wilderness recommendation

HAWAII VOLCANOES

NATIONAL PARK / HAWAII

WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION

Hawaii Volcanoes
National Park
Hawaii

June 1974

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

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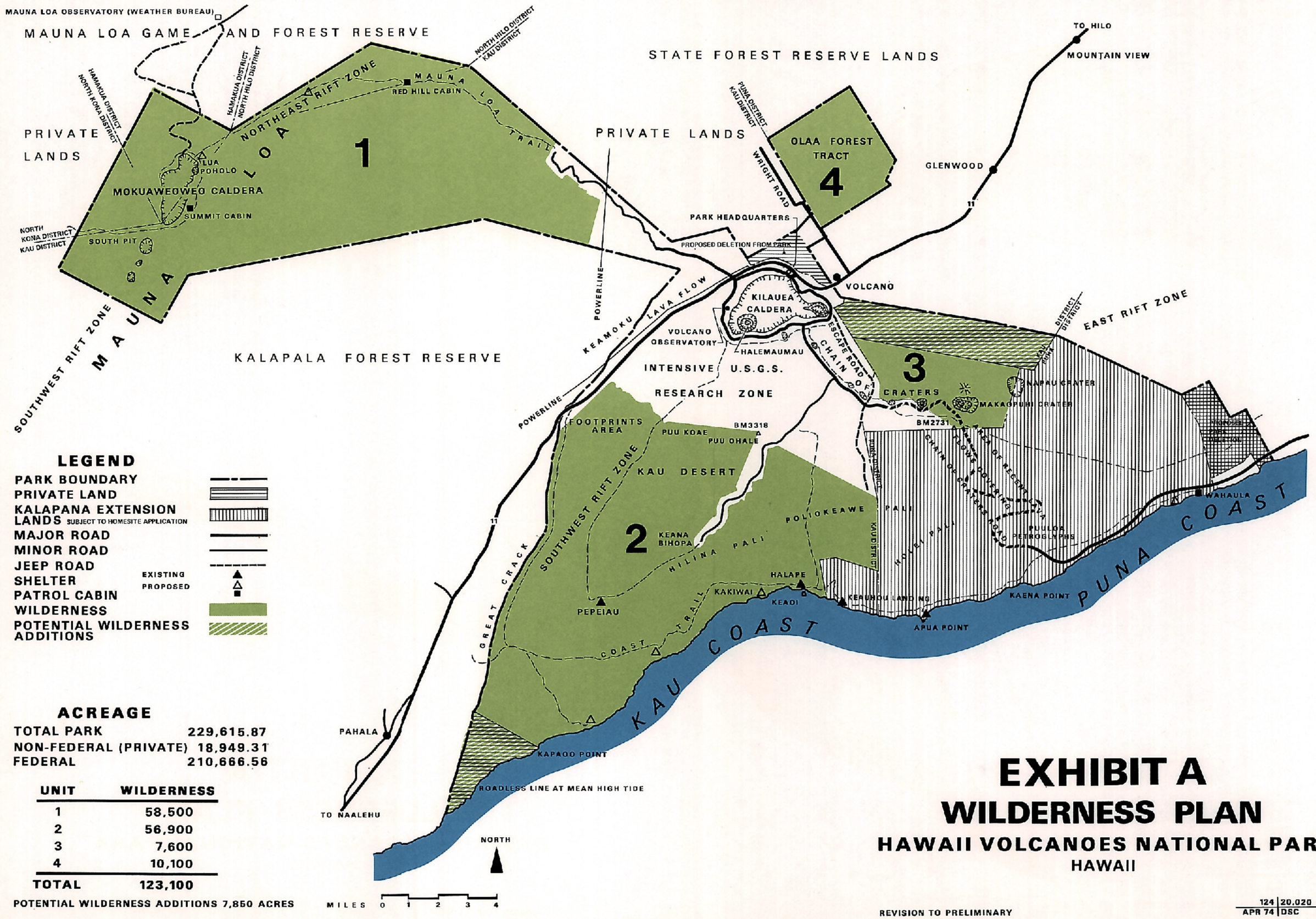
RECOMMENDATION

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT WILDERNESS OF 123,100 ACRES WITHIN HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK, HAWAII, AS SHOWN IN EXHIBIT A, BE DESIGNATED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS.

THIS RECOMMENDATION IS BASED UPON CAREFUL STUDY OF THE PARK, THE VIEWS PRESENTED AT THE PUBLIC HEARINGS, AND THE WRITTEN RESPONSES CONCERNING THE PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL DESCRIBED IN THE APPENDED HEARING OFFICER'S REPORT.



LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- PRIVATE LAND
- KALAPANA EXTENSION LANDS SUBJECT TO HOMESITE APPLICATION
- MAJOR ROAD
- MINOR ROAD
- JEEP ROAD
- SHELTER — EXISTING / PROPOSED
- PATROL CABIN
- WILDERNESS
- POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

ACREAGE

TOTAL PARK	229,615.87
NON-FEDERAL (PRIVATE)	18,949.31
FEDERAL	210,666.56

UNIT	WILDERNESS
1	58,500
2	56,900
3	7,600
4	10,100
TOTAL	123,100

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS 7,850 ACRES

EXHIBIT A
WILDERNESS PLAN
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

REVISION TO PRELIMINARY

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A NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Public Law 88-577, of September 3, 1964, establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System, provides, in part, as follows:

POLICY

"It is . . . the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."

AREAS FOR STUDY

"Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the national park system . . . , under his jurisdiction of the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area . . . for preservation as wilderness."

SYSTEM

" . . . there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as 'wilderness areas' . . . ."

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DEFINITION

"A wilderness, . . . is . . . an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean . . . an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which: (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

MANAGEMENT

"The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress."

USE

"Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the national park system are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 255; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (2)); and the Act of August 21, 1935, (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.)."

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DEPARTMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

United States Department of the Interior

Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20240

June 24, 1972

Memorandum

To: Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Director, National Park Service

From: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Subject: Guidelines for Wilderness Proposals — Reference Secretarial Order No. 2920

In the course of developing wilderness proposals we should strive to give the areas under study wilderness designation but not at the expense of losing the essential management prerogatives that are necessary to fulfill the purposes for which the areas were originally intended. Although each area under study must be considered separately, with special attention given to its unique characters, the following criteria should be adhered to when determining the suitability of an area for wilderness designation.

Management

An area should not be excluded from wilderness designation solely because established or proposed management practices require the use of tools, equipment or structures, if these practices are necessary for the health and safety of wilderness travelers, or the protection of the wilderness area. The manager should use the *minimum* tool, equipment or structure necessary to successfully, safely and economically accomplish the objective. When establishing the minimum tool

and equipment necessary for a management need within wilderness areas economic factors should be considered the least important of the three criteria. The chosen tool or equipment should be the one that least degrades wilderness values temporarily or permanently.

For the purpose of this paragraph, accepted tools, equipment, structures and practices may include but are not limited to: fire towers, patrol cabins, pit toilets, temporary roads, spraying equipment, hand tools, fire-fighting equipment caches, fencing and controlled burning. In special or emergency cases involving the health and safety of wilderness users or the protection of wilderness values aircraft, motorboats and motorized vehicles may be used. Enclaves, buffer zones, etc., should not be established if the desired management practices are permitted under these guidelines.

Visitor Use Structures and Facilities

An area that contains man-made facilities for visitor use can be designated as wilderness if these facilities are the minimum necessary for the health and safety of the wilderness traveler or the protection of wilderness resources. An example of a wilderness campsite that could be included is one having a pit toilet and fire rings made of natural materials and tent sites. A hand-operated water pump may be allowed. This kind of campsite would not be considered a permanent installation and could be removed or relocated as management needs dictate. Facilities that exceed the "minimum necessary" criteria will be removed and the area restored to its natural state. (See section on Exceptions.)

Areas containing campsites that require, for the protection of the adjacent wilderness values, facilities more elaborate than those allowed in a wilderness campsite should be excluded from wilderness designation.

Prior Rights and Privileges and Limited Commercial Services

Lands need not be excluded from wilderness designation solely because of prior rights or privileges such as grazing and stock driveways or certain limited commercial services that are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

Road and Utilities — Structures and Installations

Areas that otherwise qualify for wilderness will not be excluded because they contain unimproved roads, created by vehicles repeatedly

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traveling over the same course, structures, installations or utility lines, which can and would be removed upon designation as wilderness.

Research

Areas that otherwise qualify need not be excluded from wilderness designation because the area is being used as a site for research unless that use necessitates permanent structures or facilities in addition to those needed for management purposes.

Future Development

Those areas which presently qualify for wilderness designation but will be needed at some future date for specific purposes consistent with the purpose for which the National Park or National Wildlife Refuge was originally created, and fully described in an approved conceptual plan, should not be proposed for wilderness designation if they are not consistent with the above guidelines.

Exceptions

Certain areas being studied may contain structures such as small boat docks, water guzzlers and primitive shelters that ought to be retained but may not qualify as minimum structures necessary for the health and safety of wilderness users or the protection of the wilderness values of the area. When an area under study for wilderness designation would otherwise qualify as wilderness a specific provision may be included in the proposed legislation for this area, giving the wilderness manager the option of retaining and maintaining these structures. Necessary management practices such as controlled burning shall also be mentioned specifically in the proposed legislation.

Areas being considered for wilderness designation will not be excluded solely because they contain hydrologic devices that are necessary for the monitoring of water resources outside of the wilderness area. When these devices, either mechanical or electronic, are found to be necessary, a specific provision allowing their use will be included in the legislation proposing the wilderness area being considered. For the installation, servicing and monitoring of these devices the minimum tools and equipment necessary to safely and successfully accomplish the job will be used.

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Areas being studied for wilderness designation will not be excluded solely because they contain lakes created by water development projects if these lakes are maintained at a relatively stable level and the shoreline has a natural appearance. Where this occurs and there is no other reason for excluding the area, a specific provision describing the water development project and its operation will be included in the proposed legislation along with the recommendation for including it in the wilderness area. Other minimal development of water resources may be suggested for inclusion in wilderness if specific reference is made to them in the proposed legislation. These provisions will allow present maintenance practices to continue.

