



Foundation Document

Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park

Hawai'i

September 2017





Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau Oli Komo (Welcoming Chant)

*E hea hea mai 'oukou
He waiwai ola o
Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau
'O mākou nā kia 'āina ha'aheo*

*Where are you from?
Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau
is a living treasure
We are the proud caretakers*

*E ho'āla mai!
E ho'olohe mai!
'O kō kākou kuleana
Ku'ikahi like kākou*

*Awaken!
Listen!
It is all of our responsibility, honor, privilege
We are all in agreement*

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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

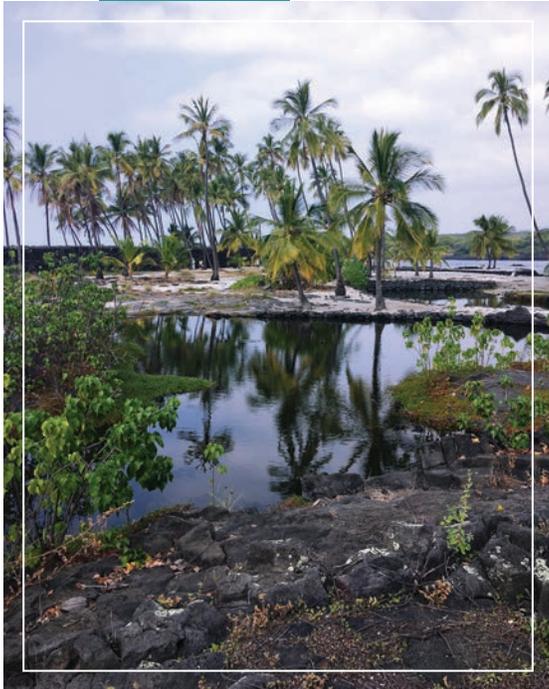
Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park is located along the southern Kona coastline on the western side of the Island of Hawai'i. The 420-acre park lies on prehistoric lava flows of Mauna Loa volcano, where coastal fault subsidence forms cliffs and coral reefs supply sand to narrow beaches. From Hōnaunau Bay on the park's northern end, the land rises gradually, but in the southern region, cliffs predominate on the shoreline and the inland fault escarpment (Pali Alahaka), 120 feet high, is a dominant landform. At its highest point, the park reaches 640 feet above sea level at its southern end.

Congress authorized establishment of the park on July 26, 1955. The enabling legislation (PL 84-177, 69 Stat. 376) described lands necessary and suitable for park establishment and specified that in the future these lands would be set apart as the City of Refuge National Historical Park. The new park was formally established on July 1, 1961, after title to these lands had been vested in the United States. (See appendixes A and B for relevant legislation and orders.)

Initially, the park was referred to as the City of Refuge in accordance with the name given by English missionary William Ellis in the 1820s. In 1978 the park was re-designated as Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park to recognize the original Hawaiian name. In 1974, the entire park (then consisting of 182 acres) was recognized as nationally significant and one of the most important archeological and historical complexes in the Hawaiian Islands and listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district.

Historic sites and features preserved at the park further the understanding of traditional Hawaiian lifeways and perpetuate the cultural connections of *kānaka maoli* (Native Hawaiians) to this *wahi pana* (sacred place). Until the death of King Kamehameha I in 1819, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau was a sanctuary where vanquished warriors, noncombatants, and violators of the *kapu* (laws of conduct) could take refuge from a possible death sentence. Kapu governed all aspects of traditional Hawaiian society, and the penalties for violations were severe and swift. The *Pu'uhonua* (sacred place of refuge) was enclosed on two sides by the Pā Pu'uhonua (Great Wall), a massive 978-foot-long, 10-foot-high basalt block wall that marked the boundary between the sanctuary and the Royal Grounds.





Hōnaunau Bay’s protected waters and canoe landing point, along with other favorable factors such as the availability of drinking water from freshwater springs, served as an ideal location for the *ali‘i* (royal chiefs) to establish their residential and ceremonial sites. The location provided easy access to Kona’s rich fishing grounds, and anchialine pools made suitable holding pens for fish and the royal fishponds. The royal residence consisted of multiple thatched structures built on stone platforms in the coconut palm grove. The Royal Grounds were within the *ahupua‘a* of Hōnaunau, a land division that extended from the ocean to the upper slopes of Mauna Loa. For several centuries, the Pu‘uhonua, the Royal Grounds, and adjacent areas formed one of the primary religious and political centers within the traditional district of Kona.

Among the significant cultural sites is the Hale o Keawe, a temple that once held the bones of 23 *ali‘i* and infused the area with their *mana* (spiritual power). Besides the hale, the reconstructed scene also includes the restored stone platform, *ki‘i* (carved wooden images) that surround and guard the temple, and the wood and cordage-lashed fence, or palisade. Other significant features include *heiau* (sacred structures or temples), animal pens, plant cultivation areas, and three steep *hōlua* (stone slides) where royalty would compete by racing downhill on wooden *papa hōlua* (sleds). The large stone temple platform of the ‘Āle‘ale‘a Heiau, believed to be the oldest heiau in the park, was constructed in seven stages. The village of Ki‘ilae, an abandoned farming and fishing village, consists of about a dozen lots enclosed by stone walls along with house platforms, burial crypts, and other stone structures. Inhabited from ancient times by Native Hawaiians and their descendants, isolated Ki‘ilae continued into the 1920s as one of the last surviving coastal villages. A one-mile-long segment of the historic 1871 Trail traverses the park coastline. These sites and features serve as physical evidence conveying the importance and evolution of the cultural landscape. They reveal aspects of the daily lives of ancient Hawaiians and the changes that occurred after the arrival of Europeans in the 18th century and the eventual end of the traditional *kapu* system.



The park practices integrated resource management that incorporates native ecosystems and the human imprint on the landscape. The park and Keone‘ele Cove provide protected habitats for *honu* (Hawaiian green sea turtles), the endangered *‘ōpe‘ape‘a* (Hawaiian hoary bat), the endangered *‘īlioholoikauaua* (Hawaiian monk seal), and 30 species of *manu* (Hawaiian birds, six of which are native). Among the 134 known vascular plant species within the park’s diverse landscape are 23 native Hawaiian plants, such as *pōhuehue* (beach morning glory), *hala* (pandanus) trees, and *naupaka* (a shrub common along the coastline). Many such plants are culturally significant to Hawaiians.

Visitors have a wide range of opportunities to experience the park and to become immersed in Hawaiian culture and history. They can take self-guided tours of the Royal Grounds and Pu‘uhonua, access shoreline and coastal trails, and visit the picnic area. The park visitor center provides orientation and interpretive information. Completed in 1968 during the NPS Mission 66 period of design and construction, the national-register-eligible visitor center complex blends Polynesian-inspired open-air elements with modern architectural design. Visitors may also take a two-mile round-trip hike to Ki‘ilae Village to see ancient structural remains, volcanic features, and ocean views.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was authorized when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on July 26, 1955. After specified lands had been vested in the United States, a Secretarial order announced that the park was formally established, effective July 1, 1961. (See appendixes A and B for enabling legislation, subsequent amendments, and the Secretarial order.) The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

For the benefit and inspiration of all people, PU'UHONUA O HŌNAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK protects the wahi pana (sacred place) and interconnected cultural and natural resources of the Hōnaunau, Kēōkea, and Ki'ilae ahupua'a, so traditional Hawaiian values and practices will thrive now and into the future.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park’s resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The park protects one of the best preserved Pu‘uhonua in the Hawaiian Islands, a sacred place of refuge that exemplifies the important role of the kapu system in governing Hawaiian society.
2. Reconstructed by the National Park Service, Hale o Keawe is the only representation of a traditional *hale poki* (consecrated house) on the island. At Hale o Keawe, a ruling dynasty cared for the sacred bones of Keawe‘Īkekahiali‘iokamoku and other paramount chiefs, imparting a strong spiritual power to the Pu‘uhonua site that is still felt today.
3. The park encompasses the Royal Grounds of Hōnaunau where many generations of high ranking chiefs governed, including Keawe, who was once the paramount chief of the Island of Hawai‘i.
4. The religious and cultural significance of this wahi pana connects visitors, communities, and cultural practitioners to its resources and inspires collaborative stewardship of these lands.
5. Due to its great size and high degree of preservation, the coastal village of Ki‘ilae is an outstanding archeological landscape with great potential to reveal new insights about daily Hawaiian life from the precontact times to the late 1920s.
6. From the Royal Grounds where high chiefs governed, to an agricultural village where commoners lived and farmed, the park protects a great variety of cultural resources that represent a tremendous degree of social stratification and illustrate the richness and complexity of Hawaiian culture.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park:

