

Community-Based Long-Range Plan for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System (Pursuant to Act 166, House of Representatives Thirtieth Legislature, 2019, State of Hawai'i)

TAX MAP KEYS (1) 4-6-005:002, 004, and 009

Prepared by:

State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Hawai'i Community Development Authority







He'eia State Park

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April 2022

for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMSL Above Mean Sea Level

BLNR Board of Land and Natural Resources

CZM Coastal Zone Management

CDD Community Development District

DAR Division of Aquatic Resources

DBEDT Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
 DLNR State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources
 DOCARE Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement

DOFAW Division of Forestry and Wildlife **DOH** State of Hawai'i Department of Health

DOI Department of the Interior

DPP Department of Planning and Permitting, City and County of HonoluluDSP State Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of State Parks

EA Environmental Assessment
EIS Environmental Impact Statement

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

ERP State of Hawai'i, Office of Planning and Sustainable Development, Environmental Review

Program

ESA Endangered Species Act

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Map

FONSI Finding of No Significant Impact
HAR Hawai'i Administrative Rules
HFD Honolulu Fire Department

HI-EMA State of Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency

HIMB Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology

HNERR He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve

HOK Hui o Koʻolaupoko

HPD Honolulu Police DepartmentHRS Hawai'i Revised Statutes

KHCC Koʻolaupoko Hawaiian Civic ClubKCF Kāneʻohe Cultural Foundation

KK Kama'āina Care Dba Kama'āina KidsLWCF Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund

NERR National Estuarine Research Reserve

NEPA National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NPS National Park Service

NRCS Natural Resource Conservation Service

NWI National Wetlands Inventory

OP State of Hawai'i, Office of Planning & Sustainable Development

PFH Puakea Foundation

SCORP State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

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SHPD State Historic Preservation Division

SMA Special Management Area SLO State Liaison Officer

SLR Sea Level Rise

SLUD State Land Use District

TMK Tax Map Key

TNC The Nature Conservancy

USDA United States Department of Agriculture USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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He'eia Ahupua'a: A Place of Abundance

Traditionally, the ahupua'a of He'eia is located in the moku of Ko'olaupoko and is uniquely configured. It is bounded by the ahupua'a of Kahalu'u in the north and by Kāne'ohe in the south. The mountainous section of the ahupua'a is marked by the Ko'olau cliffs, the tallest pu'u (peak) being Pu'u Keahiakahoe (the fires of Kahoe Hill) overlooking the ahupua'a of He'eia and Kāne'ohe. He'eia Ahupua'a extends eastward across Kāne'ohe Bay to include the tip of the left lobe of the Mōkapu Peninsula and also Moku o Lo'e (Coconut Island). The He'eia Ahupua'a is rich in wahi pana (storied places) and mo'olelo (histories). The term He'eia might refer to the name of the grandson of the demigod 'Olopana, who became the foster child of the goddess Haumea after 'Olopana had been washed out to sea. The term He'eia might also derive from a tidal wave event that "washed" (he'e 'ia) the people out to sea and back, after which they were victorious during a battle with people from Leeward O'ahu. Hawaiians also regarded Ke'alohi Point (the shining) as a leina 'uhane (leap of the soul), a place where the souls of the dead leap into the sea (Hawaii Office Planning, 2016 citing Cruz and Hammatt 2012). Anciently, He'eia Ahupua'a is a place of momona (abundance) from He'eia fishpond¹, the reef of Malauka'a where octopus are found, the traveling uhu and 'ōhua fishes, to the rich lo'i kalo in the mauka wetlands, fed by freshwater streams.

Today, the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of State Parks (DSP), has jurisdiction of approximately 19 acres of land within the ahupua'a of He'eia, known as He'eia State Park, or otherwide referred to herein as the "Park". It is situated on an elevated peninsula known as Ke'alohi, bounded by the ancient He'eia Fishpond owned by the Bishop Estate (Kamehameha Schools) and managed by Paepae o He'eia, the mauka wetlands owned by the Hawai'i Community Development Authority (HCDA) and being restored by Kāko'o 'Ōiwi, He'eia Kea Small Boat Harbor, and Kāne'ohe Bay. Currently He'eia State Park is leased to Kama'aina Care Inc. and is a place for cultural activities including mālama 'āina (care for the land; in this case riparian corridor restoration), canoe (wa'a) building and paddling, and marine education. It is an important and well-loved gathering place for the community; a place to celebrate first birthdays and graduations with lū'au, and to come together for community meetings and events.

In 2016, DLNR signed a Memorandum of Understanding to join as a co-management partner of He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve (He'eia NERR). In 2017, the He'eia NERR was formally designated by President Obama, thereby establishing He'eia State Park as a part of He'eia NERR. As an official partner of the He'eia NERR, DLNR joins with Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club, Ko'olau Foundation, Kāko'o 'Ōiwi, Paepae o He'eia, and Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology in a collaborative management agreement to steward the lands and waters of the He'eia NERR in a manner that is consistent with Hawaiian values, to engage in biocultural restoration, and to support culturally-appropriate research. The provisions of Act 166 of the 2019 Hawai'i State Legislature facilitated the opportunity to design a community consultation process that sought to first engage with the relevant current stewards of both He'eia State Park and He'eia NERR co-management partners and then broaden the community engagement process. While there are some unresolved points of disagreement relating to how the park is managed, there is genuine desire to collaborate in a way that maintains He'eia State Park as a financially sustainable, vibrant community gathering place where pono (proper) stewardship is practiced and shared.

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¹ Until about a century ago, there were several functioning fishponds in He'eia.

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1 Executive Summary

He'eia State Park is a beloved social, cultural, and ecological resource. Its traditional place name, Lae 'O Ke 'Alohi (also spelled Ke'alohi) which means shining or brightness (Pukui, Mary Kawena, Samuel H. Elbert, Esther T. Mookini, 1974) alludes to its geographical and spiritual prominance within the He'eia ahupua'a.

Act 166 of the 2019 Hawai'i State Legislature was initiated by community members of the ahupua'a of He'eia, out of their deep care for the place and the desire to see future development and management guided by community values. As stated in the Act, its purpose is to, "appropriate funds for and require the involvement of community members and oganizations in the development of a He'eia State Park community-based long-range plan for the He'eia Estuarine Research Reserve System." The community values reflected in this plan are those that have been long-held by the community of He'eia. Many of these values have endured sufficiently to be documented in related plans, discussed herein. He'eia State Park's unique location at Ke'alohi highlights the interconnectedness of all things ecological and cultural. The interconnectedness can serve as a touchpoint for future development and management actions within He'eia State Park and throughout the ahupua'a.

The task of preparing this report was assigned by Act 166 to the HCDA. While the HCDA owns and has administrative responsibility for 400 acres adjacent to He'eia State Park, the agency does not have administrative responsibility over He'eia State Park beyond its duties under Act 166; the primary State agency with administrative responsibility for the Park is DSP. Adoption and implementation of any of this report's recommendations will therefore only result from the various stakeholders working together, likely under DSP's leadership, with significant engagement from lessees of the Park and in consultation with long-time community members and the public. In addition, the utilization of Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) to assist in the original purchase of the Park site effects certain requirements and restrictions on how the land is used in perpetuity.

This report leads with these recommendations (listed below) and specific actions for DSP's consideration to integrate He'eia NERR with the major programs and activities of He'eia State Park.

- **Recommendation 1:** Perpetuate outdoor recreation, community gathering, public access, and cultural activities within the Park that are consistent with community values.
- **Recommendation 2:** Advance collective action toward development of a He'eia NERR Interpretive Center within the Park.
- **Recommendation 3:** Engage scientific and research endeavors within He'eia State Park, led by He'eia NERR.
- **Recommendation 4:** Take steps toward He'eia NERR comprehensive coordination of pono stewardship within the Park.

Supporting information follows in subsequent sections that include map figures, summaries of related planning efforts, and a summary of public engagement conducted for this planning process. Warm gratitude is extended to those who initiated Act 166; participated in one-on-one dialogue, small group discussions and the public meeting; and those who contributed and constructively challenged the planning team responsible for this report. Mahalo!

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2 Act 166 and Plan Recommendations

2.1 Act 166 Purpose

The purpose of Act 166 Hawai'i State Legislature is to, "appropriate funds for and require the involvement of community members and oganizations in the development of a He'eia State Park community-based long-range plan for the He'eia Estuarine Research Reserve System."

As noted previously, the task of preparing this report was assigned by Act 166 to the HCDA, a known entity in the ahupua'a of He'eia, as the agency owns and has administrative responsibility for 400 acres adjacent to He'eia State Park. A Memorandum of Agreement between the DLNR and the HCDA for the development of an Act 166 plan for He'eia State Park is critical to the understanding of the project purpose and need. The inter-agency agreement provides clarity on the scope of the planning process. The scope of work lists two tasks, which very specifically call out the need for community engagement and integration of the He'eia NERR goals and objectives.

The HCDA shall have its Contractor contact the stakeholders identified in Act 166 and any other community members who have an interest in the future of the He'eia State Park or who would be affected by activities at the park. The Contractor will work with the individuals and entities to develop options for the future uses and activities of He'eia State Park consistent with the goals and objectives of HNERRS. (emphasis added)

The HCDA shall have its Contractor prepare a report of its findings, including the outcome of stakeholder discussions, and develop a community-based long-range plan to <u>integrate HNERRS</u> with the major programs and activities of He 'eia State Park consistent with its goals and objectives. (emphasis added)

HCDA has no jurisdiction to assign responsibilities, timelines, budgets, or priorities for Park stakeholders. As such, the recommendations herein are suggested based on literature review and the communications with stakeholders documented within this plan.

2.2 Plan Recommendations

The recommendations in this plan are based on key values that resonate throughout prior and ongoing community endeavors, some of which are documented in reports and plans and others which are held and shared as community mana'o (wisdom). These values are useful in developing a framework for the planning of physical improvements, management of those improvements, as well as the planning of programs and activities. The unique setting of He'eia State Park at Ke'alohi, where one can see the ahupua'a of He'eia in its entirety, provides an opportunity to highlight the interconnection and oneness of all things ecological and cultural.

To integrate He'eia NERR with the major programs and activities of He'eia State Park, consistent with its goals and objectives, the following recommendations are made:

Recommendation 1: Perpetuate outdoor recreation, community gathering, public access, and cultural activities within the Park that are consistent with community values.

Action 1-1: Maintain lease committments between DSP and Kama'aina Care and all sub-agreements with community organizations that are presently in place (see Table 2).

Action 1-2: Document and record specific known locations of historic and cultural resources within the Park. Seek to undertake documentation as a cooperative effort between lineal descendents of He'eia and a State agency such as DSP or SHPD. Resulting documentation should be used as guidance for any new

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physical planning within the Park. Identify an appropriate entity that has the capacity to be the repository of the cultural inventory.

Action 1-3: Utilizing knowledge documented in Action 1-2, curate with the guidance of He'eia NERR partners interpretive materials online and on-site to educate about the natural and cultural resource of the place. Include specific guidance on how to recreate in a way that supports pono stewardship.

Action 1-4: Evaluate on-site facilities management practices for near-term and long-term ecological health of the ahupua'a such as:

- Invasive species removal and native habitat restoration
- Feral cat management
- Stormwater management best practices
- Shoreline management that acknowledges sea level rise, rather than hardening with walls, sandbags, etc.

Action 1-5: Evaluate facilities management practices to ensure that activities are consistent with the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan to preserve and protect the unique natural resources of Kāne'ohe Bay for the continued use and enjoyment of the general public and future generations.

Action 1-6: Maintain the Park's open-to-the-public hours consistent with other parks in the Hawai'i State Parks system, striving for open hours 7-days per week.²

Recommendation 2: Advance collective action toward development of a He'eia NERR Interpretive Center within the Park.

Action 2-1: He'eia NERR, Kama'āina Care, and DSP meet on a regular basis and set forth an agenda and assignment of responsibilities toward shared use of the Park including, but not limited to the following.

- Negotiate an adjustment to the existing lease held by Kama'āina Care, for the purpose of use of some land area within the Park for an Interpretive Center and/or Educational Hālau. Explore all feasible mechanisms for use of the Park by the He'eia NERR (subdivision, sub-lease, renegotiated lease areas/separate leases, etc.).
- Form agreement as to pono stewardship responsibilities within the Park.
- Evaluate feasibility of adjusting park hours to facilitate greater public access to the Park and park facilities for an Interpretive Center and community gatherings.
- Provide periodic (monthly or quarterly) updates to the Kāne'ohe and Kahalu'u Neighborhood Boards.

Action 2-2: He'eia NERR and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) determine what restrictions/responsibilities will be placed on development, activities, or uses within the Park if federal funds from NOAA are used for NERR construction or activities. Share this information with DSP.

Action 2-3: He'eia NERR and DSP craft an outline of what is sought in an Interpretive Center, for DSP to initiate conversation with NPS with respect to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

Action 2-4: In consultation with lineal or cultural descendants of He'eia, incorporate the following themes into planning, design, and program implementation:

-

² As of March 14, 2022, He'eia State Park has open hours 7-days a week.

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- Hawaiian cultural values, including but not limited to mālama 'āina, kōkua, kuleana, 'imi 'ike, 'imi na'auao and how they are embodied in the context of He'eia
- He'eia ahupua'a stewardship practices and basis in Indigenous and local knowledge
- Ke'alohi's specific cultural and physical significance within the ahupua'a
- Pono actions and protocols in the context of He'eia
- Connection of educational, stewardship, and management activities to outdoor recreation
- Consideration of new or refinement of existing themes that emerge through updates of the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan

Recommendation 3: Engage scientific and research endeavors within He'eia State Park, led by He'eia NERR.

Action 3-1: To further the He'eia NERR Management Plan objective to be the leading repository of information for natural resources in the He'eia estuary, convene entities that operate within the Park to discuss any data previously developed and managed/stored in a dispersed manner (i.e., water quality data, vegetation transects, bird or fish counts, etc); and the potential for He'eia NERR to be the long-term repository for said data.

Action 3-2: He'eia NERR to pursue research within the Park that furthers the Reserve's scientific mission. When advantageous, work with entities who operate within the Park to explore research questions, and/or potential available data, photos, etc. that could augment current He'eia NERR scientific research.

Recommendation 4: Take steps toward He'eia NERR comprehensive coordination of pono stewardship within the Park.

Action 4-1: Collaborate with the He'eia NERR to ensure that the iwi kūpuna, old house sites, and the riparian corridor from the bridge to the shoreline is stewarded in a pono manner that aligns with the values of the community.

Action 4-2: Explore partnerships with entities operating within the Park to augment and supplement stewardship activities, expanding programs to comprehensively include all park habitats, and continuing for the long term.

Action 4-3: Continue and expand invasive species removal and native habitat restoration, including shoreline and riparian restoration, and active management of the feral cat population.

Action 4-4: Collectively participate in an update to the 1992 Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, consistent with the long-range planning recommendations of that plan.

The following table organizes the recommended Action Items into time frames: those that should be initiated immediately (within the next year), those that should be initiated in the relatively short-term (in 3 years), and those that might require a little more time to initiate (3 years and beyond). It identifies the parties that are anticipated to be responsible and the appropriate parties with whom to consult or collaborate, with to ensure that an action has the best chance for success.

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Table 1: Immediate, Mid-Term and Long-Term Actions

Actions	Responsible Parties	Parties to Inform/Consult/Collaborate
Immediate-Term Actions- (initiate 202	2-2023)	
Action 1-1: Maintain lease committments between DSP and Kama'aina Care and all sub-agreements with community organizations that are presently in place	DSP and all existing partner entities	Inform the public of changes to lease agreements that might affect access or changes in use
Action 1-4: Evaluate on-site facilities management practices for near-term and long-term ecological health of the ahupua'a such as: • Invasive species removal and native habitat restoration • Feral cat management • Stormwater management best practices • Shoreline management that acknowledges sea level rise, rather than hardening with walls, sandbags, etc.	DSP, KK	Consult He'eia NERR and NERR Board partner agencies, as they might be able to provide best state-of-the-science advice
Action 1-5: Evaluate facilities management practices to ensure that activities are consistent with the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan to preserve and protect the unique natural resources of Kāne'ohe Bay for the continued use and enjoyment of the general public and future generations.	DSP, KK	Consult with community members actively involved with updating the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan
Action 1-6: Maintain the Park's open-to- the-public hours consistent with other parks in the Hawai'i State Parks system, striving for open hours 7-days per week.	DSP, KK	Inform the public of changes to park hours
Action 2-1: He'eia NERR, Kama'āina Care, and DSP meet on a regular basis and set forth an agenda and assignment of responsibilities toward shared use of the Park including, but not limited to the following: • Negotiate an adjustment to the existing lease held by Kama'āina Care for the purpose of use of some land area within the Park for an Interpretive Center and/or Educational Hālau. Explore all feasible mechanisms for use of the Park by the He'eia NERR	DSP, KK, Heʻeia NERR	Inform the public of the progress and outcomes

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Actions	Responsible	Parties to	
	Parties	Inform/Consult/Collaborate	
 (subdivision, sub-lease, renegotiated lease areas/separate leases, etc.). Form agreement as to pono stewardship responsibilities within the Park. Evaluate feasibility of adjusting park hours to facilitate greater public access to the Park and park facilities for an Interpretive Center and community gatherings. Provide periodic (monthly or quarterly) updates to the Kāne'ohe and Kahalu'u Neighborhood Boards. 			
Action 2-2: He'eia NERR and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) determine what restrictions/responsibilities will be placed on development, activities, or uses within the Park if federal funds from NOAA are used for NERR construction or activities. Share this information with DSP. Action 2-3: He'eia NERR and DSP craft an outline of what is sought in an Interpretive Center, for DSP to initiate conversation with NPS with respect to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	He'eia NERR He'eia NERR, DSP	NOAA, DSP Inform KK	
Action 2-4: In consultation with lineal or cultural descendants of He'eia, incorporate the following themes into planning, design, and program implementation: • Hawaiian cultural values, including but not limited to mālama 'āina, kōkua, kuleana, 'imi 'ike, 'imi na'auao and how they are embodied in the context of He'eia • He'eia ahupua'a stewardship practices and basis in Indigenous and local knowledge • Ke'alohi's specific cultural and physical significance within the ahupua'a • Pono actions and protocols in the context of He'eia	He'eia NERR (Interpretive Center) KK (Park operations)	Consult with lineal and cultural descendents of He'eia. Inform DSP of outcomes, and consult as necessary to maintain alignment with established lease or partnership agreements and alignment with LWCF provisions	

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Actions	Responsible	Parties to
	Parties	Inform/Consult/Collaborate
 Connection of educational, stewardship, and management activities to outdoor recreation Consideration of new or refinement of existing themes that emerge through updates of the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan. 		
Action 4-1: Collaborate with the He'eia NERR to ensure that the iwi kūpuna, old house sites, and the riparian corridor from the bridge to the shoreline is stewarded in a pono manner that aligns with the values of the community.	DSP, KK	Collaborate with He'eia NERR and lineal and/or cultural descendents
Action 4-3: Continue and expand invasive species removal and native habitat restoration, including shoreline and riparian restoration, and active management of the feral cat population.	DSP through partnership agreements	Consult He'eia NERR and NERR Board partner agencies, as they might be able to provide best state-of-the-science advice Consult with regulatory agencies, as appropriate to ensure compliance with environmental and historic resource regulations
Short-Term Actions (initiate 2023-2025	5)	resource regulations
Action 1-2: Document and record specific known locations of historic and cultural resources within the Park. Seek to undertake documentation as a cooperative effort between lineal descendents of He'eia and a State agency such as DSP or SHPD. Resulting documentation should be used as guidance for any new physical planning within the Park. Identify an appropriate entity that has the capacity to be the repository of the cultural inventory. Action 1-3: Utilizing knowledge	DSP, KK, He'eia NERR	Consult He'eia NERR Board, lineal and cultural descendents of He'eia, SHPD Consult DSP, He'eia NERR
documented in Action 1-2, curate with the guidance of He'eia NERR partners interpretive materials online and on-site to educate about the natural and cultural resource of the place. Include specific guidance on how to recreate in a way that supports pono stewardship.	TIC CIA INDIAK	Board, lineal and cultural descendents of He'eia
Action 3-1: To further the He'eia NERR Management Plan objective to be the	He'eia NERR	Consult DSP and groups with Parternship Agreements

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A -4':				
Actions	Responsible	Parties to		
	Parties	Inform/Consult/Collaborate		
leading repository of information for natural resources in the He'eia estuary, convene entities that operate within the Park to discuss any data previously developed and managed/stored in a dispersed manner (i.e., water quality data, vegetation transects, bird or fish counts, etc); and the potential for He'eia NERR to be the long-term repository for said data.				
Action 3-2: He'eia NERR pursue research within the park that furthers the Reserve's scientific mission. When advantageous, work with entities who operate within the Park to explore research questions, and/or potential available data, photos, etc. that could augment current He'eia NERR scientific research.	Heʻeia NERR	Consult DSP, He'eia NERR Board, lineal and cultural descendents of He'eia		
Action 4-4: Collectively participate in an update to the 1992 Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, consistent with the long-range planning recommendations of that plan.	DSP, KK, Heʻeia NERR	Collaborate with the public		
Longer-Term Actions (initiate 2025 and beyond)				
Action 4-2: Explore partnerships with entities operating within the Park to augment and supplement stewardship activities, expanding programs to comprehensively include all park habitats, and continuing for the long term.	He'eia NERR, DSP	Consult He'eia NERR Board, lineal and cultural descendents of He'eia		

Some action items should continue to be implemented for years to come, while others must be addressed and completed in the immediate future. Refer to Figure 1 for anticipated timelines for each action item.