Areas that contain underground utilities such as gas pipelines and transmission lines will not be excluded from wilderness designation solely for this reason. Where this occurs the areas may be included by making specific mention of them in the proposed legislation indicating that this use would continue and previously established maintenance practices would be allowed to continue.

When non-qualifying lands are surrounded by or adjacent to an area proposed for wilderness designation and such lands will within a determinable time qualify and be available Federal land, a special provision should be included in the legislative proposal giving the Secretary of the Interior the authority to designate such lands as wilderness at such time he determines it qualifies.

Nathaniel P. Reed

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CONCLUSIONS

INTRODUCTION

As required by the Wilderness Act, public hearings were held on the preliminary wilderness proposal (reprinted in the appended Hearing Officer's Report) on 20 February 1974, in the Hilo Lagoon Hotel, 101 Aupuni Street, Hilo, Hawaii; on 23 February 1974, in the Yano Memorial Hall, Captain Cook, Kona, Hawaii; and on 26 February 1974, in the Gold Bond Building, 677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Fifty persons were present at the public hearings, and 20 made oral statements.

A total of 122 letters were received, containing a total of 133 responses.

Of the agencies, private organizations, and individuals testifying or submitting written views, 5 of the 13 public agencies, 13 of the 16 private organizations, and 96 of the 104 individuals supported the National Park Service's preliminary wilderness proposal. Two agencies and 4 individuals called for more wilderness; one agency and one organization favored less wilderness. One organization and one individual opposed the establishment of wilderness in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Five public agencies and 3 individuals either acknowledged receipt of the copies of the wilderness proposals or had no specific comments pertinent to the National Park Service preliminary wilderness proposal.

The alternate proposals presented are described in the appended Hearing Officer's Report.

After a careful study of the oral and written statements received as a result of the public hearing, and after further consideration of management needs, no changes to the preliminary proposal are recommended.

AREAS RECONSIDERED

Two large areas not proposed for wilderness in the preliminary study were the Kalapana Extension lands and the lands immediately south of Kilauea Crater.

Provisions of the 1938 act enable the Secretary of the Interior — under certain conditions — to lease homesites in the Kalapana Extension. This type of use is inconsistent with wilderness preservation and use; therefore, none of the Kalapana Extension lands were proposed as wilderness.

The area immediately south of Kilauea Crater is heavily instrumented by the U.S. Geological Survey for volcanic research. The instruments located there report to the observatory on the rim of Kilauea Crater by hard line wire and require frequent maintenance by personnel using four-wheel-drive vehicles.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Four special provisions were recommended in the preliminary proposal. This number was in error; there were actually five provisions listed. These provisions are considered necessary, and are again recommended in the legislation designating wilderness within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

The existing and proposed shelters within the proposed wilderness have a rainwater collection and storage system, because no surface water is available for consumption. Shelters also facilitate proper backcountry management by encouraging overnight use in specific locations, thereby providing greater protection for the park resources. A special provision in the wilderness legislation for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is recommended to allow shelters with a water collection system.

Volcanic research within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park provides information of major scientific importance, and is essential for an effective, early volcano disaster warning to the people of Hawaii. The minimum tools and equipment necessary to accomplish this are seismic instruments, geodimeter stations, and helicopters for transport and servicing. It is therefore recommended that a special provision in the wilderness legislation for Hawaii Volcanoes allow the continuation of instrumentation within the wilderness units and the use of helicopters.

A four-wheel-drive-vehicle route to the summit of Mauna Loa is used by the U.S. Geological Survey for volcanic research activities (correction to preliminary report, which read "weather research") on the summit. Because this route is subject to volcanic activity, relocation after volcanic eruptions may be necessary. A special provision is recommended in the legislation designating wilderness at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park that would permit vehicular access to the summit of Mauna Loa as required to carry out research activities.

Two areas of private land, one about 2,050 acres, and one about 5,800 acres, would qualify for wilderness designation if in Federal ownership. They are proposed as potential wilderness additions. It is recommended that the legislation designating wilderness at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park provide authority for the Secretary of the Interior to designate these lands as wilderness at such time as he determines that they qualify.

Control of feral animals, particularly goats, is essential to the restoration and preservation of the native Hawaiian vegetation. A special provision in the legislation establishing wilderness at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is recommended to provide for the use of the minimum fences, tools, and equipment necessary to accomplish feral-animal control.

SUMMATION

Because no additions or deletions are recommended to the preliminary proposal, the recommended wilderness for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is 123,100 acres. In addition, 7,850 acres are recommended as potential wilderness additions.

Russell E. Dickenson
Acting Director, National Park Service

APPENDIX: HEARING OFFICER'S REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Public hearings on the proposal to establish wilderness (reprinted in the appended Hearing Officer's Report) in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park were held at three locations in Hawaii: Hilo, Kona, and Honolulu, on 20, 23, and 26 February 1974, respectively.

The Hilo hearing was held in the Hilo Lagoon Hotel. It was opened at 1:00 p.m. by Hearing Officer John M. Davis, 7272 East Camino Valle Verde, Tucson, Arizona. The hearing closed at 7:30 p.m., with a recess from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. Approximately 28 persons were present, and 9 oral statements were made.

The Kona hearing was held in the Yano Memorial Hall. It was opened at 9:00 a.m. by Mr. Davis. The hearing closed at 1:30 p.m., with a 1-hour recess from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. Approximately 10 persons were present, and 2 oral statements were made.

The Honolulu hearing was held in the Gold Bond Building. It was opened at 1:30 p.m. by Mr. Davis. The hearing closed at 8:25 p.m., with a 2-hour recess from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Approximately 12 persons were present, and 9 oral statements were made.

Reporting service was provided by Mr. William Chun, Bill's Reporting Service, Failing Building, Portland, Oregon 97204.

The following report is a reprint of the preliminary wilderness proposal.

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WILDERNESS STUDY

Preliminary — Subject to Change

Hawaii Volcanoes
National Park
Hawaii

August 1973

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

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This report was prepared pursuant to Public Law 88-577 of September 3, 1964. Publication of the findings and recommendations herein should not be construed as representing either the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of the Interior. The purpose of this report is to provide information and alternatives for further consideration by the National Park Service, the Secretary of the Interior, and other Federal agencies.

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FINDINGS

SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF THE VOLCANIC FEATURES, RAIN FOREST, AND PACIFIC OCEAN SHORELINE IN HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII HAVE BEEN FOUND SUITABLE FOR PRESERVATION AS WILDERNESS, AND ARE PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

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THE PARK AND ITS ENVIRONS

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is located on the Island of Hawaii, at the southeastern end of the Hawaiian Archipelago. The park was established in 1916 and is 229,615.87 acres in size.

The Mauna Loa and Kilauea volcanoes are the principal park features, exhibiting a stark, surrealistic landscape of fresh lava flows, cindercones, pit craters and calderas, steaming fissures, and frequent lava eruptions. Dense jungles grow where heavy rains fall on old lava flows. The park contains a varied cross section of the Island of Hawaii from the wild Puna and Kau Coasts to the 13,680-foot summit of Mauna Loa – snowcapped in winter. Prehistoric and historic remains of the Hawaiian culture are concentrated along the coast.

Kilauea is one of the most studied and best understood volcanoes in the world. Frequent in eruption and readily accessible, it provides a
2 spectacular attraction that visitors can view in comparative safety. Mauna Loa bears the classic "shield" profile, which is internationally distinguished as the best example of its type in the world.

Vistas of Mauna Loa are provided from the park road system, which leads to other outstanding features. A million and a quarter visitors see the park each year.

The upper section of the park, which includes the summit of Mauna Loa and a strip up its southeastern slope, is bordered by State and private lands that are undeveloped and largely unused except for grazing at lower elevations. The southwestern boundary adjoins State land leased for grazing. Land use along the southeastern boundary is privately owned and mostly undeveloped, except for tracts near the

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Kalapana and Kilauea entrances, where there is subdivision activity. In addition to homesite development, there is a golf course, ranching, and incipient resort development in the Kilauea vicinity.

The Olaa Forest Tract of slightly over 10,000 acres contains what is probably the largest remaining virgin ohia and tree-fern forest in the Hawaiian Islands. State forest lands almost surround this tract.

Other points of interest on the Big Island include the three remaining volcanoes, Mauna Kea, Hualalai, and Kohala, which are relatively inaccessible, but may be viewed from a distance. City of Refuge National Historical Park on Hawaii's west coast, and a number of State and county parks featuring scenery, scientific features, history, and recreation, lie within a few hours' drive of the park.

The island's 266 miles of scenic coast offer only a few small beaches. Major resorts are developing primarily along Hawaii's salubrious west, or Kona, coast. The park's wild mountainous areas add variety to the recreational potential of the island and preserve the natural landscape, including rare plants and birds.

Tourist activity on the Island of Hawaii is increasing as the "outer" Hawaiian Islands are being discovered. About 700,000 tourists came to the Big Island in 1972.

The Island of Hawaii is still sparsely populated, with only 63,468 residents recorded in the 1970 census. The island population has been shrinking for a number of years because of the mechanization of agriculture, primarily sugarcane production, and the loss of some industry. However, it is believed that this decline is over and that a growth period, spurred on by resort development, has started. The nearest large urban area is Honolulu, a city of over 630,000 on the Island of Oahu, 200 air miles away.

Large sections of the island remain in a wild state. The upper slopes of the four mountain region areas on the island – Mauna Loa, Hualalai, Mauna Kea, and Kohala – are relatively undeveloped. A jeep road reaches the summit of Mauna Kea, the highest point on the island.

There are no units of the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of Hawaii; however, wilderness is being proposed for Haleakala National Park and the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

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ROADLESS AREA STUDIED

Large sections of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park are primitive in character. One section represents a sizable, isolated, rugged coastal and marine environment. Another, the Mauna Loa region, is high, mountainous, and characterized by extremely rough terrain.

Visitor use of the primitive areas of the park is understandably light because of the relatively austere nature of these areas, and the still-abundant primitive lands beyond the park boundary. This spectacular, dynamic area, exhibiting earth processes in action, is important primarily for interpretation, research, and wilderness travel.

