having recently been seen on the beach at Nualolo. What time of the day did this take place, and approximately how far up the beach were they? Do you think that they may have been nesting, or possibly land basking (sleeping ashore just above the water's edge) such as regularly occurs in the Leeward Islands? Any details that you can offer will be appreciated.

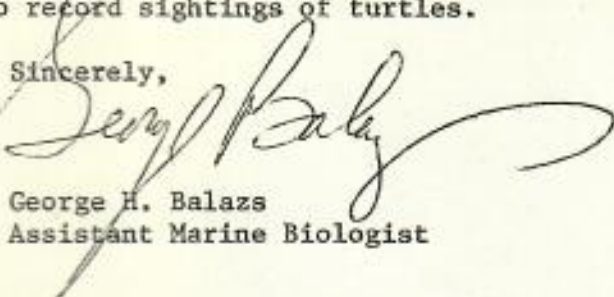
Mr. Jack Harter
Page 2
May 13, 1981

If all goes as planned, I will be leaving by chartered aircraft for French Frigate Shoals on May 25, returning mid to late June. This will be my ninth consecutive year monitoring and tagging green turtles at their principal breeding site in the Hawaiian chain. Numbers of adult females present each year have ranged from 95 to 250. No trends are apparent.

If any exciting observations of turtles are made on Kauai between now and the 25th, or after June, please feel free to telephone me collect at my offices (247-6631 and 946-2181) or at home (395-6409). I am always anxious to learn more about Hawaiian turtles.

Again, many thanks for offering to record sightings of turtles.

Sincerely,



George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

mk

Where intensive recreation use is desired activity centers will be located away from the most important sites. If at all possible, facilities will be located in spots where there are no features although these building sites may be within an archaeological complex. Intensive use areas will require archaeological surface surveys and some salvage work as indicated in Section IV of this report.

It should be emphasized that the 1979 reconnaissance survey to identify cultural resources was only an initial effort. The development of an archaeological research program is integral to the successful management of the cultural remains with continuing library and fieldwork providing a framework for future planning decisions.

2. Natural Resources

Flora - The majority of the vegetation on the arable valley floors is exotic and is in an unstable, transitional change from previous agricultural or pasture use to an unknown, unmanaged climax ecosystem which may be dominated by exotic plants and except for Hanakapiai, tempered by the grazing habits of goats. The main value of any botanical survey or research on these valley floors where visitors concentrate will be to study exotic plants and their impact on the environment rather than protect native species. Consequently, the baseline survey outlined in the 1979 botanical reconnaissance report is considered a low priority project which can be developed gradually. For the near future it seems more feasible to continue to monitor the area periodically with reconnaissance surveys similar to the wildlife photo station and enclosure system already established for the leeward portion of the Na Pali Coast.

Where significant native species exist and are likely to be affected by visitation, a baseline survey should be established and monitored. The identified areas where this occurs include Honopu Beach, several hanging valleys on the trail between Kalalau and Hanakoa Valleys, the valley heads of Hanakoa and Hanakapiai, and the stretch of trail between Hanakoa and Hanakapiai Valleys. Inaccessible areas with significant native species should also be monitored but no protection is warranted except for some fire control and goat management.

Wildlife

The wildlife as well as the vegetation is mostly

✓? exotic and does not need a high level of management. The only identified exceptions are some native sea birds and amphibious marine life.

The main existing wildlife management concern is the control of goat populations which exist from the Hanakoa area to Milolii. Too few goats reduce hunting opportunities and allow exotic vegetation to proliferate while too many goats can cause overgrazing and its associated soil erosion problems. Since hunting is the only practical way to control goat populations, the existing public hunting program should be continued to keep goat populations within the carrying capacities of the areas they graze. Since hunting is also a recreation activity, goat populations should be maintained near the maximum numbers within these carrying capacities. Hunting, however, may be incompatible with many other recreation activities and should be managed in a way that will minimize these conflicts. Hunting recreation activities and needs are not well known for Na Pali Coast and better information could result in improved management of the hunting activity. A hunting activity survey is to be conducted for the 1980 Na Pali Coast hunting season.

Marine Life - Knowledge of Na Pali Coast marine life is limited to a one week survey conducted in June, 1979. This survey indicates that the marine life habitat from Hanakapiai to Nualolo Aina is rather poor except for the shoreline splash zone which supports a good supply of organisms such as opihi and pipipi. Within this section of the coast the near-shore was devoid of coral reefs and the sandy bottom, lava rock and smooth boulders offered little shelter for marine life.

The Nualolo Kai and Milolii areas, on the other hand, display a moderate quantity of marine life in their extensive reef areas. Nualolo Kai is particularly attractive for recreation use because of the clarity of the water, greater diversity of marine life and protected waters of a relatively large cove. This cove offers excellent opportunities for fishing and snorkeling and provides ample offshore boat anchorage. The increasing popularity of snorkeling as indicated by the increasing use of such areas as Hanauma Bay, could be a strong attraction resulting in an increased visitor attraction to Nualolo Kai in the future. In contrast the Milolii reef flats are relatively barren and

b. Preserve Native Flora and Manage All Vegetation

- . In areas where native plants are numerous or rare plants exist which might be threatened by visitor use, a baseline survey will be established. The basis of this survey will be a comprehensive plant inventory.
- . In areas dominated by exotic vegetation baseline surveys will be limited to photo stations and selected sample plots as needed.
- . Where practical, control undesirable exotic plants. In areas where native plants are numerous or rare plants exist control of all exotic plants will be required where practical. In areas already dominated by exotic species control may be limited to destroying exotic species not yet fully established. Special care should be exercised in using herbicides to avoid damaging endangered plants, stream life and archaeological features which may occur in the same general area.
- . Minimize the threat of fire by restricting all camping to designated camping areas, restricting the use of camp fires and making visitors aware of fire dangers.
- . Botanical surveys will be conducted every five years to monitor trends established by baseline surveys and to re-evaluate management concerns. These surveys will be coordinated with wildlife surveys whenever this is feasible.
- . In future planning when establishing any new sites or trails for intensive recreation use try to select sites of minimal botanical value and botanize those areas selected. Botanical surveys shall precede any archaeological salvage or subsurface testing.
- . Establish a research program for the following needs:
 - . The impact of remaining cattle (3 animals).
 - . The impact of goats on native plants.
 - . A priority list of aggressive, exotic plants and feasible methods of control.

c. Preserve Native Fauna and Manage All Fish and Wildlife

- . Native bird nesting areas will be protected from visitor activities, including disturbances from boats and helicopters. Wild cats will also be controlled to protect birds.
- . Protect all stream life and marine life from any herbicide, pesticide, fertilizer or waste treatment substances which could fall, flow or leach into stream or ocean waters.
- . Should endangered marine animals (Monk seals and green sea turtles) become regular visitors to Na Pali beach areas, visitors should be informed of the need to avoid harassment of them.
- . Public hunting will be continued pursuant to Regulation 29 of the Division of Fish and Game. Flexibility of management will be possible through the provisions of the regulations involving safety zones, season suspensions and declarations, and public drawings.
- . Public goat management should be continued as a recreation activity and as a means of controlling exotic vegetation, preventing erosion and preserving native vegetation.
- . Goat populations should be kept near maximum numbers which are compatible with the safe carrying capacity of their habitat and public hunting purposes.
- . Wild house cat and rat populations will be controlled as authorized by the Human Society.
- . Public fresh and salt water fishing will be continued under various existing regulations of the Division of Fish and Game.
- . Both fish and wildlife surveys will be conducted every five years to monitor trends established by the 1979 baseline surveys and to re-evaluate management concerns.
- . Establish a research program for the following needs:
 - . Freshwater baseline survey to monitor stream life.
 - . User surveys on fishing and hunting recreation activities.

More Time Needed to Study Plan

Land Board Defers Action on Na Pali

By Robert Pickard
Kauai Correspondent

LIHUE, Kauai — The state Board of Land and Natural Resources yesterday deferred action on the proposed Na Pali Coast management plan until its Aug. 22 meeting.

There were indications that the draft plan, which drew fire at a public hearing last month over management proposals for helicopter flights and hunting along the coast, might be substantially changed by August.

Commissioners asked for more time to study the document, which sets camper capacity figures for each of the several valleys along the coast and designates the locations and times of year access is allowed by commercial boat and helicopter. It also mandates what percentage of campers can be brought by boat and helicopter into each valley.

Kauai Commissioner Takeo Yamamoto, who moved for deferral, asked that year-round helicopter access to Kalalau be studied to allow entry by

hunters and fishermen.

UNDER THE proposed plan, helicopter pick-ups and drop-offs of passengers would be allowed at Kalalau only from October to April, when seas are too rough for access by boat. The rest of the year commercial access would be limited to boats.

Miloli'i would be allowed the most extensive helicopter access under the proposed plan, including year-round pickups and drop-offs. Miloli'i is the only designated spot for rest stops for helicopter passengers.

Yamamoto asked why no rest stops were allowed at Kalalau. State parks planner William Gorst said that the state "has been getting a lot of flack from the public about the noise there."

Under the currently used interim management plan, helicopter drop-offs and pick-ups are allowed year-round at Kalalau and Miloli'i for one hour each morning and one hour each afternoon.

Kalalau is generally the last stop for hikers on the coast and Gorst said last month that the plan tries to concentrate helicopter activity at points beyond the range of most hikers.

STATE OFFICIALS will meet next week with the three Kauai helicopter companies that fly over the scenic coast to negotiate fees the companies must pay for landing on the conservation district land.