Recommendation 1: Perpetuate outdoor recreation, community gathering, public access, and cultural activities within the Park that are consistent with community values.

Maintain lease commitments between DSP and Kama'aina Care and all sub-agreements with community organizations that are presently in place. as:



Document and record specific known locations of historic and cultural resources within the Park. Seek to undertake documentation as a cooperative effort between lineal descendents of He'eia and a State agency such as DSP or SHPD. Resulting documentation should be used as guidance for any new physical planning within the Park. Identify an appropriate entity that has the capacity to be the repository of the cultural inventory.



Utilizing knowledge documented in Action 1-2, curate with the auidance of He'eia NERR partners interpretive materials online and on-site to educate about the natural and cultural resource of the place. Include specific guidance on how to recreate in a way that supports pono stewardship.



Evaluate on-site facilities management practices for near-term and long-term ecological health of the ahupua'a such

- Invasive species removal and native habitat restoration
- · Feral cat management
- · Stormwater management best
- · Shoreline management that acknowledges sea level rise, rather than hardening with walls, sandbags, etc.



Evaluate facilities management practices to ensure that activities are consistent with the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan to preserve and protect the unique natural resources of Kāne'ohe Bay for the continued use and enjoyment of the general public and future generations.



Maintain park open-to-the public hours consistent with other parks in the Hawai'i State Parks system, striving for open hours 7-days per week.

Recommendation 2: Advance collective action toward development of a He'eia NERR Interpretive Center within the Park.



He'eia NERR, Kama'āina Care, and DSP meet on a regular basis and set forth an agenda and assignment of responsibilities not limited to the following:

- Negotiate an adjustment to the existing lease held by Kama'āina Care for the purpose of use of some land area within the Park for an Interpretive Center and/or Educational Hālau. Explore all feasible mechanisms for use of the Park by the He'eia NERR (subdivision, sub-lease, renegotiated lease areas/ separate leases, etc.).
- · Form agreement as to ecological stewardship responsibilities within the Park.
- Evaluate feasibility of adjusting park hours to facilitate greater public access to the Park and park facilities for an Interpretive Center and community gatherings.
- Provide periodic (monthly or quarterly) updates to the Kāne'ohe and Kahalu'u Neighborhood Boards.



He'eia NERR and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) determine what restrictions/responsibilities will be Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan. placed on development, activities, or uses within the Park if federal funds from NOAA are used for NERR construction or activities. Share this information with DSP.

He'eia NERR and DSP craft an outline of what is sought in an Interpretive Center for DSP to initiate conversation with NSP with toward shared use of the Park including, but respect to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).



In consultation with lineal or cultural descendants of He'eia, incorporate the following themes in to planning, design, and program implementation:

- Hawaiian cultural values, including but not limited to mālama 'āina, kōkua, kuleana, 'imi 'ike, 'imi na'auao and how they are embodied in the context of He'eia.
- He'eia ahupua'a stewardship practices and basis in Indigenous and local knowledge.
- Keʻalohi's specific cultural and physical significance within the ahupua'a.
- Pono actions and protocols in the context
- Connect educational, stewardship, and management activities to outdoor recreation.
- Consider new or refinement of themes that emerge through updates of the

Recommendation 3: Engage scientific and research endeavors within He'eia



To further the He'eia NERR Management Plan objective to be the leading repository of information for natural resources in the He'eia estuary, convene entities that operate within the Park to discuss any data previously developed and managed/stored in a dispersed manner (i.e. water auality data, vegetation transects, bird or fish counts, etc); and the potential for He'eia NERR to be the long-term repository for said data.



He'eia NERR pursue research within the park that furthers the Reserve's scientific mission. When advantageous, work with entities who operate within the Park to explore research questions, and or potential available data, photos, etc. that could augment current He'eia NERR scientific research.

Recommendation 4: Take steps toward He'eia NERR comprehensive coordination of pono stewardship within the Park.



Collaborate with the He'eia NERR to ensure that the iwi kūpuna, old house sites, and the riparian corridor from the bridge to the shoreline is stewarded in a pono manner that aligns with the values of the community.



Explore partnerships with entities operating within the Park to augment and supplement stewardship activities; expanding programs to comprehensively include all park habitats; and continue for the long term.



Continue and expand invasive species removal and native habitat restoration, including shorline and riparian restoration, and active management of the feral cat population.



Collectively participate in an update to the 1992 Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, consistent with the long-range planning recommendations of that

Figure 1:

Action Item Timeline

He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan

Hawai'i Community Development Authority Island of O'ahu



for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

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for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

3 Background Information

3.1 Setting

3.1.1 Regional Location and Ahupua'a

He'eia State Park is located approximately one mile north of Kāne'ohe, within the moku of Ko'olaupoko, on the windward side of O'ahu.

The Park is sited on Lae 'O Ke 'Alohi, also spelled Ke'alohi, which means shining or brightness, and is also the name of a star (Ke'alohi) (Pukui, Mary Kawena, Samuel H. Elbert, Esther T. Mookini, 1974). Ke'alohi Point is a significant place within the ahupua'a of He'eia because from this point an observer can see every part of the ahupua'a. Another significant landmark in the area is Mōkapu Peninsula (Kāne'ohe Marine Corps Base, a portion of which is within the ahupua'a of He'eia) across Kāne'ohe Bay to the east. Refer to Figure 2.

He'eia State Park is bounded to the west by He'eia Kea Harbor and He'eia Pier, and Kamehameha Highway (Hawai'i Route 830). Across Kamehameha Highway from the Park is HCDA's He'eia Community Development District (CDD), which accommodates restorative agricultural practices by Kāko'o 'Ōiwi. Located to the north and east of the Park is Kāne'ohe Bay, including the Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology located at Moku o Lo'e (Coconut Island). The Park's southern boundary consists of He'eia Stream and the restored fishpond owned by the Bishop Estate (Kamehameha Schools) and maintained by Paepae o He'eia. Refer to Figure 3 and Figure 5.

for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

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He'eia NERR (excl. kuleana parcels)

He'eia State Park

Ahupua'a Boundaries

Ahupuaʻa of Heʻeia

Figure 2:

Regional Location and Ahupua'a

He'eia State Park Long Range Plan

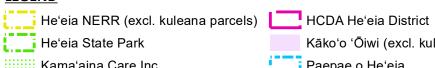
Hawai'i Community Development Authority

North

Linear Scale (miles)

0 0.25 0.5 1





Kamaʻaina Care Inc.
Other Official Park Users

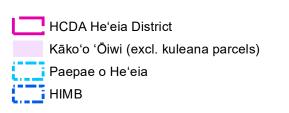
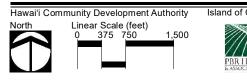


Figure 3:



He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan





1. He'eia State Park main entry sign at Kamehameha Highway



4. Parking Lot



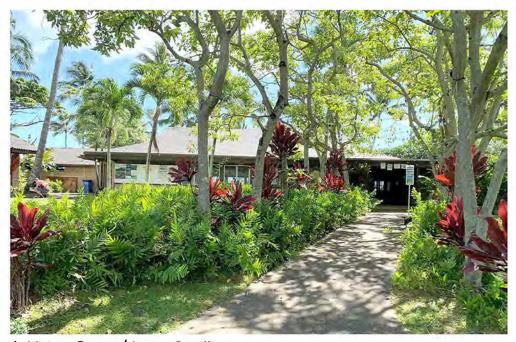
2. An underutilized area of the park and unused comfort station building



5. Visitor Center/Large Pavillion



3. Canoe hale utilized by Puakea Foundation



6. Visitor Center/ Large Pavillion



Figure 4: Site Photographs

He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan

Hawai'i Community Development Authority Island of O'ahu





7. Looking toward He'eia Kea Pier from He'eia State Park



 The view of Kane ohe Bay from the grassy area adjacent to the visitor center



8. One of the buildings used for Kama'aina Kids operation



11. Looking toward He'eia Fishpond from He'eia State Park



9. The view of the Koʻolau Mountains from the grassy area adjacent to the visitor center



Figure 4
Site Photographs
He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan
Hawai'i Community Development Authority Island of O'ahu



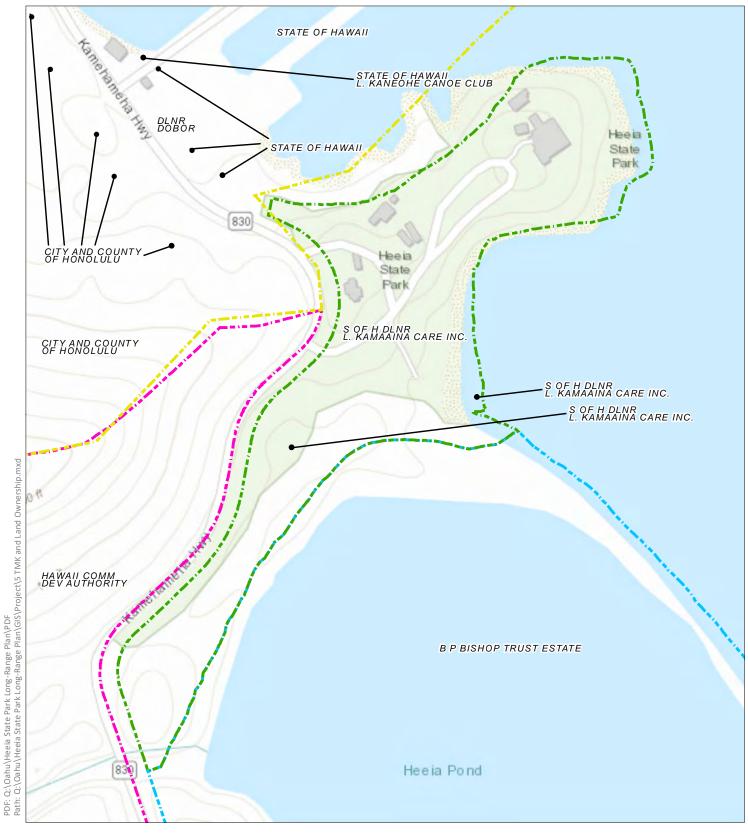
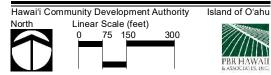




Figure 5:
Tax Map Key
and Land Ownership
He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan



for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

3.1.2 Owners and Lessees of Record

He'eia State Park comprises three tax map key (TMK) parcels: (1) 4-6-005:009 (18 acres), 002(<1 acre), and 004 (<1 acre). All three parcels are owned by the DLNR and leased to Kama'āina Care Inc. Lands adjacent to and surrounding He'eia State Park are generally owned by the City and State. A notable exception is the land underlying He'eia Fishpond to the east of the Park, which is owned by the Bishop Estate (Kamehameha Schools). Refer to Figure 5.

He'eia NERR is noted to exclude certain known kuleana (relating to land tenure) parcels, which are located outside of He'eia State Park. (Hawai'i Office of Planning, 2016)

3.1.3 He'eia State Park and Existing Uses

He'eia State Park is one of 50 parks managed by the DLNR, Division of State Parks.

There are five entities that formally partner with and utilize various areas of He'eia State Park. The nature and terms of these agreements are summarized in the following pages.

Table 2: Inventory of Partnerships Within He'eia State Park

Park Partner	Partnership Type	Approximate Area of Use	Partner Since	Expiration / Renewal	Reviewing Entity
Kama'āina	Holds agreement to	Lessee of park	2010	25-year lease	DLNR
Care Inc. dba	oversee management	lands, if not			Division of
Kama'āina	of He'eia State Park	explicitly		2035	State Parks
Kids (KK)		designated to			
		another partner			
Hui o	Adopt-A-Park	5.7 ac	2012	Annual (subject to	BLNR
Koʻolaupoko	partner			renewal	
(HOK)					
				Not anticipated to	
				renew in June 2022	
Kāne'ohe	Volunteer agreement	1 ac staging area	2013,	5-year (subject to	DLNR
Cultural	(wa'a tradition		renewed	renewal)	Division of
Foundation	outreach/education)		2019		State Parks
(KCF)				Recently renewed	
Puakea	Volunteer agreement	0.5 ac	2002	5-year (subject to	DLNR
Foundation	(kālai waʻa			renewal	Division of
(PFH)	outreach/education)				State Parks
				Recently renewed	
				(January 2021)	
The Nature	Collaborator with	Less than 0.5 ac	2012	1- or 2-year (subject	KK
Conservancy	DLNR (DAR and	(parking, trailer,		to renewal)	
(TNC)	DOCARE) and	and scuba			
	He'eia NERR	storage)			

for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

Kama'āina Kids (KK): The non-profit Kama'āina Care Inc. (dba Kama'āina Kids) is the lessee of He'eia State Park and provides management oversight of the Park, with smaller areas within the Park subject to binding volunteer agreements with community groups/non-profits. KK is a private, non-profit, multiservice organization that provides a range of childcare and youth programs and activities. At He'eia State Park, KK manages the Park banquet hall, an important community facility. KK also operates its Eco-Ventures program, as described on its website, a water safety and small craft skill program that includes kayaking, sailing, and related kayak equipment rentals. KK's kayak operations have been a cause for community concern and there are differences in opinion regarding whether or not the kayak operations are in violation of its lease and/or community plans. Following community review of a draft of this plan, the question of whether or not the kayak rentals violate LWCF regulations was researched further. Leasing and concession operations are allowed within LWCF properties, as described on pages 101-102 in the LWCF Financial Assistance Manual, provided that the public access for use and recreation is maintained (page 98, Item B.4.) (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2021). KK uses the proceeds from the banquet hall and Eco-Ventures program to fund its management of the Park, which runs over \$400,000 per year. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and limits on social gatherings, banquet hall rental income and revenues from after-school programs have sharply declined. KK has expressed general openness to collaboration and/or accommodation of He'eia NERR uses within the Park, based on a formal agreement between the two parties negotiated by DSP. While NERR is unable to directly collaborate with KK at this time, coordination through DSP is feasible.

Hui o Ko'olaupoko (HOK): HOK is a non-profit watershed management group that works with communities to improve water quality through ecosystem restoration and stormwater management. HOK's operations span the Ko'olaupoko area, generally between Makapu'u and Kualoa, and has conducted restoration efforts along He'eia Stream since 2012. HOK holds an Adopt-A-Park agreement with the Division of State Parks. The agreement delineates an approximately 5.7-acre area for HOK's He'eia Estuary Restoration Project, which aims to improve water quality and increase habitat for native aquatic animals at the estuary by removing invasive plants and replanting native Hawaiian species.

Kāne'ohe Cultural Foundation (KCF): KCF is a non-profit organization that pursues the wellbeing and education of people in Hawai'i, and aims to provide "a dynamic and nurturing learning environment" that emphasizes Hawai'i's cultural and natural resources. Originally established as the Kāne'ohe Canoe Club, KCF primarily pursues this vision at He'eia State Park through Hawaiian canoe (wa'a) paddling, racing, and sailing. KCF aims to foster, preserve, and perpetuate wa'a practices, and to educate the public about the history and culture of the sport. At He'eia State Park, KCF holds an agreement that includes an approximately 1-acre area for several wooden buildings used for wa'a storage and maintenance, and for educational programs. KCF's watercraft are located nearby at He'eia Kea Harbor.

Puakea Foundation of Hawai'i, Inc. (PFH): PFH is a non-profit organization that aims to perpetuate the history, culture, and traditional and contemporary folk arts of wa'a building by Pacific Islanders. PFC is pursuing educational, racing, and genealogical components of wa'a culture. PFH is named for (Uncle) Bobby Puakea, a master koa wa'a builder who has designed and repaired many canoes at He'eia State Park. At the Park, PFH hosts hands-on demonstrations, lectures, and workshops on wa'a craft and restoration. PFH holds an agreement for an approximately one-half-acre area of the Park where a recently-completed open sided hālau structure is used for wa'a storage, displays, and educational programs described above.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC): The Nature Conservancy is a global environmental non-profit organization that focuses on both land and water conservation. TNC has undertaken many projects in Hawai'i (notably at Kāko'o 'Ōiwi in the He'eia CDD). TNC's agreement at He'eia State Park is for a small area (less than 0.5 acres total) that includes a portable trailer, parking areas, and maintenance and storage

for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

space. TNC uses this area to house office, staging, and logistical operations for its local projects. The maintenance and storage space also functions as a training hub for underwater conservation work in Hawai'i and Palmyra Atoll.

3.1.4 Future Uses

He'eia NERR: As noted previously, proponents viewed He'eia as a good candidate for NERR designation, due to its potential contribution to the NERR System's research, education, and natural resource stewardship goals. The He'eia NERR includes He'eia State Park, among other areas. He'eia NERR has expressed openness to leading engagement in scientific and environmental stewardship activities within the Park, subject to agreements with owners and lessees of record (currently DSP and KK). As noted previously, KK has expressed general openness to collaboration and/or accommodation of He'eia NERR uses within the Park, provided a formal agreement between the two parties can be reached as negotiated by DSP.