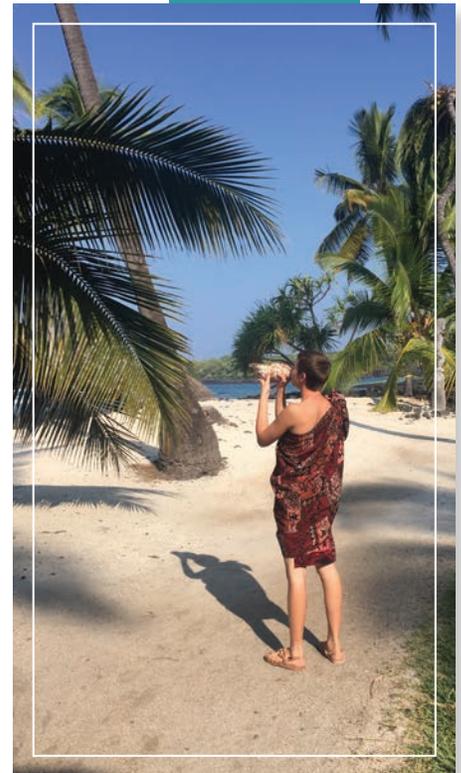
- Pu'uhonua and Royal Grounds.** Between approximately AD 1400 and 1600 the Royal Grounds and Pu'uhonua developed as one of the primary religious and political centers within the traditional District of Kona. The district's ali'i resided in Hōnaunau (Royal Grounds). The grounds were included in the ahupua'a of Hōnaunau, a political subdistrict that extended from the ocean to the upper slopes of Mauna Loa. Thatched buildings built on stone platforms in the Royal Grounds were used for residential and ceremonial purposes. Hōnaunau Bay's protected waters provided an ideal location for a canoe landing point at Keone'ele Cove that was strictly reserved for the chief and his attendants. The residents had access to fresh drinking water, and the royal fishponds held fish for consumption by the ali'i. The Royal Grounds were separated from the adjoining Pu'uhonua by the Great Wall. The Pu'uhonua served as a safe haven for violators of the kapu, defeated warriors, and noncombatants during times of conflict. Because of its configuration next to the Royal Grounds and orientation to the ocean, those seeking protection at the Pu'uhonua were challenged to escape their pursuers and seek refuge. Within the grounds and barren lava fields of the Pu'uhonua are the stone platforms of heiau including the 'Āle'ale'a (the area's principal and perhaps oldest heiau, built about AD 1400) and the site of the "Ancient" Heiau (also among the oldest structures in the Pu'uhonua). The large rectangular platforms of these temples were constructed of dry-set basalt lava rock.
- Great Wall.** The Pā Pu'uhonua (Great Wall), the largest single structure in the park, is a massive dry-set rock masonry wall that divides the Royal Grounds from the Pu'uhonua. It also forms the inland boundary of the Pu'uhonua. The wall was built as the royal center developed and the ali'i consolidated power. The wall is about 10 feet high, 978 feet long, and 17 feet wide. The outer faces of the wall were constructed from uncut basalt blocks, and the inner core of the wall was rubble filled. In some places, the wall exhibits *pao* construction techniques, which incorporate the use of interior vaulted spans to possibly reduce the amount of fill material required. Mortar was not used in construction, and instead the wall is held together by gravity and friction. The wall was first restored in 1902 when the area was under private ownership; it was subsequently repaired and stabilized by the National Park Service in the 1960s and more recently in 1991 and 2004.





- **Hale o Keawe.** Hale o Keawe is a reconstructed temple that once held the deified bones of 23 ali'i (royal chiefs). The temple is located at the northern end of the Great Wall and at the entrance to the Pu'uohonua. According to genealogical information and traditional accounts, Hale o Keawe was likely built around AD 1650 by or for chief Keawe'Īkekahiali'iokamoku, the great-grandfather of Kamehameha I. The powerful mana (divine power) associated with his remains and those of the other ali'i served to sanctify the Pu'uohonua. *Ho'okupu* (offerings) were traditionally placed on the structure's *lele* (tower). Although many of the island's religious structures were destroyed after the death of Kamehameha I in 1819 and the end of the kapu system, the abandoned temple was spared demolition but deteriorated over the years. Reverence for the site continued and because of its significance it was reconstructed by the National Park Service in 1967-1968. The reconstructed temple house is thatched with ti leaves and rests on a dry-set temple platform (approximately 24 feet by 11 feet), restored to its pre-1902 conditions. It is surrounded by a 5-foot-high palisade and reconstructed ki'i.
- **Ki'ilae.** Ki'ilae is a farming and fishing village that was inhabited by Native Hawaiians and their descendants from ancient times until about 1926. It consists of about one dozen stone-wall-enclosed lots that contain house and heiau platforms, burial crypts, and other stone structures. Some structures date from *kuleana* land awards issued to Native Hawaiian tenant farmers in the 1850s. As one of the last surviving coastal villages, Ki'ilae offers a glimpse into the post-contact history of Kona into the early 20th century. Changes to customary practices and the cultural landscape accompanied the introduction of new plants and animals. The use of tin roofs and glass windows in traditional thatch house construction were further indications of the cultural adaptations that occurred. While most other coastal communities eventually moved to more fertile uplands and larger harbor cities, Ki'ilae persisted well into the 20th century.

- 1871 Trail.** The 1871 Trail refers to the section of coastal trail that originally extended from Nāpo'opo'o south to Ho'okena. It is a segment of the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, a 175-mile-long corridor and trail network of cultural and historical significance that is itself a distinct unit of the national park system. Within the park, a one-mile-long section of the trail extends from behind the visitor center to Ki'ilae Village. The trail is typical of those constructed on the island between 1841 and 1918. Named the "1871 Trail" in recognition of the improvements completed in 1871, the trail was widened (currently 6–10-feet wide in the park) to accommodate the passage of horses, and curbstones were added to better delineate the trail for pack animal use. In 1918 the trail section north of Hōnaunau was improved for wheeled traffic, while the section south to Ho'okena was never modified for motorized vehicles. The trail represents one section of a coastal *alaloa* (regional thoroughfare). Native Hawaiians developed alaloa, or long trails, as primary routes of travel between communities, royal centers, religious sites, and resources. Shorter, locally important trails were known as *ala hele*. The 1871 Trail is part of a larger system of trails in the ahupua'a that it traverses, including *mauka-makai* (mountain-to-sea) trails.
- Cultural Landscape.** The entire park may be viewed as an ethnographic landscape—a type of cultural landscape with a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. In addition to the major sites represented by other fundamental resources (e.g., the Pu'uhonua and Royal Grounds, Ki'ilae, and the 1871 Trail), the park's cultural landscape also encompasses hundreds of other important archeological sites and features. These interrelated resources illustrate the close relationship that Native Hawaiians have with their physical environment. For example, the park protects caves and anchialine pools that were modified and used. The cultural landscape also includes native plants that remain meaningful to Native Hawaiians and support traditional cultural practices.
- Traditional Cultural Practices.** The park has cultural and spiritual significance to Native Hawaiians, who have used these lands since ancient times and continue to visit sites and features within the park for traditional practices. This park is integral in supporting the revitalization and continuation of cultural identity through a myriad of cultural practices. Among these traditional cultural practices are spiritual ceremonies and the celebration and transfer of traditional practices and knowledge. The National Park Service recognizes that cultural practices evolve and change. Many of the park's cultural sites, objects, landscapes, and natural resources remain important touchstones that contribute to Native Hawaiian identity and heritage.
- The Concept of Pu'uhonua: Opportunities for Refuge and Renewal.** The ancient concept of Pu'uhonua (refuge) is deeply rooted in Hawaiian and Polynesian culture. In ancient Hawai'i, a system of laws known as *kānāwai* enforced the social order, and laws of conduct, or kapu, governed every aspect of society. In addition to royalty, certain places, things, and times were sacred, and their disturbance was strictly forbidden. Kapu further dictated the appropriate conduct of fishing, the planting and harvesting of crops, and other practices. Any breaking of kapu disturbed the stability of society, and the punishment was often death. Traditionally, a ruling chief would declare certain lands or heiau as Pu'uhonua, and no harm would come to those who eluded their pursuers and safely reached the place of refuge. The Pu'uhonua protected fugitive kapu breakers and defeated warriors, as well as the families of combatants during times of battle. Lawbreakers were allowed to return to their homes after their transgressions were absolved by the *kahuna* (priest), and earned a second chance at life in their personal journey to understand levels of consciousness granted by the gods. Today, people come to the park to experience refuge and renewal in a personally meaningful way.



- **Opportunities to Experience a Natural Setting.** The power and beauty of the natural landscape is immediately evident in the park. Sky, water, geologic, vegetation, and wildlife resources combine to establish a unique sense of place and offer the opportunity to experience a range of natural settings and ecosystems. Visitors are treated to dramatic views of the Pacific Ocean from the park’s rocky, volcanic coastline. More than 180 species of plants may be found in the park. While many plants are exotic species that were recently introduced, some are native to Hawai‘i and still others were brought to the Hawaiian Islands by Polynesians for use as food, medicine, or clothing. A variety of animals may be spotted in the park, from majestic *nā koholā* (humpback whales) that migrate to Hawaiian waters during the winter months to little *‘ōpae ‘ula* (Hawaiian red shrimp) that graze on algae in the park’s brackish ponds. Tidal pools hold a colorful array of native tropical fish, while honu (Hawaiian green sea turtles) may be seen basking in the sun at low tide. Visitors to the park also experience natural soundscapes, which frequently consist of crashing surf, calling birds, and the sound of wind blowing through hala and coconut trees.