There are four roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more in the park. Each is distinctive, preserving: bold austere lava flows and the summit caldera of Mauna Loa; a desert of volcanic features and a long coastline of lava flows extending into the ocean; a volcanic rift area and a low-elevation Hawaiian forest; and an outstanding rain-forest jungle. Several factors affect the suitability of these areas for designation as wilderness.

VOLCANIC RESEARCH

Scientists have been studying the Mauna Loa and Kilauea volcanoes since 1911, when the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory was established. These studies continue today under a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the U.S. Geological Survey that provides for the survey's conduct of research activities throughout the park. Jeep

roads are used by the survey in transporting personnel and equipment to instrument and exploratory sites. There is a heavy concentration of instruments in the vicinity of the U.S. Geological Survey Observatory on the north edge of Kilauea caldera, which is linked to the observatory by wire and reached by four-wheel-drive vehicle when necessary. Instruments are scattered in other parts of the park and utilize radio transmitters. Helicopters are also used for Geological Survey work. The value of research installations to the Geological Survey programs cannot be estimated on the basis of location or number of instrument stations. A single remote outlying station may be highly significant. In an active volcanic area such as Hawaii Volcanoes there are constant shifts in the importance of areas to be studied. The Geological Survey's research mission on Kilauea and Mauna Loa is in large part designed to predict and warn island residents of potentially dangerous lava flows. Ten years ago a lava flow destroyed the town of Kapoho.

FERAL-ANIMAL CONTROL

The park management programs include activities required for feral-animal control, which is fundamental to the restoration and maintenance of the native Hawaiian vegetation of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. These programs are based upon knowledge gained through research programs. Presently, a combination of access methods and transportation of materials for construction and maintenance of drift fences and goat-enclosure fences are used in conjunction with the goat-control program. Four-wheel-drive vehicles, helicopters, and horses are used to construct and maintain these fences. Major goat drives involve foot, horse, and helicopter use.

Goats are driven into corrals for spot-bid sales. Approximately 600 goats are shot each year by park rangers. Feral pigs exist in smaller numbers than feral goats. They range primarily in rain-forest sections. The main method of control at this time is shooting by citizens and deputy rangers. Additional proposals for regulating the number of pigs are now under study.

The park feral-animal-control programs are long-range, and will require live trapping, fence maintenance, and shooting by both deputized citizens and park personnel in varying degrees and frequency.

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PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

Four units of wilderness totaling 123,100 acres, as shown on the accompanying map, are proposed for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

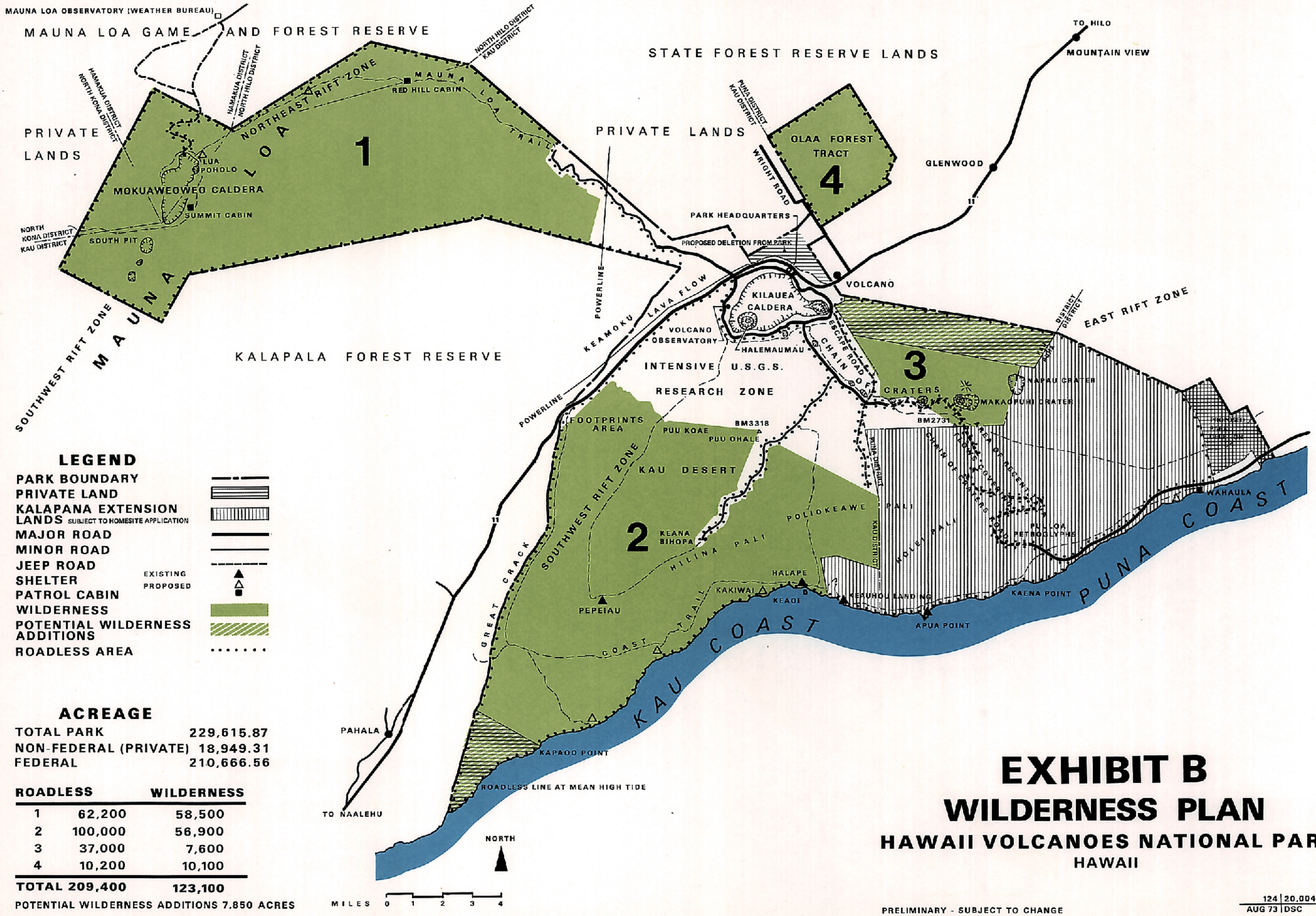
SUMMARY

UNIT	ROADLESS	WILDERNESS
1	62,200	58,500
2	100,000	56,900
3	37,000	7,600
4	10,200	10,100
TOTAL	209,400	123,100

UNIT 1

It is proposed that about 58,500 acres on the upper reaches and summit area of Mauna Loa be designated as wilderness. The landscape of this
6 area is largely barren and composed of lava flows, craters, and cindercones. This is a geologically young area, subject to periodic lava flows, the last being the 1950 flow, which ran from the summit to the sea.

This proposed wilderness unit will preserve the entire Mokuaweoweo caldera, a depression several square miles in extent on the summit of Mauna Loa, and those sections of the two main rift zones that lie inside the park. The scenic integrity of the upper reaches of Mauna Loa, elevation 13,680 feet, will be maintained. The forces of nature predominate within this area, affording visitors primitive wilderness solitude, and scientists an undisturbed outdoor laboratory.



LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
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- MAJOR ROAD
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- PATROL CABIN
- WILDERNESS
- POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS
- ROADLESS AREA

ACREAGE

TOTAL PARK	229,615.87
NON-FEDERAL (PRIVATE)	18,949.31
FEDERAL	210,666.56

	ROADLESS	WILDERNESS
1	62,200	58,500
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TOTAL	209,400	123,100

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS 7,850 ACRES

EXHIBIT B
WILDERNESS PLAN
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII

PRELIMINARY - SUBJECT TO CHANGE

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The wilderness line is on the park boundary on the north, west, and south sides. On the east, the wilderness extends down the narrow neck of the park to the east edge of Keamoku Lava Flow, excluding the north-south powerline and the backcountry access road.

The jeep road within the park from Saddle Road Highway 20 to the summit of Mauna Loa is to be retained for use by the U.S. Geological Survey, and will be closed to all other vehicles. The atmospheric studies being conducted at the Mauna Loa Observatory are of no value if air pollution is caused by vehicle use. A parking area is proposed below the weather observatory for hikers climbing Mauna Loa from the north side.

The Red Hill and Mauna Loa summit cabins are primarily used for ranger patrols; however, hikers are also allowed to use these cabins for shelter. Two shelters will be relocated to new sites within this wilderness unit. These existing and proposed shelters provide protection from extreme weather conditions and are deemed necessary for proper backcountry management. The effect of encouraging camping in specific locations facilitates the control of backcountry use, provides additional protection for the backcountry user, and gives greater protection to the park resources.

UNIT 2

About 56,900 acres of Kau Desert coastal area are proposed as wilderness unit 2. Included is a large portion of the Kau Desert and most of the roadless area between the Pacific Ocean and the palis.

The shoreline and the lands between the ocean and palis are the important features to be preserved in wild status. The shoreline is dramatic, rugged, and the longest stretch of undeveloped coastline in the Hawaiian Islands. There are superb views of the Puna and Kau coastline from the palis. These sweeping views, and those from the ocean back toward the fault escarpments, will be preserved by placing most of the coastal area in wilderness. Most of the park's backcountry use occurs in this roadless area. There is an extensive trail system throughout the area, but use is light. Most backcountry use is in connection with the ocean-fishing from the shore at Halape, Kakiwai, and Apua Point. Halape is the main destination. A coconut grove there provides shade and protection from the strong trade winds. A water collection and storage facility provides fresh water for hikers and fishermen. Greater use is discouraged by the lack of fresh water and shade along the severe coastline.

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Under the terms of the 1938 act adding lands to Hawaii National Park, native Hawaiian residents of the Kalapana District and visitors under their guidance have the exclusive privilege of fishing and gathering seafood along the park shoreline from a point between Halape and Keauhou Landing eastward to the park boundary. Federal regulation permits these persons to engage in commercial fishing under proper State permit. Although National Park Service jurisdiction ends at high tide, the Service is charged with enforcement of these fishing regulations. The balance of the coastal area, about 12½ miles, is open to all persons for fishing.