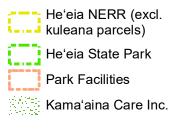
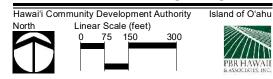




Figure 6: He'eia State Park Leases and Volunteer Agreements

He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan



for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

3.1.5 State and City Designations

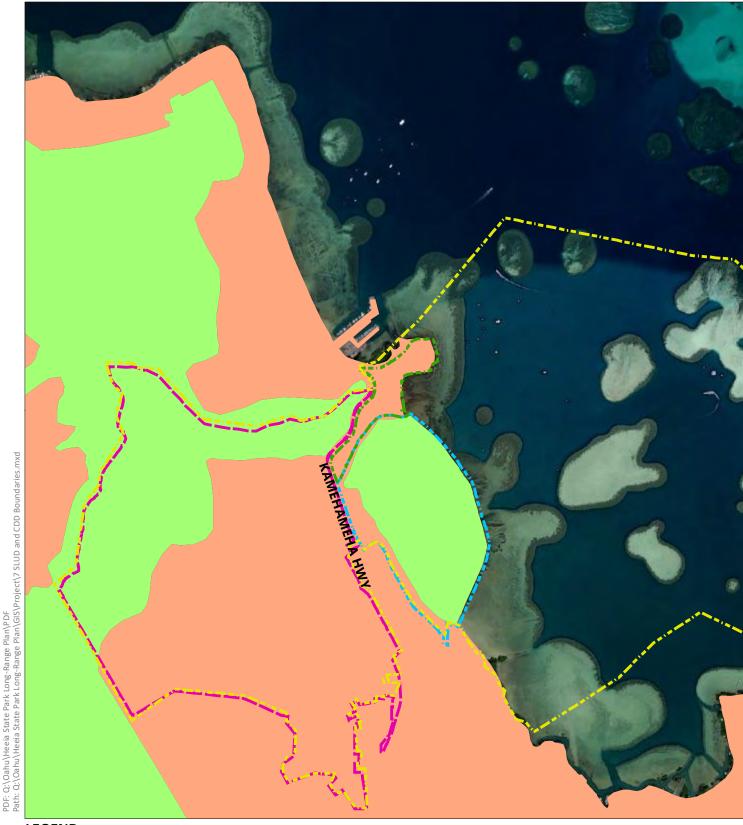
The State Land Use Commission has designated He'eia State Park as being within the Urban District, which generally includes lands characterized by "city-like" concentrations of people, structures and services. This District also includes vacant areas for future development. Refer to Figure 7. This designation might be a reflection of the commercial land uses (Ulu Mau Village, restaurant, gift shop) operating at Ke'alohi before it was acquired for the purposes of a park. While this designation is not explicitly consistent with the land's preservation zoning under the City's Land Use Ordinance (discussed below), the Land Use Commission notes that county ordinances and rules prevail in the Urban District. As discussed previously and shown in Figure 7, He'eia State Park is not within HCDA's He'eia CDD.

The Park is zoned P-2 (general preservation district) by the City and County of Honolulu. The Revised Ordinances of Honolulu state that the purpose of preservation districts is to preserve and manage major open space and recreation lands and lands of scenic and other natural resource value. Regarding the P-2 district, the ordinance states:

It is also the intent that lands designated urban by the state, but well-suited to the functions of providing visual relief and contrast to the city's built environment or serving as outdoor space for the public's use and enjoyment be zoned P-2 general preservation district. Areas unsuitable for other uses because of topographical considerations related to public health, safety and welfare concerns shall also be placed in this district. (ROH §21-3.40)

Generally permitted uses within the P-2 district include aquaculture, crop production, forestry, game preserves, livestock grazing, cemeteries, public uses and structures. Other uses including outdoor recreational facilities, would trigger a Conditional Use Permit, and/or be subject to other review.

The entire park is within the Special Management Area (SMA). Refer to Figure 8. Future development may necessitate an SMA Use Permit and/or SMA-minor.



LEGEND

He'eia NERR (outer boundary)

HCDA He'eia Community Development District

He'eia State Park

State Land Use District

Agricultural Conservation

Rural

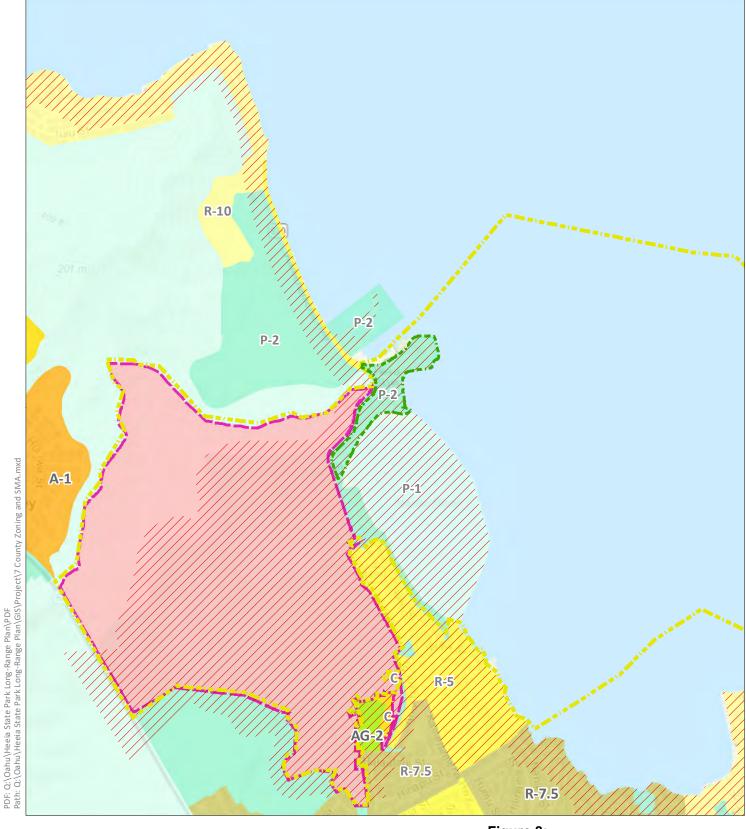
Urban

Figure 7: **State Land Use District** and Community Development **District Boundaries**

He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan

Hawai'i Community Development Authority Linear Scale (feet) 1,500

Source: State Land Use Commission, 2020. State Office of Planning, 2017. Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



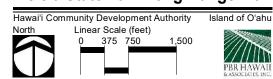
LEGEND



Figure 8:

County Zoning and Special Management Area

He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan



for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

3.1.6 Surface Water Resources

Ke'alohi Point is surrounded by a wealth of surface water resources. He'eia Stream traverses a portion of He'eia State Park as it drains into the restored fishpond at Paepae o He'eia.

The portion of He'eia State Park that faces the fishpond is designated as an Estuarine and Marine Wetland, with more seaward portions designated as an Estuarine and Marine Deepwater Wetland. The latter designation extends along the coastline on both sides of He'eia State Park. Refer to Figure 9.

Ke'alohi Point borders both Kāne'ohe Bay and He'eia Kea Harbor, classified by the State of Hawai'i Department of Health as a Class AA and Class A water, respectively. According to DOH Water Quality Standards, "It is the objective of class AA waters that these waters remain in their natural pristine state as nearly as possible with an absolute minimum of pollution or alteration of water quality from any human-caused source or actions." Regarding Class A waters, the standards state, "It is the objective of class A waters that their use for recreational purposes and aesthetic enjoyment be permitted as long as it is compatible with the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and with recreation in and on these waters." (HAR §11-54-03)

3.1.7 Natural Hazards

Portions of the Park facing the fishpond are in the 3.2 foot Sea Level Rise Exposure Area, due to passive flooding concerns. He'eia State Park is also within the evacuation zone for an extreme tsunami. Refer to Figure 10.

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Estuarine and Marine Wetland

Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

Riverine

Lake (none shown)



Heʻeia NERR (excl. kuleana parcels) Wetland Type He'eia State Park Paepae o He'eia

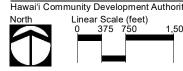
Stream Type

NON-PERENNIAL (none shown)

PERENNIAL

Surface Water Resources

He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan



Source: DOH, 2002. NWI/USFWS, 2019.

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Pond

LEGEND

Heʻeia NERR (excl. kuleana parcels)

He'eia State Park

SLR Exposure Area - 3.2 Ft. Scenario

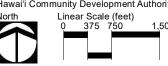
Tsunami Evacuation Zone

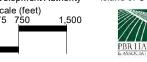
Extreme Tsunami Evacuation Zone

Figure 10:

Sea Level Rise and Natural Hazards

He'eia State Park Long-Range Plan





for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

3.2 Planning Overlays

This section provides an overview of the four existing planning efforts for the Park, and recommendations based on a review of those plans.

3.2.1 Land and Water Conservation Fund (1975)

Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) were utilized by the DLNR for acquisition of 18 acres now known as He'eia State Park in 1975. The use of these funds to assist in the purchase of this site came with certain requirements and restrictions on how it is used in perpetuity. This section of report details the LWCF Act and the rules governing LWCF assisted facilities, some of which are especially relevant to long-range planning for He'eia NERR facilities in the Park.

The LWCF Act was passed by Congress in 1964 and signed into law in 1965. The LWCF program is administered by the Department of the Interior (DOI), National Park Service (NPS) and provides funding for the acquisition and development of public lands to meet the needs of all Americans for outdoor recreation and open space. LWCF includes a federal program for land acquisition and a state assistance program where grants are provided to the states on a matching basis up to 50% for the acquisition of land and the development of facilities for public outdoor recreation. States are apportioned LWCF monies annually based on population, and states must prepare and maintain their eligibility for those funds by 1) preparing and maintaining a SCORP that is accepted by NPS, 2) submitting and gaining NPS approval of projects to receive funds, and 3) requesting obligation of the apportioned funds for the approved projects. Each state must designate a State Liaison Officer (SLO) to oversee the program. In Hawai'i, the SLO is either the Chairperson or Deputy from DLNR appointed by the Governor, and Alternate SLO are staff persons within DLNR, Division of State Parks who manage the grant program.

The <u>LWCF State and Local Assistance Program Manual</u> was updated in March 2021 and sets forth the administrative procedures and requirements for the program. This new manual (Volume 71) reflects changes in relevant laws, regulations, and other legal authorities since the previous manual was issued in January 2021. The manual sets forth requirements for maintaining LWCF assisted sites to, "assure that LWCF-assisted areas remain accessible to the general public including non-residents of assisted jurisdictions". (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2021) It includes basic standards for operation and maintenance, access standards, leasing/concession guidelines, and "conversions of use". Standards from the LWCF Program Manual relevant to this project are described below.

3.2.1.1 Operations and Maintenance

LWCF assisted sites are required to be operated and maintained such that:

- The property is to appear attractive and inviting to the public.
- Sanitary facilities are maintained to applicable health standards.
- Outdoor recreation facilities should comply with State and Federal Legislation (the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is listed as an example).
- "Properties shall be kept reasonably open, accessible, and safe for public use. Fire prevention, lifeguard, and similar activities shall be maintained for proper public safety."
- Structures and infrastructure shall be kept in reasonable repair.
- The facility must be open for public use at reasonable times of the year and hours of the day. (Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance Program, p. 98)

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3.2.1.2 Availability to Users

LWCF assisted sites are required to be available to users regardless of their place of residence, race, national origin, religion, or sex. With respect to place of residence, the LWCF Manual specifically notes that, "preferential reservation, membership or annual permit systems is prohibited except to the extent that reasonable differences in admission and other fees may be maintained on the basis of residence." (p. 100) The manual specifies that fees charged to non-residents cannot exceed twice the amount charged to residents. If a LWCF assisted site is free for residents, the charge for non-residents must be comparable to that of other outdoor recreation facilities of a comparable nature. Except for non-resident fishing license fees, this standard applies to the entire recreational area within the LWCF assisted site boundary.

The requirement for availability to users does not prevent "reasonable use limitations" when needed for site maintenance or preservation. The manual allows for the number of users in an area, or the type of user, and offers "hikers only" or "hunters only" as examples of acceptable use restrictions.

3.2.1.3 Leasing and Concessions

Leasing or establishing a concession agreement with a private group or individual is permitted for LWCF assisted sites, provided the operator is managing the facility for outdoor recreational use and within the LWCF program requirements. If the outdoor recreation use is lost or compromised, the State is responsible to find a replacement property.

3.2.1.4 Conversions of Use

LWCF assisted properties are required to be retained for public outdoor recreation, and any "conversion" of the use to other than public outdoor recreation requires approval by NPS [54 USC Section 200305(f)(3)]. When conversions are under consideration (or in some cases discovered after the fact), the State is responsible to manage a conversion process with NPS. This process includes determining the area that will be removed from public outdoor recreation, an analysis of alternatives to conversion, appraisal of fair market value of the property lost, and selection of proposed equivalent replacement property. Examples of conversions include:

- Property interests that are conveyed for private or non-public outdoor recreation use.
- Non-outdoor recreation uses are added within the LWCF project area.
- Unallowable indoor facilities are developed within the LWCF project area.
- Termination of public outdoor recreation use.

Examples of actions that are not considered conversions include:

- Underground utility easements.
- Proposals to construct public facilities (see next section)
- Proposals for "temporary non-conforming uses"
- Proposals to build sheltered facilities or to shelter existing facilities (provided they don't change
 the overall public outdoor recreation characteristics, and they meet specific "sheltering criteria"
 listed in the manual).
- Proposals for changing the overall outdoor recreation use of an LWCF assisted property from its intended use when funds were accepted.

for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

3.2.1.5 Proposals to Construct Public Facilities

LWCF assisted properties are permitted to add "public facilities" if the facility benefits outdoor recreation use of the entire park and if the facility is compatible with the outdoor recreational resources of the Park. When a public facility is proposed, the State must submit an application along with a project amendment agreement to NPS to document the proposal and to confirm that it is not a conversion of use. The NPS has specific criteria for consideration of a proposal for public facilities. They are summarized below:

- Uses of the facility are supportive of outdoor recreation use and the park's outdoor recreational use is primary.
- Potential and future benefits to the park's outdoor recreation utility should be documented to show a "net recreation benefit".
- The proposed facility must be under the control and tenure of the public agency that sponsors and administers the original park area.
- The proposal has been reviewed by the SLO.

3.2.1.6 Significant Changes of Use

LWCF assisted properties must be maintained for some form of outdoor recreation use in their entirety. NPS approval is required when a LWCF assisted property is proposed to change from one eligible use to another, when the proposed use would significantly contravene the original plans or intent for the area as described in the initial LWCF application. The LWCF manual guides the State to bring any change of use to NPS' attention for a determination of whether a formal review and approval process will be required. The manual further notes that a primary consideration in the NPS review will be consistency with the State's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

3.2.1.7 Act 166 Plan Recommendations Relating to LWCF

The grant agreement for the acquisition of He'eia State Park includes a general "project scope" statement and a supporting program narrative (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1975). The project scope identifies that LWCF assistance will be used for acquisition of 13.866 acres for a State Park providing water-oriented recreational opportunities. The program narrative expands on this to note the following uses:

- Access to the shoreline for fishing and other water-oriented recreational opportunities.
- Scenic lookout and picnic site having outstanding views of Kāne'ohe Bay.
- Visitor orientation center providing display and interpretive materials concerning historical aspects of the He'eia fishpond.

It is recommended that the following steps are taken to pursue He'eia NERR uses within the Park.

- Provide, as detailed as, a possible description of the proposed uses to DSP, for an initial consultation with NPS to determine if a formal change of use is required.
- Document proposed use's alignment with the original LWCF grant agreement and the SCORP.
- Based on NPS response, prepare formal change of use request and/or proposal to construct a public facility.

3.2.2 Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan (1992)

In May 1992, the State of Hawai'i Office of State Planning approved the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, which was prepared by the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan Task Force (pursuant to Act 208, Session Laws of Hawai'i

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1990). What follows is an account of the pertinent planning directives and goals, as they relate to the He'eia State Park.

The planning area included the Koʻolaupoko District as well as the watersheds of the twelve streams entering Kāneʻohe Bay, the inner bay waters designated Class AA, and the outer bay Class A waters³. The boundary line between the two waters runs between Pyramid Rock off Mōkapu (sic) Peninsula and Kaoio (sic) Point at Kualoa. (Kāneʻohe Bay Master Plan Task Force, 1992, p. i)

The Task Force recognized that, a strong relationship exists between activities in the watershed and the health of Kāne ohe Bay. Land use concerns included riparian influences, runoff and pollution from urban development, and limited public access to the Bay shoreline. Strong evidence assembled by the Task Force indicated that water and ecological quality in the Bay had been deteriorating since the mid-1980's. (Kāne ohe Bay Master Plan, p. i)

Several planning concepts established the foundation for subsequent Task Force positions and recommendations. These included:

- sustainable use of the resources of the Bay;
- the need to accommodate a variety of interests and existing uses within the limits of sustainability; and
- the recognition that different zones of use and areas of different ecological value and sensitivity existed within the Bay. Ecological integrity, economic use, preservation of the opportunity for cultural and traditional pursuits, water safety, aesthetics, and fairness were of predominant concern in the public dialogue. (Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, p. i)

The overall goals and objectives of the Kāne ohe Bay Master Plan are to:

- Preserve and protect the unique natural resources of Kāne'ohe Bay for the continued use and enjoyment of the general public and future generations;
- Resolve conflict among various uses of the Bay: including the general public, anglers, and commercial ocean recreation operations; and
- Assess the environmental and ecological impacts of activities on the Bay and in the watershed. (Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, p. 1)

The Master Plan included numerous references to He'eia State Park, including the following pertaining to educational uses:

³ The State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Environmental Management Division, Clean Water Branch is responsible for protecting the public health of those who enjoy the State's coastal and inland water resources. To accomplish this, the Clean Water Branch administers statewide coastal water management activities including permitting, water quality monitoring, and enforcement. The Department of Health's <u>Hawaii Administrative Rules</u> <u>Title 11, Chapter 54 (HAR 11-54)</u> defines the State water quality standards, which outlines appropriate uses and water quality goals within designated marine areas. Marine waters are further classified under HAR 11-54-3(c) as either Class A or Class AA waters. Class AA waters are to: remain in their natural pristine state as nearly as possible with an absolute minimum of pollution or altercation of water quality from any human-caused source or actions. To the extent possible, the wilderness character of these areas shall be protected." Class A waters are designated marine areas which are protected, "for recreational purposes and aesthetic enjoyment... Any other use shall be permitted as long as it is compatible with the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and with recreation in and on these waters."

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The facilities of He 'eia State Park at Lae 'O Ke Alohi (sic) and the frontage of King Intermediate School, with the He 'eia Fishpond between them, present a unique opportunity to create and enhance access for educational purposes. An additional major benefit would be access for youth through organized activities - canoe halaus, sailing clubs, etc. Educating youth about the ecology and cultural resources of the Bay and allowing them the opportunity to experience the Bay may provide the best long term protection for the Bay. The addition of finger piers for fishing and passive recreation might be considered for these sites. King Intermediate School, He'eia State Park, and HIMB-Coconut Island form a potential educational "triangle" worthy of further program expansion... (Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, p. 24)

The amount and type of educational access to the Bay should be increased so that people can more easily learn about the preservation of this natural resource. Youth programs at He'eia State Park, King Intermediate School, HIMB, and at the several fishponds should be supported... (Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, p. 27)

...He'eia State Park (Lae 'O Ke Alohi (sic)): from Urban to Conservation to preserve this prominent land feature that is a major public access point for viewing the Bay and to be consistent with current and intended use of the area. (Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, p. 34)

However, most references to He'eia State Park were in regard to recreational uses:

- 4. Provide finger piers at King Intermediate School and near Lae 'O Ke Alohi (sic) (connected to He'eia State Park) to increase access to and opportunities for educational activities on the Bay.
- 5. If possible, connect He'eia Kea Harbor to He'eia State Park at Ke Alohi (sic) Point.
- 6. Create an extension of He'eia State Park in He'eia Kea valley to preserve public open space and provide protection from urbanization. Its location near He'eia Kea Harbor would also allow space for additional parking and pier related facilities. (Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, p. 36)

Chapter 5 of the Master Plan related to implementation, and Table 3 of that Chapter, included a summary of all of the recommendations of the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Planning Task Force. Table 3 did not contain specific recommendations regarding environmental and/or cultural education, or on the use of He'eia State Park for educational or cultural uses.

3.2.3 He'eia State Park Master Plan (1993)

The He'eia State Park Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Master Development Plan was prepared in support of publicly funded improvements within the Park. The EIS noted the SCORP's finding that improvements to existing recreational facilities would be needed on O'ahu, as well as the Park's potential to attract visitors interested in learning about Hawaiian history and local ecological resources. It is also plausible that existing structures within the Park were deteriorating and in need of improvements, as they were inherited from the Park's former use as Ulu Mau Village, a privately owned and operated cultural entertainment center and restaurant. (At that time, the area was known as Matson Point.) DLNR's development of the He'eia State Park Master Development Plan might have also been prompted by the land's anticipated change in use from commercial to a public park.