Other Important Resources and Values

Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resource and value has been identified for Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park:

- **Visitor Center.** Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park’s visitor center was completed in 1968, constructed as part of the National Park Service’s systemwide program of planning, design, and construction known as “Mission 66.” The mid-20th-century program modernized outdated facilities and addressed the growing pressures of the motoring public for improved visitor services. The Polynesian-inspired, open-air complex consists of three main pavilion-like buildings (comfort station, office / information desk, and theater). The one-story buildings are linked by a covered lanai and an interpretive wall. In addition to the buildings, other features contributing to the visitor center’s cultural landscape include the parking lot, walkways, planters, vegetation, benches, and lava-rock retaining walls. Architects adapted modern and regional Hawaiian architectural designs, incorporating local materials to harmoniously blend the visitor center with the park’s tropical setting. The visitor center complex was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. It retains integrity conveying its distinctive architectural design, and its historical association with the Mission 66 program.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park:

- The complexity of the rich resources of the sea and land at Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau required reverent management based on *kapu* (sacred law) that all people understood and applied in every aspect of their lives: *Ua ola no o kai ia kai, ua ola no o uka ia uka* (Life comes from the sea, life comes from the land).
- An integral foundational philosophy embedded in the concepts of Pu'uhonua is *aloha 'āina*, the compassion or love for that which sustains life—the land, sea, water and all the elements and animals within. The land connects the people to the heartbeat of the gods in a physical way through *wahi pana* (sacred or pulsating places).
- The Pu'uhonua was a place where the gods supported transformation—the only process of redemption allowed by the ancient *kapu* system—and provided protection of life, especially during the rehabilitation of one's mind, body, and soul. Today, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau continues to pulse as a “safe place” for all, including those who consult the ancient wisdoms.
- Keawe'Īkekahiali'iokamoku, ruler of the Island of Hawai'i in the late 17th century, embodied wisdom and diplomacy. His focus on unity and peaceful relationships with other island chiefdoms continues today as foundational philosophies for the function of the Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau.
- The continuing traditions and practices of the *hale poki* (consecrated house) ensure that each individual chief's *'iwi* (bones) contribute to those of his predecessors, that the *mo'o* (succession) of philosophies and principles lived by significant chiefs interred within takes place, and that their *mana* (spiritual life force) secures and ensures continued balance, harmony, and unity among people.
- *Ki'i* are carved wooden images that embody human and spiritual qualities and serve as reminders to guide people at the Pu'uhonua on their personal spiritual journeys to a balanced life.
- For generations, residents of Ki'ilae village performed essential roles that supported the functions of the Pu'uhonua and Royal Grounds. These individuals and their lifestyles attest to the *kupunā 'ike* (ancient knowledge) that has been carried forth into Hawaiian society today.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

No special mandates were identified.

Administrative Commitments

For information about the administrative commitments for Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, please see appendix D.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park’s fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park’s planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values (see appendix C)
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

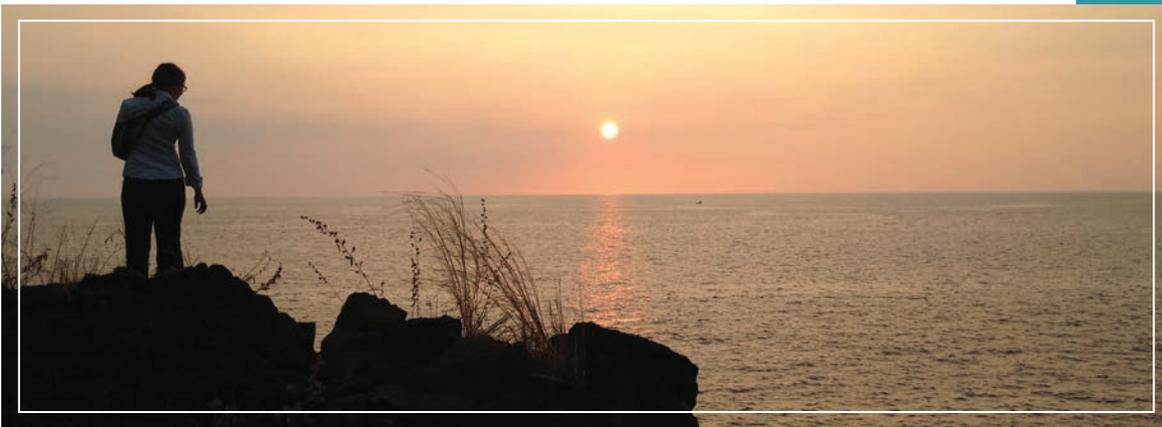
The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value. Please see appendix C for the analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values.

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Climate Change.** Changing climate portends profound changes to natural cycles and systems, with related impacts on natural and cultural resources, access, infrastructure, and environmental conditions. As a coastal park, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park is threatened by the effects of sea level rise. High surf and storm events already impact the park, and these are projected to worsen significantly with climate change. Damage to dry-set masonry and sustained flooding have already occurred. Modeling of potential future sea level rise indicates that some of the archeological features of the park, including anchialine pools, are vulnerable to inundation at 1 meter rise. Global climate change models predict sea level to rise between 0.25 to 1 meter by the year 2100. The maximum predicted sea level rise is 1.9 meters in the local area. Storm surge would occur over and above the projected sea level rise, with models projecting more frequent and intense coastal flooding in Hawai'i. Average annual temperature at Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau is expected to increase, while models differ in their predictions of average annual precipitation. Changes to temperature and precipitation are likely to impact natural and cultural resources.
 - *Associated High Priority Planning and Data Needs:* Climate change adaptation strategy; integrated pest management plan; facility planning for the visitor center; facility planning for collections storage; Ki'ilae management plan; site planning for the picnic area and maintenance / resource management facilities; climate change data



- **Management of Ki‘ilae.** In 2002, the boundary of Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park was modified to include the Ki‘ilae area. This boundary addition more than doubled the size of the park, adding a large undeveloped area with extensive archeological resources. Ki‘ilae village, occupied from pre-European contact until the early 20th century, presents an exceptional opportunity to gain additional understanding of Native Hawaiian villages and to interpret a different story than that told at the Pu‘uhonua and Royal Grounds. However, guidance is needed to achieve this potential. Archeological investigations are just beginning (2016), and currently there are no management, interpretive, or other plans for this area. Nonnative species, including feral pigs and goats, and nonnative plants also challenge the Ki‘ilae area.
 - *Associated High Priority Planning and Data Needs:* Park-specific cultural use guidelines; climate change adaptation strategy; integrated pest management plan; Ki‘ilae management plan; climate change modeling; Ki‘ilae archeological inventory; oral histories; visitor use data
- **Community Relationships.** Deep cultural attachments to the land in and around Hōnaunau have existed for centuries. When the land transferred to the National Park Service, long-term legal responsibilities for stewardship of the land shifted to the federal government. With it came a *kuleana* (responsibility and privilege) to consult and communicate with those families and individuals as well as all who were potentially affected by management decisions. Throughout the last 55 years the park has been a place where family traditions in the park have continued and local residents have become increasingly involved in a variety of ways such as employment, volunteerism, special events, youth programs, and research.

Today community members continue to develop new connections with the land the park encompasses. The National Park Service considers the community an integral part of Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park.

Maintaining flexible access to the site for cultural practitioners is another important goal for the park staff. The park staff has a duty to act in accordance with federal law and agency policies and in some instances conflicts arise when cultural uses by Native Hawaiians are subjected to federal review. Some of the issues regarding park access for practitioners include overnight uses, fee waivers (particularly when front-line entrance booth employees need to make on-the-spot decisions), and differences in regional and behavioral norms of practitioners from different parts of the island.

As a popular local destination, which is adjacent to the widely visited Honaunau Bay, the park also faces issues of safety and public health, desire for extended hours, and recreational impacts. While the park boundary does not include marine areas, there are opportunities for interpretation, education, and outreach to encourage understanding and protection of this essential part of the park’s story and setting.

- *Associated High Priority Planning and Data Needs:* Park-specific cultural use guidelines; Ki‘ilae management plan; site planning for the picnic area and maintenance / resource management facilities; oral histories; visitor use data

- **Visitor Experience, Access, and Use.** Park managers face a variety of challenges and opportunities in providing for exceptional visitor experiences while simultaneously protecting resources and respecting the traditional sacredness of Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park. Opportunities exist to improve visitor opportunities for learning, including having more Hawaiian practitioners on the grounds and continuing to build relationships between the interpretive program and historians, archeologists, and community members. There is also an opportunity to provide more interpretation about stewardship and natural and ocean resources in general.

Park managers and staff are conscious that the park is a sacred place of great significance to Native Hawaiians and that it needs to be respected as such. At times, getting the message of cultural sensitivity across to park visitors can be challenging, especially when cultural practices or ceremonies are occurring. Some visitors would like to have access to more places and longer hours of operations, but staff safety, resource protection, and cultural respect are concerns.