Until two years ago, helicopters were free to land for rest stops and passenger pick-ups and drop-offs at many points along the coast. State officials said that complaints from the public over noise prompted the requirement for permits.

Red Johnson, owner of Papillon Helicopters Ltd., said the suggested landing fee of \$10 per landing "is an extremely high price." Johnson said he expected to be assessed for camper pick-ups and drop-offs but not for rest stops.

Johnson, who has flown over the coast since 1964, said he received his conservation district use permit last month.

"We're very close to bringing this thing to a conclusion," he said, adding that he expects the plan presented in August to contain many changes.

JOHNSON SAID the plan divides commercial activities along the coast into two distinct segments — boats

and helicopters — and doesn't let them operate simultaneously nor let the customer choose the mode of transportation.

Gorst said the plan recommends that hunting be confined to the valley areas and away from the coast. It suggests bow and arrow hunting at Hanakoa, where he said rifle hunting would endanger hikers passing on the rugged 11-mile trail.

"For the rest of the valleys, it's basically hunting as usual," he said. "We're not changing anything."

State parks was given 12 to 18 months to finish a management plan for the coast before it is made a state park. The plan is due by Aug. 28.

The draft plan also came under attack at last month's public hearing for not addressing future concerns over the development of the park and Haena State Park at the gateway to the coast.

STATE PARKS Administrator James Yamashiro said yesterday that the proposal meant only to address "immediate management concerns" and that development proposals like Haena State Park will be taken up when the Na Pali plan is reviewed in two years.

In other action, the board approved a move to form a 15-member advisory committee to assist the state in formulating cultural programs for Kahana Valley State Park.

None like
Staw-Bu Hehu
12 July 1970

Land Board Hearing Tonight

By Helen Altorn
Star-Bulletin Writer

One of the most controversial land issues confronting the state in recent years — increasing public use of Kauai's Na Pali Coast versus pressure to retain its wild beauty — may soon be resolved by the Board of Land and Natural Resources.

A proposed state management plan for the wilderness region — stressing preservation of its "scenic and natural treasures" — has been drafted by the state Parks Division.

The plan will be discussed at a public meeting scheduled by the land board at 7:30 tonight in the County Council Room in Lihue, Kauai.

The board is expected to take action on the plan at a Kauai meeting July 11.

The report notes intense public concern over the remote Na Pali Coast during the past few years because of long term "camping" in the valleys and unrestricted public access by commercial boats and helicopters.

The increased flow of visitors into the area has resulted in lifestyle conflicts and erosion of the wilderness experience which attracts people to the area, the parks division said.

AN INTERIM management plan was put into effect by the land board in February 1979 to alleviate im-

mediate problems, with restrictions on helicopter and boat operations and a visitor permit system.

In proposing a permanent management system, the parks division notes that some "trial and error" is expected before a workable system evolves.

No full-time staff is assigned to the Na Pali Coast now. But the parks division said campground and trail maintenance must be improved, as well as enforcement of park regulations.

The plan basically is a status quo proposal — focusing on management of existing areas used for recreation.

Few park facilities are recommended to meet present visitor

A:1

About Kauai Na Pali Coast

needs in the area, the division said. However, it said the facilities may be expanded and access provided to coastal areas which are now inaccessible after research and public review in the future.

An inventory is recommended on the area's scenic values as seen from land, sea and air and also of all recreation resources, including existing and potential trail routes, waterfalls, fresh water swimming pools and beaches and associated hazards.

THE STUDIES would strengthen management of the area and provide the basis for future park development, the division said, adding:

"This does not necessarily imply increasing use of the Na Pali Coast but should involve a greater diversity of locations to visit and recreation opportunities to experience."

Concession operations would be limited to helicopters and inflatable boats, with specified landing sites and conditions for landing and picking up park visitors.

"No facilities of any kind will be provided for the concession operations," according to the plan. Low-level helicopter flights also would be prohibited except by special permission or emergencies.

All boat and helicopter passengers would be required to have day use or

camping permits to be dropped off at coastal sites.

Management objectives for the resources, visitor use and park services call for preservation of scenic, wildlife and archaeological values and limited areas of "relatively intensive" public use of the wildland areas.

Public hunting and fishing programs would be continued with some changes to minimize conflicts with other recreational activities.

CAMPING would be allowed only by permit with a maximum number

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Hearing on Na Pali

Continued from Page One

of campers allowed at each designated camping area.

Visitors would not be allowed to stay anywhere in the coastal area longer than seven nights, with a maximum of five nights at any one campground.

Permits would not be issued for groups of more than 10 persons for any park site except Milolii, where there is a cabin.

The division also proposes a rubbish "pack out" policy where possible.

Other features of the plan include proposals for:

—A warning system and emergency search and rescue service for park visitors and staff.

—A data system to monitor visitor use and the condition of natural and cultural sites.

—Cooperative arrangements with other land department divisions to provide management, research and enforcement services.



WHAT FUTURE NA PALI?—The beautiful and forbidding Na Pali Coast on Kauai, with Kalaulau Valley at far left. —Star-Bulletin Photo by John Titchen.

Na Pali Hearing

Concerns About Coast Aired

By Robert Pickard
Kauai Correspondent

LIHUE, Kauai—The familiar concerns about helicopter flights and hunting along the Na Pali Coast were the two most discussed topics at the final public meeting last night on the Division of State Parks' proposed management plan for the area.

About 50 people attended the meeting held in the County Council room. State Parks Administrator James Yamashiro said the agency would accept written comments on the plan until June 30.

The proposed management plan, with possible changes suggested by public comment last night, will be

considered by the state Board of Land and Natural Resources at its July 11 meeting.

Several speakers criticized helicopter flights over the coast, which the draft plan noted was the most frequent complaint listed in a random mail poll of Na Pali campers conducted in preparing the plan.

Complaints ranged from helicopter noise from low flights along the coast spoiling the "wilderness experience" that many hikers seek to comments by hunters that the aircraft frighten the game goats there.

"I would like to see helicopters excluded from the area completely," said Steven Levine, an Omao attorney. "Let's have just one place maybe where the camper could go

that is sacred," said a north shore resident.

Helicopter pilots repeated their arguments that they perform important services along the coast like picking up injured hikers and helping in rescues as well as removing bags of trash from campsites along the coast.

JACK HARTER, owner of a Lihue-based helicopter company, said he plans his flight routes carefully to avoid disturbing hikers and hunters, sometimes landing in remote, inaccessible valleys for passenger rest stops.

Under the state's proposal, helicopter landings would be limited to a

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Na Pali Coast Concern Aired

Continued from Page One

few spots and restricted to certain months and hours.

"I just want to continue my scenic flights, disturbing no one," Harter said.

James Palmeira, president of the Kauai Hunters Association and a frequent critic of state parks division proposals to control hunting on the coast, attacked the plan's suggestions for controlling hunting areas and a suggestion that Hanakoa Valley be limited to bow and arrow hunting.

"Any of you guys ever try hunting goat on those cliffs with a bow and arrow?" he asked the board. Palmeira also said that helicopter flights disturbed wildlife along the coast.

A Lihue resident who said he had hunted along the coast for 20 years said many hunters use helicopters to fly into the valleys and help carry out their game.

"You try and walk 11 miles (the Kalalau hiking trail) with your bag limit," he said. "They (helicopters) are not disturbing nothing."

ANOTHER complaint in the plan's visitor poll was poor maintenance of the trails and campsites. Park planner William Gorst said the plan proposes more than doubling the number of man-hours spent maintaining the trails and campsites, but the plan admits that acquiring the funding to pay for increased maintenance may not be easy. The plan suggests that hikers continuing past Hanakapiai Valley—the first campsite about two miles into the coast—must have camping permits, which could be reserved up to a year in advance.

Since the plan also set maximum camper capacities for each of the campsites along the coast, several speakers were concerned that helicopter tour groups or large blocks of Mainland campers could "sew up" permits for certain areas for long periods of time.

Speakers suggested setting aside a percentage of permits for each area for Kauai residents or shortening the advance reservation period to as little as 14 days.

Some people indicated disappoint-

ment with the limited scope of the plan, which Gorst said was limited to managing existing uses of the coast, not formulating future use and development plans.

Lihue resident Barnes Riznik said the plan made no mention of the long-awaited development of Haena Park, a 60-acre facility that would act as the "gateway" to the coastline.

ANOTHER of Riznik's concerns—echoed by Kauai district forester Ralph Daehler in his written comments—is that the plan makes no mention of a proposal now before the state land board to acquire another 60 acres of Haena property for expansion of the park.

Pressures are mounting from realtors and developers to gain Conservation District variances and build residences in that area, Daehler wrote, although the board has been denying those requests so far.

By expanding the park from the boundary of the present plans eastward to Manoa Stream, he wrote, control and protection of the coastline would be made easier.

Variances for house construction in that area "would result in the development of some small 'shangri-las' that would be sold and resold at higher and higher prices and eventually benefit only a few of the very rich," he said.

Daehler also criticized the scope of the plan, saying that it "dwells on maintenance schedules" and does not address "ultimate goals" for the use of the coast line.

Gorst said that the time limit imposed on the plan by the state land department forced the parks division to concentrate on addressing current management concerns and uses of the park, not future plans for it.

Since the adoption of an interim management plan some 16 months ago, studies on visitor impacts and several environmental concerns along the coast were to be conducted and incorporated into the plan, although in several sections of the draft plan it is said that further studies are needed.