According to the EIS, several Conceptual Plans were prepared largely based on implementation of a proposed interpretive plan entitled, "Conceptual Development Plan, He'eia State Park, Friends of He'eia State Park, June, 1990", prepared for the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR). The "He'eia State

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Park Master Plan Advisory Committee" was also formed to provide community-based input into the planning process. Based in part on recommendations developed by the "He'eia State Park Master Plan Advisory Committee", the goal statement for He'eia State Park, was as follows:

He'eia State Park should recognize and perpetuate the natural and cultural heritage of the site known as, Lae 'O Ke Alohi (sic) and its surroundings, and serve the entire community as a social, educational, and cultural gathering place.

To achieve the stated goal, the interpretive values of the Park, on-going interpretive programs, and the emphasis on passive recreation for the Park, the following objectives were developed in the master planning process to guide future management decisions and selection of the preferred conceptual plan. Objectives included:

- Optimize the use of He'eia State Park as an important recreational and interpretive resource for all residents of Hawai'i by providing programs and interpretive information that improves the overall awareness of the natural environment.
- Preserve and enhance the existing natural qualities and opportunities unique to Lae 'O Ke Alohi (sic) and the Kāne ohe Bay environs.
- Provide for site improvements and facilities, as necessary, to enhance the interpretive value of the Park.
- Expand and emphasize on-shore and off-shore passive recreational opportunities, educational programs, and activities that relate to the Park's natural and cultural resources.
- All interpretive programs and facilities shall be oriented to the Park theme: Man, the land, the sea, and their relationship as exemplified by the evolution of land use in the Kāne'ohe Bay region from early Hawai'i to the present day.

The He'eia State Park Master Development Plan included the following activity areas/uses:

- Main Interpretive Area
- Lū'au Pavilion Area
- Pier Interpretive Area (proximal to He'eia Kea Pier)
- Stream Interpretive Area
- Story Development of Natural and/or Historic Interpretive Values
- Types of Interpretive Programs and Techniques

The Plan's descriptions of interpretive facilities included:

The primary focal point in the park will center on the site of the existing Visitor Center. An elevated platform or second story is proposed to provide a permanent viewing area, and multi-purpose room. Interpretive boards would also be placed adjacent to the many windows envisioned for the structure... Proposed facilities to communicate cultural values include replacement of the existing concrete slab with amphitheater and "stage" to accommodate Hula performances and other activities. A second interpretive platform (as shown in Alternative C) would be provided to extend out over the reef area fronting the Visitor Center. This platform would be designed for reef interpretation and not be accessible to boats or water related activities. (He'eia State Park Final Environmental Impact Statement Master Development Plan, 1993, pp. 12-13)

An information kiosk and shelter would be provided near the bus drop-off point at the top of the pathway leading to the Visitors Center. Area to be landscaped with new paths, benches and interpretive viewing stations...

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Interpretive viewing stations would be provided along the walkway system at selected overlooks and along He'eia Stream. The cultural interpretive values of He'eia Fishpond and He'eia Stream will be described at the shoreline interpretive area and the ethno/botanical garden. Facilities at the shoreline interpretive area include an open air enclosable shelter with a restroom, outdoor showers, picnic tables, and connection of the interpretive trail to a future He'eia Meadowlands Trail to be connected at Kamehameha. Highway near the "Long bridge". This trail system through the park will link He'eia Kea Pier with He'eia Meadowlands. A boardwalk is proposed for areas located over saturated soils within areas of dense vegetation.

The heavily vegetated area between He'eia Stream and Kamehameha Highway would be cleared of refuse and undesirable vegetation. Collaboration with the He'eia Fishpond lessee should be encouraged to assist in the removal and control of mangroves to reduce possible damage to He'eia Fishpond and improve viewing. Mangrove control along He'eia Stream is presently being contracted to maintain the stream in a natural condition...

The Interpretive Program for the preferred alternative will center on the natural environment and the impacts Hawaiian and western societies have created within the transition zone between land and sea. Emphasis should be placed on the geologic and biological evolution of Kāne ohe Bay, the habitation patterns and importance of the site displayed by the Hawaiian culture, and how the natural environment is affected by the current condition. Landscape plantings have been proposed in locations to create a clear spatial definition of activity areas, viewing platforms, or special interpretive features. Some plants will require removal or relocation to maintain and enhance view corridors. (He'eia State Park Final Environmental Impact Statement Master Development Plan, 1993, p. 14)

In recognition of the known burial grounds and heiau site that exist within the park, an[y] remains found on the site be re-buried after consultation with the Burial Council and designated representative(s) of the original Hawaiian families of the He'eia Ahupua'a (sic). The re-burial site will not be identified except by records maintained by the State and Burial Council...

The interpretive program for individuals can be "self-guided" through the provision of informational kiosks and pamphlets, and predetermined stopping points of interpretive interest. In addition, the interpretive signage program and walkways system will provide handicap access to interpretive areas in accordance with recognized standards.

3.2.4 He'eia NERR Management Plan (2016) and Pending Update (2022)

In 2016, the Office of Planning and Sustainable Development published a <u>2016-2021 Management Plan</u> for the He'eia NERR. He'eia NERR staff produced a subsequent Management Plan Update (2022-2026), to reflect minor adjustments made after the first five years of operations; it is nearly finalized. (This report utilizes language and information from the anticipated Management Plan Update where appropriate.)

Established by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, the NERR System is a State-Federal partnership between NOAA and the coastal states. The system protects over 1.3 million acres of estuarine land and waters across the country (in 29 research reserves) for the purpose of advancing and applying knowledge of estuaries to improve coastal management and stewardship.

The State of Hawai'i, through its Office of Planning (now Office of Planning and Sustainable Development), coordinated with NOAA to nominate the He'eia estuary as a NERR. On May 21, 2014, Governor Abercrombie officially nominated He'eia as a NERR to support NOAA's policy to encourage expansion of the program in unrepresented areas of the country. In particular, the State believed that the

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designation of He'eia could contribute to the objectives of the NERR System by addressing the research, education, and natural resource stewardship goals of the system. He'eia is easily accessible to researchers, educators, and the public. More importantly, the nomination received the broad-based support of the Native Hawaiian community, represented by the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club (KHCC) and current stewardship groups active in the estuary, including Paepae o He'eia and Kako'o 'Ōiwi.

The He'eia NERR seeks to integrate indigenous resource management approaches with contemporary principles of the NERR System to support sustainable co-management of the He'eia estuary. The He'eia NERR includes He'eia State Park, He'eia Fishpond, He'eia wetlands, a large expanse of marine waters with patch and fringing reefs, and Moku o Lo'e (Coconut Island). The total acreage of the He'eia NERR is approximately 1,385 acres. The habitat types represented in this He'eia NERR include both aquatic and terrestrial areas: coral reefs and open marine waters, the enclosed He'eia Fishpond, mangrove stands, landscaped areas on Moku o Lo'e and at He'eia State Park, taro patches and gardens, overgrown wetland marshes, seasonally wet grasslands, and He'eia Stream.

The He'eia NERR includes a core area and buffer areas, as shown in the image below reproduced from the He'eia NERR Management Plan (Hawai'i Office of Planning, 2016) and pending Management Plan Update (Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology, 2022).

Legend

Heeia NERR (kuleana parcels not included)

Buffer

Core

Streams

Reel 10

Reel 17

Reel 5

Reel 5

Reel 7

Reel 7

Reel 7

Reel 7

Reel 8

Nishir s (a 8)

Figure 11: He'eia NERR Core and Buffer Area

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The buffer areas of the He'eia NERR are contiguous with the core area and encompass about 762 terrestrial and aquatic acres. These areas were found suitable to be designated as buffers because they are vital to the long-term viability of the natural process and research and educational activities, and these areas are also currently used for, or planned to be used for, major agricultural, aquacultural, restoration-related, recreational, or commercial activities. The 476 acres of land in the He'eia NERR buffer area consist of HCDA's He'eia CDD, the He'eia Fishpond, He'eia State Park, and Moku o Lo'e.

An extensive community engagement process laid the foundation for the nomination and designation of the He'eia NERR. The general public, and in particular the He'eia NERR co-management partners, along with OP and NOAA, were fully engaged throughout the development of the He'eia NERR management plan. The foundation for community engagement was laid by the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club (KHCC), which actively engaged not only the Hawaiian community but the larger community in activities involving Kāne'ohe Bay and the upland areas. The KHCC represents the ahupua'a of Kāne'ohe, He'eia, Kahalu'u, Waihe'e, Ka'alaea, Waiāhole, Waikāne, Hakipu'u, and Kualoa on the windward side on the island of O'ahu. Included in that representation are families and kūpuna (elders) who have lineal and cultural connections to He'eia. In addition to the KHCC's work, for more than 10 years, the Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology (HIMB) has been working to involve the community in its research projects in Kāne'ohe Bay. Community engagement has included education programs and tours of Moku o Lo'e for individuals, families, and community and school groups. Other groups, like Paepae o He'eia and Kako'o 'Ōiwi, have long been actively engaged in culturally restoring the He'eia Fishpond and the lo'i kalo, respectively, and have generated great interest and involvement by the larger community in these efforts.

A working vision and mission statement were developed as a result of this process and were subsequently revisited by key focus groups and the steering committee. The Management Plan Update includes an update to the He'eia NERR vision and mission statements:

He'eia NERR Vision

The ahupua'a concept is a global example of a thriving and resilient social-ecological community. The biocultural integrity of the ahupua'a of He'eia is restored to a state of 'āina momona and is a legacy for future generations.

He'eia NERR Mission

To practice and promote stewardship through Native Hawaiian philosophies and values. Our efforts are supported by Indigenous knowledge, innovative research, education, and training that nourishes healthy and resilient ecosystems, economies, and communities.

To support the He'eia NERR vision and mission statements, a number of goals and objectives were developed regarding "research and monitoring", "education", and "stewardship". Regarding He'eia State Park, the following He'eia NERR Management Plan goals appear most relevant:

Goal 2

Develop place-based education and training programs that inspire and educate the community about coastal ecosystems and Indigenous resource management practices that mālama these systems sustainably, developing 'dual fluency' within the community.

Goal 3

Engage in collaborative management to practice and promote stewardship that sustains cultural, biological, and natural resources.

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Regarding He'eia State Park, the following He'eia NERR Management Plan objectives appear most relevant:

- 3. Synthesize information for relevant outputs by weaving Indigenous knowledge with research to better inform community decision making toward creating a sustainable ecosystem.
- 4. Increase student, educator, and community understanding of coastal ecosystems and Hawaiian resource management.
- 5. Provide a comprehensive framework to integrate and enhance coordination and effectiveness of place based education and training programs that have been initiated independently by the He'eia community.
- 6. Weave Indigenous and local knowledge (ILK), including Indigenous science, with conventional science to inform climate adaptation, habitat restoration, and water quality.
- 7. Engage and educate the community on the practices and values of the Hawaiian resource management to promote 'āina momona and pono stewardship efforts by all sectors of the community.
- 8. Become a leading repository of information for cultural, biological, and natural resources in the He'eia estuary.
- 9. Develop the tools, capacity and connections to increase public awareness across the community, island, state, nation, and the world of the ecological and cultural significance of coastal ecosystems, the ahupua'a, and ultimately the entire moku.
- 10. Support restoration of key areas in the He'eia NERR to improve habitat and increase ecosystem services.

The 2016-2021 Management Plan for the He'eia NERR and subsequent Management Plan Update are very comprehensive in developing goals, objectives, policies and strategies, including identifying physical facilities that might be needed to educate the public and manage the He'eia NERR. The 2022 Management Plan Update mentions that the He'eia State Park is anticipated to provide centralized access and an operational base for the He'eia NERR, but it does not specifically state that the Park should be acquired for such purposes. The He'eia NERR acknowledges that the Park is currently leased by Kama'āina Care, Inc. (dba Kama'āina Kids), and any He'eia NERR-related facilities development activities on state park lands would require a license amendment or special use permit issued by the Division of State Parks and/or DLNR. Some statements regarding He'eia State Park in the 2016-2021 Management Plan include:

As visitor use facilities are developed for the He'eia NERR, it is anticipated that He'eia State Park, with its ample parking and visitor use facilities, will become the point of entry for visitors to the He'eia NERR and provide administrative office space and an operational base for He'eia NERR staff members.

There may be increased opportunities for the public to access the area moving forward. Additional access continues to be provided independently by the co-management partners. The He'eia NERR management plan calls for more hands-on experiences for the public, and this is another opportunity for managed visitor access that is consistent with He'eia NERR management plan goals and objectives.

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It is anticipated that He'eia State Park, with its public parking lot and visitor-use facilities, will become one of the main points of entry for visitors to the He'eia NERR (Figure 39). The park currently has ample parking spaces and room for cars, vans, and buses, which will bring visitors, school groups, and tourists to the site. While the facilities at the State Park are currently used for commercial purposes by a third-party leasee, there is the potential to convert these facilities for education purposes. The park also has ample room for development of a community education, research, and visitor center for the He'eia NERR. While these visitor use facilities are being developed, HIMB provides interim office space and an operational base for He'eia NERR staff.

A facilities challenge for the He'eia NERR is the lack of large, dedicated meeting and teaching space to support larger school groups and community groups for the education program. These need to be in a location that is convenient for public access and parking, including school buses. The He'eia State Park has large meeting rooms that can be used for education, and also has ample parking, but is already in use by a third-party leasee for commercial purposes. There are two outdoor education pavilions at Kāko'o 'Ōiwi and Paepae o He'eia, but both are small and temporary without sufficient parking at each site. HIMB has larger facilities, but parking and access to Moku o Lo'e is challenging due to the required arrival by small shuttle boat.

Another facilities challenge is adequate space for administrative and program staff in a location accessible to the public. The He'eia NERR core staff, i.e. the Reserve Manager, Research Coordinator, and Education Coordinator, are located at HIMB. HIMB has limited space and there are logistics challenges of getting access to the island via the shuttle boat. The island also has limited public access. Having an office and baseyard facility located on O'ahu, perhaps at the State Park, would provide better logistics for conducting field work at terrestrial sites in the He'eia NERR, and provide greater accessibility to He'eia NERR staff for co-management partners and the public.

Some of the considerations for siting to avoid potential climate change impacts at the He'eia NERR site include the reality that most of the land within the He'eia NERR is either a low island, or at elevations less than 20 feet along the shoreline or just inland. Some of the highest ground in the He'eia NERR is at He'eia State Park at 57 feet elevation. These coastal locations are susceptible to a combination of sea level rise and increased storm surge hazards related to climate change. In considering these factors, the co-management partners identified He'eia State Park as a potential site to consider in the planning process for visitor center development. This will need to be further evaluated during the facility planning process.

3.3 Recommendations based on Planning Overlays

Based on the planning and land use overlays discussed above, the following recommendations⁴ have been developed:

• He'eia NERR and NOAA determine what restrictions/responsibilities will be placed on development, activities, or uses within the Park if federal funds from NOAA are used for He'eia NERR construction or activities. Share this information with DSP.

⁴ HCDA has no jurisdiction to assign responsibilities, timelines, budgets, or priorities for Park stakeholders. As such, the recommendations herein are suggested based on literature review and the communications with stakeholders documented within this plan.

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- He'eia NERR and DSP craft an outline of what is sought in an Interpretive Center, for DSP to initiate conversation with NPS with respect to LWCF.
- He'eia NERR work with DSP to design (in physical form and programs) an Interpretive Center such that it is directly supportive of outdoor recreation in compliance with the LWCF.
- In consultation with lineal or cultural descendants of He'eia, incorporate the following themes in to planning, design, and program implementation:
 - Indigenous and local knowledge
 - Ahupua'a stewardship practices
 - Ke'alohi's specific cultural and physical significance within the ahupua'a
 - Connect educational, stewardship, and management activities to outdoor recreation.
 - Consider new or refinement of themes that emerge through updates of the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan.
- Collectively participate in an update to the 1992 Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan, consistent with the long-range planning recommendations of that plan.

4 Act 166 Planning Process Recap

4.1 Stakeholder Consultation

The purpose of Act 166 is to appropriate funds for and require the involvement of community members and organizations in the development of a He'eia state park community-based long-range plan for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System.

The Act goes on to list specific entities to be consulted in the planning process. Those groups include:

- 1. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- 2. The Department of Land and Natural Resources;
- 3. Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa;
- 4. Kakoʻo 'Ōiwi;
- 5. Paepae o He'eia;
- 6. Koʻolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club;
- 7. Koʻolau Foundation;
- 8. A representative of the Kāne'ohe Neighborhood Board; and,
- 9. A representative of the Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board.

To meet the requirements of Act 166, the HCDA initiated a two-phase community engagement approach. The first phase involved arranging a series of either one-on-one or small group meetings or calls with individuals representing the above entitites. Some parties in the above list required multiple one-on-one and small group engagements, as they are most directly involved in the current management of He'eia State Park (DLNR as an example).

The purpose of meeting with the He'eia NERR stakeholders individually was to understand their organizations' issues, concerns, and goals and objectives in relationship to the legislative intent of Act 166. Table 2 documents contacts with entities named by Act 166, as well as other organizations closely connected with the He'eia NERR and He'eia State Park.

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Table 3 Phase I Community Engagement Contacts

Date of	Organization	Purpose/Topic
Engagement		
3/16/2021	німв	Project initiation/ gain understanding of organization goals relating to Act 166
3/16/2021	Paepae o He'eia	Project initiation; gain understanding of organization goals relating to Act 166
3/18/2021	Koʻolau Foundation	Project initiation; gain understanding of organization goals relating to Act 166
3/18/2021	Kama'āina Kids	Project initiation; gain understanding of organization goals relating to Act 166
3/19/2021	DLNR, Chair's Office, Water Resource	Project initiation; gain understanding
	Management; Division of State Parks; Land Management Division; Division of Conservation and	of organization goals relating to Act 166
	Resources Enforcement; Division of Aquatic	100
	Resources; Office of Conservation and Coastal	
	Lands; Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation	
3/23/2021	Kākoʻo ʻŌiwi	Project initiation; gain understanding of organization goals relating to Act 166
3/23/2021	He'eia NERR	Project initiation; gain understanding
		of organization goals relating to Act 166
3/26/2021	NOAA	Project initiation; gain understanding of organization goals relating to Act 166
3/26/2021	Koʻolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club	Project initiation; gain understanding of organization goals relating to Act 166
4/5/2021	He'eia NERR Reserve Advisory Board & He'eia NERR Manager	Discuss jurisdictional and land dispositions
4/5/2021	Kamaʻāina Kids	Project initiation; gain understanding
		of organization goals relating to Act 166
4/8/2021	Koʻolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club and Kakoʻo 'Ōiwi	Discuss jurisdictional and land dispositions
4/13/2021	DLNR	Seek mutual understanding of land
	Kama'āina Kids	dispositions and explore alternatives
	He'eia NERR	for shared uses within the Park
	Koʻolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club NOAA	
5/4/2021	Hawai'i State Senate / Senator Gil Riviere	Project update
5/4/2021	Hawai'i State House of Representatives / Representative Lisa Kitagawa	Project update
5/7/2021	Kāne'ohe Neighborhood Board Chair	Project update; gain understanding of
5/20/2021	Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board Chair Hawai'i State House of Representatives / Representative Scot Matayoshi	organization goals relating to Act 166 Project update
6/2/2021	Hawai'i State Senate / Senator Jarrett Keohokalole	Project update
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4.1.1 Stakeholder Consultation Outcomes

The following outcomes were achieved from the one on one and small group meetings:

- Existing land dispositions, such as the 25-year lease held by Kama'āina Care, were described to the stakeholders.
- Information regarding the implications of the Park being a LWCF-assisted facility was transmitted.
- Alternatives for land disposition were discussed, and constructive conversations in the small group meetings moved the stakeholders toward consideration of sharing space within the Park. The site of an old picnic pavilion is one possible location for an Interpretive Center and/or Educational Hālau (see photos below).
- Opportunities for partnership in outdoor recreation, environmental stewardship, and interpretive education between the stakeholders were preliminarily explored.
- Disagreements and differences of opinion remain about current uses and activities within the Park, particularly relating to kayak rentals. This was acknowledged.