- *Associated High Priority Planning and Data Needs:* Park-specific cultural use guidelines; integrated pest management plan; facility planning for the visitor center; Ki'ilae management plan; site planning for the picnic area and maintenance/resource management facilities; climate change modeling; visitor use data
- **Determining the Vision for Appropriate Facilities in the Future.** Facilities at Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park have a variety of challenges, and there is a need to consider how to maintain, upgrade, and design park facilities so that they can be as efficient and effective as possible. A number of buildings at the park are older, have pest issues, are energy inefficient, and are not arranged in an effective way for current uses. Some buildings were also originally constructed as temporary facilities, but have been converted to permanent use. Collections storage does not meet NPS museum preservation standards and is not large enough for the size of the park's collection. Interpretive facilities could be improved, particularly accessibility and finding ways to increase interpretive space in the visitor center. The visitor center currently functions primarily as a bookstore, and the park lacks dedicated space for visitor contact and interpretive displays.
 - *Associated High Priority Planning and Data Needs:* Climate change adaptation strategy; integrated pest management plan; facility planning for the visitor center; facility planning for collections storage; site planning for the picnic area and maintenance / resource management facilities; climate change modeling; visitor use data

Other Important Issues

In addition to the key issues described above, one other important park issue was identified:

- **Nonnative Species and Pest Management.** The park is threatened by nonnative species and pests including invasive vegetation, feral pigs and goats, fungal plant diseases (particularly a fungus that attacks the park's iconic coconut palms), and destructive and disease-carrying insects. These pests impact natural and cultural resources, as well as structures in the park. Removal of nonnative vegetation is a perpetual challenge throughout the Hawaiian Islands, and needs to be followed by restoration with native species appropriate to both the cultural landscape of the park and current land use and management. The 2015-2016 outbreak of dengue in the area, and the potential for the zika virus, also present concerns about disease-carrying mosquitoes.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Criteria and Considerations for Prioritization. The following criteria were used to evaluate the priority of each planning or data need:

- Emergency or urgency of the issue
- Help support the purpose of the park
- Protect fundamental resources and values or prevent resource degradation
- Enhance visitor experience
- Address multiple interrelated issues
- Opportunities, including interagency or partner assistance

High Priority Planning Needs

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

Rationale — Climate change is a key issue at Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, as sea level rise and increased storm surge directly threaten park resources. Changes in precipitation and temperature also have the potential to impact the park’s ecosystem and resources. Climate change scenario planning needs to be done for the park and managers need to develop specific strategies based on these scenarios. The development of an adaptation strategy, informed by additional climate change modeling, is essential for making decisions about how to treat park resources as they are threatened and affected by a changing climate.

Scope — A climate change adaptation strategy would provide concrete recommendations and decision points. The adaptation strategy would employ climate-smart conservation principles to assess climate vulnerabilities, establish conservation goals, and identify, evaluate, and prioritize adaptation actions. The strategy would also provide guidance for monitoring adaptation action effectiveness, as well as monitoring for “trigger points” that would prompt a reevaluation of goals or implementation of new actions. Park staff will require the assistance of NPS climate scientists and involve traditional ecological knowledge to develop this plan.

Park-Specific Cultural Use Guidelines.

Rationale — The National Park Service is committed to facilitating cultural use in the park, but front-line employees are frequently faced with making cultural use decisions, particularly relating to fee waivers or allowing group events, without clear park-specific guidance. There is a need to establish park-specific protocols to ensure cultural practitioners have access to the land and sea and associated resources and that management has the tools to protect park resources

Scope — Guidelines would provide park employees with the tools to make consistent cultural use decisions. Considerations might include: activity, group size, equipment needs, facility needs, need for supervision or park staff support, location, and time, intensity, and duration of use. Based on these considerations, park employees would be able to make objective and defensible decisions about whether the proposed cultural use can proceed with no notice, whether notice is required, or whether the use is inappropriate. This decision-making process could take the form of a checklist or flowchart.



Facility Planning for Collections Storage.

Rationale — The current collections storage facility does not meet current NPS standards for museum collection storage, including inadequacies in climate control, fire protection, and accessibility. The collection has also outgrown the facility, and there is a need to find more space or a more efficient use of existing space.

Scope — The plan would consider how to best utilize existing space for collections storage, and evaluate if there is a need for additional space. It would outline what upgrades are needed to increase efficiency of the existing space and bring it up to current standards for collections storage. Safety and accessibility would also be addressed. The plan would focus on providing solutions to repair, rehabilitate, and possibly expand the existing building rather than proposing a new structure.

Facility Planning for the Visitor Center.

Rationale — The visitor center has limited space, which is currently being used almost entirely as a bookstore. Interpretive rangers do not have a dedicated space for visitor contact, and instead must share the bookstore counter. The interpretive and cooperating association (bookstore operations) office spaces in the back are very cramped. The only interpretive exhibits are outdoors in the passageway to the amphitheater, and are outdated. Finally, portions of the visitor center, including the amphitheater and ramp to the Royal Grounds, do not meet current accessibility standards.

Scope — The plan would determine how to rearrange and/or expand space in the visitor center to best satisfy the needs of visitor contact, interpretation, and bookstore operations. It would also address accessibility deficiencies. Since the visitor center is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its Mission 66 architecture, any modifications would be carefully considered so as not to impact the historic character and features of the building.

Integrated Pest Management Plan.

Rationale — Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park faces a number of nonnative species and pest management issues. These species compete with or prey upon native species, spread disease, and damage resources and facilities, affecting the natural environment, cultural landscape, visitor experience, and visitor and employee safety. An integrated pest management plan is needed to address these pests and establish best practices.

Scope — Integrated pest management planning is a decision-making process that coordinates knowledge of pest biology, the environment, and available technology to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage by cost-effective means while posing the least possible risk to people, resources, and the environment. At Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, an integrated pest management plan would address issues parkwide and involve all divisions. The plan would address: trapping of feral ungulates; control of mongooses and rats; feral cat presence; structural pests (such as termites); invasive vegetation; fungal diseases (particularly those affecting the coconut groves); mosquito and wasp control; tilapia removal from fishponds; and best management practices for cleaning up and storing green waste. The plan should consider mechanical (e.g., mouse traps), biological (e.g., living organisms to manage pests), physical (e.g., screening/patching holes in structures), chemical (e.g., pesticides), and cultural (e.g., sanitation practices) treatments. Treatments will be science-based and pest-specific considering the biological characteristics of the pest species. The plan would also provide recommendations for pest management best practices during other park activities, such as when vegetation clearing is needed for archeological work.

Ki‘ilae Management Plan.

Rationale — The addition of Ki‘ilae doubled the size of the park when it was added via a boundary expansion in 2002. However, since it was added, very little work has been done to gain understanding of this area, and it is not currently interpreted to visitors. A plan is needed to better understand, manage, interpret, and protect this area.

Scope — The Ki‘ilae management plan would provide comprehensive management direction for the Ki‘ilae area and adjacent lands to be managed by Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail. It would address resource management—including restoration, preservation, protection, and research—incorporating the results of ongoing archeological studies and the parkwide integrated pest management plan. The plan would also address visitor access, experience, and interpretation. It would consider necessary facilities, such as trails or signage, and interpretation of the history of the area and the results of current research at the site. The plan would also give direction for interpretation of the 1871 Trail, an important historical resource which connects Ki‘ilae to the rest of the park.

Site Planning for the Picnic Area and Maintenance / Resource Management Facilities.

Rationale — A separate project to relocate the maintenance and resource management facilities would create opportunities to rethink the use of this space and the adjacent picnic area. This area of the park is an important local and visitor recreational area, and contains cultural resources which could be better interpreted and protected. Preservation treatment of the Chief’s House Complex near the picnic area will be necessary when the current facilities, constructed within an archeological site, are removed. Erosion control and protection of sensitive archeological resources and burial areas in the sandy deposits along the shoreline is needed.

Scope — The site planning effort would determine the best place to locate the functions currently in this area, as well as the preservation treatment and potential future interpretation of the area. It would consider access, resource protection, visitor use, park management uses, and accessibility. Some planning has already been done for the relocation of the maintenance facility, and this would be incorporated into a larger site plan for this area. The plan would also address rehabilitation of the Chief’s House Complex. Given the importance of this picnic area to local families and sensitivity of the resources, community engagement will be essential in developing this plan.

High Priority Data Needs

Climate Change Data.

Rationale and Scope — Additional climate change data is needed to inform a climate change adaptation strategy—including traditional knowledge. The park staff has done some climate change modeling, but it was focused only on the Pu'uhonua and Royal Grounds. Similar modeling is needed across the park, particularly for precipitation patterns, as flooding is a concern. A bathymetric survey is also needed in order to model storm surge, which is a major concern in this coastal park.

Ki'ilae Archeological Inventory.

Rationale and Scope — A completed archeological inventory of Ki'ilae is needed to inform the Ki'ilae management plan. The inventory will describe and assess known and potential resources in the Ki'ilae area. This effort is underway (2016), but has not been funded through the completion of the project.

Oral Histories.

Rationale and Scope — Oral histories are essential to learn from descendants of the Native Hawaiians who once lived in the area that is now the park. These oral histories help to maintain strong relationships between the park and community, inform resource management, and assist with interpretation. Particular areas of interest include Ki'ilae, genealogy and ethnography, funerary practices, navigation, and the concept of Pu'uhonua, but park managers are also broadly interested in any stories from descendants. Some oral histories have already been collected, but there is the potential for much more to be done.

Visitor Use Data.