Gorst said that studies conducted so far are "adequate" for this stage of planning.

THE PLAN suggests limits on the number of campers allowed each night at campsites, sets up landing sites and landing hours for commercial helicopter and boat tours and attempts to tighten up camping permit requirements.

"We're trying to favor the hikers and non-commercial users," Gorst said.

The plan seeks to concentrate helicopter and boat landings at and beyond Kalalau, the end of the 11-mile trail and generally the last stop for hikers, he said.

The draft plan would allow helicopters to pick up and drop off passengers at Kalalau and Milolii from October to May during certain hours and would allow commercial boat operations to land at those spots during the summer months when the seas are calmer.

Helicopter rest stop would be allowed at Nualolo Kai and private boats would be allowed to land at Milolii, a popular local camping area not easily accessible by hiking.

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Tuesday, July 3, 1979

Kauai's 'copter issue

These magic, but crowded, islands have little wilderness that is at once remote and accessible; what there is needs to be carefully guarded.

Kauai's Na Pali Coast is one such "wilderness" although trails along it follow ancient Hawaiian paths and taro, coffee and cattle have been grown commercially in its valleys.

The 11-mile trail from Haena to Kalalau Valley is a difficult one but it is considered one of the best in Hawaii for its length, vistas and variety of terrains from isolated beaches to massive cliffs to verdant valleys.

FOR THIS REASON, the helicopter flights along the coast, and especially the landings there, have been a matter of contention. Until helicopter travel started, access to the remote areas was only on foot or by boat during calm weather.

Hunters, environmentalists and others oppose the flights because of fears that wildlife, archeological sites and the "wilderness experience" may be hurt, either by the landings with their noise and commotion or by the number of people brought in with equipment and supplies.

Some do speak in favor of the helicopters, however, and at a recent hearing they included entertainers, tourism officials and Kauai residents. Supporters say 'copters provide access for those who cannot walk in; they have performed rescues and other worthy services; they may take out more trash than they bring in; and they are a boon to the travel business.

The issue is coming to a head now in the process of a State Department of Land and Natural Resources effort to create a management plan for a 6,000-acre area of state park and forest reserve land.

A REASONABLE compromise might be to limit landings and camper drop-offs to places that people cannot reach on foot. That is, Hanakapiai, Hanakoa and Kalalau Valleys which able-bodied persons can hike to would not be 'copter landing sites. Places unaccessible on foot, like Honopu, Awaawapuhi, Nuololo and Milolii Valley, would be allowed for landings and drop-offs, but only for a small, strictly controlled number of campers daily.

High overflights (from where the tourists can get the best pictures, anyway) would be permitted with the proviso that every effort be made to avoid a nuisance to hikers for whom the challenge of the wilderness and the distance from civilization are a prime attraction of the hike.

Obviously, exceptions would be made for emergencies and a few special cases. But aside from the value of protecting a bit of primitive terrain unspoiled by the contraptions of modern life, barring the helicopters would offer a reward to those willing and able to make the extra effort required to hike in.

As it is, with the popularity of outdoor activities and the fame of the Na Pali Coast both on the increase, those who walk in may have to be limited in number soon as well.

Land Board May Act on Na Pali Rules

The Board of Land and Natural Resources will go to Kauai this week for a public hearing tomorrow night and its regular meeting Friday morning.

Tomorrow night's public hearing will be on two conservation district use applications at Hanalei.

One is that of Bruce Stark, on behalf of Stark Land Co., for a resort condominium. The other is that of Donn Carswell, on behalf of Princeville at Hanalei, for a golf course.

The hearing will open at 7 p.m. in the County Council chambers, Kauai County Building, Lihue.

Two subjects concerning the Na Pali Coast, both of which have aroused much controversy on Kauai, will be among items taken up at the regular meeting.

One is for an interim management plan for Na Pali State Park, to be in effect for 12 to 18 months until a permanent management plan can be developed and submitted to the board for review and acceptance. A public hearing on the interim plan was held at Hanalei late last year.

The other subject concerns provisional permits for helicopter landings on the Na Pali Coast.

Board Okays 3 Na Pali

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

Helicopters will have state-controlled use of three landing sites for commercial operations along Kauai's Na Pali Coast under a controversial permit approved by the state Board of Land and Natural Resources yesterday.

The state Health Department and the land department's forestry division, as well as many Kauai residents, strongly oppose the helicopter flights because of concerns about noise, pollution, waste disposal and deterioration of the wilderness quality of the area.

But the state parks division, which applied for the permit, feels helicopters are needed to take invalids, elderly persons and others into the isolated valleys who can't hike in or travel by boat.

The land board put tight conditions

on the commercial operations, restricting them to two hours daily. Permits also will be limited to 80 per day at Kalalau and 30 per day at Miihau.

The land staff eliminated Kokee and Polihale as helicopter landing sites, but Polihale was added by the board.

IN OTHER ACTION during its Honolulu meeting, the board:

—Approved \$1,000 in fines, plus administrative costs, for conservation district violations by Thomas and Linda Wong at the Kahaluu Fish Pond in Windward Oahu.

The Kahaluu Pond, Inc., was fined \$3,000 last year by the Army Corps of Engineers for doing repair work on the pond without Army approval.

The land department planning staff recommended a total of \$1,500 in fines against the Wongs for filling portions of the fish pond and adding onto a seawall without the land

board's approval. Part of the filled area and the seawall are on state property and the staff recommended that they be removed.

Board members said they felt the recommended penalties were too severe, but approved reduced fines after Land Chairman Susumu Ono pointed out:

"There is no question that there were some sort of violations and, based on past practice, and there is some principle, too, I would like to see some assessment."

—Voted 3-3 on a request of the Episcopal Church in Hawaii to sell five acres of land at Kapaa, Kauai, to the Kauai Medical Group for medical services. The unusual tie vote resulted in no action on the request, but the church could reapply.

THE LAND WAS granted to the church by the Territory of Hawaii in 1925 with a provision that it should revert back to the Territory if not

Copter Landing Sites

used for church purposes.

A state law allows the land board to waive that condition, providing that the state is paid the difference between the fair market value under the restricted condition and the fair market value if the condition is waived.

The land board has waived the reverter condition in other cases. But Oahu member Stanley Hong said he felt "public interest would be better served" if the Episcopal Church land was returned to the state and the state sold it to the medical group.

Board Chairman Ono and Oahu member Moses Kealoha voted with Hong against approval. Voting for the request were Maui member Thomas Yagi, Big Island member Roland Higashi and Kauai member Takeo Yamamoto.

On the Na Pali issue, the parks division requested the permit to

allow helicopter operations because most of the 11-mile coastal area is in a conservation district under its jurisdiction.

THE DIVISION has an interim management plan for the area and is drafting a masterplan which is expected to be completed for land board review in July.

Parks Administrator James Yamashiro noted that the permit only provides for use of the conservation area by helicopters.

He said the helicopter companies now will have to apply to the land department for leases for their operations and they will be subject to board approval.

Helicopters have not been allowed to drop off or pick up passengers for camping or picnics in the Na Pali area since February although they can make rest stops and emergency landings.

Yamashiro said the parks division

hopes to control the number of persons going into the valleys through the permit system. All permits will be issued at the parks division's Lihue office, instead of by the helicopter companies as has been done in the past, he said.

IN OPPOSING the helicopters, the state Health Department cited numerous concerns about lack of potable water systems on the Na Pali Coast, lack of adequate litter, solid waste and sewage disposal methods and changes to the wilderness character of the area.

The forestry division said helicopter operations are not compatible with wild land management.

Although they recommended approval of the permit, the land department planners said "there is a price to pay through approval of this land use, and, that price is a deterioration of the qualitative nature of the natural environment."

June 15, 79 HSB

Na Pali Coast Helicopter Tours

By Robert Pickard
Kauai Correspondent

LIHUE, Kauai—Speakers at a Planning Commission public hearing Wednesday gave a rare show of support for continued helicopter tour flights and landings at three spots along the rugged Na Pali Coast on Kauai's north shore.

Helicopter tours began along the coast in 1963, but the state Department of Land and Natural Resources is creating a management plan for the 6,000-acre state park and forest reserve meant to control the number of people and various uses of the area.

The department plans to issue revocable permits to three helicopter companies to continue operations on the coast, but first the companies need Planning Commission approval of Shoreline Management Area use permits, since helicopter activity might affect the coastline.

The commission deferred action on the permits but took public testimony. In past hearings, most speakers opposed helicopter landings, saying the noise they make sours the "wilderness experience" of the area, and they would bring overcrowding and possible damage to wildlife and the ecology.

BUT SPEAKERS at the hearing, many from Oahu, argued that without helicopter tours public access to the dramatic coast would be sharply cut back.

The 11-mile coastline of towering cliffs and plunging valleys is acces-

sible by helicopter, at certain times by boat and by a tough, narrow hiking trail.

Richard C. "Red" Johnson, president of Papillon Helicopters Ltd., said the companies do not seek to increase business but to maintain it at its current level. The helicopters took in an average of 22 people a day last year, he said.

The land department's decision not to renew provisional landing permits a few months ago has had a "severe economic impact" on the

tour companies, Johnson said. He estimated his company's losses at \$24,000 a month for a total of \$96,000 so far.

Helicopter pilots help bring out litter, transport state and county workers to remote areas and perform emergency rescue operations, he said.

"Preserving the natural beauty is fine but somebody should be able to enjoy it," said Walter Smith, who heads a tour boat company on the Waialua River.