Provisions of the 1938 act enable the Secretary of the Interior — under certain conditions — to lease homesites in the Kalapana Extension. This type of use is inconsistent with wilderness preservation and use. Therefore, none of the Kalapana Extension lands are proposed as wilderness.

The wilderness line on the west extends northeasterly along the park boundary from the ocean to a point approximately ¼ mile south of Route 11. The wilderness line then follows the east edge of the Keamoku Lava Flow for approximately 3 miles. At this point the wilderness line heads in a southeasterly direction to Puu Koae, and then directly east to Puu Ohale. Across the Kau Desert, the line runs sufficiently below the area of intensive U.S. Geological Survey research activities to exclude the jeep routes and most seismic lines from wilderness unit 2.

The wilderness line then runs southeasterly across the land of Keauhou through the Goat Triangulation Station to the boundary of the Kalapana Extension, except for a road corridor for the existing Hilina
8 Pali road. This road provides access to backcountry trails and to existing goat-control areas.

The wilderness line then follows the Kalapana Extension boundary to the coast and then follows the mean high-tide line west to the point of beginning.

Approximately 2,050 acres of land in the southwestern corner of the park that do not qualify for wilderness designation because they are in private ownership are proposed as a potential wilderness addition.

There are two existing and three proposed rain-catchments in this wilderness unit. These provide shelter as well as water in this harsh environment.

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UNIT 3

It is proposed that about 7,600 acres of the Chain of Craters southeastern rift zone be designated as wilderness. Included within this area is a segment of the Chain of Craters and a portion of the native ohia and tree-fern forest. This section of the park has a wild, dynamic quality. Frequent volcanic eruptions destroy portions of the forest, leaving bare lava on which there often occurs immediate regeneration of vegetation on the rain-forest side of this wilderness unit.

The wilderness line on the north follows a line parallel to and approximately 7,000 feet south of the authorized park boundary. On the west, the line follows the common boundary of the Puna/Kau Districts and the common boundary of the lands of Apua and Panau Nui. The southern and eastern wilderness line is drawn along the Kalpana Extension boundary.

The 5,800-acre tract of land in private ownership is proposed as a potential wilderness addition.

UNIT 4

Ten thousand one hundred acres of the Olaa Forest Tract are proposed as wilderness to preserve intact the finest tree-fern and ohia rain forest in Hawaii.

The Olaa Tract is Federal land under the protective custody and management of the National Park Service, even though it does not have designated national park status. Hawaii Territorial Governor Executive Order 1540, dated November 28, 1952, transferred possession, use, and control of the territorial upper forest reserve to the United States. Under the terms of the 1938 act to add lands to Hawaii National Park, all lands added to the park by this means must be adjacent or contiguous to the existing park boundary. Because it is no longer feasible to acquire the intervening lands, legislation is required to add the tract to the park. This legislation is being sought.

The main block of the Olaa is to be managed for its perpetuation as a native ecosystem with no development. A nature trail and trailhead facilities are proposed in the detached tract of the Olaa on the Kau side of Wright Road.

[Copy]

IDENTIFICATION OF WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT FACILITIES AND PRACTICES

Within the four proposed wilderness units there are two existing shelters, five proposed shelters, and two existing patrol cabins that also provide shelter to wilderness travelers. All of the existing structures have a rainwater collection system that includes a storage tank. This system of providing rainwater is used because there are no freshwater springs, ponds, or creeks in the park. The proposed shelters will also be designed to collect rainwater.

U.S. Geological Survey research facilities are situated in strategic locations throughout the park and are part of the complex monitoring system that assists the extensive program of volcanic research. The favorable opportunities afforded by Hawaii Volcanoes for fundamental and detailed research are not duplicated or even approached in any other part of the world.

Within the four proposed wilderness units there are presently three instruments reporting to the observatory by means of radio signal. These instruments are located, serviced, removed, or relocated by foot or helicopter.

To restore and maintain the native Hawaiian vegetation, feral-animal control is necessary. This control (almost entirely involving goats) is most critical in the areas from the palis to the coast. Control of the goat population is accomplished by goat drives and roundups, shooting by special deputized citizens, and finally shooting or trapping by park personnel. Drift and enclosure fences have been constructed and more will be constructed to divide the palis and strip area into 2,000- to 5,000-acre units small enough to permit effective reduction of goats. Other tools and equipment that will continue to be used for carrying out feral-animal reduction include portable powerdrills for installing fenceposts, other small fencing tools, and helicopters for carrying men, tools, and materials. Maintenance of existing fences will be accomplished on foot or horseback, with supplies being flown in by helicopter. About 40 miles of 4-foot-high hogwire, drift, and enclosure fences will be maintained in areas proposed as wilderness. Use of four-wheel-drive vehicles will be discontinued.

[Copy]

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Four special provisions are recommended in the legislation designating wilderness within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park:

The existing and proposed shelters within the proposed wilderness have a rainwater collection and storage system because no surface water is available for consumption. Shelters also facilitate proper backcountry management by encouraging overnight use in specific locations, thereby providing greater protection to the park resources. A special provision in the wilderness legislation for Hawaii Volcanoes is recommended to allow shelters with a water collection system.

Volcanic research is essential within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and for an effective early volcano disaster warning to the people of Hawaii. The minimum tools and equipment to accomplish this are the instruments and helicopters for transport and servicing. It is therefore recommended that a special provision in the wilderness legislation for Hawaii Volcanoes allow and encourage the continuation of instrumentation within the wilderness units and the use of helicopters.

A four-wheel-drive-vehicle route to the summit of Mauna Loa is used by the U.S. Geological Survey for weather research activities on the summit. Since this route is subject to volcanic activity, relocation at a later date may be necessary. A special provision is recommended in the legislation designating wilderness at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park that would provide vehicular access to the summit of Mauna Loa as required to carry out research activities.

Two areas of private land, one about 2,050 acres and one about 5,800 acres, would qualify for wilderness designation if in Federal ownership. They are proposed as potential wilderness additions. It is recommended that the legislation designating wilderness at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park provide authority for the Secretary of the Interior to designate these lands as wilderness at such time as he determines that they qualify.

Control of feral animals, particularly goats, is essential to the restoration and preservation of the native Hawaiian vegetation. A special provision in the legislation establishing wilderness at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is recommended to provide for the use of whatever minimum fences, tools, and equipment are necessary to accomplish feral-animal control.

[End of Copy]

ANALYSIS OF THE RECORD OF PUBLIC HEARING AND WRITTEN RESPONSES

Conservation Group Proposals
In general, all of the conservation organizations submitting views supported the National Park Service's preliminary wilderness proposal. No areas were recommended for addition or deletion.

Local representatives of several conservation organizations supported the five special legislative provisions proposed in the preliminary report. The same organizations on the national level opposed these five special provisions because they felt they were unnecessary.

Individuals Opposing the Proposal
One individual and one organization objected to the establishment of wilderness within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. However, their objection was related more to the very existence of the park and the way in which the land is managed by the National Park Service.

Geothermal Power
The Office of the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Mines made reference to potential development of geothermal power within and immediately surrounding Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. The area within the park with the most potential is the Kilauea Summit area. The 2,050-acre potential wilderness addition in the extreme southwest corner of the park abutting wilderness Unit 2 offers a possible prospect as a geothermal energy site.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

Recommendation	Public Agencies	Private Organizations	Individuals	Total
Support National Park Service proposal	5	13	96	114
Enlarge National Park Service proposal	2	0	4	6
Less wilderness	1	1	0	2
Oppose wilderness	0	1	1	2
Acknowledgement received	5	1	3	9
TOTAL	**13**	**16**	**104**	**133**

DISPOSITION OF THE HEARING RECORD AND WRITTEN RESPONSES

The official record, including letters received by the hearing officer, the park, and the Park Service's Western Regional Office and the Washington Office, has been assembled, and is available for review in the Washington Office.

John M. Davis

Hearing Officer

VIEWS OF OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ON THE PRELIMINARY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

The following letters, statements, and resolutions are from the agencies listed below:

Department of Agriculture
- Forest Service

Department of the Army
- U.S. Military Support Command, Hawaii
  - (Kilauea Military Camp) oral statement

Department of Commerce
- General Counsel
- Assistant Secretary for Environmental Affairs

Federal Power Commission

Department of the Interior
- Office of the Secretary
- Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
- Bureau of Mines
- Bureau of Reclamation

State of Hawaii
- Acting Governor, George R. Ariyoshi
- Department of Lands and Natural Resources
- Department of Planning and Economic Development

County of Hawaii
- Mayor, Shunichi Kimura

Views of the Congress of Hawaiian People
- Statement by Alma and Alika Cooper, Co-Chairmen, Historic Sites Committee

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20250

2320

JAN 4 1974

Mr. Howard Chapman
Regional Director, Western Region
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Chapman:

We appreciate the opportunity to review your preliminary proposal for Wilderness designation within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

The resources within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park seem generally well suited to Wilderness designation. We note, however, that you intend to recommend several exceptions to the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964. We do not believe these exceptions are advisable. They will tend to erode the meaningful distinction which a Wilderness designation brings to an area. We, therefore, recommend that you reconsider these exceptions.

Specifically, the exceptions we refer to are those imprints of man's work which are not necessary for management of the area as Wilderness. Unit 1 contains two cabins, Red Hill and Summit, which although used for ranger patrol are permitted for visitor use. Additionally, two more cabins or shelters are planned for the Mauna Loa Trail and Lua Poholo. We believe the justification for these shelters is weak. There is no indication in the Wilderness Act of 1964, or its legislative history, that shelters for protection from weather comport with the wilderness concept. We suggest that the portion of Unit 1 northward of the Mauna Loa Trail, to include the two cabins, two planned shelters, and the USGS road and observatory, be deleted from the proposal.