4.2 Community Meeting

A community meeting was held for the Act 166 Planning effort. The meeting was held on September 29, 2021 via video conference (Zoom). Over 60 attendees were present for at least part of the meeting, including the project team. The meeting started with an oli from Frank Kawaikapuokalani Hewett, community member and lineal descendent of He'eia ahupua'a. Following was a presentation from the project team and included an update on He'eia NERR activities by the He'eia NERR Manager. The presentation covered the Act 166 planning process, an update on He'eia NERR activities to date, and a concept for an educational hālau for He'eia NERR at the Park, and then moved into a series of paticipatory questions.

The facilitated interactive session used a combination of live polling, the Zoom chat box function, and open mic responses. The public was invited to provide additional written comments for two weeks following the meeting.

4.2.1 Community Meeting Outcomes

The primary messages recieved from the public in the public meeting and follow up comments are summarized below. Please see Appendix B for the complete meeting notes.

Cultural values that should be embodied in the educational halau:

- Mālama 'āina (to take care of the land)
- Aloha 'āina (love and reverence for the land)
- Ahupua'a stewardship (from the uplands to the sea)
- Kōkua (help, aid, assistance)
- Kuleana (right and responsibility)
- Pono (goodness, just, correct or proper procedure, excellence)
- 'Imi 'ike / 'imi na'auao (to seek knowledge, research, learning, as well as deeper insights and enlightenment from ancestral wisdoms)
- Hō'ihi kūpuna Kūpuna (honor elders/ancestors)

Important things to teach to children, the general public, and visitors:

- Appropriate behaviors and protocols before experiencing He'eia
- Interconnectedness of the ecosystem, cultural practice, stewardship and people
- Indigenous stewardship practices

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- Uniqueness of He'eia ahupua'a
- Respect for the ecosystem, Ke 'Alohi, and wahi kapu of the area
- Food sustainability: fishing practices, plants, whole food systems (ahupua'a)

Comments relating to how to teach:

- Kūpuna to inform content
- Hands-on learning and stewardship

The most ecologically sensitive areas of the Park:

- The entire park, generally
- Shoreline/riparian zones, specifically mentioned

The most culturally sensitive areas of the Park:

- The entire park, generally
- Iwi kupuna (burials), specifically mentioned
- Old house site(s), specifically mentioned

Pono stewardship in the ahupua'a of He'eia:

- Aligned with cultural values
- Community-based
- Inclusiveness, shared vision
- Restoration of native ecosystem and food systems, with an understanding of the people and mo'olelo (histories) of He'eia

Values to be explored for He'eia and future programs that would reflect those values:

- Gathering: to learn, teach, practice, and celebrate
- Community: togetherness, collaboration,
- Science: citizen science, food sustainability, climate change/sea level rise
- Move away from commercial activity as a means of financial support

4.3 Community Comments to Draft Plan

The Draft Community-Based Long-Range Plan was available for public review between December 13, 2021 and January 31, 2022. During that time, the project team received comments from the following groups and individuals:

- 1) Ko'olau Foundation
- 2) He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve
- 3) Koʻolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club
- 4) Senator Gil Riviere
- 5) Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board 29
- 6) Representative Lisa Kitagawa

While many sent comments in support for the construction of an interpretive center for He'eia NERR, comments to the draft plan raised questions, points of clarification, or at times disagreement with plan

for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

elements. All comments were reviewed, additional research was conducted where necessary, and the plan was updated accordingly. The table below lists more frequent concerns and questions and how each were addressed. Copies of comment letters can be found in Appendix C.

Table 4: Common Questions and Concerns to the Draft Long-Range Plan

Concern / Question	Response
He'eia State Park hours of operation limit accessibilty	This concern was brought to the attention of DSP and
to public and are different than other State Park hours	KK. Effective March 14, 2022, He'eia State Park is open
throughout the state.	to the public from 8 am to 5 pm, seven days a week,
	including state holidays and most federal holidays. The
	park will remain closed on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas
	Day, and New Year's Day. This is consistent with other
D. J. D. AV. (1. G) (D. D. G)	State Park hours.
Does the closure of He'eia State Park on Sundays	This concern was brought to the attention of DSP and
violate LWCF convenants?	KK. Closure of the park on Sundays does not violate
	LWCF covenants, as long as this information is posted
	and the park remains open and accessible on a reasonable
A 114 color de contra de la color de la co	basis.
Additional education materials and signage should be	See Recommendation 1, Action 1-3
available on-site and online to educate the public about the history of the area.	
Potential conversion of master lease holder's primary	Concern was further investigated and DSP was consulted:
purpose from recreational to commercial	Leasing and concession operations are allowed within
pur pose irom recreational to commercial	LWCF properties, as described on pages 101-102 in the
	LWCF Financial Assistance Manual, provided that the
	public access for use and recreation is maintained (page
	98, Item B.4.) (U.S. Department of the Interior, National
	Park Service, 2021).
The Draft Plan cover photo does not accurately	Cover photo was updated.
represent a gathering place for 'ohana, or display the	
cultural, historic, and ecological significance of the	
property.	
Change references in plan to "ecological stewardship"	Adjusted wording to "pono stewardship"
to "culturally appropriate stewardship" or "pono	
stewardship".	
The disagreements between the current lessee and the	Updated document throughout
other NERR stakeholders need to be addressed.	
The cat colony within the park needs to be addressed.	This concern was brought to the attntion of DSP and KK.
	Kama'aina Kids noted that the organization has been
	working with volunteers since just after assuming the
	lease to the park. When KK started at the park, there were
	a total of 163 cats. Because of the work of volunteers, the
	population has drastically decreased and now stands at 36
	cats. Volunteers monitor the population and schedule TNR dates as needed. If staff see kittens or docile adults,
	volunteers are notified immediately and the cats are taken
	to the appropriate locations for adoption. Monthly updates
	are provided by volunteers regarding the cat population to
	help keep track of their progress.
There is a need to differentiate between near-term and	See Table 1.
long-term goals and plans	See Table 1.
rone to m come and brane	1

for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

4.4 Recommendations based on Stakeholder Consultation and Community Meeting The following recommendations⁵ have been developed as a direct result of the stakeholder consultation and community meeting. These recommendations are also reflected in the opening chapter of this report.

He'eia NERR, Kama'āina Care, and DSP meet on a regular basis and set forth an agenda and assignment of responsibilities toward shared use of the Park including, but not limited to, the following.

- Negotiate an adjustment to the existing lease held by Kama'āina Care for the purpose of use of some land area within the Park for an Interpretive Center and/or Educational Hālau.
- Form agreement about pono stewardship responsibilities within the Park.
- Provide periodic (monthly or quarterly) updates to the Kāne'ohe and Kahalu'u Neighborhood Boards.

He'eia NERR, Kama'āina Care, and DSP: consult with lineal descendants when crafting interpretive programs and educational collateral materials. A similar recommendation resulted from review of relevant planning documents earlier in this report.

Document and record specifically known locations of historic and cultural resources within the Park. Ideally, documentation would be undertaken as a cooperative effort between lineal descendents of He'eia and a State agency such as DSP or SHPD. Resulting documentation should be used as guidance for any new physical planning within the Park and housed in a location that is both secure and accesible for Park planning and operational decision-making.

Evaluate on-site facilities management practices for near-term and long-term ecological health of the ahupua'a such as:

- Invasive species removal and native habitat restoration
- Feral cat management
- Stormwater management best practices
- Shoreline management that acknowledges sea level rise, rather than hardening with walls, sandbags, etc.

The key take away messages heard at the public meeting have been incorporated in to the plan recommendations and are reflected in Chapter 2 of this report. See Table 1 and Figure 1.

⁵ HCDA has no jurisdiction to assign responsibilities, timelines, budgets, or priorities for Park stakeholders. As such, the recommendations herein are suggested based on literature review and the communications with stakeholders documented within this plan.

for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

5 Conclusion

This plan reflects values specific to the community of He'eia, as reflected and documented in related planning efforts and through engagements over the last year. It is clear that Ke 'Alohi is a beloved social, cultural, and ecological resource – one of geographical and spiritual prominance within the ahupua'a. The intersection of this place's cultural and ecological value can (and should) serve as a touchpoint for future development and management actions within the Park and throughout the ahupua'a.

This plan's recommendations are based on key values that resonate throughout prior and ongoing community endeavors, some of which are documented in reports and plans and others which are held and shared as community mana'o. These values are useful in developing a framework for the planning of physical improvements, management of those improvements, as well as the planning of programs and activities.

The community engagement process brought to light points of strong disagreement between stakeholders, particularly relating to current management and operations of the Park. However, this planning process did make incremental strides in convening conversations that have the potential to lead to mutually beneficial resolution of stakeholder differences. Adoption and implementation of any of this report's recommendations will therefore only result from the plan stakeholders working together, likely under DSP's leadership, with significant engagement from lessees of the Park and in consultation with long-time community members and the public.

for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

6 References

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- Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology, 2022. He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve Management Plan 2022-2026. January 2022. Prepared for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Honolulu, Hawai'i.
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- PBR HAWAII. (1993). He'eia State Park Final Environmental Impact Statement Master Development Plan. Honolulu: Prepared for Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks.
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for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

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APPENDIX A: ACT 166



DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR

June 27, 2019 GOV. MSG. NO. 12 68

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,
President
and Members of the Senate
Thirtieth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki, Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives Thirtieth State Legislature State Capitol, Room 431 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

This is to inform you that on June 27, 2019, the following bill was signed into law:

HB1068 HD1 SD2 CD1

RELATING TO HEEIA STATE PARK. **ACT 166 (19)**

Sincerely,

DAVID Y. IGE

Governor, State of Hawai'i

THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE, 2019

STATE OF HAWAII

ORIGINAL

ACT 166 H.B. NO. H.D. 1 S.D. 2 C.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HEEIA STATE PARK.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1	SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the State has
2	coordinated with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
3	Administration to nominate Heeia estuary as a national estuarine
4	research reserve. The National Estuarine Research Reserve
5	System is a network of twenty-nine protected areas along
6	America's coastlines that was founded on the principle that
7	long-term protection of representative estuaries provides stable
8	platforms for research, education, and management practices that
9	benefit the nation's coasts. In 2012, the office of planning
10	was designated as the lead agency to coordinate the selection of
11	a National Estuarine Research Reserve System site in Hawaii. In
12	2014, Heeia was officially nominated as a national estuarine
13	research reserve to support the National Oceanic and Atmospheric
14	Administration's policy encouraging expansion of the program in
15	unrepresented areas of the country. The Heeia estuary site
16	includes Heeia state park, Heeia fishpond, and the Heeia
17	community development district, as well as marine waters with

- 1 patch and fringing reefs and Moku o Loe (Coconut Island). In
- 2 order to be a success within the National Estuarine Research
- 3 Reserve System, a community-based long-range plan for Heeia
- 4 state park must be developed.
- 5 The purpose of this Act is to appropriate funds for and
- 6 require the involvement of community members and organizations
- 7 in the development of a Heeia state park community-based long-
- 8 range plan for the Heeia National Estuarine Research Reserve
- 9 System.
- 10 SECTION 2. To ensure the involvement of key community
- 11 stakeholders in this planning process, the Hawaii community
- 12 development authority and any entity designated by the Hawaii
- 13 community development authority to manage the Heeia state park
- 14 shall invite and consult with the following entities or
- 15 individuals in the development process of the Heeia state park
- 16 community-based long-range plan for the Heeia National Estuarine
- 17 Research Reserve System:
- 18 (1) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- 19 (2) The department of land and natural resources;
- 20 (3) Hawaii institute of marine biology of the University
- 21 of Hawaii;

H.B. NO. H.D. 1 S.D. 2

1	(4)	Kakoo Oiwi;
2	(5)	Paepae o Heeia;
3	(6)	Koolaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club;
4	(7)	Koolau Foundation;
5	(8)	A representative of the Kaneohe neighborhood board to
6		be appointed by the chair of the Kaneohe neighborhood
7		board; and
8	(9)	A representative of the Kahaluu neighborhood board to
9		be appointed by the chair of the Kahaluu neighborhood
10		board.
11	SECT	ION 3. There is appropriated out of the general
12	revenues	of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$150,000 or so much
13	thereof a	s may be necessary for fiscal year 2019-2020 for the
14	Heeia sta	te park community-based long-range plan for the Heeia
15	National	Estuarine Research Reserve System.
16	The	sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of
17	land and	natural resources for the purposes of this Act.
18	SECT	ION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2019.

APPROVED this 27 day of JUN

UN , 2019

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAI

B1068 CD1 HMS 2019-4160

HB No. 1068, HD 1, SD 2, CD 1

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

Date: May 1, 2019 Honolulu, Hawaii

We hereby certify that the above-referenced Bill on this day passed Final Reading in the House of Representatives of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2019.

our

Scott K. Saiki Speaker House of Representatives

Mi L. I health

Brian L. Takeshita Chief Clerk

House of Representatives

THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I

Date: April 30, 2019 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

We hereby certify that the foregoing Bill this day passed Final Reading in the Senate of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Hawai'i, Regular Session of 2019.

President of the Senate

Clerk of the Senate

APPENDIX B: COMMUNITY MEETING NOTES

Virtual Community Meeting — Wednesday, September 29th 5:30-7:30 pm

BACKGROUND INFO:



In 2019 Act 166, "Relating to He'eia State Park" was signed in to law. Act 166 delegated the planning process to the Hawai'i Community Development Authority (HCDA). Act 166 directs HCDA to develop a He'eia State Park community-based long-range plan for the He'eia NERR. The HCDA and their planning consultants have been engaging with community stakeholders

named in Act 166. The HCDA would like to share progress made to date and to receive feedback on that progress from the community.

AGENDA:

- Update on He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve (HNERR) activities in He'eia
- Update on implementation of Act 166
- Update on Plan for HNERR at He'eia State Park
- Community input on Plan for HNERR at He'eia State Park

HOW TO PARTICIPATE:

- Join Zoom at this link: https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81621550850
- We are also accepting written comments: If you are unable to participate but would like to provide input, please email your comments to Catie Cullison at ccullison@pbrhawaii.com
- If you require special assistance, please contact Catie Cullison at PBR HAWAII: ccullison@pbrhawaii.com or (808) 521-5631

Your participation as an observer or active participant in the virtual meeting is warmly welcomed ~ MAHALO!



R. STAN DUNCAN, ASLA President / Chalrman

RUSSELL Y. J. CHUNG, FASLA, LEED* AP BD+C Executive Vice-President / Principal

VINCENT SHIGEKUNI Senior Vice-President / Principal

GRANT T. MURAKAMI, AICP, LEED* AP BD+C Senior Vice-President / Principal

KIMI MIKAMI YUEN, LEED" AP BD+C Vice-President / Principal

TOM SCHNELL, AICP Principal

CATIE CULLISON, AICP Principal

THOMAS S. WITTEN, FASLA Chairman Emeritus.

W. FRANK BRANDT, FASLA Founding Partner

RAYMOND T. HIGA, ASLA Associate Principal

MARC SHIMATSU, ASLA Associate Principal

DACHENG DONG, LEED* AP Associate Principal

ANN MIKIKO BOUSLOG, PhD Project Director

RAMSAY R. M. TAUM Cultural Sustainability Planner

MICAH McMILLEN, ASLA, LEED* AP Senior Associate

NATHALIE RAZO Senior Associate

GRACE ZHENG, ASLA, LEED* GA, SITES* AP

ETSUYO KILA Associate

GREG NAKAI Associate

SELENA PANG Associate

NICOLE SWANSON Associate

1001 Bishop Street, Suite 65f1 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484 Tel: (808) 521-5631 Fax: (808) 523-1402 E-mail: sysadmin@pbrhawaii.com

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MEETING NOTES

DATE: November 2, 2021

MEETING DATE: September 29, 2021

(public comment closed October 15, 2021)

SUBJECT: Act 166 Plan for He'eia National Estuarine Research

Reserve (He'eia NERR) at He'eia State Park

ATTACHMENTS: A. PRESENTATION

B. POLLING AND CHAT COMMENT RESPONSES

C. WRITTEN COMMENTS

This memorandum summarizes topics discussed at the public meeting for the Act 166 Plan for He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve (He'eia NERR) at He'eia State Park, which was held on September 29, 2021 via video conference (Zoom). There were over 60 attendees present for at least part of the meeting, including the project team. The meeting started with an oli from Frank Hewett, community member and lineal descendent of He'eia ahupua'a. Following was a presentation (attached as Appendix A) from the project team presented by Dawn Chang of Ku'iwalu, Kawika Winter of He'eia NERR and Catie Cullison of PBR HAWAII. The presentation covered the Act 166 planning process, an update on the NERR activities to date, and a concept for an educational halau for the NERR at the Park, and then moved into a series of paticipatory questions.

The interactive session used a combination of live polling, the Zoom chat box function, and open mic responses. The live polling results and additional chat box responses are attached as Appendix B. The public was invited to provide additional written comments until October 15, 2021. Comments received are Attachment C to this memo.

The primary messages received from the public in the public meeting and follow up comments are summarized below (please see Attachment A for a complete list of responses, and more in-depth responses with important nuance).

Cultural values that should be embodied in the educational halau:

- Mālama 'Āina (to take care of the land)
- Ahupua'a stewardship (from the uplands to the sea)
- Kokua (help, aid, assistance)
- Kuleana (right and responsibility)
- Pono (goodness, just, correct or propert procedure, excellence)
- 'imi ike / 'imi Na'auao (to seek knowledge, research, learning, as well as deeper insights and enlightenment from ancestral wisdoms)
- Kupuna (elders)

Important things to teach to children, the general public, visitors:

- Appropriate behaviors and protocols before experiencing He'eia
- Interconnectedness of the ecosystem, cultural practice, stewardship and people
- Indigenous stewardship practices
- Uniqueness of He'eia ahupua'a

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF THE KĪLAUEA RECOVERY PROGRAMMATIC EA PUBLIC MEETING 1 10/26/21 Page 2 of 2

- Respect for the ecosystem, Ke Alohi, and wahi kapu of the area
- Food sustainability: fishing practices, plants, whole food systems (ahupua'a)

Comments relating to how to teach:

- Kūpuna to inform content
- Hands on learning and stewardship

The most ecologically sensitive areas of the Park:

- The entire park
- Shoreline/riparian zones

The most culturally sensitive areas of the Park:

- The entire park
- iwi kupuna (burials)

Pono stewardship in the ahupua'a of He'eia:

- Community-based
- Inclusiveness, shared vision
- Restoration of native ecosystem and food systems with an understanding of the people and mo'olelo (stories) of He'eia.

Values to be explored for He'eia and future programs that would reflect those values:

- Gathering: to learn, teach, practice, and celebrate
- Community: togetherness, collaboration,
- Science: citizen science, food sustainability, climate change/sea level rise
- Move away from commercial activity as a means of financial support

Please see attachments for a more details.

The meeting concluded and a call for any follow up comments was made before expressing gratitude for participation.

Community Input Summary

He'eia State Park Plan for He'eia NERR

Public Meeting

September 29, 2021

Prompts with approximate Zoom video timestamp (approximate time) are as follows.