Backed at Kauai Hearing

Bill Rother, a tour wholesaler with Tauck Tours, said tours arranged by his company bring in \$2.5 million annually to Kauai and if helicopter tours are canceled, the company might drop Kauai from its schedule.

TWO OAHU entertainers, musician Roland Cazimero and comedian Andy Bumatai, said the flights should continue to allow access to people who do not have the time to hike the Na Pali trail.

"I don't have the time to go trucking in there," said Cazimero. "The

music I've written in Kalalau, even when helicopters were going by every half an hour, is beautiful."

"Only the hunters can go," Bumatai said. "What about me? If I want to go tell jokes to the goats, I should be able to go."

Some speakers said they do not totally oppose helicopter flights along the coast as long as flight patterns and landing spots are made far enough away from hunting and hiking areas.

"If we're going to use it (the

coast), let's use it in its wildest state," said George Taguma, representing the Kauai Hunters Association.

The Na Pali management plan should be completed by August 1980. Until then, studies will be done on each valley along the coast to determine the carrying capacity and effects of hikers, campers, hunters' boats and helicopters on the area in order to set guidelines for use in the final plan.

A-6 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Wednesday, May 23, 1979

Kauai Copter Companies Sued

By Robert Pickard
Kauai Correspondent

LIHUE, Kauai—Several environmental groups and Kauai residents yesterday filed suit against the state Department of Land and Natural Resources and three helicopter tour companies to stop them from landing passengers along the rugged Na Pali Coast on Kauai's north shore.

The lawsuit, filed in Circuit Court here, alleges inadequacies in the environmental impact statement submitted by two of the companies, Papillon Helicopters and Kenai Air Hawaii.

The state has granted the two firms temporary permission to continue landings along the coast until a management plan, meant to govern public and commercial activities there, is completed in 12 to 18 months.

A third firm, Jack Harter Helicopters, was given permission by the state to continue landings without a permit.

Attorneys Teresa S. Tico and Frank Miller represent the Kauai Hunters Association, Life of the Land, the Kauai Research Group and James Palmeira, George Taguma, Helen Hopkins, Arnold Nurock, Winona Sears and David Ainoa.

BEFORE THE spring of 1978, the suit said, the three helicopter companies conducted passenger landings along the coast and with-

in a state conservation district without state authorization.

The companies filed for permission to continue their commercial use of public lands in May, 1978. An environmental impact statement was required.

On August 1, 1978, the land department notified Harter that he could continue to make landings on the coast without a permit because his firm could be "grandfathered" in. The next month the other two firms submitted their environmental impact statement.

Without officially accepting the statement, the suit said, the land department issued temporary permits to Papillon and Kenai to continue their landings. In December 1978, the environmental impact statement automatically was accepted because the land department failed to act on it within a prescribed time limit, the suit said.

THE STATEMENT is inadequate, the suit alleges, because it does not document the possible negative effects that continued helicopter landings might have on rare birds, other wildlife like boars, pigs and goats, plants and on ancient Hawaiian archeological sites along the coast.

The statement also fails to analyze the effects the landings would have on the quality of "wilderness experience" along the 15-mile coastline, which is accessible only by trail, boat or helicopter.

No trial date has been set.

State Accepts Na Pali Plan

By Robert Pickard
Maui Correspondent

LIHUE, Kauai — The state Board of Land and Natural Resources yesterday accepted a temporary management plan for Kauai's Na Pali Coast and granted limited permission for four helicopters to land at three locations there.

The management plan will be in effect for 12 to 18 months while studies are performed on the ecological effects of hikers, campers, helicopters and boats that use the wilderness coastline area.

When the studies are complete, the information will be used to develop a permanent management plan that will come before the land board for consideration.

The Na Pali Coast area includes roughly 7,000 acres along the north shore accessible only by hiking trail, helicopter or boat. Several small camping sites and one major hiking trail are located along the 12- to 15-mile coastline stretching from Haena to Polihale.

DEBATE OVER the creation of a management plan to protect the "wilderness experience" of the area has been going on for years with

north shore residents, campers and hunters complaining that the area is overused.

Proposals have been made to make the coast a state park. Jurisdiction over the area is split between the Division of State Parks and the Division of Forestry.

The parks division, which will be responsible for issuing camping permits and monitoring activities in the area, will also oversee surveys on the archaeological, botanical, wild-life and recreational resources of the area.

"Almost no data" has been collected on marine reef life along the coast and some "essentially virgin valleys" with archaeological value need to be studied, said Gene Reynard, state parks administrator.

The "carrying capacity" — the number of people that the area can handle — will be determined by the studies, he said, and limits on recreational activities, including boat trips and helicopter flights into the area, will be established in the permanent plan.

THE BOARD granted permission to three tour helicopter companies to resume landings at Kalalau, Milolii and Polihale beaches until the

permanent plan is completed and adopted.

The landings have been limited to emergency stops or rest stops not exceeding 30 minutes at the three locations. Two helicopter companies formerly picked up and dropped off campers along the coast under state permits that expired on Feb. 17, 1979.

Strict controls on the number of passengers who can be taken into the area are being established for use in the permanent plan, Reynard said.

Other board action included approval of an allocation of \$3.5 million to the state from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service's Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.

Hawaii's share increased \$566,980 over last year. The funds will be distributed to various state and county agencies, which must put up matching funds for projects.

And the board approved a one-year extension for the contract of Ernest Heen, Jr. as "konohiki" of the Kahana Valley Living Park Project in Windward Oahu. Heen serves as the intermediary between the state Parks Division and the residents and former residents of Kahana Valley.

Board Denies Kauai Helicopter Permits

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

LIHUE, Kauai—The state Board of Land and Natural Resources yesterday turned down applications from Papillon Helicopters and Kenai Air Hawaii for conservation district use permits for helicopter landings on Kauai's Na Pali Coast, pending submission of an environmental impact statement.

But the board authorized provisional permits for helicopter landings for two months so the state Parks Division can gather data for regulations controlling the operations.

The helicopter services have been controversial for several months, with Garden Island residents taking strong pro and con positions.

A land official indicated that either way the board decides on the issue, it faces the possibility of a lawsuit.

Many residents oppose the helicopters because of the noise and increased tourism in one of the state's last remaining wilderness regions.

Others support the transport

services as an aid to rescue and evacuation programs and an opportunity for people to see the famed coastal region who can't get there any other way.

THE HELICOPTERS have been landing in the area without obtaining required permits from the land department. "Cease and desist" orders were drawn up by the staff in August, but were not implemented because of legal questions.

Parks administrator Joseph Souza Jr. said the provisional permits will include Jack Harter Helicopters Inc., as well as Papillon and Kenai Air Hawaii.

A long list of conditions will be imposed under the permits to control the landings, both at Kokee and the Na Pali Coast, including designated landing sites, hours of operations and flight patterns.

No campers will be dropped off in the Na Pali area without a camping permit—a requirement that the parks division hopes will regulate the flow of people into the area. The helicopter operators will not be allowed to issue camping permits without the land board's authorization.

Along Na Pali Coast

Landings Banned in Wilderness Area

LIHUE, Kauai—"Cease and desist" orders will be sent Monday to all operators of helicopters and Zodiac boats who are landing passengers along the rugged Na Pali Coast wilderness area, a staff planner with the state Board of Land and Natural Resources said last night.

Those who will receive the letters are in violation of a state law which prohibits the use of state-owned conservation land without a use permit, said Roger Evans at a board public hearing.

He said the firms which are operating illegally include Papillon Helicopters Ltd., based in Hanalei; Kenai Air Hawaii, based in Lihue; and a Zodiac boat company which operates out of Hanalei.

A third service, Jack Harter Helicopters, is "grandfathered" to use conservation land because it was in business before the law passed, but Evans said the company still needs a "land disposition" permit to make landings along the North Shore.

EVANS WAS backed by board chairman William Y. Thompson, who said helicopters now landing without the required use permits will be ordered to stop.

Evans also said that the land board is considering requests that it close the wilderness area to all persons while the parks division of the state Department of Land and Natural Resources works out a master plan for recreational use of the area.

The first draft of the master plan will be available shortly, one land department official said.

The helicopter companies took a drubbing at last night's hearing in the Lihue Library, attended by about 100 people. The hearing was held to

consider three applications for the required use permits.

Of the 34 people who testified, only six had a good word for the helicopters, mostly in recognition of their services in evacuating stranded and injured persons, their frequent rescue work and their transport of state and scientific personnel to areas not accessible by other means.

THE OTHER speakers, though, asked for strict controls on the choppers, or an outright ban of their landings in the Na Pali area. Speakers complained of the noise caused by allegedly low-flying helicopters, and some even said the noise scares scarce birds from their nests.

Several of the speakers urged that helicopters be required to fly at altitudes of at least 1000 feet during sightseeing tours.

During the hearing, Thompson indicated by his questioning that he favors a plan to establish a county-

—*Turn to Page A-4, Col. 2*

State Bans Intrusions

Continued from Page One

owned helicopter service for rescue missions and other vital uses.

His proposal was strongly opposed by Red Johnson, a longtime flyer and owner of Papillon Helicopters, who said that the chopper firms provide jobs and perform a useful service to the tourist industry. They should not have to face competition from the government, he said.

Board member Thomas Yagi said elderly citizens who can no longer hike along the rugged North Shore trails are entitled to use helicopters to enjoy visits to the area.