Rationale and Scope — Park management is concerned about increasing or changing visitation patterns and potential impacts to park resources or visitor experience. Little has been documented about visitor use patterns to make informed management decisions, or determine whether changes are needed. Collecting visitor use data, including numbers of visitors, length of stay, movement within the park, and demographic information will help managers to determine next steps. Outside assistance would be needed for this effort, and could be obtained via a cooperative agreement with a university, a Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CESU), or a social studies Solution for Technical Assistance Request (STAR) within the National Park Service.



Planning Needs and Data Needs		
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Plans		
Park-specific cultural use guidelines	H	
Climate change adaptation strategy	H	
Facility planning for the visitor center	H	
Facility planning for collections storage	H	
Integrated pest management plan	H	
Ki'īlae management plan	H	
Site planning for the picnic area and maintenance / resource management facilities	H	
Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	M	For the entire park.
Long-range interpretive plan update	M	Incorporate 19th- and 20th-century themes and clarify unanswered questions from current pre-Western contact themes.
Sign plan	M	Design and placement of signs, refurbishing existing signs.
Site plan for amphitheater area	M	Include physical accessibility.
Vegetation management plan update	M	
Visitor use management analysis	M	Decide next steps based on results of visitor use data—this may require development of a visitor use management plan.
Workforce planning	M	Potentially, this could be addressed through a written plan or through discussion among park staff. One consideration could be how best to optimize joint management between Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau and Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Parks.
Air tour management plan	L	Currently, helicopters occasionally fly over the park. This plan would address air traffic before it becomes a more pressing concern.

Planning Needs and Data Needs		
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Data Needs and Studies		
Climate change data	H	
Ki'ilae archeological inventory (underway)	H	
Oral histories	H	Limited oral histories have already been collected, but there is the potential for much more to be done, including oral histories related to the concept of Pu'uhonua and how people used the skies to navigate.
Visitor use data	H	
Administrative history	M	
Collect acoustic data	M	
Cultural landscape reports	M	Include treatment recommendations for various areas. (Royal Grounds, Pu'uhonua, and coconut groves are the most important.)
Cultural landscape inventory	M	Under development. Includes entire park.
Data on plant disease	M	To inform climate change planning.
Data on groundwater movement	M	To inform climate change planning.
Data on sediments along shoreline	M	To inform climate change planning.
Night sky data	M	



Part 3: Contributors

Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park

PL 84-177, 69 Stat. 376 (July 26, 1955) – Enabling legislation authorizing the future establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, once the title to necessary and suitable lands had been vested in the United States.

Public Law 177

CHAPTER 385

AN ACT

July 26, 1955
[H. R. 5300]

To authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

City of Refuge
National Historical
Park, Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, when title to such lands located on the island of Hawaii, within the following-described area, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary and suitable for the purpose, shall have been vested in the United States, said lands shall be set apart as the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, for the benefit and inspiration of the people:

PARCEL 1

Being all of R. P. 3306, L. C. Aw. 7219, Apana 2 to Kaliae, all of L. C. Aw. 9470 to Muki, and portions of R. P. 7874, L. C. Aw. 11216 Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi (Ahupuaa of Honaunau), and R. P. 6852, L. C. Aw. 7712 Apana 1 to M. Kekuanaoa (Ahupuaa of Keokea).

Beginning at a one and one-half-inch pipe in concrete monument called "Kalani", at the southeast corner of this parcel, the northeast corner of parcel 3, and on the common boundary of the lands of Keokea and Kiilae, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being seven thousand four hundred forty-four and eight-tenths feet south and five thousand three and two-tenths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Seventy-nine degrees thirty-three minutes fifteen seconds six hundred and eighty feet along the land of Kiilae, L. C. Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Huet and passing over a rock called "Kuwaia", marked K + K at six hundred seventy-three and two-tenths feet to high-water mark; thence along high-water mark, along seacoast for the next three courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points at seacoast being:

2. One hundred and thirty-five degrees fifty-one minutes three thousand nine hundred seventy-six and one-tenth feet;

3. One hundred and fifty-two degrees twenty-five minutes one thousand and seventy-eight feet;

4. Two hundred and forty degrees fifty-five minutes one thousand two hundred four and four-tenths feet;

5. Three hundred and fifty-four degrees nine minutes two hundred twenty-four and one-tenth feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi, along stone wall and old trail;

6. Two hundred and sixty degrees fifty-four minutes one hundred seventy-five and nine-tenths feet across old trail along stone wall to a "+" on rock;

7. One hundred and fifty-eight degrees six minutes seventy-two feet along L. C. Aw. 7296 to Pui, along stone wall;

8. Two hundred and sixty degrees thirty-six minutes ninety and seven-tenths feet along stone wall;

9. One hundred and ninety-four degrees ten minutes sixty-two and nine-tenths feet along stone wall along L. C. Aw. 7295 and 6979-B:2 to Keolewa;

10. One hundred and seventy-five degrees fifty-four minutes twenty-six and nine-tenths feet along stone wall;

11. Two hundred and fifteen degrees thirty-seven minutes forty-seven and four-tenths feet along stone wall along remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi;

12. One hundred and seventy-two degrees twenty-eight minutes forty-eight and one-tenth feet along same;

13. Two hundred and twenty-six degrees twenty-three minutes two hundred twenty-eight and eight-tenths feet along remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi to the south side of fifty-foot road;

14. Two hundred and sixty-four degrees fifty-one minutes one hundred fifteen and two-tenths feet along the south side of fifty-foot road;

15. Two hundred and fifty-two degrees thirteen minutes two hundred and two-tenths feet along same;

16. Two hundred and eighty-six degrees thirty minutes one hundred seventy and nine-tenths feet along same;

17. Two hundred and thirty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes ninety-two and eight-tenths feet along same;

18. Two hundred and twenty-three degrees one minute one hundred fourteen and four-tenths feet along same;

19. Three hundred and thirty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes thirty seconds four thousand nine hundred eighty and three-tenths feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi and L. C. Aw. 7712:1 to M. Kekuanaoa and passing over a one and one-fourth-inch pipe in concrete monument at one thousand four hundred eighty-one and six-tenths feet to the point of beginning.

Area, one hundred sixty-six and ninety one-hundredths acres.

PARCEL 2

Being portions of L. C. Aw. 11216 Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi, R. P. 7874 (Ahupuaa of Honaunau).

Beginning at a pipe in concrete at the northeast corner of this parcel, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being two thousand one hundred thirty-nine feet south and eleven thousand six hundred seventeen and nine-tenths feet east and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Three hundred fifty-eight degrees twenty-three minutes two hundred sixty and four-tenths feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi;
2. Ninety-three degrees thirty minutes two hundred and sixty-nine feet along the same, along stone wall, along lot 2 of the subdivision by B. P. Bishop estate;
3. Eighty-two degrees no minutes three hundred and eighteen feet along same to the east side of fifty-foot road;
4. Thence along the east side of fifty-foot road, the direct azimuth and distance being: one hundred seventy-one degrees twenty minutes two hundred ninety-one and five-tenths feet;
5. Two hundred and seventy degrees no minutes six hundred and twenty feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi to the point of beginning.

Area, three and seventy one-hundredths acres.

Together with an easement six feet wide for a pipeline right-of-way extending from the Government road to parcel 1, the south side of said right-of-way being described as follows:

Beginning at the east end of this right-of-way on the common boundary of the lands of Honaunau and Keokea, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being three thousand one hundred ninety and eight-tenths feet south and eleven thousand seventy-eight and eight-tenths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Eighty degrees thirty-six minutes five seconds one hundred and seventeen feet along L. C. Aw. 7712:1 to M. Kekuanaoa, to the Triangulation Station "Ahupuaa" of the B. P. Bishop estate;
2. Eighty-two degrees twenty minutes seven thousand two hundred eighty-nine and one-tenth feet along same to a one and one-fourth-inch pipe in concrete monument on the east boundary of parcel 1 the coordinates of said point of the end of this six-foot right-of-way referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being four thousand one hundred eighty-two and four-tenths feet south and three thousand seven hundred thirty-nine and four-tenths feet east.

Area, one and two one-hundredths acres.

PARCEL 3

Being portion of L. C. Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Hueu, being portion of the Ahupuaa of Kiilae.

Beginning at a one and one-half-inch pipe in concrete monument called "Kalani" at the northeast corner of this parcel, the southeast corner of parcel 1, on the common boundary of the land of Keokea and Kiilae, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being seven thousand four hundred forty-four and eight-tenths feet south and five thousand three and two-tenths feet east and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Three hundred thirty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes thirty seconds five hundred ninety-five and four-tenths feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Hueu to the eight thousand foot south coordinates line referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni";

2. Ninety degrees no minutes one thousand ninety-nine and seven-tenths feet along same and along said eight thousand foot south coordinates line and across school grant 7 Apana 6 to high-water mark;

3. Thence along high-water mark, along sea, the direct azimuth and distance being: two hundred six degrees thirty-three minutes thirty seconds four hundred eighty-two and nine-tenths feet;

4. Two hundred fifty-nine degrees thirty-three minutes fifteen seconds six hundred eighty feet along L. C. Aw. 7712:1 to M. Kekuanaoa and passing over a rock called Kuwaia, marked K + K at six and eight-tenths feet to the point of beginning.

Area, ten and twenty-five one-hundredths acres.