- 0:00 (~5:32) Video start
- 23:18 (~ 5:55 pm) Your mana'o: What cultural values should be embodied in the Educational Hālau?
- 33:48 (~ 6:08 pm)Your mana'o: What are the most important things we should teach at the educational halau to children? To the general public? To visitors?
- 42:38 (~ 6:17 pm)Your mana'o: What is pono stewardship in the ahupua'a of He'eia?
- 49:55 (~ 6:24 pm)Your mana'o: What are the most ecologically sensitive areas of the park?
- 56:45 (~ 6:31 pm)Your mana'o: What are the most culturally sensitive areas of the park?
- 1:25:58 (~ 7:00 pm)Your mana'o: What values do you think should be further explored for He'eia and what types of programs reflect those values?
- 1:36:18 (~ 7:11 pm)Your mana'o (fill in the blanks): He'eia is a place where _____?

Chat feedback is a direct quote from the Zoom chat.

Oral feedback may be paraphrased or slightly shortened.

Your mana 'o: What cultural values should be embodied in the Educational Hālau?



Test	sustainability, malama aina	Kuleana
kokua	native species	History
Cultural and ecological history of the area.	'lmi Na'auao	Pono actions, Kuleana, Ahupua'a management practices for sustainability

35

Chat feedback:

- History, cultural practice, community piko, education
- In the tradition of pono...kūpuna should guide the program. the kūpuna are the living embodiments of the akua and the 'aumakaua...their kuleana is great in the vision, the planning and the outcomes...do everything with pono from beginning to end so that all is pono....no go back wards...follow the order....the hāloa...
- COVID the fishpond is closed at the moment. Only essential workers and program participants allowed on-site.

Oral feedback:

• Recently went to the site with family; it's beautiful, have done fabulous job. Really appreciate the work. Wanted to walk on the wall of the pond; apparently it's not allowed, wondering why.

- o Moderator: Many different entities have jurisdiction. Cannot answer but some participants at the meeting may have the answers.
- Three main considerations for cultural values: mālama wao akua (caring for the realm of the gods). Everything there is connected to akua. Akua give birth to 'āina. 'Āina provides waiwai pono; the rain that falls from the sky and nourishes the 'āina which created man. Going forward, these three principles are very important. How we respect the akua connected to the 'āina, how we honor the 'āina itself, and how we respect and honor the people from that 'āina and the iwi hānau o ka 'āina; kūpuna who are the living representatives of 'aumakua, in the tradition of kupuana (process of growing) you go from keiki to 'ōpio to kūpuna. The next step is 'aumakua, aukua. So kūpuna need to bring their 'ike (memories), and no'eau (skill).
- There is another cultural resource in the park, beyond just the NERR: A wahi kapu. The point is very important sacred place and there is a heiau site that the building sits on. This needs to be addressed.

Your mana 'o: What cultural values should be embodied in the Educational Hālau?

malamapono, aloha `aina, aloha i ke kai - we will offer more suggestions with Catle directly in a subsequent meeting	partnerships	'imi 'ike
Native plants and wildlife showcases historical uses and current conservation efforts	History of the Ahupuaa from pre Cooke to present: land usage, cutural and ecomomic values, community inclusiveness.	Sustainability, Malama aina, native species, history, all
		Native species and malama aina
Importance of Kaneohe bay ecosystems	Canoe cultural activities	



Your mana 'o: What cultural values should be embodied in the Educational Hālau?

Pono Practices, Malama Aina, history, cultural significance lokahi Education, traditional and contemporary cultural practices, of various areas and land features climate change & resiliency preparation for the future Unique ecological and cultural significance of Heeia; and, How community individuals can get involved with community resilience in action Aloha Aina. I ka wa ma mua, I ka wa ma hope. Nana i ke restoration? kumu. Wahi pana and mo'olelo showcasing a storied landscape. Maiau ka hana, maiau ka loa 'a. I would love to see the park manicured and cared for as a cultural space shared use of the halau by active groups in the area Climate change education Education on sustainable fishing practices



Your mana 'o: What cultural values should be embodied in the Educational Hālau?

Hawaiian paddling, both traditional and current paddling. Sharing knowledge, teaching classes, etc. interconnectedness of ecosystem restoration and watershed health

For cultural use and practice, cultural workshops, presentations, displays, history/cultural history, native species, appropriate art exhibits, Host tours.

Making this space a living Hawaiian cultural park with the educational halau a component within

Having partnerships with Kupuna and next generations, students, people who use the Bay, Ohana's, etc. All community members should be involved.

Respectfullness to our aina; our responsibilities as stewards; and how we are connected.

Environmental issues along with the education.

Educational with transportation to neighbor islands, canoe paddling,



Your mana 'o: What are the most important things we should teach at the educational hālau to children? To the general public? To visitors?

Sustainable fishing practices	History of ahupuaa	culture, history, ecosystem, stewardship, sustainable food production
Aloha aina	to visitors: pono travel	to keiki & public: protocol, malama aina, native species
Respect for na kupuna, theirs and others - especially Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners; respect for the importance of Kealohi and the wahi kapu of the area.	Climate change impacts for the ecosystem	I think hands on education using resources from the area. How did people live, fishing, farming and crafting supplies

20

Chat feedback:

- The Educational Halau should be used to provide presentations (talks, displays, interactions) that will educate our community and visitors regarding indigenous ecological knowledge and cultural values associated with the land. I would also hope that we would find there a means to provide translations for scientists and students regarding the indigenous knowledge.
- Cultural values....mālama ke akua...mālama ka 'āina...mālama nā iwi hānau o ka 'āina
- Are the people at the state park (kamaaina kids) willing to be part of the Nerr?
- Are you going to go over the Poi Factory project on Heeia wetlands?
- Malama Na wahi kapu heiau at Kealohi point needs to be honored and respected
- I think before we allow people to walk here and there...the kūpuna need to share the protocols...there are protocols to Akua...there are protocols to Akua...there are for iwi hānau o ka 'āina.....

"Aeo"

Oral feedback:

- There is a pono for those who go on the property—a protocol that keeps the akua, 'āina, and people in their sacred places. Part of the protocol is ritual and ceremony. Before bringing people, keiki, visitors—establish the protocols first. Be respectful. There is pule, oli, and other ways to honor akua, 'āina and people. This comment applies to all educational programs/people, teaching them that He'eia has a deep meaning. There are ways that people who come from there know and understand. Address akua, honor 'āina and honor resources with protocol. The order matters. We need to know and understand ourselves in the order, and once we are strong in the protocol, we can invite others.
- In addition to culture and science, the educational halau needs to prepare children for climate change and resilience. He'eia could have a central role as an educational center, in preparing the next generation for shoreline change and receding. Important for the keiki.
 - o Moderator: He'eia NERR is a unique NERR. Community felt strongly that it's about sustainability and a living ahupua'a.
- There is ongoing construction adjacent to the stream. Kūpuna (some family) had homes there and moved out when it became a park. Missing iwi needs to be addressed; we have to go with protocol and have to make pono before you move forward with positive progress in the state park. Requested funding from Legislature was for planning of the whole State park, not just the NERR program. Although we are proud of the NERR, the initial intent was for planning the whole park, at the request of the Kahalu'u and Kāne'ohe Neighborhood Boards. This needs to be considered.
 - o Moderator: The intention is to include everyone's comments in the report. Some things are beyond scope because we are really looking at input for the NERR on their educational hālau. But appreciate the comment. State Parks is in attendance. Comments will be relayed in the report.

Your mana 'o: What are the most important things we should teach at the educational hālau to children? To the general public? To visitors?

uniquess, biological diversity, cutural landscape of Kawahaokamano (Kaneohe Bay)

for those that have come before

Aloha aina, the accomplishments of na kapuna, and respect

Sustainable practices and community based food systems for community resilence

Importance of estuaries and why

Malama aina, love and respect native animals and plants...

How to be respectful to the aina; how to be good stewards; how to continue lifelong learning.

Ma ka hana ka ${}^{\prime}$ lke, in doing one learns, hands to the land to learn malama aina

self sustainability practices, how to grow culturally significant plants & food

Education should be provided in multiple languages. As a fisher from He'eia, I have witnessed folks from other countries who do not respect sustainable fishing practices and/or laws and harvest resources undersized and out of season.



Your mana 'o: What are the most important things we should teach at the educational hālau to children? To the general public? To visitors?

Teach Community through cultural practice and hands-on work, while reviving Lae o Kealohi as the actual name of the place. Continue restoration work (terrestrial and aquatic) as it encompasses the resilience of the 'āina and needs to be shared.

For visitors, how to be respectful of culture, wildlife, ecology; how they can support Heeia restoration



Your mana 'o: What is pono stewardship in the ahupua 'a of He 'eia?

Mentimeter

continued removal on invasive & non-native species	connecting all of the amazing project sites	Kokua aku. Kokua mai.
depends on what 'ili you're from	give back, sustainable use, inclusiveness, transparency,	Respect for cultural and environmental importance.
That long-range plans are generated by the kupaaina of Heeia, the grassroots families of this community. That the longterm future of this 'aina, this park, should be community-based, not commercial.	Community voice needs to be prominent in stewardship	Care for the land and it will care for you - giving at least as much as you receive. Malama aina



Chat feedback: None

Oral feedback:

- Nice to be part of this and to see this on the table for discussion. This effort goes way back. Over the years, several master planning attempts in area of Lae o Kealohi which is in the park. From here you can see the entire ahupua'a of He'eia. The heiau in the area is sacred. Should this very important promontory be under State Parks management? Or under another group that could manage not just to open it to public access (which has included commercial activity) but really a focus on ahupua'a.
- What is pono stewardship in the ahupua'a of He'eia? Several meanings: Pono, righteous; Pono; all that is good; or Pono, the natural order. Which are we talking about? Akua, 'āina, kānaka. That is important in reflecting how this program is going to go. To care for the ahupua'a in its rightful way, we have to take a step back and look at how we use this word.
 - o Moderator: Clarification: What would you consider pono stewardship?

- O Sit down together with the kūpuna. They have fabulous, long-time memories. My mom is 90. The kūpuna have long, beautiful, wonderful memories. As we plan for the outcome of the ahupua'a, we need to incorporate the 'ike (the vision), the observation, the knowledge. 'Ike kūpuna came with the growth of many years through the process of kupuana. It is a long process of knowledge and englightenment; we need to begin to honor that process with the kūpuna.
- o Approach should be community based rather than commercial base. For instance the NERR consists of 6 community based organizations. These do not always agree, but come from the common foundation of being community based.

Your mana 'o: What is pono stewardship in the ahupua 'a of He 'eia?

Current leasee seems to value financial return above Pono stewardship

Shared common vision. We (should be) all in it together.

with an understanding of our mo 'olelo and in order to

honor our kupuna.

Restoration of native ecosystems, traditional food systems,

Inclusiveness, regardless of where people are from, is pono component to the stewardship and to mālama He'eia.

Pono stewardship means caring for the land and its surrounding waters so its natural resources are preserved, it natural flora and fauna can thrive there, and the environment includes and cares for its resident peoples.

If the goal is to preserve culture and educate, stewardship should focus on the people and how they used the area. I think thats this concept should be combined with restoring native environment to pre human contact as well

inclusiveness, let those that want to malama aina be participants & guide them with aloha

proper, respectful, fair, and harmonious management of the 'aina (land) and wai (water)



Your mana 'o: what are the most ecologically sensitive areas of the park?



shoreline	Shoreline ecosystems	The riparian area. There are many species of native birds foraging and nesting there.
shore and stream	It's all connected and matters, land to sea by the flow of wai	Every year, we lose about 2 feet of shoreline due to sea leverise.
Good to know areas that will be most affected by climate change and incorporate mitigation measures	The coral reef community in Kaneohe Bay adjoining the fishpond.	mangrove around the park's entire shoreline should be removed & replaced with native coastal species



Chat feedback:

BWS needs to free up more water into Kako!

Oral feedback:

- The whole park is sensitive. And includes the ocean. There was a limu restoration project at Kealohi—to restore huluhulu waena but it is probably gone now. But this is the most logical area for this activity. The fish pond's salinity was not enough for the manauea ogo that they planted there. Along the shoreline in the park was the most logical area for this activity. Sustainability is a better activity than commercial tourism. We should go back and restore some of the things that we lost in the past in our ocean.
- Rather than ecologically sensitive.. want to mention an ecological threat, feral cats. Parks is trying to remove them, but people keep bringing them and toxoplasmosis associated with the feces have an impact on native monk seals. This is a threat to the adjacent marine environment.

• We cannot identify a part that's ecologically important. The entire park is important. Viewplanes, the importance of standing on the promontory to see landward and seaward across the entire ahupua'a. Ecologically that is what is important. Lae o Kealohi is the piko of He'eia. You can see Mōkapu Peninsula, He'eia Kea, and so on. We have to look at it as a whole, and re envision what we want for this ahupua'a. Master planning effort (by PBR) was done 20 years ago and was almost entirely ignored and then a restroom was built right in the viewplane as you stand looking towards the pier, and Kualoa. Have to go back and look at master planning, which is finally coming to focus on the point. It is such a significant site. We have to rethink what we are doing there. Cannot be commercial. Anything but that. This idea does not exclude the public—it includes the public in a much more meaningful way.

Your mana 'o: what are the most ecologically sensitive areas of the park?

Need to be removing mangrove on either side of the park, Need to be doing more predator control; cats, rats, The entire park! around the point and Heeia Kea Pier side of the park as well. mongoose Kahawai water flow and kai that receives it, as it feeds the entire park - Kealohi Point The lack of fresh water in the ahupua 'a making its way through the lo'i and loko i'a in the ahupua'a and continues down stream and out in to the Bay is a REAL problem into the ocean, making the whole place vitally sensitive. The mangrove around the shorelines, all the way around the I want to add my support about looking at the ahupuaa as Kealohi point. da kanaka a whole.



Your mana 'o: what are the most ecologically sensitive areas of the park?

Stream and estuary systems



Your mana 'o: What are the most culturally sensitive areas of the park?

Mentimeter

All of it!	Same as the last answer - it is the whole of it that matters most	The whole "park" is a leina. The whole park is culturally sensitive
da kanaka	Breathing life into its name, Lae o Kealohi, to spiritually embody the leina, and bring sanctity to	iwi kupuna should be properly located/recorded and perhaps cordoned off for their safety
Burial areas and Kalaeulaula Heiau	the whole place as culturally sensitive.	and perhaps condition for their safety



Chat feedback:

- 'AINA HO'OLA'AL'IA E NĀ KINLAKUA O KA 'ĀINA
- If no commercial activities occur, how will the park generate funding to operate (Utilities, maintenance, etc.)? How will the NERR operate (financially) without (commercial) funding?
- He'eia Kea should be part of the discussion
- mahalo...I as well as many in the community are overly concerned of the current managment of the park and the area in a whole. access to the
 community is very limited. hours the park is open..bathrooms for public and the amount of tourist that occupy the parking for use of the kayak business.
- Thus far, nobody has mentioned the Oahu general public's perception of the value of He'eia as a gathering place for ohana events such as one year baby luau's, family reunions, graduation celebrations, weddings, canoe club fundraisers etc... at the Banquet Hall. We need to acknowledge that people, not

in this meeting, have had venerated celebrations at this State Park. This is the public's park for gathering as well as the new interests in re visioning how this park unit has value for new initiatives.

Oral feedback:

• The 'āina (land) provides 'āina (the meal). In this ahupua'a there are many wahi pana (legendary places) which make this land very sacred because it's a kinolau (a manifestation of the akua). There are many akua in this ahupua'a. For example Lae o Kealohi (Kāne). The Ma'eli'eli (Hina). The fishpond loko i'a He'eia (Haumea). These akua exist everywhere which makes the ahupua'a not just sacred to the akua, but a part of their existence connecting to the 'āina. First learn the protocols, because we have to ask permission. We are not born with entitlement; we ask through poli, kāhea, and pule. As we respect the many akua, it strengthens us not only in the relationship but spiritually, mentally, physically connected through kuleana, inheritance, to the 'āina, and then keeps us in connection perpetually to the akua. This ties back to the types of mālama.

Additional oral feedback (Precedes prompt, and is not related to the preceding or subsequent slide)

- The people who have grown up in this area think of He'eia as including He'eia Kea let's draw the circle bigger. We need to talk about He'eia Kea which is so important to this ahupua'a; it's under City jurisdiction primarily. When the NERR scope came up, suggested to include He'eia Kea. Draw the circle around everyone/everything that should be at the table. It's time. Then we'll be talking about the entirety of the He'eia ahupua'a.
- Seeing many friends and family on this call. Act 166 is a little confusing to read because it suggest HCDA has authority over the park, when I don't think they do. Intent is to have interpretive educational facility for NERR in the park, not necessarily a change in management.
 - Moderator: Confirmed. Act 166 directs HCDA to enter this contract, but they have no jurisdiction over the park and do not intend to expand
 jurisdiction. So the goal is to identify and navigate through jurisdiction. Looking for a path forward of collaboration, but acknowledge there are
 challenges.
- The reason the community asked Rep. Kitagawa to allocate the funding through HCDA is because of its concern that State Parks division would give the funding to Kama'āina Kids to develop a long range plan for the park. To mitigate that, community wanted a planning agency like HCDA to do the community-based planning for DLNR. The Parks director told the community that money from DLNR had previously been given to Kama'āina Kids; community didn't want that to happen again; goal was community based planning.
 - o Moderator: HCDA has been supportive of the process but recognize their own limitations on jurisdiction; looking for a path forward for joint use.

Your mana 'o: What values do you think should be further explored for He 'eia and what types of programs reflect those values?

Mentimeter

He'eia should be a living Hawaiian cultural park. A NERRS interpretive/educational facility could be a component of this.	Living from the aina	respect, culture, history, community, inclusiveness, transparency, pono, aloha,
aloha aku aloha mai	collaboration	Answers previouslyvaluescultural, historical, environmental, climate change impacts,
inclusiveness of all who want to visit & learn from the area	Multi-generational; inclusive and physical accessibility for people with limited mobility; interactive educational process for people with intellectual and language limitations.	Family, Inclusiveness, Support = community values



Chat feedback:

- State Parks has never given any funding to Kama'aina Kids for any planning effort, nor would we. State Parks initially opposed the planning effort since there was already a master plan, however we agree that due to the new element of the NERRS that the master plan should be amended to reflect this new designation and how to optimize the role of the park with this very prestigious and unique designation
- Why can't the educational hall be in an existing structure in the state park, rather than building more especially since the land is so sacred.
- Kayak guided cultural/environmental educational tours would help to interpret He'eia NERR, and act as a hands-on/experiential learning opportunity for reiki, local community and park visitors. This will be an opportunistic additional activity to NERRS educational halau and purpose, as it could share the whole ahupua'a.