In Unit 2, we take exception to inclusion of the existing and proposed shelters. The justification for these shelters seems only that water-collecting facilities are going to be provided for visitors, so shelter may be built below the "rain-sheds." Providing water for development is far removed from the concept of wilderness preservation. Weather protection seems inadequate as justification, since it is not an "exception" in the Wilderness Act or its precepts. Also, the type of weather to be encountered at these lower elevation

sites cannot be rationalized as dangerous. We recommend that the coastline sites not be developed or the coastal strip be left out of your recommendation for Wilderness designation. The shelter at Pepeiau should be removed or the nonwilderness accessway be extended to exclude this shelter.

We concur in the stated plans and measures needed to cope with feral animals. These are necessary to protect the wilderness resource, and are within the purview of the Act.

Sincerely,

Leroy Bond

JOHN R. McGUIRE
Chief

STATEMENT BY MAJOR JAMES J. DORSEY,
COMMANDER, KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP
(Hilo Public Hearing 2/20/74)

Major Dorsey:

In general the position of the U. S. Army Support Command, Hawaii, is one of support for the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Wilderness proposal. We do not have any alternatives to propose for wilderness. Thank you.

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

MAR 14 REC'D

MAR 11 1974

Mr. Fred J. Novak
Acting Regional Director
Western Region
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Novak:

The Department of Commerce has received your letter regarding the Master Plan for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and the study proposing to designate a portion of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park as a wilderness pursuant to the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1974, (78 Statement 890 et. Seq). Our comments all focus on the unique observatory maintained by the Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Mauna Loa and the unique air environment on Mauna Loa.

A. The Master Plan

page 9. Due to a unique air environment on Mauna Loa above the temperature inversion, this area enjoys unusually clean air. Reference to this phenomenon should appear in the section entitled "The Park and its Resources"

page 55. Reference is made to inclusion of "low standard roads" and later that these roads "...will be located predominately at the coast or at lower elevations..." We suggest that these roads be located exclusively along the coast and below 6500 feet above sea level. Such locations would insure that the temperature inversion could continue to act as a "barrier" or "filter" for the vehicle-produced pollution and minimize the effect on air sampling at the NOAA Observatory on Mauna Loa.

page 57. We recommend inclusion of the following statement:

> "The operation of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Mauna Loa Observatory constitutes a unique utilization of the special environment of the upper reaches of Mauna Loa. This 4.05 acre site located 11,150 feet above sea level permits access to one of the area's resources. Preservation of its clean air qualities will be emphasized."

page 57. The plan indicates that an additional trail connection will be made to the summit of Mauna Loa and the shelters thereon. Since the nighttime downslope flow to the NOAA Observatory is an extraordinarily clean air mass, the operation of petroleum fueled stoves or heating devices on the trail or in these shelters might create significant interferences. It is suggested therefore that the use of any petroleum-fueled device be prohibited at the back country shelters.

B. <u>The Wilderness Study</u>

page 7. The use of petroleum fuels at the Red Hill and Mauna Loa summit cabins should be prohibited.

page 11. Vehicular access to the upper slopes, specifically the summit of Mauna Loa, for research activity is properly recommended in the study; however, we suggest that measures be designed for controlling the road access. This would assist in preventing man-made pollution from interfering with the Observatory's function.

We also recommend that a "Special Provision" be made for the Observatory at page 11 of the Wilderness Study similar to the special provision for the Geological Survey weather research activities listed in the study.

Page 22. Provisions for structures, an access road and utility lines together with the necessary instruments, instrument platforms, and sampling masts required for the operation of the Observatory should be exempted from the

restriction of these sections. These requirements should be limited to those necessary to the NOAA scientific programs.

page 36. We suggest that the Mauna Loa Observatory be recognized in a manner similar to that done for Kilauea Military Camp.

page 36. We recommend inclusion in the protection of the park ecosystems the recognition of the unique air environment of the upper slopes of Mauna Loa and a statement of the intent to protect this resource.

page 37. It is stated that there will be encouragement of the use of remote areas "including the summit and slopes of Mauna Loa." We suggest that such "encouragement" particularly at elevations above about 6000 to 8000 feet mean sea level is not compatible with the preservation of the air environment. Furthermore, construction of trails not only interferes during construction but the subsequent use can be damaging. Significant numbers of hikers represent a threat to the Observatory's functions. We strongly recommend that no new hiking trails be constructed and that access to the "slopes and summit" of Mauna Loa be possible but restricted so that the area will be allowed to stay as it is as long as possible.

page 43. Any additional road areas represent some deterioration of the "clean" air environment. However, the proposed road's effect would be minimal if the "Upper Terminus" is kept to the lowest elevation possible. In no event should this road rise above 6500 feet mean sea level.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Please advise this Department of the final disposition.

Sincerely,

William C. Rountree

Assistant General Counsel
for Legislation

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

February 5, 1974

Mr. Fred J. Novak
Acting Regional Director
Western Region
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Novak:

Thank you for your letter of December 7, 1973, and the accompanying material for the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. We appreciate your recognition of our vital interest in preserving the environment, especially and specifically the air environment, of Mauna Loa.

You are undoubtedly aware that the Mauna Loa Observatory of NOAA has the only long-term measurements of background man-made and natural trace contaminants on the planet Earth. These data have shown, unequivocally, the global increase in carbon dioxide due to the burning of fossil fuels. They also have been sufficiently free of local interference due to man's activity to identify variations in the year-to-year increase that require explanation through continued research.

There has been steadily increasing recognition of our lack of knowledge of the amount and fate of contaminants in our atmosphere and their effect on climate and man. The 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm singled out the need for a global monitoring program for the atmosphere and ocean as one of its highest priority recommendations. The follow-on action of the United Nations Environmental Program has selected this activity as its first priority program.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has responded to this global need by creating the Geophysical Monitoring for Climatic Change Program, a program to establish the U.S. share of the monitoring observatories required to document our air environment and must be located in "clean" environments protected from the works and activities of man. Mauna Loa Observatory with its history of completely unique data is the keystone of this Program. The Observatory location and its air environment is protected by meteorological and topographical factors including the persistent temperature inversion, the rugged and inhospitable terrain, and the designed absence of public roads.

Thus, we vigorously support your efforts to preserve the character and longevity of the Mauna Loa ecology and environment.

We have attached detailed comments on each of the four documents you provided.

To summarize we find that:

I. Alternative F. of the draft environmental statement, with extension of the boundary, northwest, north and northeast, of the Mauna Loa summit to a line running along the 8500 foot mean sea level contour would best protect the unique clean air environment.

II. The proposed Master Plan, again with the extension of the northern boundary to 8500 feet MSL, would permit continuation of NOAA's long-term clean air research. Under this alternative we request;

A. The Hualalai access road elevations be kept below 6500 feet mean sea level.

B. That no additional trails to the summit of Mauna Loa be constructed.

C. The unique research needs and activities of NOAA at the Mauna Loa Observatory be explicitly recognized (as for the U.S. Geological Survey).

D. That the required access to and logistics (power lines, etc.) for the Mauna Loa Observatory be exempted from the restrictions normally applied to Wilderness areas.

III. Alternative B. of the draft environmental statement is unacceptable to the Department. The construction of a road at the location and altitude proposed would essentially destroy Mauna Loa clean air environment and prevent the continuation of clean air research.

We are attaching detailed comments on both the proposed Master Plan, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Environmental Impact Statement and on the proposed Wilderness Areas, Environmental Impact Statement. We hope these comments will be of assistance to you.

Finally, we will ask the Director of Mauna Loa Observatory, Dr. R. Fegley to discuss our needs with your Hearings Officer and to attend the Hilo hearings.

Sincerely,

Sidney R. Galler

Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Environmental Affairs

Attachments

Editor's Note:
Attachments have not been printed since they are responding to the draft EIS — they have, however, been made a part of the official record.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JAN 31 1974

Mr. Fred J. Novak
Acting Regional Director
National Park Service
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

Reference: L48
(WR) DWC

Dear Mr. Novak:

This is in response to your letter of December 7, 1973, addressed to Chairman Nassikas, furnishing information and draft environmental statements on the master plan and wilderness proposals for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

As described in the material furnished, the proposed master plan would develop concepts and actions to guide further development and management of the existing 220,345-acre national park. The proposed master plan would also preserve about 124,000 acres of additional land under national park status. The areas proposed to be established as wilderness consist of four units, totaling 123,100 acres, within the existing park boundaries.

The staff of the Commission's Bureau of Power has reviewed the master plan and wilderness proposals to determine their effects on matters affecting the Commission's responsibilities. Such responsibilities relate to the development of hydroelectric power and assurance of the reliability and adequacy of electric service under the Federal Power Act, and the construction and operation of natural gas pipelines under the Natural Gas Act.

The staff review indicates that the master plan and wilderness proposals would not affect any existing electric power or natural gas facilities under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission and would not appear to have any

effect on the future development of supplies and transmission of electric power or natural gas.

Very truly yours,

T. A. Phillips

T. A. Phillips
Chief, Bureau of Power

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
EBM-MRED-MS
D-580

MAR 27 1974

Dear Mr. Novak:

Thank you for the packet containing the draft master plan, the preliminary wilderness study and the accompanying draft environmental statements for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Your studies are comprehensive and thorough in analyzing future use, care, and betterment of the park. Long range plans propose acquisition of more than 100,000 acres of new lands, control of exotic animal and plant species, and expansion of visitor opportunities. To accomplish your plans, both legislative and administrative actions will be required. We are pleased to see that the master plan provides under proposed wilderness the special use of helicopters and motor vehicles that would permit the Geological Survey to carry on its important research.

We noted that the environmental statement for the master plan does not consider the potential for geothermal energy that should exist in the area of the park. According to the Center for Engineering Research of the University of Hawaii, the County of Hawaii, outside of present national park boundaries, contains several regions with possible geothermal potential. These sites include the Puna rift, Kapoho, the northwest rift of Hualalai, the southwest rift of Mauna Loa, and the east rift of Mauna Kea. The development of the Hualalai site seems to be the most feasible at the present time since it is relatively quiet. The proposed expansion of the park may include some of these sites, particularly the Hualalai site.