SEC. 2. Upon the vesting of title in the United States to such lands as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary and suitable for historical park purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this Act, the City of Refuge National Historical Park shall be established by order of the said Secretary, which shall be published in the Federal Register. Any other lands within the area described above shall become a part of the national historical park upon the vesting of title thereto in the United States and upon publication of an appropriate supplemental order by the said Secretary in the Federal Register.

Establishment.

Publication in FR.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure, by donation or purchase, with any funds that may be available for that purpose, lands and interests in lands which may be needed for the City of Refuge National Historical Park within the area described in section 1 hereof.

Procurement of lands.

SEC. 4. In order to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in consolidating in Federal ownership lands within the area described above, and to facilitate acquisition of the lands needed for the national historical park, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii is also authorized to acquire lands for said park, at the expense of the Territory of Hawaii by exchange or otherwise, in accordance with procedure prescribed by the Act of February 27, 1920 (41 stat. 452).

16 USC 392.

SEC. 5. The City of Refuge National Historical Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 1-4), as amended and supplemented, and such additional authority compatible therewith as is contained in the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 461-467), with regard to preservation of historic sites and objects of national significance.

Administration.

Approved July 26, 1955.

PL 95-625, 92 Stat. 3477 (Nov. 10, 1978) – Re-designated the park as Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park.

PUBLIC LAW 95-625—NOV. 10, 1978

92 STAT. 3477

NAME CHANGE; CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SEC. 305. The Act of July 21, 1955 (69 Stat. 376) is hereby amended to redesignate the City of Refuge National Historical Park as the Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park.

16 USC 397-397b, 397d.

PL 106-510 (Nov. 13, 2000) – Amended the park’s designation to reflect Native Hawaiian spelling—i.e., Pu’uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park.

Public Law 106–510
106th Congress

An Act

To eliminate restrictions on the acquisition of certain land contiguous to Hawaii
Volcanoes National Park, and for other purposes.

Nov. 13, 2000
[S. 938]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

Hawaii Volcanoes
National Park
Adjustment Act
of 2000.
16 USC 1 note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Adjustment Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON LAND ACQUISITION.

The first section of the Act entitled “An Act to add certain
lands on the island of Hawaii to the Hawaii National Park, and
for other purposes”, approved June 20, 1938 (16 U.S.C. 391b),
is amended by striking “park: *Provided,*” and all that follows and
inserting “park. Land (including the land depicted on the map
entitled ‘NPS–PAC 1997HW’) may be acquired by the Secretary
through donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appro-
priated funds.”.

SEC. 3. CORRECTIONS IN DESIGNATIONS OF HAWAIIAN NATIONAL
PARKS.

(a) HAWAI’I VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 87–278 (75 Stat. 577) is
amended by striking “Hawaii Volcanoes National Park” each
place it appears and inserting “Hawai’i Volcanoes National
Park”. 16 USC 391d.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than
this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper
of the United States to “Hawaii Volcanoes National Park” shall
be considered a reference to “Hawai’i Volcanoes National Park”. 16 USC 391d
note.

(b) HALEAKALĀ NATIONAL PARK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 86–744 (74 Stat. 881) is
amended by striking “Haleakala National Park” and inserting
“Haleakalā National Park”. 16 USC 396b,
396c.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than
this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper
of the United States to “Haleakala National Park” shall be
considered a reference to “Haleakalā National Park”. 16 USC 396b
note.

(c) KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 505 of the National Parks and
Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 396d) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking “KALOKO-
HONOKOHAU” and inserting “KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU”; and

114 STAT. 2364

PUBLIC LAW 106-510—NOV. 13, 2000

(B) by striking “Kaloko-Honokohau” each place it appears and inserting “Kaloko-Honokōhau”.

16 USC 396d note.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to “Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park” shall be considered a reference to “Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park”.

(d) PU’UHONUA O HŌNAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

16 USC 397, 397a, 397b, 397d.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Act of July 21, 1955 (chapter 385; 69 Stat. 376), as amended by section 305 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3477), is amended by striking “Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park” each place it appears and inserting “Pu’uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park”.

16 USC 397 note.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to “Puuhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park” shall be considered a reference to “Pu’uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park”.

(e) PU’UKOHOLĀ HEIAU NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

16 USC 461 note.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Public Law 92-388 (86 Stat. 562) is amended by striking “Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site” each place it appears and inserting “Pu’ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to “Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site” shall be considered a reference to “Pu’ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site”.

SEC. 4. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

16 USC 1132 note.

(a) Section 401(8) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-625; 92 Stat. 3489) is amended by striking “Hawaii Volcanoes” each place it appears and inserting “Hawai i Volcanoes”.

16 USC 1132 note.

(b) The first section of Public Law 94-567 (90 Stat. 2692) is amended in subsection (e) by striking “Haleakala” each place it appears and inserting “Haleakalā”.

Approved November 13, 2000.

PL 107-340, 116 Stat. 2889 (Dec. 16, 2002) – Boundary revision: expanded the park boundaries to include new lands.

Public Law 107–340
107th Congress

An Act

To amend the Act that established the Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park to expand the boundaries of that park.

Dec. 16, 2002
[H.R. 1906]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park Addition Act of 2002”.

Pu'uhonua o
Hōnaunau
National
Historical Park
Addition Act of
2002
16 USC 397 note.

SEC. 2. ADDITIONS TO PU'UHONUA O HŌNAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

The first section of the Act of July 26, 1955 (69 Stat. 376, ch. 385; 16 U.S.C. 397), is amended—

(1) by striking “That, when” and inserting the following: “SECTION 1. (a) When”; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

“(b) The boundaries of Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park are hereby modified to include approximately 238 acres of lands and interests therein within the area identified as ‘Parcel A’ on the map entitled ‘Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Additions, Ki'ilae Village’, numbered PUHO–P 415/82,013 and dated May, 2001.

“(c) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire approximately 159 acres of lands and interests therein within the area identified as ‘Parcel B’ on the map referenced in subsection (b). Upon the acquisition of such lands or interests therein, the Secretary shall modify the boundaries of Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park to include such lands or interests therein.”.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved December 16, 2002.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1906 (S. 1057):

HOUSE REPORTS: Nos. 107–435 and 107–614, accompanying S. 1057, (both from Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: Nos. 107–272 and 107–71, accompanying S. 1057, (both from Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 148 (2002):
June 17, considered and passed House.
Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.

Appendix B: Secretarial Order

Secretarial Order (July 1, 1961) – Announced that title to necessary and suitable lands had been vested in the United States and therefore that the City of Refuge National Historical Park was established, effective July 1, 1961.

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ORDER OF JULY 1, 1961

DESIGNATING THE CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, HAWAII

Establishment

Notice is hereby given that title to the lands on the Island of Hawaii, State of Hawaii, designated as necessary and suitable for the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park pursuant to section 1 of the Act of Congress approved July 26, 1955 (69 Stat. 376), is now vested in the United States and the said park is established effective on July 1, 1961. The lands so designated and included in the park are described as follows:

Land Situated at Honaunau, Keokea and Kiilae, South Kona, Hawaii

Beginning at a 1½-inch pipe in concrete monument called "Kalani" on the easterly boundary of this parcel of land and on the common boundary of the lands of Keokea and Kiilae, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-o-Kanoni" being 7,444.8 feet South and 5,003.2 feet East, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from True South:

1. 338°49'30" 595.4 feet along the remainder of L.C.Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Hueu to the 8,000 foot South coordinates line referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-o-Kanoni";

2. 90°00' 1,099.7 feet along the remainder of L.C.Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Hueu, along said 8,000 foot South coordinates line and across School Grant 7, Apana 6 to the Board of Education to high-water mark at seashore;

3. Thence along highwater mark, along the sea, to a point on the boundary between the lands of Keokea and Kiilae, the direct azimuth and distance being: 206°33'30" 482.9 feet; the direct azimuth and distance from said point to a rock called "Kuwaia", marked "K+K" being: 259°33'15" 6.8 feet;

Thence along highwater mark, along seacoast for the next three (3) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points at seacoast being:

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Land Situated at Honaunau, Keokea and Kiilae, South Kona, Hawaii
 (con.)

4. 135°51' 3,976.1 feet;
5. 152°25' 1,078.0 feet;
6. 240°55' 1,204.4 feet;
7. 354°09' 224.1 feet along the remainder of L.C.Aw. 11216, Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi along stone wall and old trail;
8. 260°54' 175.9 feet across old trail and along stonewall to a "+" on rock;
9. 158°06' 42.4 feet along L.C.Aw. 7296 to Puhī, along stonewall;
10. 238°00' 75.1 feet along L.C.Aw. 7295 and 6979-B, Apana 2 to Keolewa;
11. 260°36' 15.0 feet along stonewall;
12. 194°10' 62.9 feet along stonewall, along L.C.Aw. 7295 and 6979-B, Apana 2 to Keolewa;
13. 175°54' 26.9 feet along stonewall;
14. 215°37' 47.4 feet along stonewall, along remainder of L.C.Aw. 11216, Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi;
15. 172°28' 48.1 feet along stonewall, along remainder of L.C.Aw. 11216, Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi;
16. 226°23' 228.8 feet along remainder of L.C.Aw. 11216, Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi to the south side of 50-foot road;
17. 264°51' 115.2 feet along the south side of 50-foot road;
18. 252°13' 200.2 feet along the south side of 50-foot road;
19. 286°30' 170.9 feet along the south side of 50-foot road;

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Land Situated at Honaunau, Keokea and Kiilae, South Kona, Hawaii
 (con.)