Oral feedback:

- State Parks agrees about the cultural significance of the promontory and will also reach out to the broader community. Note the broader community sees He'eia as a gathering place for 1 year baby lū'au, family reunions, wedding receptions, canoe club fundraisers, etc. That is the function of the banquet hall. There is a higher altruistic goal of integrating park with new designation under the NERR, but also this is the public's park and Parks has outsourced management.. Pre-COVID, this was (and will be again) a gathering place for important family and community events. State Parks is open to moving in many directions based on collective consensus of optimal use, but cannot ignore that that's what the general public sees. And everyone here is a local stakeholder.. but what do we do about broader community expectations in the future?
- Acknowledge the importance of climate change. Would hope that anyone who passes through the ahupua'a would come away thinking about the big picture: Food security. Climate change. The importance of carrying culture forward, embracing the bigger picture. Ideally in any ahupua'a, we could see from summit to breakers. He'eia extends across Kāne'ohe Bay. We need this point of view in any ahupua'a on the island, in the state. This is where science and culture come together, which is important. That is my dream and hope for He'eia. The work going on now is incredible. The community fought off development that would have precluded these future options. Would hope that what we achieve here becomes a template for every other ahupua'a around Kāne'ohe Bay or the rest of the island.
- I am so proud of He'eia NERR because of the sustainability that they restored, e.g., He'eia fishpond. So proud of what Hi'ilei guys did. A major development proposed for it was as yacht club parking or to fill it in. I saw the plan for that. Kāko'o 'Ōiwi did an immense job through years of hard work. Years ago no one through that area could be farmed. I have seen it in my lifetime; a beautiful job, immense job. We fought for the park. In 1978 it became a park. We wanted it to be protected. Putting it in the hands of DLNR we thought it would protect our resources. Coming to this point today, sorry to say.. to us looks more like a private park right now. No more aloha. We wanted this plan when we approached the Lgislature. Almost 2 years of asking State Parks, our iwi is displaced. We need to put it back in place. That is so pono ole. Talk about pono. Seems they are neglecting it, ignoring it. To do that for this type of land is directly in the wrong. We have to do good for the 'āina or it will come back and eat us, we want to do good. And we always had the public involved. NERR is the purpose of the park but seems like park's outcome is not belonging to the public anymore. But iwi is the most important thing; it needs to be put in place. And the work along the river is burial grounds. Lots of digging occurring. Someone who worked on the project said they found bones but apologized that they threw it away. We want something good. By all means, follow through on what we wanted it to be from the very beginning. For all people and all of Hawai'i.

Your mana 'o: What values do you think should be further explored for He 'eia and what types of programs reflect those values?

Community and togetherness. Aloha to everyone and the ability of everyone to enjoy it. I had my wedding reception here and was lucky to be able to have that in my own area

Respect for community plans previously developed..such as Kaneohe bay Master Plan

Commercial kayak rentals are not consistant with any cultural values. Tourists are renting kayaks going on to patch and fringing reefs of the Bay, trampling coral and snorkeling without dive flags. Kayak rentals are perpetuating ignorace

A gathering place for 'ohana celebrations and gatherings.

respect: for aina, each other, flora, fauna

We need to be modelling what acceptable behavior is. Can the activities, and programs in the park be this place for our community. The answer is yes I think. citizen science or science that can be broken down for general public consumption

Fishing values, cultural workshops, canoe paddling, reef exploring, more youth and young adults collaborated with Kupunas, and Kupunas sharing their past knowledge.

As a gathering place for ohana, accessible. Open on sundays for ohana..not locked gates



Your mana 'o: What values do you think should be further explored for He 'eia and what types of programs reflect those values?

sharing facts, not spreading lies	The local community gathers to learn, teach and practice the hawaiian cultural practices.
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Your mana 'o (fill in the blank): He 'eia is a place Mentimeter where ___? I feel and see Hawai 'i aloha is shared freely Generational knowledge can be perpetuated and the past can guide our future. People come together. The leaping learn off place where our souls are judged. Where the local community comes to learn, teach and practice Hawaiian We can go to gather with our Ohana cultural Community meets the 'aina to the kai, and enjoy. as all are interconnected. We have chance of blending cultural knowledge and science to educate the world.

Chat feedback: None

Oral feedback:

• Talking about pono. This land part of the cycle of the akua. Waiwai pono, the natural resources, is a connector. The wai comes from heaven in the form of rain (enter akua). It falls to the 'āina. As it falls to the 'āina, we also partake of waiwai pono. Akua has waiwai pono in all of its relationships with rituals and protocols. The 'āina has its own Waiwai pono (wealth, natural resources, but also protocols, rituals). So do the people. Everything is connected and nothing is disconnected, in the waiwai pono. As we take care of the land, the land will take care of us. If we don't take care of our kuleana and responsibilities to this 'āina, usually the land will come back to bite – you will be the meal for the 'āina. Whatever we do, go with mālamalama – enlightenment and clear vision. Go very very carefully, because our kūpuna are still connected to the 'āina. Where you walk, step, go—there is nothing there that is not sacred to those people from the time before.

- Really appreciate all the knowledge. There is a lot of support in the community for NERR educational halau to be located in the park. This is an indigenous knowledge, 'aina based knowledge, western knowledge opportunity for us all to share. That will be helpful. Hopeful that there will really be an opportunity and we won't have to wait until 2025. Really important for that to take place now. Really agree with a lot of what was said.
 - o Moderator: Appreciate that we are all here to honor and respect He'eia, and hopefully that we find a path forward.

From: kristi kahale
To: Catie Cullison
Subject: He"eia Master Plan

Date: Wednesday, September 29, 2021 8:29:16 PM

Mahalo for the meeting this evening.

I am sure you have heard the Continued concerns of the community and we appreciate the opportunity to Share our voice.

As mentioned the the state park has very limited hours and is currently only opened during the time of the kayak business which is reflected on the kamaaina kids website, those hours that the gates are opened are from from 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. closed on Sunday and and federal holidays. No other state park is closed to the community on Sundays, when they are off of work, and federal holidays.

I think the state park should be open for the local community to use. Not closed as soon as they are off of work.. During 8 to four the parking lot is full of tourist renting the kayaks. This is privatization of a public area with significant cultural and historical meaning.

For many years the people have questioned and asked and voiced the concerns of the current management with no action being taken.

Iwi kupnua lost somewhere by hands of people who have no experience in the proper protocol.

All in the name of profitability.

Mahalo again for the opportunity to share our concerns.

Kristi Kahale He'eia, O'ahu

Catie Cullison

From: Annette Tashiro

Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2021 11:03 AM

To: Frederick Reppun
Cc: Catie Cullison

Subject: Re: He'eia State Park meeting

Hi Fred/Catie:

Thanks so much. I was able to log in and give my input during the meeting last night. I am not a Keiki O Ka Aina O Kaneohe. I'm actually a Palolo Valley girl who visited the Wong Family during my Hanabata days. We had a house on the hillside so I learned to ride a bike at the Wong's residence on Kapalai Road. I moved to Kaneohe in 1978 and lived on Pua Inia St. and now on Nukoki Place off Mokulele. I attended many luau and parties at the Heeia State Park. My children participated in various programs through Kamaaina Care and other educational activities at that site.

I was active with Seicho-No-le Hawaii and visited the Reppun Family property back in the early 2000 for a Youth Spiritual Training Seminar. We had already visited Coconut Island. We wanted to learn about the Ahupua`a process and how to respect the ocean, land, and nature.

Last night I attended as a Grandma and also a member of the Statewide Independent Living Council (advocating for persons with disabilities being able to live in the community of choice instead of an institution). The He'eia National Estuarine Reserve is a valuable resource to the community as well as to the State of Hawaii. There are so many stakeholders who have the best interest of this place at heart. I feel so grateful.

I was involved with Community Cares in 96744 and continue to live with that philosophy as my guiding principle. I care about the community in which I live, play, and enjoy the beautiful environment. I want to help as much as possible.

Mahalo, Annette C. Tashiro

On Thu, Sep 30, 2021 at 9:03 AM Frederick Reppun < freppun@hawaii.edu wrote: Hi Annette,

Thank you for your email to the He'eia NERR. A lot of people experienced problems logging in to last night's meeting. If you would like more information or to submit comments, please communicate with Catie Cullison of PBR Hawai'i, cc'd on this email.

Mahalo, Fred

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Frederick Reppun
Education Coordinator
He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve
freppun@hawaii.edu
(808) 779-9411

From: <u>Cottrell, Curt A</u>

To: <u>Catie Cullison</u>; <u>Dawn Chang</u>

Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] accusations of inadvertent findings

Date: Friday, October 8, 2021 3:22:11 PM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

Aloha Catie and Dawn: This is for the official record of the He'eia meeting minutes.





Curt A. Cottrell, Administrator Room 310, Kalanimoku Building,1151 Punchbowl Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 808.587.0290 (21° 18' 56.1708" N and 157° 51' 29.1348" W.)

From: Kristen Nalani Kane [mailto:nalani@huihawaii.org]

Sent: Friday, October 08, 2021 3:08 PM

To: Cottrell, Curt A <curt.a.cottrell@hawaii.gov>; Carpenter, Alan B <alan.b.carpenter@hawaii.gov>

Cc: Mar, Kekai K <kekai.k.mar@hawaii.gov>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] accusations of inadvertent findings

In response to the continuing accusations of inadvertent findings by HOK at Heeia State parks please see the attached letter, which includes the contract addendum that has been included in all subcontractor and staff contracts on the site since our work began there 2016.

What are the next steps to resolve this issue?

Kristen Nalani Kāne Project Director Hui o Ko'olaupoko www.huihawaii.org Nalani@huihawaii.org Office:(808)381-7202

From: Cottrell, Curt A [mailto:curt.a.cottrell@hawaii.gov]

Sent: Friday, October 1, 2021 10:37 AM **To:** Kristen Nalani Kane; Carpenter, Alan B

Cc: Mar, Kekai K

Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] RE: Adopt A Park agreement

Hi Kristen: State Parks will need a signed statement by HOK that either:

- 1. You have never encountered iwi in the project site, or that if you have unearthed iwi,
- 2. that HOK has gone the Chapter 6E protocols and notified SHPD.

Absent that, everything is hearsay for us to approach Rocky on her allegations.



Curt A. Cottrell, Administrator Room 310, Kalanimoku Building,1151 Punchbowl Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 808.587.0290 (21° 18' 56.1708'' N and 157° 51' 29.1348'' W.)



Department of Land & Natural Resources Division of State Parks Room 310, Kalanimoku Building, 1151 Punchbowl Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

This memo is to attest that Hui o Ko'olaupoko field staff at the He'eia Estuary Restoration Project (TMK: 46005009) have not encountered any iwi (bones of deceased humans) on the property since the beginning or our work there in 2016.

Since 2016, Hui o Ko'olaupoko has been working on the He'eia Estuary Restoration Project, aimed at improving water quality and increasing habitat for native aquatic animals by removing invasive plants and replanting native Hawaiian species.

We are aware of the sensitive cultural and historical components concerning the property. As such, all HOK staff involved in fieldwork at the site since 2016 have signed a memo outlining protocol to follow if any inadvertent discoveries of anything resembling iwi were to be found. The protocol includes the immediate notification of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Please reach out to me with any questions or concerns.

Mahalo,

Kristen Kāne

Project Director

Hui o Ko'olaupoko

Nalani@huihawaii.org

Office:(808)381-7202

Jeffery Harris

President, Board of Directors

Hui o Ko'olaupoko

capac1jah@gmail.com

Cell: (808)2204266

Inadvertent Discoveries

In the event that any staff, temporary worker, intern, volunteer or other person or persons associated with Hui Ku Maoli Ola or their contractors who inadvertently discovers what appear to be iwi (bones) at the Lower He'eia restoration site, the following protocols should be followed:

- 1. All work stops
- 2. A call should be placed to the Executive Director of HOK at 808-381-7202. If not available, a message should be left about the discovery, date, time and a return contact number. Once Hui o Ko'olaupoko is notified, they will be the responsible party to contact the State Historic Preservation Office and other entities deemed appropriate.
- 3. The area should be flagged with orange flagging, but not labeled (example, do not label with: bones, iwi or other wording to identify the nature of the discovery)
- 4. A tarp is placed over the discovery
- 5. NO PHOTGRAPHS
- 6. The discovery should not be discussed with any other entity, partner, community member other than Hui o Koʻolaupoko

Once this protocol is completed, work can resume not closer than **fifty** (50) **feet** from the discovery. If subsequent inadvertent discoveries take place, each one will follow the protocol listed above. Work cannot begin in this area until Hui o Koʻolaupoko has been given the approval from all authorities, at which time Hui Ku Maoli Ola will be provided written notice.

	Date
Executive Director, Hui o Koʻolaupoko	Date

This are advant to the animinal contract is avacuted by:

APPENDIX C:

COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO DRAFT PLAN

From: luersena001@hawaii.rr.com <luersena001@hawaii.rr.com>

Sent: Wednesday, December 22, 2021 11:00 AM

To: 'Dawn Chang' <dnschang@kuiwalu.com>; Catie Cullison <ccullison@pbrhawaii.com>; Neupane, Deepak

<deepak.neupane@hawaii.gov>

Cc: 'Ka'ano'i W' <

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Comment period for Act 166 - Draft Plan

Aloha Dawn, Catie and Deepak,

Thank you for the work that has been done on developing the Draft plan for He'eia State Park regarding the NERRs. As you know, I participated in both the small group discussions and the public meeting in September 2021. The Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board # 29 (KNB#29) has a long history of involvement with He'eia.

I'm concerned about the short community comment period, particularly as it occurs over the holiday season. As a member of the KNB# 29, I would very much like our community and Board an opportunity to comment on the draft. However, by scheduling the review period of less than a month, running through December 13th through January 7th, that is impossible. Our last Board meeting was December 15th and if we had received notice a week prior, we could have put this item on the agenda. Our next board meeting is scheduled for January 12th and Chair Walk has indicted that he will place this on the agenda for that meeting but that is after your identified review period.

I am formally requesting that the community comment period be extended through the end of January 2022.

Thank you for your consideration.

Amy Luersen, Vice-Chair Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29



Koʻolau Foundation P. O. Box 4749 Kane`ohe, HI 96744

January 5, 2022

To: HCDA/DLNR/PBR Consultants

From: Mahealani Cypher

Ko'olau Foundation

Re: He'eia State Park Draft Community-Based Long-Range Plan

Aloha mai kakou,

On behalf of the Ko'olau Foundation, we offer the following comments regarding the draft plan proposed by consultant PBRHawaii, concerning a community-based longrange plan for He'eia State Park.

According to community members who advocated for funding this updated longrange plan for the state park, it is the goal of this community that the revised plan incorporate placement of an educational facility for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve, which was signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 19, 2017.

The following are our comments:

- Under "He'eia Ahupua'a: A Place of Abundance": we disagree with the second to last sentence and do not find it necessary to require that the He-NERR be locked in as "comanagement partners" of He'eia State Park.
- Under "Recommendation 1, Action 1-1": what are the entities which presently have a lease or sub-agreements with the Division of State Parks (DSP)? Does this include Hui Ko'olaupoko? And are these documents (leases and sub-agreements) available for public review?
- Under "Recommendation 1, Action 1-2": besides identifying the cultural significance of sites within the park, perhaps there should be printed educational materials on-site and on-line to educate the public about the history of the area, and signage at specific locations.
- Add to "Recommendation 1, Action 1-4": Ensure that He'eia State Park remains open and accessible to the public on a schedule followed by all state parks in Hawai'i.
- Under Recommendation 2, Action 2-1": Amend first bullet-point to read, "Negotiate an adjustment to the lease currently held by Kama'aina Care to provide for subdivision of the park lands and allow for establishment of an interpretive center and educational halau for the He'eia NERR."
- Under Recommendation 2, Action 2-4, first bullet-point, to read as follows: "Hawaiian cultural values, including but not limited to..."

- Under "Inventory of Parnerships within He'eia State Park" is listed the Kane'ohe Cultural Foundation. Among its original responsibilities was to provide maintenance support to the park by helping to maintain the grounds. This kuleana is not mentioned either in the chart or the organization's description. This responsibility appears to have been eliminated.
- Current and future uses of He'eia State Park: it appears that the current tenant holding the master lease at He'eia State Park may have converted its primary purpose from recreational to commercial, by using the park's shoreline for commercial rental of kayaks above the limitations set by the Board of Land and Natural Resources. This may violate the LWCF restrictions. Officials of Kama'aina Care have informed DSP that they would be unable to be a profitable operation without the kayak rental business. This is a concern.

In summary, the Ko'olau Foundation is generally supportive of the draft plan and urges that the changes we have suggested are incorporated into the final plan. We wish to reiterate that the park lands be subdivided so that the NERR facilities are separate from the area managed by Kama'ana Care, as we do not feel it is necessary for the two entities to be joined in one lease parcel. We strongly urge the subdivision of this park into two parcels.

We appreciate this opportunity to offer comment on the draft plan.



DATE: January 7, 2022

TO: Catie Cullison, PBR Hawaii ccullison@pbrhawaii.com

RE: DRAFT Heeia State Park Community Based Long Range Plan

for the Heeia National Estuarian Research Reserve Center

Thank you for allowing me to submit the following comments.

Recommendation 1: Perpetuate outdoor recreation, community gathering, public access, and cultural activities within the Park that are consistent with community values

This public park should be open to the public every day.

Outdoor recreation should not include commercial activity that violates restrictions on such activity in Kaneohe Bay.

Recommendation 2: Advance collective action toward development of a He'eia NERR Interpretive Center within the Park.

The NERR Facility should be separate of other park leases.

Any renegotiation of the existing lease with Kamaaina Care should ensure daily public access, clarification that commercial kayak activities are prohibited, and redesignation of the leased area, such that the NERR facility has its own, separate lease.

Recommendation 3: Engage scientific and research endeavors within He'eia State Park, led by He'eia NERR.

NERR should be free to operate without needing approval of other entities within the state park, provided it consults with the other entities and operates within the terms of its state lease and does not infringe the rights of other entities within the park.

Recommendation 4: Take steps toward He'eia NERR comprehensive coordination of ecological stewardship within the Park.

Culturally appropriate stewardship is a better construct than ecological stewardship as it would encompass many important values for this place and highlight its cultural importance. The interpretive elements of the plan can serve these goals.

The cat colony should be phased out within a time certain.

Other

Graphics and photography could be greatly improved. The report should present the beauty and potential of the property, as known and experienced by the community; unfortunately, it looks uninviting in this draft. E.g., The cover photo has no real focus, but rather shows an old, leaning chain link fence and some electrical cables in the sky, with awkward, sprawling text. The interior photos and layout could also be upgraded.

There is a great potential that has yet to be realized at Heeia State Park. It can be much more valuable as a community resource than it has been in recent years. The Heeia State Park Master Plan already provides a roadmap for implementation, the Kaneohe Bay Master Plan provides a management plan for the nearshore waters, and now we have the National Estuary Research Reserve. Together, the keys to pono management of all the resources are laid out. It is important that when one area of the plan is known to be deficient that steps be taken to make corrections.

Hopefully, this planning effort helps move us towards improved public access, protection of resources, and management of Heeia.

Respectfully submitted,

Gil Riviere

Senator, District 23

Oahu's North and Windward Shores



KO'OLAUPOKO HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB

P. O. Box 664 * Kaneohe, HI 96744 * Ph. (808) 235-8111 * www.koolaupokohcc.org

January 7, 2022

To: Catie Cullison, PBR Hawai'i

From: Nancy Davlantes, Government Relations Chair

Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club

Re: Comments on He'eia State Park Draft Community-Based Long-Range Plan

Aloha,

The following comments are offered on behalf of the Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club. While we are grateful for the effort to forge a long-range plan, we must acknowledge the elephant in the room: the long-standing disagreements between the current lessee and the other NERR stakeholders as to the proper management and operations of the park. Nevertheless, we do not want that to delay the objectives of the plan that we wholly support, especially the creation of an interpretive center and educational halau for the He'eia NERR, which would require a change in the current lease.

Given the uncertainty in the length of time remaining on the current lease, we request that the state agree to subdivide the lease so that the operations of Kama'aina Care (KK) and the NERR partners can be totally separate. Given the distinct and often incompatible missions of the parties, the suggestion that there could be some kind of resolution between them while there are still questions as to whether KK's operations are in violation of its lease is not possible.

If we assume that the park lands can indeed be subdivided, then Action 1-1 must be changed to reflect that, as well as Action item 2-1. As He'eia State Park is one of 50 parks managed by the DLNR, Division of State Parks, it must be open to the public on the same hours and days as other park within the system. That has not been the case recently.

On-site signage and online information must be clear as to the subdivided areas, as well as on-site and online information as to the historical importance and significance of the area to enhance the visitor experience.

Action items we support include 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, and 3-1. Items that include "work with entities who operate within the park" must be clarified as to just what those entities are, and that can only be determined once the subdivision has taken place.