Currently, Hawaii depends almost exclusively on the combustion of fossil fuels for its electrical energy. Because these fuels must be imported and in some cases refined locally, Hawaii's electric rates are among the highest in

Ltr. to Mr. Fred J. Novak, Acting Regional Director, National Park Service, San Francisco, California, Subj: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

the Nation. The studies and the environmental statements should consider this important natural resource and how its possible utilization and your proposed planning might each affect the other.

Sincerely yours,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Mr. Fred J. Novak
Acting Regional Director
Western Region
National Park Service
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
BOX 36062
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D72

March 11, 1974

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Attention: Hearings Officer

From: Regional Director

Subject: Review of Master Plan and Wilderness Study, and the October 26, 1973 draft Environmental Impact Statements for the Master Plan (DES 73-66) and the Wilderness Study (DES 73-68), Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, State of Hawaii

We have reviewed the four subject documents transmitted by Acting Regional Director Fred J. Novak's December 7, 1973 letter.

We have no comments on the EIS's. We are in accord with the Master Plan and Wilderness Study and appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on them.

Frank E. Sylvester

JOHNNY HORIZON '76
Let's Clean Up America For Our 200th Birthday

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

United States Department of the Interior

FEB 25 REC'D

BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
EBM-MRED-MS
D-523

February 19, 1974

Mr. Fred J. Novak
Acting Regional Director
National Park Service
Western Region
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Novak:

We have reviewed the proposed Master Plan, Wilderness Study, and the accompaning draft environmental statements for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. We believe your studies and their draft statements to be comprehensive and thorough in analyzing the future use, care, and betterment of the park. Your long-range plan proposes acquisition of more than 100,000 acres of new lands, control of exotic animal and plant species, and expansion of visitor opportunities. Both legislative and administrative actions are required to accomplish parts of your plan.

Your wilderness proposal would classify 123,000 acres as wilderness under provisions that would permit special use of helicopters and limited use of motor vehicles to carry on the research of the U.S. Geological Survey. We can see reason in the need for these special provisions.

The environmental statement for the Master Plan states that the only mineral resource in the park is building stone and that it is readily available throughout the island. However, one resource that the statement neglects to discuss is geothermal potential. Although no sites in Hawaii are included in the Geological Survey's list of Known Geothermal Resources Areas, there is a substantial potential in the Hawaiian Islands.

According to the Center for Engineering Research of the University of Hawaii, the County of Hawaii, outside of present national park boundaries, contains several regions with possible geothermal potential. These sites include the Puna rift, Kapoho, the northwest rift of Hualalai, the southwest rift of Mauna Loa, and the east rift of Mauna Kea. The development of the Hualalai site seems to be the most feasible at the present time since it is relatively quiet. The proposed expansion of the park may include some of these sites, particularly the Hualalai site.

Ltr. to Mr. Fred J. Novak, Acting Regional Director, National Park Service, Western Region, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063, San Francisco, California, Subj: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Currently, Hawaii depends almost exclusively on the combustion of fossil fuels for its electrical energy. Because these fuels must be imported and in some cases refined locally, Hawaii's electric rates are among the highest in the Nation. The studies and their environmental statements should consider this important natural resource and how its possible utilization and your proposed planning might each affect the other.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Director

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO: 739
125.

FEB 25 1974

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region
National Park Service, San Francisco, California

From: Commissioner of Reclamation

Subject: Review of Draft Environmental Statement for the Wilderness Study and the Proposed Resources Management Plan at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii (DES 73-66, 67, and 68)

This responds to your December 7, 1973, letter and the January 4, 1974, letter from the Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii, requesting a review of subject environmental statements.

Although we have no specific comments, we concur with the aims and methods set forth by the National Park Service to attain its goals.

G G Stamm

cc:
Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Director, National Park Service

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

HONOLULU

JOHN A. BURNS
GOVERNOR

December 31, 1973

Mr. Howard H. Chapman, Director
Western Region National Park Service
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P. O. Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Chapman:

I would like to thank you on behalf of Governor Burns who is recuperating from surgery, for providing copies of the wilderness study and master plan for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

I have asked the Department of Land and Natural Resources to review the materials and to provide a response when the public hearings are held in February.

With warm personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

George R. Ariyoshi
Acting Governor

JOHN A. BURNS
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

October 16, 1973

Robert L. Barrel, State Director
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 512
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Barrel:

A review has been made of the Hawaii Volcanoes Master Plan and its Draft Environmental Impact Statement, as well as the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed wilderness areas.

The only historical place known to be affected by these plans that is not within the present Park boundaries is Ahu A Umi heiau on the slopes of Hualalai. Ahu A Umi heiau was processed under the statewide inventory program and has been placed on the Hawaii Register of Historic Places as a valuable site. It was also nominated to the National Register by the Review Board on April 9, 1973, but the paperwork has not been forwarded to the National Register as yet.

The major known historical places within existing Park boundaries have been processed by the National Park Service under PEO 11593, and have been submitted to the Hawaii Historic Places Review Board for their consideration before I review them as State Historic Preservation Officer.

This plan and the Impact Statements adequately consider the requirements of historic preservation for those sitesknown to be of National Register quality, as well as those which are of lesser value. Pending review of the final plans for projects in the various site areas, in my opinion there will be no adverse effect upon known historical sites by the projects proposed by the National Park Service.

The historical staff indicates that problems of clarity and accuracy exist with the descriptive sections on archaeology and history, particularly with the Master Plan and its Impact Statement. The descriptive material in the Wilderness Areas Environmental Impact Statement is much clearer and accurate. It is suggested that consideration be given to rewriting these sections of the Master Plan and its Impact Statement, or instead, substitute the material in the Wilderness Areas Statement before releasing them for public review.

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUNAO KIDO
Chairman and Member

STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

P. O. BOX 2359 • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

JOHN A. BURNS
Governor

SHELLEY M. MARK
Director

EDWARD J. GREANEY, JR.
Deputy Director

December 26, 1973

Ref. No. 0171

Mr. Robert Barrel
State Director
National Park Service
677 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Barrel:

We have reviewed the draft Master Plan and the preliminary Wilderness Proposal for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and the Environmental Impact Statement for each of the proposals.

We find that the Master Plan and the Wilderness Proposal are in accord with the goals of the State General Plan.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement for each of the proposals is generally adequate in its coverage of environmental issues. The evaluation of alternatives appears to be well considered.

The appropriate State and County agencies have been contacted and they have acknowledged receipt of the proposals from your office. These agencies have indicated that they will send their review comments directly to you and a copy to us. It is our understanding that the record of the hearings and meetings on the proposals will be kept open until March 28, 1974, and written comments will be accepted until that date. Accordingly, our final clearinghouse review comments will be transmitted to your office prior to this date.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to review the documents.

Sincerely,

E. J. Greaney Jr.

SHELLEY M. MARK

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR — county of hawaii, hilo, hawaii 96720

SHUNICHI KIMURA
MAYOR

February 19, 1974

Hearing Officer
c/o Superintendent
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Hawaii National Park, HI 96718

RE: HAWAII VOLCANOES MASTER PLAN/WILDERNESS STUDY

We are presently reviewing the above mentioned proposals in light of the County's economic/conservation/recreation/scientific policies and will shortly submit our position statement on the issues at hand.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the proposals and will keep you informed on our review.

Kimura
MAYOR

SK:fy

(THIS STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY ALMA KAIAMA COOPER HAS BEEN RETYPED IN ITS ENTIRETY).

TITLE: REACTION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII

SUBMITTED BY: THE CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE AT THE OPEN MEETING IN HILO ON MARCH 3, 1973 CONDUCTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

Prepared by: Alma Kaiama Cooper, Co-Chariman, Historic Sites Committee
Alika Cooper, Co-Chairman, Historic Sites Committee

This impact statement is titled, "Reaction of the Congress of the Hawaiian People to the National Park System on the Island of Hawaii."

It is fitting and proper that this document is presented at this open meeting in Hilo on this Saturday, March 3, 1973 for it is the purpose of this meeting for "interested persons to voice views regarding the designation of wilderness areas and development of a master plan at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park."

It is precisely appropriate that the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE submit this impact statement, for the total area embodied within the boundaries designated as the Hawaii National Park System was once crown and government lands of the Hawaiian Monarchy or were owned by Native Hawaiian people. This concept of original ownership is significant to the rising issue of the title rights of the descendents of the aborigianl people based upon aboriginal use and occupancy. The CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE is an organization whose membership is made up of the descendants of the aboriginal people of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Formed in October 1971, the Congress has as its major purpose: To seek solutions to problems affecting the economic, social and educational welfare of the Hawaiian people and to bring about the uplift of our people.

Further, The Congress will promote cultural identity and pride among the Hawaiian people by highlighting and perpetuating Hawaiian heritage programs.

Additionally, by the mandates of its constitution, The Congress will encourage and support the involvement and participation of Hawaiians in forming public policies and decisions which may affect their welfare."[1]

The CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE is the organization that led the public campaign to preserve Kaloko Fish Pond and the Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark in its entirety. This concerted public campaign for preservation of a significant landmark recorded in the National Register resulted in the passage of H.R. 11774 and the signing of this bill by President Richard Nixon on June 30, 1972.[2]

In the annals of its events as related to the issue of the Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark in which is situated Kaloko Pond, the CONGRESS OF HAWAIIAN PEOPLE has recorded a significant entry. On November 3, 1971, six Hawaiians appeared before the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C. Retired Colonel Arthur Chun, Charles Hoopai, George Penehaka, Isaiah Kaaihue, Alma Cooper, and Alika Cooper presented their substantiated case against the Kona Coast Development Co. and its proposed alteration to Kaloko Pond and its proposed commercial development within this National Landmark. The Hawaiian contingency and Representative Patsy T. Mink were able to show that the

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[1] Agard, John M., First Vice President, Congress of the Hawaiian People.

[2] H.R. 11774 was introduced by Representative Patsy T. Mink on November 15, 1971.

proposed development plans would create ADVERSE EFFECT upon this property which is registered in the National Registry.