HIS VIEW was contested by Kauai Council member JoAnn Yukimura, who said that "as we grow older, we must accept the fact that we no longer can do the things we could when we were younger."

Yukimura said she opposes the pending applications for use permits.

The board last night also heard a request from the state Department of Planning and Economic Development to grant temporary permits to speed up the use of state lands for

motion picture and television productions.

Coordinator Henry I. Wong said the film industry last year had a budget of more than \$30 million for its productions in Hawaii. He said that present permit procedures sometimes delay production for as much as six months, long enough to drive some producers to seek other sites.

State finds itself in a legal bind over Na Pali helicopter landings

By JAN TEABRUGGENCATE
Advertiser Kauai Bureau

LĪHUE — Helicopters will continue to land in Na Pali Coast valleys while the state frets about whether it can legally halt the landings.

"As soon as I can get some sound legal advice, I'll do whatever I have to," said William Y. Thompson, who got the word 10 days ago from his Board of Land and Natural Resources that the landings were to be halted.

Thompson, chairman of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, has a cease and desist order on his desk but hasn't signed it, since it's possible the order could lead to a lawsuit against the state.

The issue comes up at a time when the board has been trying to make up for years of neglect towards Na Pali, which is in the hands of the board's parks and forestry divisions.

As the board began to tighten controls over the coast, it found that many things going on there were probably illegal. Boats were taking tourists into the coastline valleys. Helicopters had been landing and bringing people in and out. Many of the landings were occurring at places that weren't approved for landing.

Part of the problem was that no-

neighbor island



NEWS

body has ever tried to figure out what to do with Na Pali — how to manage it, what access to provide, how many people it could handle.

Now that kind of study is under way.

"We should have come out with a management control plan a long time ago," Thompson told The Advertiser. "I'm hoping we can wrap (the current study) up pretty soon."

Meanwhile, there's the problem of chopper landings. Thompson said as soon as the cease and desist order was considered, several problems popped up:

- The land department itself has used choppers to transport maintenance crews and carry rubbish out to the coast.

- The land department helped get several sites approved by the FAA and Department of Transportation as certified landing sites.

- There haven't been any formal complaints.

The result: From a legal standpoint, helicopter use may have the "implied consent" of the state.

Helicopter companies have applied for permission to land along the coast, and two of them are preparing environmental impact statements that Thompson said will help the board decide what role choppers can play there.

Helicopter noise bothers some hikers and campers who hoof it into the coast. They also offend some people because a camper who has to walk can only carry so much, while one who comes in by chopper can bring in coolers and portable picnic tables. That's not legitimate camping, the purists believe.

Also concerned are state parks personnel who repaired the tortuous 11-mile trail from the end of the road at Haena to Kalalau.

Because of national publicity about Kalalau last year, they expected double the number of people using the trail. In fact, the number was about the same as last year.

That is partly due to the rainy weather. But many people are also using alternate forms of transportation — choppers and boats — to get into Na Pali. So the trail work didn't get nearly as much appreciation as it might have.

There are arguments in favor of the helicopters, too.

One is that many older or handicapped people would be unable to use the area unless choppers were available.

Helicopters are valuable in rescue operations, too. And one compelling reason for them is that at the west end of Na Pali are several valleys that are inaccessible by foot. They can be reached by boat in calm weather, or not at all — except by helicopter.

Miloli'i is a small valley with camping facilities that has a narrow channel for a boat. There is no trail in. When waves are breaking over the mouth of the channel, nobody gets in or out of Miloli'i without a helicopter.

Kauai Mayor Eduardo Malapit is one of the people who uses Miloli'i. He usually goes in with his sons on his vacation.

"I don't want the place overrun by people," he says. "The state needs absolute control over camping. Now, people without permits stay in the valleys, and many people overextend their stay."

The answer, he said, is more money for enforcement, to protect what I consider to be one of the most beautiful places in the world."

9/10/78 SBD/A

Red Johnson...

Continued from Page C-1

Nevertheless, I think Na Pali beach lovers everywhere—of the grownup variety—ought to speak up right now about something that happened the other day.

WHAT HAPPENED was, the Department of Land and Natural Resources quite casually managed to get itself persuaded by a group of self-appointed tranquility experts and anti-fun politicians to decide that helicopters can no longer land anywhere on the Na Pali Coast.

It was a decision so absurd and self-defeating that it would be laughable if it weren't so sad and inconvenient for all of us who love that particular paradise.

And if it weren't going to have a severe effect on the business of my pal Red Johnson, who just happens to be one of Kauai's great natural resources himself.

Red has an original sense of humor that could charm an Albanian, a poet's heart, a philosopher's temperament and a hard-core ecologist's sensibilities about the area. I have flown with him more than a few times when he burned extra fuel just to land and pick up a mosaic of crushed Primo cans from some exquisite nook in the valley or along the coast.

The truth is, Red Johnson has probably bred more true Kauai lovers and enthusiasts with his helicopter picnics and superbly orchestrated tours than all of the travel agents put together and made to huddle beneath one gigantic roof designed to look like a name tag.

AS I SPEAK, I can't imagine why every owner and manager of every resort, hotel, restaurant and shell shop on the island isn't yelling out in Red's behalf at the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Obviously, none of this matters to the bureaucrats

ation said he was against helicopters, but Red Johnson constantly flies hunters all over the island.

A bird-watcher said he was against helicopters, but Red Johnson is continually dropping bird-watchers on the mountains so they can put on tweed coats and play like they're in the World Series of bird-watching in New England. Down below on Kauai, they can't watch anything but cattle egrets.

A man said that helicopter noise was an "obnoxious intrusion to his tranquility." I say one motorbike on my beach disturbs more tranquility for more people than a squadron of helicopters.

THE NOISE OF a helicopter on Kauai is nothing but a faint, distant whir, and a highly infrequent one at that. There are several things that a helicopter is not as loud as. Being a sound basically off in the distance, a helicopter actually makes less noise than:

- Any luau.
- The Club Med microphone at showtime.
- The Harada brothers beating up another haole in a parking lot.
- A torch-lighting ceremony.
- A wedding at the Fern Grotto.
- Any furious customer biting into his rubber eggs at the Princeville buffet breakfast.
- A missionary heir laughing at the upward trend of his stocks.
- A Kauai councilwoman at a public hearing.

The fact of the matter is, Red Johnson's helicopter doesn't really bother anybody but a few half-dazed trolls in Kalalau who gave up their minds to acid several years ago, anyhow.

FRANKLY, OF all the people who pretend to be against helicopters going into the Na Pali—for whatever conspiratorial reasons they have—the only one who seriously disappoints me is Kauai Councilwoman JoAnn Yukimura.

I do not know JoAnn Yukimura, but I have always liked what I read about her—what she seemed to stand for most of the time. Among other things, I think she stands for not letting Kauai become Fort Lauderdale, and that would be

They evidently believe that Red Johnson is supposed to have a helicopter company for the sole purpose of being awakened in the middle of the night and asked to fly through the dark and rain to rescue a hippie in the valley who has accidentally cut his finger with a razor blade while de-crystallizing his cocaine.

It hasn't even occurred to the bureaucrats and politicians that if helicopters are not allowed to take people into the Na Pali, then they will have turned over the most gorgeous part of their state almost exclusively to the Dope Growers Association of Kalalau, and that branch of the dropout culture known as the litter brigade.

They are the only full-time residents of the area. And they are the only ones who know how to hike in there in less than six muddy years without tripping over marijuana plants or the hair on some girl's legs.

NO ONE SEEMS to know why the bureaucrats and politicians all of a sudden got so interested in trying to put helicopters out of business. My own guess is that it is generally easier for them to find something like this to do rather than a worthwhile project—like improving public school system which still teaches blocks and sandpile to high school seniors.

All in all, I have always known the world to be a happier place when politicians were off on fact-finding missions in the flash-flooded regions of Kansas, and bureaucrats were either making fresh pots of coffee for themselves or asking hunchbacks to fill out new forms if they wanted to keep ringing church bells.

Some of the voices who have recently spoken out against helicopters on Kauai are ironic, and others are simply bewildering.

A man from the Hunters' Associ-

nice

On the other hand, if she has been quoted correctly, JoAnn Yukimura also sounds like she wants Red Johnson to become Kauai's biggest philanthropist. It appears to be all right with JoAnn Yukimura if Red Johnson uses his helicopter for rescues and trash removal, at his own expense, but he shouldn't charge anyone to ride in it.

This is a very hard thing to do if you have \$852 billion invested in the equipment, and four children at home who have worn the chrome trim off of your refrigerator.

Red Johnson seeks a perfectly fair and sensible solution to what has been made a problem.

He would continue donating his time and helicopter for evacuation and rescue work, for maintenance and management of the area, and for garbage collections. But he would also like to have recreational access so he can keep on making some money to keep a business aloft which provides immense pleasure and at the same time helps him pay taxes for the salaries of the bureaucrats and politicians.

WHEN JOANN Yukimura says she wants me either to walk or swim into the Na Pali or not go there, it is like a New York City politician telling me I can go to the top of the Empire State Building, but I can't use the elevator.

I hope JoAnn Yukimura will give this issue some more thought and change her position so she can go on being the only Hawaii politician I think I admire—and so Red Johnson can keep on flying me and Phyllis George into Honopu.

State Moves Slowly on

By Helen Alfonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

Orders were prepared last week by state land officials to halt helicopter landings along Kauai's Na Pali Coast, but they're still on land chairman William Y. Thompson's desk, and it's questionable if they will be issued.