We have been very concerned about the future of He'eia State Park and know that an interpretative and cultural center for the He'eia NERR is vital to its continued existence and role as a social, cultural, and ecological resource.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this draft plan.

He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve

Koʻolaupoko, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

Date: January 7, 2022

Kawikahhute

To: Catie Cullison (PBR Hawai'i)

From: Kawika Winter, Reserve Manager (He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve)

Re: Comments the DRAFT Community-Based Long-Range Plan for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

CC: He`eia NERR Reserve Advisory Board (Rocky Kaluhiwa, Ko`olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club; Mahealani Cypher, Ko`olau Foundation; Jo-Ann Leong, Hawai`i Community Development Authority; Hi`ilei Kawelo and Keli`i Kotubetey, Paepae o He`eia; Kanekoa Kukea-Shultz, KākoʻoʻŌiwi; Brian Neilson, DLNR/DAR; Kristina Kekuewa and Jean Tanimoto, NOAA; Rob Toonen, Hawaiʻi Institute of Marine Biology)

Aloha Catie,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the *DRAFT Community-Based Long-Range Plan for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System*. I have several comments, which are listed below. Some of them I and others raised in an earlier draft, so I'm not sure why these have not yet been addressed. If there are questions about any of my comments, please let me know.

- 1. Cover Image: The current cover photo is highly unbecoming of the community's perception of what this property represents a gathering place for 'ohana. This photo also does not convey the cultural, historic, nor ecological significance of the property. DSP Administrator, Curt Cottrell pointed this out on the earlier draft, and even offered up an alternative photo, but yet this draft still has a bad picture of the park on the cover. The cover photo needs to capture how special this property is to the community, as that is the purpose of the report.
- 2. Page 1, Paragraph 3: "While there may be some unresolved issues, based upon the entirety of the community engagement process and the ongoing dialogue with key stakeholders, we believe there is genuine desire to collaborate shared use of He'eia State Park with He'eia NERR co-management partners and He'eia State Park tenants."
 - As I pointed out in an earlier draft, the above statement is not an accurate one. The Reserve Advisory Board (RAB) of the He'eia NERR has repeatedly indicated that they only want the NERR to collaborate directly with the State/DLNR. There is not a willingness to collaborate with the current lessee of the Park. I have said this repeatedly, in several meetings throughout the process, and commented as such in the last draft, but it has yet to be addressed. Again, the best the NERR can commit to with the lessee is "coordination."

Because we cannot commit the NERR to collaboration with the current lessee, this report should not give the false impression that there is broad willingness to collaborate.

3. Recommendation 1

• The driving force behind the legislation that produced Act 166 is a perception that the lessee has taken what was once a community gathering place and turned it into an exclusive property that is primarily used for a private business. This perception is pervasive in the community, as was clearly articulated in the stakeholder engagement process. One of the main points of current park management that is fueling this perception is the fact that the park – since the current lessee took over park management – has been closed on Sundays, which is a day that the community traditionally used the property for family outings. This was also brought up in the stakeholder engagement process, when it was openly questioned whether or not closing the park to the community on Sundays is a violation of the LWCF covenants. Given that this report is supposed to be a community-based plan, it should be responsive to the community stakeholders by including: "Action 1-4: Maximize opportunities for community access to the Park by having it open 7 days a week."

4. Action 2-4

- "Indigenous" should be capitalized as a proper noun, as is the current convention.
- 5. Recommendation 4: Take steps toward He'eia NERR comprehensive coordination of ecological stewardship within the Park.
 - A major programmatic focus of the He'eia NERR is culturally-appropriate stewardship. This was worked into the design of the stakeholder process as "pono stewardship" of the ecologically and culturally important areas within the Park, but the term "pono stewardship" is not in this draft, nor was it in the previous draft. I pointed that out in the last draft, yet there has been no correction in this draft. Is there a particular aversion to "pono stewardship"? If the term "ecological stewardship" was not a term used in the stakeholder engagement process, then how did this term appear in the recommendations? There should be a recommendation that reflects the outcome of the stakeholder engagement process (see below).
- 6. Add: "Recommendation 5: Collaborate with the He`eia NERR to ensure that the iwi kūpuna, old house sites, and the riparian corridoor from the bridge to the shoreline is stewarded in a pono manner that aligns with the values of the community"
 - As stated in the report, "The HCDA shall have its Contractor prepare a report of its findings, including the outcome of stakeholder discussions, and develop a community-based long-range plan to integrate HNERRS with the major programs and activities of He'eia State Park consistent with its goals and objectives. (emphasis added)." The recommendation above is reflective of the results of the stakeholder engagement process, and it should be added to the report in fulfilment of the charge of Act 166.

Thank you for your consideration.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII STATE CAPITOL HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

January 26, 2022

TO: PRB Hawai'i

FROM: Representative Lisa Kitagawa disakitagawa

State House, District 48 – Kāne'ohe, Kahalu'u, Waiāhole

SUBJECT: Comments Regarding Draft Plan for Act 166, Relating to Community-Based Long-Range Planning for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS)

Mahalo for the opportunity to provide comments on the draft plan for Act 166, which focuses on the community-based long-range planning for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). As the bill sponsor for Act 166 and the representative for the geographic area in which He'eia State Park resides, I would like to thank everyone who has been involved in this process. I am grateful for the work and communication that has occurred to create this draft document, as well as the participation and knowledge that has been shared by community members and partner organizations. I believe that this draft proposal provides a good starting point for continued communication and discussion about the future of He'eia State Park and the integration of the NERRS at the Park.

In reviewing the draft document, there are four items that I feel are important for me to highlight:

- 1) Access: Access to the Park by the public is of the utmost importance. He'eia State Park should remain open to the public and have the same schedule of hours of operation as other state parks. It is important to note that regardless of the various leases or partnerships that occur at the park, the park must remain open and accessible to the community.
- 2) Lease: Currently Kama'āina Kids holds the lease for He'eia State Park until 2035 (25-year lease, which began in 2010). Since the NERRS would need a lease to build an interpretive center, it is important to note that a sublease to the University of Hawai'i for the NERRS may not be the best option. It is important to discuss the option of having a separate lease for the parcel of land where the interpretive center would be located by subdividing the Park to accommodate two leases.

- 3) **Difference between near-term and long-term goals/plans for the Park:** In future discussions of He'eia State Park, it is important to note the difference between near-term and long-term goals/plans. Near-term goals/plans should include a timeline until 2035 when Kama'āina Kids' current lease expires, and long-term goals/plans should include a timeline post 2035.
- 4) Incorporating lineal and cultural descendants of He'eia in future discussions: The knowledge, history, and heart of community members, particularly lineal and cultural descendants of He'eia, should play an integral part in future discussions of the State Park. Community members have played an important part in the process thus far, and should continue to be a part of the conversation.

I encourage the Division of State Parks and the various stakeholders to continue to communicate and collaborate to find a path forward. Thank you again for the opportunity to share comments on this draft proposal.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at repkitagawa@capitol.hawaii.gov or 808-586-8540.

Mahalo for all the hard work.

KAHALU'U NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 29



(He'eia Kea, 'Āhuimanu, Kahalu'u, Waihe'e, Ka'alaea, Waiāhole, Waikāne, Hakipu'u, Kualoa)

C/o Neighborhood Commission Office • 925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 160 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96817 PHONE (808) 768-3710 • FAX (808) 768-3711 • INTERNET: http://www.honolulu.gov/nco

"LET US NOT EVER HAVE AN UNHAPPY MINORITY; RATHER, LET US BUILD A COMMUNITY CONSENSUS."

January 27, 2022

PBR Hawai'i & Associates, Inc. 1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809 ccullison@pbrhawaii.com

RE: Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29 Comments Via Board Resolution, *He'eia State Park Community-based Long-Range Plan*

Aloha e PBR Hawai'i,

We, the KNB #29, are very grateful that the comment submission deadline was postponed to the end of January 2022, as we were able to discuss and take action on this important issue in our January board meeting.

In our January 12, 2022 Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29 (KNB #29) meeting, the board unanimously passed and approved the resolution attached titled, "He 'eia State Park Community-based Long-Range Plan." As stated in our resolution, the Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29 (KNB#29) SUPPORTS placement of an educational facility for the He 'eia NERRS within He 'eia State Park at Lae 'o Ke 'alohi. Please also find our recommendations in the attached KNB #29 resolution.

If you have any questions or requests for additional information, please do reach out.

Me ka ha'aha'a,

Ka'ano'i Walk, Chair

Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29

From: luersena001@hawaii.rr.com <luersena001@hawaii.rr.com>

Sent: Wednesday, December 22, 2021 11:00 AM

To: 'Dawn Chang' <dnschang@kuiwalu.com>; Catie Cullison <ccullison@pbrhawaii.com>; Neupane, Deepak

<deepak.neupane@hawaii.gov>

Cc: 'Ka'ano'i W' <

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Comment period for Act 166 - Draft Plan

Aloha Dawn, Catie and Deepak,

Thank you for the work that has been done on developing the Draft plan for He'eia State Park regarding the NERRs. As you know, I participated in both the small group discussions and the public meeting in September 2021. The Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board # 29 (KNB#29) has a long history of involvement with He'eia.

I'm concerned about the short community comment period, particularly as it occurs over the holiday season. As a member of the KNB# 29, I would very much like our community and Board an opportunity to comment on the draft. However, by scheduling the review period of less than a month, running through December 13th through January 7th, that is impossible. Our last Board meeting was December 15th and if we had received notice a week prior, we could have put this item on the agenda. Our next board meeting is scheduled for January 12th and Chair Walk has indicted that he will place this on the agenda for that meeting but that is after your identified review period.

I am formally requesting that the community comment period be extended through the end of January 2022.

Thank you for your consideration.

Amy Luersen, Vice-Chair Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29



Koʻolau Foundation P. O. Box 4749 Kane`ohe, HI 96744

January 5, 2022

To: HCDA/DLNR/PBR Consultants

From: Mahealani Cypher

Ko'olau Foundation

Re: He'eia State Park Draft Community-Based Long-Range Plan

Aloha mai kakou,

On behalf of the Ko'olau Foundation, we offer the following comments regarding the draft plan proposed by consultant PBRHawaii, concerning a community-based longrange plan for He'eia State Park.

According to community members who advocated for funding this updated longrange plan for the state park, it is the goal of this community that the revised plan incorporate placement of an educational facility for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve, which was signed into law by President Barack Obama on January 19, 2017.

The following are our comments:

- Under "He'eia Ahupua'a: A Place of Abundance": we disagree with the second to last sentence and do not find it necessary to require that the He-NERR be locked in as "comanagement partners" of He'eia State Park.
- Under "Recommendation 1, Action 1-1": what are the entities which presently have a lease or sub-agreements with the Division of State Parks (DSP)? Does this include Hui Ko'olaupoko? And are these documents (leases and sub-agreements) available for public review?
- Under "Recommendation 1, Action 1-2": besides identifying the cultural significance of sites within the park, perhaps there should be printed educational materials on-site and on-line to educate the public about the history of the area, and signage at specific locations.
- Add to "Recommendation 1, Action 1-4": Ensure that He'eia State Park remains open and accessible to the public on a schedule followed by all state parks in Hawai'i.
- Under Recommendation 2, Action 2-1": Amend first bullet-point to read, "Negotiate an adjustment to the lease currently held by Kama'aina Care to provide for subdivision of the park lands and allow for establishment of an interpretive center and educational halau for the He'eia NERR."
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- Under "Inventory of Parnerships within He'eia State Park" is listed the Kane'ohe Cultural Foundation. Among its original responsibilities was to provide maintenance support to the park by helping to maintain the grounds. This kuleana is not mentioned either in the chart or the organization's description. This responsibility appears to have been eliminated.
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In summary, the Ko'olau Foundation is generally supportive of the draft plan and urges that the changes we have suggested are incorporated into the final plan. We wish to reiterate that the park lands be subdivided so that the NERR facilities are separate from the area managed by Kama'ana Care, as we do not feel it is necessary for the two entities to be joined in one lease parcel. We strongly urge the subdivision of this park into two parcels.

We appreciate this opportunity to offer comment on the draft plan.



DATE: January 7, 2022

TO: Catie Cullison, PBR Hawaii ccullison@pbrhawaii.com

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for the Heeia National Estuarian Research Reserve Center

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Respectfully submitted,

Gil Riviere

Senator, District 23

Oahu's North and Windward Shores



KO'OLAUPOKO HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB

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January 7, 2022

To: Catie Cullison, PBR Hawai'i

From: Nancy Davlantes, Government Relations Chair

Ko'olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club

Re: Comments on He'eia State Park Draft Community-Based Long-Range Plan

Aloha,

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Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this draft plan.

He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve

Koʻolaupoko, Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi

Date: January 7, 2022

Kawikahhute

To: Catie Cullison (PBR Hawai'i)

From: Kawika Winter, Reserve Manager (He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve)

Re: Comments the DRAFT Community-Based Long-Range Plan for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System

CC: He`eia NERR Reserve Advisory Board (Rocky Kaluhiwa, Ko`olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club; Mahealani Cypher, Ko`olau Foundation; Jo-Ann Leong, Hawai`i Community Development Authority; Hi`ilei Kawelo and Keli`i Kotubetey, Paepae o He`eia; Kanekoa Kukea-Shultz, KākoʻoʻŌiwi; Brian Neilson, DLNR/DAR; Kristina Kekuewa and Jean Tanimoto, NOAA; Rob Toonen, Hawaiʻi Institute of Marine Biology)

Aloha Catie,

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Because we cannot commit the NERR to collaboration with the current lessee, this report should not give the false impression that there is broad willingness to collaborate.

3. Recommendation 1

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4. Action 2-4

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- 6. Add: "Recommendation 5: Collaborate with the He`eia NERR to ensure that the iwi kūpuna, old house sites, and the riparian corridoor from the bridge to the shoreline is stewarded in a pono manner that aligns with the values of the community"
 - As stated in the report, "The HCDA shall have its Contractor prepare a report of its findings, including the outcome of stakeholder discussions, and develop a community-based long-range plan to integrate HNERRS with the major programs and activities of He'eia State Park consistent with its goals and objectives. (emphasis added)." The recommendation above is reflective of the results of the stakeholder engagement process, and it should be added to the report in fulfilment of the charge of Act 166.

Thank you for your consideration.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII STATE CAPITOL HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

January 26, 2022

TO: PRB Hawai'i

FROM: Representative Lisa Kitagawa disakitagawa

State House, District 48 – Kāne'ohe, Kahalu'u, Waiāhole

SUBJECT: Comments Regarding Draft Plan for Act 166, Relating to Community-Based Long-Range Planning for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS)

Mahalo for the opportunity to provide comments on the draft plan for Act 166, which focuses on the community-based long-range planning for the He'eia National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). As the bill sponsor for Act 166 and the representative for the geographic area in which He'eia State Park resides, I would like to thank everyone who has been involved in this process. I am grateful for the work and communication that has occurred to create this draft document, as well as the participation and knowledge that has been shared by community members and partner organizations. I believe that this draft proposal provides a good starting point for continued communication and discussion about the future of He'eia State Park and the integration of the NERRS at the Park.

In reviewing the draft document, there are four items that I feel are important for me to highlight:

- 1) Access: Access to the Park by the public is of the utmost importance. He'eia State Park should remain open to the public and have the same schedule of hours of operation as other state parks. It is important to note that regardless of the various leases or partnerships that occur at the park, the park must remain open and accessible to the community.
- 2) Lease: Currently Kama'āina Kids holds the lease for He'eia State Park until 2035 (25-year lease, which began in 2010). Since the NERRS would need a lease to build an interpretive center, it is important to note that a sublease to the University of Hawai'i for the NERRS may not be the best option. It is important to discuss the option of having a separate lease for the parcel of land where the interpretive center would be located by subdividing the Park to accommodate two leases.

- 3) **Difference between near-term and long-term goals/plans for the Park:** In future discussions of He'eia State Park, it is important to note the difference between near-term and long-term goals/plans. Near-term goals/plans should include a timeline until 2035 when Kama'āina Kids' current lease expires, and long-term goals/plans should include a timeline post 2035.
- 4) Incorporating lineal and cultural descendants of He'eia in future discussions: The knowledge, history, and heart of community members, particularly lineal and cultural descendants of He'eia, should play an integral part in future discussions of the State Park. Community members have played an important part in the process thus far, and should continue to be a part of the conversation.

I encourage the Division of State Parks and the various stakeholders to continue to communicate and collaborate to find a path forward. Thank you again for the opportunity to share comments on this draft proposal.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at repkitagawa@capitol.hawaii.gov or 808-586-8540.

Mahalo for all the hard work.

KAHALU'U NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 29



(He'eia Kea, 'Āhuimanu, Kahalu'u, Waihe'e, Ka'alaea, Waiāhole, Waikāne, Hakipu'u, Kualoa)

C/o Neighborhood Commission Office • 925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 160 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96817 PHONE (808) 768-3710 • FAX (808) 768-3711 • INTERNET: http://www.honolulu.gov/nco

"LET US NOT EVER HAVE AN UNHAPPY MINORITY; RATHER, LET US BUILD A COMMUNITY CONSENSUS."

January 27, 2022

PBR Hawai'i & Associates, Inc. 1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809 ccullison@pbrhawaii.com

RE: Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29 Comments Via Board Resolution, *He'eia State Park Community-based Long-Range Plan*

Aloha e PBR Hawai'i,

We, the KNB #29, are very grateful that the comment submission deadline was postponed to the end of January 2022, as we were able to discuss and take action on this important issue in our January board meeting.

In our January 12, 2022 Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29 (KNB #29) meeting, the board unanimously passed and approved the resolution attached titled, "He 'eia State Park Community-based Long-Range Plan." As stated in our resolution, the Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29 (KNB#29) SUPPORTS placement of an educational facility for the He 'eia NERRS within He 'eia State Park at Lae 'o Ke 'alohi. Please also find our recommendations in the attached KNB #29 resolution.

If you have any questions or requests for additional information, please do reach out.

Me ka ha'aha'a,

Ka'ano'i Walk, Chair

Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29

- managed/stored in a dispersed manner (i.e. water quality data, vegetation transects, bird or fish counts, etc); and the potential for He'eia NERR to be the long-term repository for said data.
- Action 3-2: Work with entities who operate within the Park to explore research questions, and or potential available data, photos, etc. that could augment current He'eia NERR scientific research.

Recommendation 4: Take steps toward He'eia NERR comprehensive coordination of ecological stewardship within the Park.

- Action 4-1: Explore partnerships with entities operating within the Park to augment and supplement ecological stewardship activities; expanding stewardship to comprehensively include all park habitats; and continue ecological stewardship activities for the long term.
- Action 4-2: Continue and expand invasive species removal and native habitat restoration.

Therefore, Be It Resolved that Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29 (KNB#29) SUPPORTS placement of an educational facility for the He'eia NERRS within He'eia State Park at Lae 'o Ke'alohi; and

Be it further Resolved that KNB #29 in general supports the Recommendations and Action steps outlined in the draft plan, with the following additions:

- Under Recommendation 1, add new Action 1-4: Ensure that He'eia State Park remains open and accessible to the public on a schedule followed by all state parks in Hawai'i.
- Under Recommendation 1, add new Action 1-5: Evaluate facilities management
 practices to ensure that activities are consistent with the Kāne'ohe Bay Master Plan to
 "Preserve and protect the unique natural resources of Kāne'ohe Bay for the continued
 use and enjoyment of the general public and future generations" (Kāne'ohe Bay Master
 Plan 1992);
- Under Recommendation 2, Action 2-4, amend the first bullet to read "Hawaiian cultural values including but not limited to..."

The Kahalu'u Neighborhood Board #29 PASSED this resolution by UNANIMOUS vote at its Wednesday, January 12, 2022 Regular Meeting

Submitted by: Kaʻanoʻi Walk, Chair