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), the Effect Criteria are defined as follows:

> Effect - A federally financed or licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register listing (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking creates a change in the quality of the historical, archeological or cultural character that qualified the property under the National Register criteria* for listing in the National Register.
>
> Adverse Effect - Generally, adverse effect occurs in conditions which include but are not limited to:
>
> a. destruction or alteration of all or part of a property;
>
> b. isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment;
>
> c. introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting.

It is the purposed intent of this impact statement to introduce the claims of the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE that the National Park Service on the island of Hawaii has in fact violated the EFFECT CRITERIA that have been prepared by the National Park Service and to show just cause for such claims. It is the further intent of the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE to mandate to its own body and to the Hawaii sector of the Park Service that the said claims and grievances be presented to the Secretary of Interior, his staff, and to the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Furthermore, the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE recommends that the Department of Interior extent an invitation to three to five persons from the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE to Washington, D.C., whereupon the problems, claims, and grievances will be presented to the Secretary of Interior.

It is right that at this late date, that the Secretary of Interior hear the claims and grievances of the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE for the local representatives of the National Park Service have failed in every instant, to confer with representatives of this Hawaiian Organization who as individuals and as members have been claimants since 1970.

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*These criteria have been prepared by the National Park Service for the use in evaluating properties nominated to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the National Register.

The CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE is aware that the officials of this open meeting on this day of March 3, 1973 have publicily designated that the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park shall be the subject for public expression. However, the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE chooses to include the total National Park System on this Island of Hawaii in this impact statement. The intent and expectations of the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE can be best presented as designed.

The National Park Service controls slightly more than 220,000 acres on the Island of Hawaii. Situated within these park lands are significant religious and cultural sites. They are Wahaula Heiau, Puuloa Petrogliphs, Kaimu Village, Kealakomo Village, Kahue Village, Kilauea Volcano, City of Refuge, Puukohola Heiau, and MaileKini Heiaus.

To apply the ADVERSE EFFECT criteria to the undertakings in particular areas of significant religious and cultural history, each area and the undertakings within, shall be discussed individually. In addition, the symbols a, b, c, will be placed after each statement of the undertaking to indicate the appropriate adverse condition.

> Adverse Effect - Generally, adverse effect occurs in conditions which include but are not limited to:
>
> a. destruction or alteration of all or part of a property;
> b. isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment;
> c. introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting.[3]

WAHAULA HEIAU AND THE KALAPANA INTERPRETIVE CENTER:

Wahaula Heiau is believed to have been built in or before the 13th century by Paao. Paao intorduced and carried on the ancient religion and its defined order at this heiau. It has been recorded that Wahaula Heiau was probably "the last heiau in which worship was publicly offered to the Hawaiian Gods."

UNDERTAKINGS THAT CAUSE ADVERSE EFFECT:

1. The architecture of the Interpretive Center is closely akin to a Japanese Tea House. (b, c)

2. Lavatories in the Interpretive Center are directly over the ancient Hawaiian trail. (a, b, c)

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[3] National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915)

3. The Interpretive Center is too close to the Wahaula Heiau. (a, b, c)

4. The displays in the Interpretive Center are of general Hawaiiana that bypaas the particular historical details of Paao and others who followed him and the significant environment in which the heiau is located. (a, b, c)

5. The interpretive displays are of stylistic design that are inappropriate. Some of the narrative and labels are misleading and inaccurate. (b, c)

   According to Kenneth P. Emory, retired anthropolcgist of the Bishop Museum, "The legitimate complaint is in the art work displayed to give the Hawaiian background. This was done in San Francisco by artists lacking in knowledge of Hawaiian plants and insensitive to the physical characteristics of the Hawaiians."

6. Asphalt paved walkways through the three terraces of the heiau was built for the convenience of the visitors. (a, b, c)

   Robert L. Barrel, General Superintendent, National Park Service, wrote on November 5, 1970, "The asphalt walks were put down on top of a carefully laid crushed-rock layer, thus separating the asphalt from the original surface, after serious consideration of the problems of protecting a significant site."

   Kenneth P. Emory wrote, "It may have been a mistake to apply asphalt to the walkways around Wahaula Heiau, but it was necessary to have walkways so that visitors would not climb over the sites."

CITY OF REFUGE AND THE INTERPRETIVE CENTER

The name City of Refuge is a misnomer. The proper name for this religious and cultural area is Hoonaunau. This area was probably established in the 1400's by the kings and chiefs as a sanctuary for non-combatents, defeated soldiers, and for the kapu breakers. There were at least five other refuges on the Island of Hawaii, one in every major district, and the "City of Refuge" or Hoonaunau is the only one to have survived almost intact.

UNDERTAKINGS THAT CAUSE ADVERSE EFFECT:

1. Burials and petroglyphs were covered with asphalt to construct the parking lot. (a, b, c)

   Kenneth Emory wrote, "The scattered petroglphys at Honaunau obliterated by the parking lot and the burials in cracks and under rocks and some cairns were each and everyone thoroughly recorded."

   Robert L. Barrel, Superintendent, National Park Service, has written, "The City of Refuge parking lot at Honaunau was carefully designed around the petroglphs and, I have been assured, did not destroy any of them."

2. The Interpretive Center does not fit into the environment and setting. (a, b, c)

3. The restoration of the Alealea Heiau resulted in the removal of rocks from the structure. When the rocks were replaced and cemented to fit into stabilized security, approximately four truck loads of rocks that were originally a part of this heiau, were removed from the grounds and dumped elsewhere. (a, b, c)
   The reconstructed wall of this heiau is no longer straight and the cemented work is totally adverse to this historical structure. (a, b, c)

4. The Great Wall surrounding the refuge area was "opened" in one section to make way for a passage way. Rocks from the Great Wall, a historical structure, were removed to allow for this opening. (a, b, c)

5. The Mamalahoa Trail, a public right of way, significantly important to the native Hawaiians, has been filled with sand and coral, material foreign and non conforming to this site. (a, b, c)

6. The fish pond in the palace grounds is left largely unattended and with fish foreign to a Hawaiian fish pond. (c)

THE PUULOA PETROGLYPH AREA

The Puuloa Petroglypharea contains the largest concentration of petroglyphs since the field at Anaehoomalu has been largely destroyed by the commercial developers who are owners of the property. The Puuloa Petroglyphs include a large field of figures, patterns, and dots. On the top of the hillside are thousands of dots and rings, ranging in size from one to six inches in diameter, on the surface of pahoehoe lava.

ADVERSE EFFECT CAUSED BY FAILURE TO UNDERTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Park Service is guilty of creating adverse effect in this area by failing to effectualize an early recommendation by representatives of Hawaiian people. The recommendation was for the construction and installation of an elevated wooden walk for public use and for the protection of the petroglyphs. Failing to implement this recommendation, adverse effect caused by the careless walk of visitors on the petroglphs has resulted in the erosion and in many cases, the destruction of these early pictorial remains. (a, c)

KAHUE VILLAGE

The failure of the Park Service to record the site of Kahue Village before the flow of the volcano covered it, four years ago, contributes to a crucial and total loss of a historical site. In this instant, the failure to conduct an archeogical study, critical in nature because of the location of the site in the volcano prone area, has resulted in an adverse situation that can never be regained. (a)

KEANA VILLAGE

The village of Kaena was also destroyed by the volcano last year. Although this area was surveyed and recorded by another agency some years before its destruction by the volcano, this study is inadequate. The Park Service failed to undertake its own archeological survey and recording. This failure to undertake this survey has resulted in an adverse situation that is totally lost and can not be regained.

KEALAKOMO VILLAGE

The request for an archeological survey and recording of the Kealakomo Village was made to the Park Service by Alika Cooper, Historical Sites Co-Chairman, Congress of the Hawaiian People, when the on coming threat of the volcano flow appeared to be leading to the village. It took four weeks for the park archeologist to begin his work at Kealakomo Village. To this date, no report of whether this study was

undertaken and completed before the village was destroyed by the volcano has been received.

It is necessary at this point to strongly state that the decisions for the undertakings that have caused adverse effects in the particular instances sighted beforehand, were made by Park Service personnel. And to add further insult to injury and damages, it will be these same persons who will render the decisions for the restoration of the Puukohola and MaileKini Heiaus in Kawaihae.

At this point in this impact statement, the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE intends to list the following grievances:

LAND ACQUISITION AND RIGHTS FOR THE HAWAIIANS IN THE KALAPANA EXTENSION

Section 1 of the Kalapana Extension Act placed a restriction on the use of Federal money for land acquisition of the tracts to be included in the extension it provided:

> That the United States shall not purchase, by appropriation of public moneys, any land within the aforesaid area (Kalapana Extension), but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public and private donations.

The Territory and, later, the State of Hawaii, acquired the lands of the Kalapana Extension for the United States through donation, exhcange, and condemnation with purchase.[4]

In 1938, lands owned by the Hawaiian people in the Kalapana vicinity were condemned for 30¢ (thirty cents) to 60¢ (sixty cents) per acre. The lands that were last condemned in the late 1950's ranged up to $16 (sixteen dollars) per acre. Today the adjoining lands sell for better than $1 (one dollar) per square foot on the ocean front.

Some of the Hawaiians whose lands were condemned have not cashed their checks to date for they believe the price received was far below the realistic value of the land. In the language of the youth of this day, the condemnation of these lands in Kalapana may be aptly described as a "rip off".

This "rip off" was to have received some compensation, however. The compensation was to have been provided in Section 3 of the Kalapana Extension Act (52 Stat. 781).

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[4]The Island of Hawaii, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, June, 1970.