"A lot of people think we're going to ground the helicopters. That's not so. We're checking it out to see what is illegal," Thompson said.

The "cease and desist" orders were drawn up by Roger Evans, Department of Land and Natural Resources planner, upon instructions from the land board at a hearing in

Lihue Aug. 11 concerning the helicopter operations.

None of the commercial helicopter or boat landings on the coast is being conducted legally—with required permits from the department, according to the department staff.

HOWEVER, Thompson said the department possibly gave "implied consent" to the helicopter operations with a request last year for establishment of Na Pali landing sites by the state Transportation Department and Federal Aviation Administration.

Licenses subsequently were issued for heliports at Polihale, Milolii, Kalalau and Kokee State Park.

"We're checking to see to what ex-

tent we might have given implied consent," Thompson said. "If we take action, we want to be certain we are on firm ground."

He said that if there was implied consent to the helicopter operations, "we can't arbitrarily take action against the companies."

Thompson acknowledged that there is heavy pressure on the department both to stop and to allow the transport services into the remote coastal area, a worldwide attraction for sightseers and campers.

"SOME PEOPLE DON'T want helicopters. Period. But the county wants the helicopters to remain," Thompson said. The helicopters are frequently used to rescue and evacuate stranded and injured persons.

"It becomes a matter of control," Thompson added. "To a certain extent, our department is responsible for not having controls earlier."

He also noted that the department's staff members have "participated in the activities," using the helicopters to carry out maintenance and surveillance responsibilities in the state-owned coastal region.

Three helicopter firms are operating on the Island—Jack Harter Helicopters Inc., Papillon Helicopters Ltd. and Kenai Air Hawaii.

Harter has certain "grandfather" rights to fly in the Na Pali area, but not along the beaches, because he was operating before the conservation law was passed requiring conservation district use permits from the land agency. He still needs a land disposition permit to make landings, and reportedly has not been landing on the beaches for some time.

ALL OF THE zodiac boat operations in the Na Pali area are illegal. Na Pali Zodiac has received a conservation district use permit but still hasn't received a landing permit. Two other boat operators have been denied permits.

Private boat landings are allowed, and many Kauai residents want to keep it this way. They are protesting commercial boat and helicopter landings because of increased noise, people and pollution in the Na Pali wilderness region.

On a recent unannounced trip into Kalalau Valley, the land department staff found Papillon Helicopters



Kauai's Na Pali Coast.

Na Pali Copter Rights

landing there throughout the day and Papillon and Kenai Helicopters landing at Honopu Beach, which is not an approved landing site.

"The helicopters may land wherever they please, at whatever hour they please," the staff reported.

THEY SAID THEY found a number of campers in the valley without camping permits from the state Parks Division while others had re-

ceived permits for the price of a ride into the area by Papillon Helicopters and Na Pali Zodiac.

A "semi-permanent camp" was described near the waterfall at Kalalau with kitchen cabinets, tables, chairs, tarpaulins and a large, "fully-stocked" screen tent. The campsite had been "landscaped," the staff reported.

Garbage pits were found overflowing along the trail and next to the

state park campsite area.

About 60 persons were observed on the beach and about 30 tents were counted on the beach and the trail.

Meantime, the Conservation Council of Hawaii will hold a public information meeting tomorrow night dealing with Na Pali recreational planning and the environmental impact of boat and helicopter landings. The meeting, at the Waikiki Aquarium, will start at 7:30 p.m.

9/10/78

Star-Bulletin Advertiser

He'd Like to Keep

Part-time Kauai resident Dan Jenkins covers pro football and golf for Sports Illustrated. He is also the author of the best-selling "Semi Tough," which later became a movie starring Burt Reynolds and Kris Kristofferson, and co-author of "Limo." He is working on a third novel.

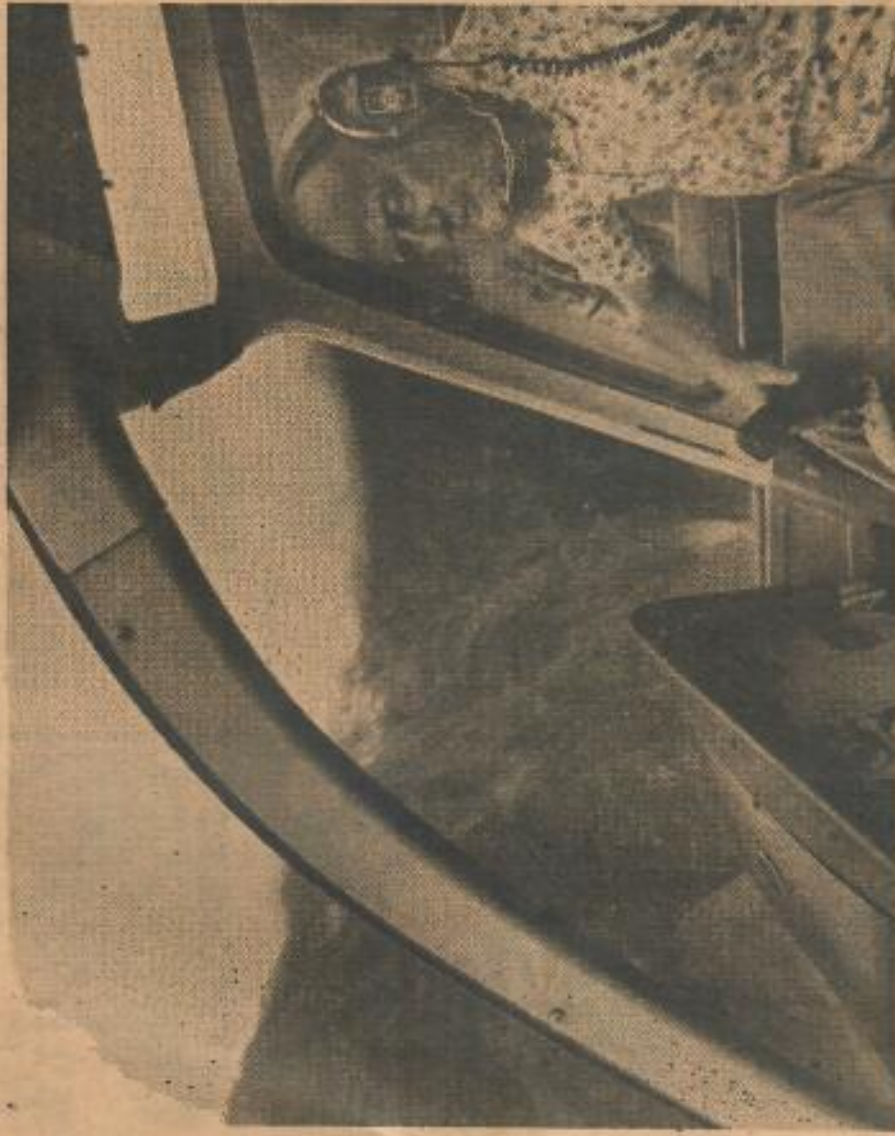
HANAIEI, Kauai—I know it may be difficult getting anyone to accept me as an Outraged Citizen when I spend so much time sitting under the ironwoods in front of my house on Hanalei Bay and watching Club Med people turn over in their sailboats.

People will say I'm having too much fun laughing at Frenchmen thrashing around in the water and calling for help, so I can't possibly be outraged about anything.

It just so happens, however, that some bureaucrats and politicians have made it easy. They have picked on my friend Red Johnson and his helicopter company, and thus, inadvertently, they have picked on me.

With some of the fuzziest thinking this side of a U.S. State Department meeting, the bureaucrats and politicians want to take away one of the great pleasures in life as well as Hanalei.

The thing is this: As wonderful as it is to sit on Hanalei Bay and count the elastic briefs in the water, there is



Red Johnson at the controls of one of his helicopters — Star-Bulletin photo by Bob Young

Red in the Air

By Dan Jenkins, Special to the Star-Bulletin

something else I enjoy more when I want to get away from novel typing.

IT IS HIRING Red Johnson to take me up in his Pábilon helicopter and put me down on one of those gloriously remote beaches of the Na Pali Coast, a beach like Honopu, Milolii or Nualobolo Aina.

When I am on one of those beaches for a day or so it happens that Sports Illustrated can't reach me by phone to tell me to go to Pittsburgh, and Manufacturers Hanover Trust can't mail me any overdraft notices.

But now there are these bureaucrats and politicians who don't want me or anyone else to go to any secluded beach on the Na Pali unless we drown at sea and get washed up there.

The fact is, there is only one sane and easy way for most people to reach these areas, and that is by helicopter.

The bureaucrats and politicians seem to think otherwise.

They think all of us ought to be able to do one of three things:

1. We can paddle ourselves around there on a surfboard carrying a crate of granola.

2. We can hike 12 miles into the Kala-lau Valley and then swim around the bend of a mountain to get to Honopu, which is the greatest showcase in all of Kauai, of course.

3. We can charter a yacht and anchor it off the Na Pali and take a raft to shore, pretending to be heroin dealers.

I SAY THESE choices are unsatisfactory to everyone but the 11th-grade dropout from San Diego.

I just want Red Johnson in one of his helicopters with a Willie Nelson tape on the headset to fly me in, put me down, allow me to enjoy the most beautiful and serene place in the world for a few hours, and then fly me out again.

For several years, there has been no problem with this.

And all kinds of visitors and adventurers from Aunt Martha and Uncle Fred to an assortment of TV and movie star types in their Gucci swimsuits have been able to experience these places and preserve the incredible scenery in their minds and Nikons. With no harm to anyone, incidentally.