- 20. 238°25' 92.8 feet along the south side of 50-foot road;
- 21. 223°01' 114.4 feet along the south side of 50-foot road;
- 22. 338°49'30" 4980.3 feet along the remainders of L.C.Aw. 11216, Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi and L.C.Aw. 7712, Apana 1 to M. Kekuanaoa, passing over a 1½-inch pipe in concrete monument at 1,481.6 feet to the point of beginning and containing a Gross Area of 177.15 Acres and a Net Area of 176.86 Acres after excluding therefrom portion of School Grant 7, Apana 6 to Board of Education, containing an Area of 0.29 Acre.

Land Situated at Honaunau, South Kona, Hawaii

Beginning at a 1-inch pipe in concrete at the northeast corner of this parcel of land, being also the common corner of Lots 2-C, 54-B; and 54-C of the subdivision of B. P. Bishop Estate, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-o-Kanoni" being 2,139.0 feet South and 11,617.9 feet East, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from True South:

- 1. 358°23' 255.5 feet along Lot 54-C of the subdivision of B. P. Bishop Estate to a 1-inch pipe;

Thence along stone wall, along Lot 2 of the subdivision of B. P. Bishop Estate for the next two (2) courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points on said stone wall being:

- 2. 93°30' 269.0 feet;
- 3. 82°00' 318.0 feet to the east side of Lower Government Main Road (50.00 feet wide);
- 4. Thence along the east side of Lower Government Main Road (50.00 feet wide), the direct azimuth and distance being: 171°12'30" 286.6 feet;

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Land Situated at Honaunau, South Kona, Hawaii (con.)

5. 270°00' 620.00 feet along Lot 2-C of the subdivision of B. P. Bishop Estate to the point of beginning and containing an Area of 3.63 Acres.

Together with an easement 6 feet wide for a water pipeline right-of-way extending from the Lower Government Main Road to the hereinabove described Part "A", the south side of said right-of-way being described as follows:

Beginning at the east end of this right-of-way on the common boundary of the lands of Honaunau and Keokea, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being 3,190.8 feet South and 11,078.8 feet East, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from True South:

1. 80°36'05" 117.0 feet along the L.C.Aw. 7712, Apana 1 to M. Kekuanaoa to the Triangulation Station "Ahupuaa" of the B. P. Bishop Estate;

2. 82°20' 7,289.1 feet along L. C. Aw. 7712, Apana 1 to M. Kekuanaoa to a 1½-inch pipe in concrete monument on the east boundary of the herein-above described PART "A", the coordinates of said point of the end of this 6-foot right-of-way referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-o-Kanoni" being 4,182.4 feet South and 3,739.4 feet East, and containing an Area of 1.02 Acres.

Land Situated At Kiilae, South Kona, Hawaii

Commencing at a X on stone at the west corner of (pa kao) goat pen at the south makai corner of this and run

North 5°00' West 200 links to the coconut tree marked H;

North 81°30' East 226 links to the Government road;

South 6°00' East 200 links Konohiki;

South 83°00' West 185 links to commencement;

Containing 0.34 Acre.

The park shall be administered subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C., secs. 1-4), as amended and supplemented, and such additional authority compatible therewith as is contained in the Act of August 21, 1935, (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C., secs. 461-467), with regard to preservation of historic sites and objects of national significance.

June 27, 1961

(SGD) STEWART L. UDALL
Secretary of the Interior

Appendix C: Analysis of Fundamental and Other Important Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Pu‘uhonua and Royal Grounds
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is one of the best preserved Pu‘uhonua in the Hawaiian Islands. • The old heiau site in the Pu‘uhonua has been muted in appearance by centuries of high surf and tsunamis, but is a stable archeological site. • There is an established trail that loops through the Pu‘uhonua and Royal Grounds. • Hale o Papa is known as a heiau for women in the Pu‘uhonua. It is in good condition and the National Park Service supports continued cultural practices. Currently, there is a women’s cultural group and Hale o Papa is important for ritual and protocol. • Fishponds in both the Pu‘uhonua and the Royal Grounds have been invaded by tilapia. These fishponds were traditionally used to hold fish and have them readily available for the chiefs. • Condition of Royal Grounds is good through the effort of daily maintenance. • Keone‘ele Cove is cordoned off to keep recreational swimmers/snorkelers from entering this sacred place from the water. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The removal of invasive tilapia in the fishponds will likely continue to be an ongoing task for park staff and partners.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails get washed out by winter storms. Annual winter surf requires re-stabilization of trails. • The Royal Grounds receive the heaviest visitor use in the park and there is an increased potential for visitor impacts, particularly during the cultural festival and other large gatherings. • Visitors frequently veer off the established trail, resulting in social trail erosion. • People climbing on the walls can lead to the deterioration of historic materials. • People create rock graffiti (making patterns with black and white rocks), particularly far from the visitor center. This is culturally disrespectful of this sacred place. • Storms can include wave scouring and tree falls that can damage archeological and historic resources. • Seawalls are often damaged in earthquakes and high surf conditions and have to be repaired. • Tsunamis pose potential threats of devastating surge damage to the site. • Climate change / sea level rise. Predictions show that sea level rise will flood these resources and exacerbate storm and tsunami damage. • Sand washed out during storms is routinely supplemented with crushed coral brought from outside the park, which is brighter than the natural basalt and coral sand. • Native fish and ‘ōpae ‘ula (Hawaiian red shrimp) populations in the fishponds are threatened by invasive tilapia. • Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) and hala (<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>) trees are declining from age, disease, and insect infestations. Resource management staff is working on the problem, replacing each tree that has to be removed. • Overuse of regulatory signs detracts from cultural setting.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Pu'uhonua and Royal Grounds
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate use of signage or directional information would help keep visitors from going off-trail. • Continue to foster cultural connections such as sustaining the practices that already take place in the Hale o Papa. • Continue to share traditional Hawaiian culture and traditions during the two-day cultural festival held at the Royal Grounds. • More native plants can be planted and grown at the site to stabilize the sand. • More cultural practitioners could provide demonstrations at the park, including ki'i carvers demonstrating their art; practitioners demonstrating traditional medicinal plants, canoes and navigation; kapa makers; lauhala weavers; and other practices.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park Visitor Center Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2009.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory. • Cultural landscape report.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park-specific cultural use guidelines. • Facility planning for collections storage. • Climate change adaptation strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Executive Order 13547, "Stewardship of the Ocean, Our Coasts, and the Great Lakes" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"