Section 3 of the Kalapana Extension Act (52 Stat. 781), approved June 20, 1938, gives homesite rights to all Hawaiians and fishing rights to native Hawaiians of the Kalapana area. It reads:

> Sec. 3 (a) That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to lease, under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper, land ascertained by him to be suitable for home site purposes in the Kalapana Extension as described herein, to native Hawaiians when such occupancy does not encroach on or prevent free access to any points of historic, scientific, or scenic interest or in any manner obstruct or interfere with protection and preservation of said area as a part of Hawaii National Park; Provided, however, That occupants of homesites shall reside on the land not less than six months in any one year: And provided further, That fishing shall be permitted in said area only by native Hawaiian residents of said area or of adjacent villages and by visitors under their guidance.
>
> (b) The term "native Hawaiian" as used in this section, means any descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778. (16 U.S.C. sec. 396a).[5]

Since 1938, the National Park Service, has failed to present a plan for the designation of the land areas for inclusion of the homesites and has failed to properly advertise the homesite provision to generate applicant requests. Failing to fulfill their legal and moral obligations as provided in Section 3 of the Kalapana Extension Act, the Island of Hawaii, applications were submitted to the Park Service in the Volcanoes National Park and to the Secretary of Interior. In both counts, the parties filing applications were politely dismissed from any or all constructive help to implement their request for homesites.

The CONGRESS OF HAWAIIAN PEOPLE hereby mandate the Department of Interior to present a constructive plan for the implementation of the Kalapana Extension Act which permits homesites for all Hawaiians as recorded in Section 3.

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[5] The Island of Hawaii, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, June, 1970.

It is necessary for the CONGRESS OF HAWAIIAN PEOPLE to present a second grievance, crucial to descendants of the aboriginal people. This grievance is pointed directly to the endorsement and approval of the research proposal submitted to the National Science Foundation titled, "An Investigation of the Hydrothermal Systems at Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii" proposed by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado. The intent of this proposal that is scheduled to begin shortly is explained as:

> "The first part involves the study of a geothermal system in a well studied and geologically simple environment -- Kilauea Volcano. It is planned that exploration techniques and strategies may be tested here, once it has been established by drilling that in fact a geothermal system exists. Inasmuch as the test area lies in a National Park, there is no intention of suggesting that the system will assuredly not be altered by production practices, and can remain a prototype for testing geothermal exploration and evaluation techniques for many years.
>
> However, a prototype is of no use unless some application can be made of the things learned from it. Therefore, we are proposeng a second part of this program -- an application of current prospecting techniques to a potentially productive area of Oregon."[6]

THE CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE subject the proposed investigation of the hydrothermal systems at Kiluaea Volcano to the following strong criticisms and equally strong mandates. These criticisms and mandates are ours to make by virtue of "aboriginal use and occupancy of lands, creates rights in that land". Our ancestors walked the lands of Kilauea Volcano in humble respect to their goddess, Pele. Kilauea Volcano and the areas surrounding is a religious sanctuary. Our ancestors also used the natural elements such as steam in their life and for their religious and cultural purposes. We are further able to present our strong criticisms and equally strong mandates for there is considerable doubt that the Republic of Hawaii, the government that abrogated the Hawaiian Monarchy, against the consent of Queen Liliuokalani and the Hawaiian people, was the lawfull and rightfull owner of the land that they ceded to the United States Government in Article II in the Treaty of Annexation which reads in part:

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[6] Research Proposal Submitted To The National Science Foundation, Submitted by Colorado School of Mines, February, 1972.

> The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, --- together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; Therefore
>
> Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, ...that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

As a result of this enactment, the President of the United States signed into law, the establishment of the Hawaii National Park. Approximately 53,785 acres of land on the island of Hawaii was defined by metes and bounds for inclusion in the Hawaii National Park.

The criticisms waged by the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE are as follows:

1. The decision to approve this project, "An Investigation of the Hydrothermal Systems at Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii" to be conducted on the sacred, religious grounds of our ancestors, did not include the Hawaiian people or their selected representatives. Rather, the decision was made by the National Science Foundation, the Department of Interior, Union Oil, and perhaps, other representatives from large industries.

2. The Environmental Impact Study has not been circulated for public information and reaction.

3. The potential source of hydro-electric power raises the issue of ownership rights and this matter has not been resolved.

The mandates presented by the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE are as follows:

1. The project will not begin as scheduled in March and not until 60 days after the Environmental Impact Study is distributed to Hawaiian groups and all interested persons.

2. The persons and agencies associated with the project in the way of having given their approval to said project or those who will be engaged in the implementation of the project will arrange for as many meetings with a representative group to be named by the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE. This shall be done before the beginning of the project implementation and during the the project. It shall also be necessary that all proposed undertakings must first receive approval by the members of the group to be named by THE CONGRESS OF HAWAIIAN PEOPLE.

THE CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE, in the interest of the general welfare of the citizens of this State of Hawaii, further project the following concerns that are recommended for inclusion in the master plan for the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Backcountry Areas:

1. There are presently inadequate cabins, water facilities, corrale facilities, and the like, along 140 plus miles of trails. For example: There are now 4 (four) cabins in approximately 219,000 acres of land. The one cabin at Halape is locked and is not for public use. The other three cabins are located at Pepeau, Red Hill, and at the top of Mauna Loa. These cabins are in poor condition.

   It is proposed that adequate cabin, water, and corrale facilities be made available for use by the general public.

2. The Park Service has failed to encourage the people of Hawaii to use the backcountry. As a matter of fact, the general policies of the Park Service on this island, has been to discourage the wide use of the backcountry.

   It is proposed that the master plan include the proposed programs for the use of the backcountry by the citizens of this State and the visitors to this State.

3. There is no horse or mule concession in the park although there are 219,000 acres of backcountry wilderness.

   It is proposed that a horse or mule concession be made available to the business entrepreneur as defined in

President Nixon's Minority Business Enterprise program.

4. The ancient Hawaiian trails are left unattended and as a result, are inaccessible for public use.

   It is proposed that these ancient Hawaiian trails be maintained for use by the general public.

5. The goat problem has continued to exist despite the programs created by the Park Service. The result of the lack of adequate control grows increasingly obvious for native plants are destroyed and the forest line is visibly receding. It is a fair estimate to note that the goat population today is in excess of 25,000.

   It is proposed that the Park Service consult with the local persons who are knowledgeable and experienced in goat control. THE CONGRESS OF HAWAIIAN PEOPLE would be qualified to formulate a practicle program to bring the goat population to control porportions.

In conclusion, the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE believe that the contents contained within this document fall in appropriate ties with the beliefs expressed by President Richard Nixon in his Second Inaugural Address. In part, President Nixon said:

> "Abroad and at home, key to those new responsibilities lies in the placing and the division of responsibility. We have lived too long with the consequences of attempt-to gather all power and responsibility in Washington.
>
> Abroad and at home, the time has come to turn away from the condescending policies of paternalism -- of "Washington knows best."
>
> A person can be expected to act responsibly only if he has responsibility. This is human nature. So let us encourage individuals at home and nations abroad to do more for themselves. Let us locate responsibility in more places. And let us measure what we will do for others by what they will do for themselves.
>
> And let each of us reach out for that one precious quality government cannot provide--a new level of respect for the rights and feelings of one another, a new level of respect

for the individual human dignity which is the cherished birthright of every American."[7]

President Nixon's message is in pointed reference to the deep feelings of the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE. We are tired of policies that govern our ancestral sites and the management of such areas for they are made and are directed from Washington, D.C. and by people who are "foreign" to our way of life. In all of the more than fifty years that the National Park Service has been on the Island of Hawaii, there has never been a Hawaiian in top managment. This is fact that is demeaning and degrading to the Hawaiian people. It is degrading for a Hawaiian to enter the premises of the Park Services to see that the persons in managment are non-Hawaiians. This is fact as these areas are of high importance and significance as Hawaiian religious and cultural sites. Therefore, in keeping with President Nixon's belief that "a person can be expected to act responsibly only if he has responsibility" and in keeping with his belief that "the time has come to turn away from the condescending policies of paternalism"--paternalism that has plagued the lives of the Hawaiian people, the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE mandate that all of the positions of management and supervision in the park units on this Island of Hawaii be placed with native Hawaiian people. The CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE further mandate that proceedings for this change of management and supervisory positions be brought to the discussion table on this local level as it will be brought to the attention of the Secretary of Interior and his staff, and to the Congressional members of both houses, and to other persons who are in positions to implement this change.

It is a further mandate of the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE that the Secretary of the Interior create a position in the national office of the Park Service responsible for the affairs of of Hawaiian National Parks and this position shall be filled by a native Hawaiian.

It is a further mandate of the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE that the Hawaiian flag will be flown at each and every premise where the American flag is flown.

The final mandate to be issued in this document by the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE is that the Secretary of the Interior name the memberd of the Kaloko Advisory Board immediately and that the Park Service will request of Representative Patsy T. Mink that the duration for the study be extended to include a full and total year following the official organization of the Kaloko Advisory Board.

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[7] U.S. News & World Report, February 5, 1973.

MANDATES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

1. The said claims of ADVERSE EFFECT caused by undertakings as presented in this document shall be placed before the Secretary of the Interior, Department of the Interior, and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

2. The Department of Interior present a constructive plan for the implementation of the Kalapana Extension Act which permits homesites for all Hawaiians in Sec. 3.

3. The project, "An Investigation of the Hydrothermal Systems at Kilauea, Volcano, will not begin as scheduled and after 60 days after the Environmental Impact Study is distributed to Hawaiian groups and all interested persons will a decision on the date to commence the project be made.

4. The persons and agencies associated with the project for the "Investigation of the Hydrothermal System at Kilauea, Volcano" or those who will be engaged in the implementation of the project will arrange for as many meetings with a representative group to be named by the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE. This shall be be done before the beginning of the project implementation and during the project. It shall also be necessary that all proposed undertakings must first receive approval by the members of the group to be named by THE CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE.

5. All of the positions of management and supervision in the park units on this Island of Hawaii are to be placed with native Hawaiian people. The proceedings for this change in management and supervisory positions will be brought to the discussion table at the local and national level. Hawaiian representatives to be named by the CONGRESS OF THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE will be at these meetings.

6. The Secretary of the Interior will create a position in the national office of the Park Service responsible for the affairs of the Hawaiian National Parks and this position shall be filled by a native Hawaiian.

7. The Hawaiian flag will be flown at each and every premise in the park service where the American flag is flown.

8. The Secretary of the Interior shall name the members of the Kaloko Advisory Board immediately and the National Park Service shall request of Representative Patsy T. Mink that she intorduce a bill to to extend the period for the study to include a full year to commence after the official body of the Kaloko Advisory Council is formed.

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