I won't exaggerate and say that it was Red Johnson drop into Honopu almost eight years ago which instantaneously caused me to declare Kauai my "second home," but it helped. Nor am I a voting resident. I can only escape from the PGA tour and various football press boxes for roughly three months out of the year in order to get my health back on Kauai. Which may be another thing to disqualify me as a full-fledged Outraged Citizen.

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W. Y. Thompson, Chairman

BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

DIVISIONS:
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

November 22, 1977

SUSPENSE DATE: December 6, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: Office of Environmental Quality Control
State of Hawaii

FROM: W. Y. Thompson, Chairman
Department of Land and Natural Resources

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS: Conservation District Use Application

APPLICANT: Na Pali Zodiac
P. O. Box 456
Hanalei, Kauai, HI 96714

FILE NO.: KA-11/1/77-1002

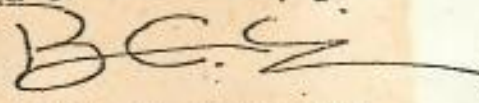
REQUEST: Private commercial recreational

LOCATION: Hana and Na Pali, Kauai

TAX MAP KEY: Various

PUBLIC HEARING REQUIRED: Yes X No

Your comments regarding the request will be greatly appreciated at your earliest convenience. Should you require additional information on the application, please contact our Planning Office. If a public hearing is required, you will be informed of the time, place, and date.


W. Y. THOMPSON

Enc.

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

W. Y. THOMPSON, Chairman
~~CHRISTOPHER COSS, Chairman~~
BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

DIVISIONS:
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

November 18, 1977

File No. KA-11/1/77-1002
Expiration Date 4/30/78

Mr. Clancy Greff
c/o Na Pali Zodiac
P. O. Box 456
Hanalei, Kauai, HI 96714

Dear Mr. Greff:

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION
Conservation District Use Application for private
commercial recreational use at Hana and Na Pali Kauai

We have received and accepted, for processing, your application to use a portion of State-owned shorelands for temporary beaching of commercial sea craft, called zodiacs, in conjunction with recreational activities affecting portions of the Na Pali area on Kauai.

After reviewing your application and attachments, we find that:

1. The use is permitted under Section 2B(1)(a) of Departmental Regulation No. 4;
2. A public hearing pursuant to Section 183-41, HRS will be necessary with details to be forwarded you in the near future;
3. No EIS will be required since no significant effect, as defined by Section 1:31 of the EIS Regulations, is foreseen from the proposed use.

In addition, it will be your responsibility as the applicant to comply with the provisions of Section 205-29d, Hawaii Revised Statutes relating to Coastal Zone Management which states:



Mr. Clancy Greff
Page 2
November 18, 1977

No County or State department authorized to issue permits pertaining to any development within the Special Management Area shall authorize any development unless approval is first received from the authority, in accordance with the procedures adopted pursuant to this part. (Emphasis added)

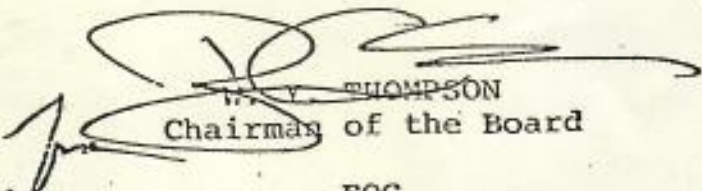
Since the authority for first approval lies with each respective county for all actions occurring within the Special Management Areas, the Board of Land & Natural Resources will have no recourse but to act negatively on your application unless you can show that the county authority has:

1. Determined that the proposed development is outside of the Special Management Area;
2. Determined that the proposed development is exempt from the provisions of the respective county ordinance and/or regulation specific to section 205-29d, HRS; or
3. Issued a Special Management Area (SMA) permit for the proposed development.

As with all activities familiar to the Hanakapiai and Kalalau Valleys, we are concerned mainly about sanitation practices and littering. We feel, however, that your past assistance in hauling trash out of such areas indicates to us that you share similar concerns. Consequently, we would like to acknowledge and commend your company for public service already rendered in regard to assistance to stranded recreationists, the injured, and other activities being performed on behalf of our Kauai staff. We hope that you continue to provide such help.

Your cooperation and early response to the matters discussed herein will be appreciated. Should you have any questions, feel free to contact Mr. Len Bautista of our Planning Office at 548-7837.

Very truly yours,


W. V. THOMPSON
Chairman of the Board

cc: Kauai Board Member
Kauai District Land Agent
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Coast Guard
Department of Health
WTFD, DOT
-OEQC

EQC
Kauai County Planning

To Whom It May Concern:

Five years ago I began exploring Kauai's Na Pali Coast. My first expeditions were into the Milolii and Makaha areas. This year, in July, my partner Phil Waite and myself began a daily boat trip in and out of Kalalau Valley.

In my earlier expeditions with friends and family, the boat was flagged down on many occasions by campers who were too sick or blistered to walk out of Kalalau Valley. Since then the boats have also been called upon to bring people stranded in Honopu, Nualolo and Milolii, back to the accessible areas, such as Haena or Ke'e Beach. During the summer of 1976 there were so many requests for boatrides on the Na Pali that we decided to try and make our living by providing such a service. I investigated into the licenses and permits we would need and was told that a captain's license and lots of insurance was the ticket. My partner and myself attended a Coast Guard Captain's school on the mainland and began planning for the coming summer of 1977. Up until this period the helicopter had the only access to this area at his price of \$30.

Thinking that not everybody likes to fly and that we could do it one-third as cheap, and the people could spend an hour and see some of Kauai's inaccessible treasures..

Besides beach drops to remote areas, namely Kalalau, Honopu, Nualolo and Milolii, our company also provides a one-day expedition to all spots, including rides into the sea caves. This daily expedition is \$30 per person. Includes a bring your own picnic lunch, a hike into a valley, sit under a waterfall, skin dive, look for shells or whatever the party would like to do. This expedition will last from 10:00 am to sunset.

Na Pali Zodiac in conjunction with the Na Pali Coast State Park Rangers will still continue to haul the rubbish out of Kalalau, dropping it off at the Hanalei Sanitary Landfill. We will also continue to check camping permits and to issue them to campers who are without them. We will turn in all receipts for permits periodically to the Parks Department.

continued....

We will continue to provide any assistance we can on the Na Pali Coast, working with Parks, Forrestry, Health, Fire Departments. During the winter months we will work with the Hanalei Fire Department so that campers in remote areas may be warned of gigantic waves or a tidal wave alert.

Up until this point, I have discussed history and intentions of Na Pali Zodiac. I will conclude this narrative with safety, type of boats, qualifications of company employees and our long range goals on this Coast.

All our boats are skippered by licensed Coast Guard Captains and are accompanied by a crew member. All skippers and crew members are professional watermen in all sea conditions. Boats are equipped with life preservers, first aid, signaling devices and all other necessary equipment required by Coast Guard Regulations. Might I add that I have discussed my boating activity on the Na Pali Coast with the Commanding Officer and Executive Officer of the U. S. Coast Guard in Honolulu. They have assisted me greatly in preparing for this boat service.

The boats our company uses are Zodiac inflatable boats. They are the top of the line of inflatable boats and are used by the U. S. Navy and Coast Guard. Our boats can carry up to 12 people but our licenses and Coast Guard permission for only six paying passengers. Passengers are seated for the entire ride. This eliminates the possibility of injury from passengers moving around.

Our company is insured by H. Monroe thru Jerry Hays Inc. on Oahu. At this time a copy of my insurance policy is not available but I will send it in if necessary within the next month.

The specific areas of use on the beach which we need to use are various depending on the surf conditions. Basically, the boat pulls up to the far water mark, unload passengers and gear and is usually off on its return trip after picking up passengers and gear. If our business is of the nature that requires an extended visit such as trash hauling, errands for park rangers and other reasons, then we must pull the boats ten to twenty feet past the far water mark. At present we keep our boats at home or moor them in Haena Bay. We drive the boats every morning to Ke'e Beach at 7:30 pick up passengers and arrive in Kalalau 8:30; pick up passengers and return to Ke'e Beach 10:00 o'clock.

continued...

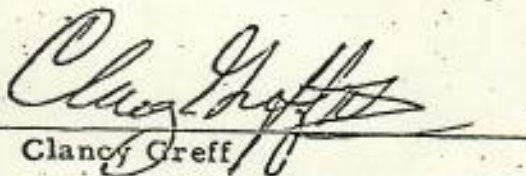
At this time we utilize two boats. I would like to use two more boats this summer.

Our sole intention is to make a living doing something we love and know how to do best. It's a job with a lot of smiling faces at the end of every day. We are concerned with the ecological future of the Na Pali Coast and Kauai. We are sure we could be a part of the solution. We hope that the State of Hawaii will allow us to continue our service.

Sincerely,

NĀ PALI ZODIAC

By



Clancy Greff

CG:dmg

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

CONSERVATION DISTRICT USE APPLICATION

Reviewed by _____
Date _____
Accepted by _____
Date _____
File No. _____
180 Date _____
EIS Required _____
PH Required _____

(Type or type)

LAND OWNER (If State land, to be filled in by Govt. Agency in control of property.)

Name not applicable

Address not applicable

Telephone No. _____

SIGNATURE _____

APPLICANT (Omit if applicant is landowner)

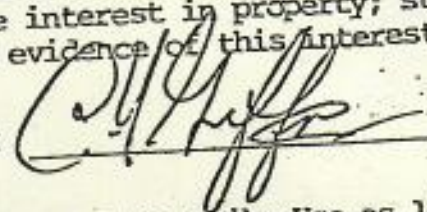
Name NA PALI ZODIAC

Address P. O. Box 456,

Hanalei, Kauai, Hawaii 96714

Telephone No. 826-9371

Interest in Property _____
(If applicant is other than landowner, indicate interest in property; submit written evidence of this interest.)

SIGNATURE 

USE REQUESTED (Describe Use as listed in Regulation No. 4) quasi-public and private

Use recreational facilities

DNR Regulation No. 4, Section 2B (1) a
(Cite section of Regulation which Use is permitted.)

III. LOCATION (Attach 12 copies of USGS quad map and tax map with area of Use clearly marked.)

Island Kauai District Haena Na Pali

Tax Map Key various--(see narrative)

IV. AREA (Indicate whether in acres or square feet.)

Area of Parcel see narrative

Area of Use see narrative

V. DESCRIPTION OF AREA

1. Boundary Interpretation (If the area is within 40 feet of the boundary of the Conservation District, include map showing interpretation of the boundary by the State Land Use Commission.)

2. Conservation District Subzone
G H

3. County General Plan
none

4. Name of Nearest Town or Landmark
Hanalei

5. Distance from Above Town or Landmark
S rules

ATTACHMENTS (12 copies each)

6. Description of Parcel

- a. Existing structures/uses. (Attach description or map.) --none
State Park or wilderness forestry area
 - b. Existing utilities. (If available, indicate size and location on map.
Include electricity, water, telephone, drainage, and sewerage.) none
 - c. Existing Access. (Provide map showing roadways, trails, if any.
Give street name. Indicate width, type of paving and ownership.)
Kuhio Highway to Ke'e Beach, remainder of coast accessible by boat or air.
 - d. Vegetation. (Describe or provide map showing location and types of
vegetation. Indicate if rare native plants present.) none--sandy beach areas
 - e. Topography; if ocean area, give depths. (Submit contour maps for ocean
areas and areas where slopes are 40% or more. Contour maps will also
be required for uses involving tall structures, gravity flow, and other
special cases.)
 - f. If shoreline area, describe shoreline. (Indicate if shoreline is sandy,
muddy, rocky, etc. Indicate cliffs, reefs, or other features such as
access to shore.)
 - g. Existing covenants, easements, restrictions. (If State lands, indicate
present encumbrances.) Conservation district--regulation #4
 - h. Historic sites affected. (If applicable, attach map and descriptions.)
None that we know of.
7. Adjacent Land Uses/Structures. (Describe or indicate by map.)
None--State Park or Forestry controlled areas.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED USE

Attach detailed description of proposed use (project).

1. Narrative. (Include description of all proposed utilities, roads; development
schedule, approximate commencement and completion dates; parking; fire pro-
tection & other safety measures; signs; lighting; and landscaping. Describe
impact of use on environment, compatibility with the site.)
2. Plans. (All Plans should include north arrow and graphic scale.)
 - a. Area Plan. (Area plan should include, but not be limited to relationship
of proposed uses to existing and future uses in abutting parcels;
identification of major existing facilities; names and addresses of
adjacent property owners.) N/A

b. Site Plan. (Site plan [maps] should include, but not be limited to, dimensions and shape of lot; metes and bounds, including easements and their use; existing features, including vegetation, water area, roads, utilities.) N/A

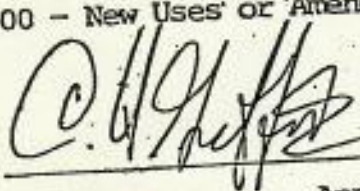
c. Construction Plan. (Construction plans should include, but not be limited to, existing and proposed changes in contours; all buildings and structures with indicated use and critical dimensions; open space and recreation areas; landscaping, including buffers; roadways, indicating widths; off-street parking area; existing and proposed drainage; and proposed utilities and other improvements. Where subdivision only, and no construction involved, substitute map of proposed subdivision.) N/A

VII. FILING FEE (Check appropriate box. Make checks payable to Department of Land and Natural Resources.)

\$10.00 - Permitted Uses

\$20.00 - New Uses or Amendments to Regulation No. 4

SIGNATURE



Owner

Applicant

(All correspondence will be directed to person signing application. Submit 12 copies of completed application and all attachments. Reduce or fold attachments to 8-1/2" x 11". Mail all application and attachments to: Department of Land and Natural Resources, P. O. Box 621, Honolulu, Hawaii 96809.)

FOR INFORMATION CALL: 548-7417 or 548-7519



1035
W. Y. THOMPSON, Chairman

BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

P. O. BOX 521
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809
March 1, 1978

DIVISIONS:
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

SUSPENSE DATE: MARCH 15, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Quality Commission
State of Hawaii

FROM: W. Y. Thompson, Chairman
Department of Land and Natural Resources

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS: Conservation District Use Application

APPLICANT:

Patrick D. Hanes
P. O. Box 758
Hanalei, Kauai, HI 96714

FILE NO.: KA-2/23/78-1035

REQUEST: Private Commercial Recreational Use

LOCATION: Hanalei & Na Pali Coast, Kauai

TAX MAP KEY: Sites adjoin TMK's: 1-2-01:1; 1-4-01:7;
5-9-01:2; 5-9-08:18;

PUBLIC HEARING REQUIRED: Yes x No _____ and 5-5-01:4

Your comments regarding the request will be greatly appreciated at your earliest convenience. Should you require additional information on the application, please contact our Planning Office. If a public hearing is required, you will be informed of the time, place, and date.

W. Y. THOMPSON

Enc.

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



W. M. THOMPSON, Chairman
CHRISTOPHER COBB, Chairman
BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

EDGAR A. NAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

DIVISIONS:
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

February 28, 1978

FILE NO: KA-2/23/78-1035
Expiration Date: 8/22/78

Mr. Patrick D. Hanes
P. O. Box 758
Hanalei, Kauai, HI 96714

Dear Mr. Hanes:

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION
Conservation District Use Application for
Private Commercial Recreational Use
at Hanalei and Na Pali Coast, Kauai

We have received and accepted, for processing, your application for charter boat operations involving the use of State-owned beach sites at Polihale, Milolii, Kalalau, Haena and Hanalei. Respectively, the sites adjoin TMK's 1-2-01:1, 1-4-01:7, 5-9-01:2, 5-9-08:18, and 5-5-01:4.

Per your narrative, one 15'-5" boat with outboard motor will be used to transport two to six fare paying passengers for one or all of the following trip itineraries:

1. Depart Hanalei for Kalalau or Milolii and return to Hanalei, or transport people out of Haena. Weather permitting, two trips daily would be possible;
2. Round trip from Polihale to Kalalau;
3. Round trip for scenic/photographic tour from Hanalei or Polihale with no landings enroute; again two trips daily would be possible depending on weather conditions.



Mr. Patrick D. Hanes
Page 2
February 28, 1978

Primarily, the area of operation would be at Hanalei, Kalalau and possibly, Polihale. The lagoon at Haena would be used as "backup" landing site only when weather conditions or operational factors make a landfall at Hanalei impractical or unsafe. The most prevalent operation would be beach drop-offs of campers. However, such an operation would be conducted in compliance with rules and regulations of the State and County agencies as to number of campers and camper permits.

After reviewing the application and attachments, we find that:

1. The use is permitted under Section 2B(1)(6) of Departmental Regulation No. 4;
2. A public hearing pursuant to Section 183-41, Hawaii Revised Statutes, will be necessary with details to be sent to you in the near future;
3. Based on the description of the proposed actions, there may be a significant effect, as defined by Section 1:31 of the EIS Regulations.

As a consequence, we require that you submit an Environmental Assessment in accordance with EIS rules and regulations established under Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended by March 23, 1978.

For your information, these rules and regulations may be obtained at the State Office of Environmental Quality Control in Honolulu.

Failure to file the required Environmental Assessment by March 23, 1978, will leave us no alternative but to require an Environmental Impact Statement for your project.

Be further advised that as the applicant it will be your responsibility to comply with the provisions of Section 205-29d, Hawaii Revised Statutes, relating to Interim Coastal Zone Management (Special Management Area) requirements of the County of Kauai. Negative action can be expected on your application by the Land Board should you fail to obtain from the appropriate County authority, prior to August 22, 1978, one of the following:

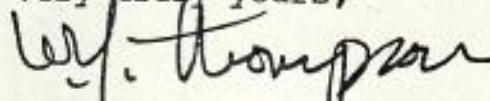
1. A determination that the proposed development is outside of the Special Management Area;
2. A determination that the proposed development is exempt from the provisions of the County ordinance and/or regulation specific to Section 205-29d, Hawaii Revised Statutes; or,

Mr. Patrick D. Hanes
Page 3
February 28, 1978

3. A Special Management Area (SMA) permit for the proposed development.

Pending action on the application by the Land Board in the near future, your cooperation and early response to the matters discussed herein will be appreciated. Should you have any questions feel free to contact Mr. Len Bautista of our Planning Office at 548-7837.

Very truly yours,



W. Y. THOMPSON
Chairman of the Board

cc: Kauai Board Member
Kauai Land Agent
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
U. S. Corps of Engineers
U. S. Coast Guard
Department of Health
Department of Transportation
Office of Environmental Quality Control
✓ Environmental Quality Commission
Kauai County Planning Department