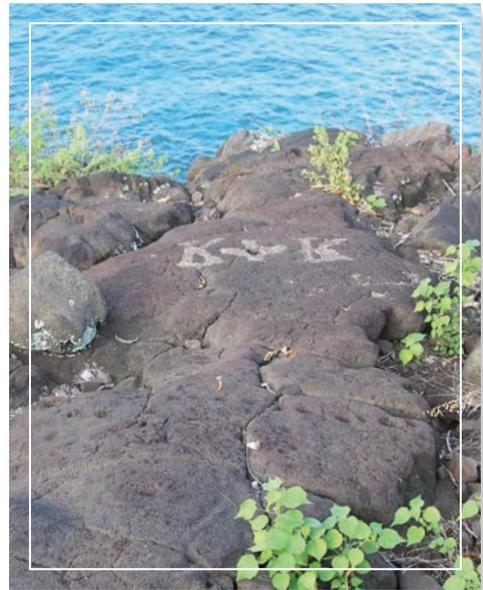
Fundamental Resource or Value	Great Wall
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 3, 4, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pā Pu'uhonua (Great Wall) is an imposing, well maintained structure dividing the Royal Grounds from the Pu'uhonua. • The outer faces of the dry-set wall were constructed from uncut basalt blocks. The inner core of the wall was rubble filled. In some places the wall exhibits pao construction techniques, incorporating the use of interior vaulted spans. • The wall is L-shaped, about 10 feet high, 978 feet long, and 17 feet wide. • The corner of the wall opening collapsed recently but has since been repaired. • Ongoing wall stabilization and repair are performed as needed. • There was once an opening between the Hale o Keawe and the wall. • The Great Wall survived the last tsunami in 2011. • The National Park Service repaired and stabilized the wall in the 1960s, and more recently in 1991 and 2004. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 80% of the wall has received preservation treatment by the National Park Service and is now in good condition.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes. • Tsunami and storm events. • People climbing on the wall. • Sea level rise could eventually impact the wall. Wave action could damage it (particularly during winter storms), and portions of the wall could someday end up underwater. • Vehicles on the roadway to the picnic area pass very near to the wall. As a result, dust accumulates on the wall. Collisions are possible. Vibrations could pose threats. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance interpretation of the Great Wall. It is important to share both the architecture and the purpose/meanings of the wall to provide holistic interpretation. The park staff would like to reach more audiences who connect to fundamental resources and values in different ways. • 360-degree virtual tour of the wall has been developed and can help interpret the wall for people who do not have the opportunity to physically be present.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on plant disease. • Data on groundwater movement. • Data on sediments along shoreline. • Cultural landscape inventory. • Cultural landscape report.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative history. • Climate change adaptation strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Great Wall
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Hale o Keawe
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 2, 3, 4, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reconstructed temple and mausoleum of Hale o Keawe is located at the northern end of the Great Wall and at the entrance to the Pu‘uhonua. • The temple was originally built around AD 1650, and was reconstructed by the National Park Service in 1967–1968. • The reconstructed temple house is thatched with ‘ama‘u fern leaves and rests on a restored dry-set rock platform (approximately 24 feet by 16 feet). It is surrounded by a 5-foot-high stockade fence and several reconstructed ki‘i (carved wooden images or guardians). • The temple is well maintained, and regularly rethatched with ti and ‘ama‘u fern. • ‘Ama‘u fern is unique to royal structures and is one of the features that makes this temple unique. This fern is also hard to find. • The temple is an iconic image for the park—one of the most photographed structures. • Practitioners and visitors continue to offer ho‘okupu (traditional offerings) at this heiau. • Combination of the lele (wooden platform for offerings) and a separate altar surrounded by ki‘i is unique to this temple. • Although many of the island’s religious structures were destroyed after the death of Kamehameha I in 1819 and the repeal of the kapu system, the abandoned temple was spared demolition but deteriorated over the years from the harsh ocean environment. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing understanding of traditions of the hale poki—once held secret by a few families.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential lack of native plants to maintain Hale o Keawe and other thatched structures—pili grass, ‘ama‘u fern, ‘ōhi‘a wood framing. • Loss of traditional knowledge on the art form of carving ki‘i. • Ōhi‘a trees are currently being lost to disease. In the future this and other factors may lead to greater complexity in acquiring ōhi‘a wood for carving the ki‘i. • Fire is a threat to this and other historic structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to research and deepen park managers’ knowledge about hale poki (consecrated house) traditions, and in turn share and interpret these traditions. Traditionally hale poki traditions were closely guarded by the families that cared for them, so the park staff has much more to learn. A component of this interpretation would be conveying to visitors the secrecy of these traditions. • Learn more about the representation of the ki‘i and levels of consciousness represented by the middle eight focal ki‘i on the altar. • Hale o Keawe is also an important site for other Polynesian cultures (like the Maori), so there are many opportunities for cultural exchange. • Ki‘i need to be replaced every 20 years or so providing an opportunity for the park or partner demonstrators to share aesthetic of the carving process. For instance, the carving of ki‘i used to be a part of the soundscape of the park. • Provide fire protection for the reconstructed Hale o Keawe without affecting the aesthetics and authenticity of this thatched structure.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Hale o Keawe
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Register of Historic Places documentation, 1974. Pu'uohonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park Visitor Center Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2009.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape inventory. Cultural landscape report.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park-specific cultural use guidelines. Facility planning for collections storage. Sea level rise/subsidence/climate change modeling. Climate change adaptation strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" Executive Order 13547, "Stewardship of the Ocean, Our Coasts, and the Great Lakes" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Ki'ilae
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 5 and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ki'ilae is a Native Hawaiian settlement that was inhabited for hundreds of years, extending from before European contact to about 1926. • In 2006 238 acres of land south of and upslope of the settlement was donated to the National Park Service by the Trust for Public Land. • Due to its large area and the very high concentration of in situ resources, the park views Ki'ilae as an archeological landscape. • Current knowledge of Ki'ilae is incomplete. In recent years, investigations have primarily been limited to assessments and evaluations. • The archeological resources are in fair to good condition. While Ki'ilae is a ruin by definition, generally it is well preserved. • Ki'ilae contains abundant archeological resources, many of which are associated with agriculture and daily life. These resources date to both precontact and more recent times. Agricultural features include <i>pahale</i> sites (abandoned house plots), walls, mounds, and a historic well. Other archeological resources include trails with associated structures, hōlua slide, <i>kōnane</i> game board, etc. • Cultural landscape features such as tree plantings (non-agricultural) are also in evidence. • The National Park Service, through Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, has recently acquired coastal property (approximately 60 acres) directly south of the coastal section of Ki'ilae. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, the resources are relatively stable. At present, Ki'ilae is not subject to a high level of visitor use. • The National Park Service has conducted limited stabilization work on certain resources. Some of these efforts have been in connection with flooding from an intermittent stream. • At present, management is focused on site preservation. Additional archeological survey is planned for the near future. • The park staff intends to develop management guidance for Ki'ilae, and to better interpret the site in the future.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ki'ilae
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some areas are low-lying and could potentially be affected by sea level rise. These areas could be at greater risk for flooding in the future, particularly as climate change affects the frequency and severity of storms. • Ki'ilae Stream, which runs through the site, floods periodically. This flooding could be more pronounced in the future, with corresponding damage to resources. • The spread of invasive, nonnative vegetation is a threat to Ki'ilae. This vegetation undermines structural features, which can result in toppled walls, etc. • Feral pigs and goats threaten the archeological resources. • There is a potential for looting. Based on observation, the park believes that some amount of looting has occurred in the past. • Enforcement (patrols) of this area of the park is limited at best. The 1871 Trail leads directly through the archeological landscape so it is difficult to control access. • Ki'ilae does face some level of development pressure. The Ki'ilae Farms subdivision is adjacent to the park. There is potential for more unregulated access and other impacts from development. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ki'ilae presents very great potential for additional research, especially related to patterns of settlement and use. • There is great potential to expand interpretation of Ki'ilae. Future research will lead to increased knowledge about the area. This new information will provide opportunities to improve and expand interpretation. • The National Park Service (Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail) has an easement on a portion of the area. This could provide new opportunities for administrative access—and potentially visitor access. • Descendants maintain strong connections to the settlement. Some families lived in Ki'ilae into the 20th century. These descendants might be able to share information and stories about the place—land use, personal experiences, etc. Because the current state of knowledge is limited, any new information through oral histories could help park managers preserve and/or interpret the site. This opportunity extends beyond Ki'ilae to include the 20th century use of all lands within the park.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological base maps were completed in 1968 which show all the major walls and stone structures in Ki'ilae within the original 1961 park boundary.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ki'ilae archeological inventory (underway)—there is a very great need for additional archeological survey. Depending upon the information that survey provides, there could potentially be a need for data recovery. • Cultural landscape inventory (parkwide—under development). • Cultural landscape report. • Climate change modeling. • Visitor use data. • Oral histories.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ki'ilae management plan. • Climate change adaptation strategy. • Visitor use management analysis. • Sign plan. • Interpretive plan / strategy for Ki'ilae: devise a strategy for how to better integrate Ki'ilae into the park's interpretive program. This would be informed by research, such as archeological investigation and oral history. This could be achieved through a combination of the long-range interpretive plan update and the Ki'ilae Management Plan. • Administrative history.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ki'īlae
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	1871 Trail
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 5 and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1871 Trail is within the preferred alignment of the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, which is a distinct unit of the National Park Service. • The 1871 Trail was an important route for travel, trade, and communication for centuries. It is an example of a coastal alaloa (regional thoroughfare). Alaloa were long trails that formed primary routes of travel between communities, royal centers, religious sites, and resources. The 1871 Trail links the three ahupua'a within the park. In the past, it would have linked with more distant ahupua'a to the north and south of the park. • The 1871 Trail preserves the historic alignment and generally the width of the historic trail. It is believed that the very first trail built in this place was a much narrower footpath, but that it evolved (and got wider) over time. It was remade in 1871 as part of a major public works project by the Kingdom of Hawai'i. At that time it was widened to accommodate horse traffic. • A recent condition assessment conducted by the park assessed the 1871 Trail in good condition. • Generally, the segment of trail that lies within the park boundary is in good condition. Beyond park boundaries, the condition varies. • The trail runs through Hōnaunau, Kēōkea, and Ki'ilae. Important archeological resources (ceremonial, habitation, and sporting sites) are easily viewed from the trail. • A major feature of the trail within the park is the Alahaka Ramp. This massive stone ramp (originally dry-set) was built to carry the trail up a natural rise in elevation. • The trail also runs close by a notable natural feature of the park—a cliff face that Mark Twain called the Petrified Niagara. • The 1871 Trail serves as a hiking and dog walking trail. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trail is stable but some areas are subject to damage. The National Park Service maintains the trail and works to keep it open and functional. The National Park Service clears vegetation and conducts repair and stabilization of built features.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feral ungulates (goats and pigs) use the trail and feed along it which damages the trail by displacing paving stones that can contribute to erosion and other adverse impacts. • Nonnative, invasive vegetation roots and branches damage the trail. • Storm events, flooding, and high surf will be exacerbated by climate change which has the potential to increase damaging events. • Tsunami and earthquakes destabilize landscape and constructed features. • Recreational trail use (hikers) disturbs the curbstones. • Illegal uses (e.g., bicycles, ATVs) impact the trail. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner further with Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail to expand and enhance interpretation. • Resume interpretive tours / guided walks. • Virtual tour. A project is in development that will provide programmatic accessibility to the trail. Coordinate with specialists such as the Harpers Ferry Center and/or National Center on Accessibility in its development to ensure that it meets best practices for accessibility.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail.

Fundamental Resource or Value	1871 Trail
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition assessments and stabilization reports. • GIS data. • ASMIS data. • Historical records.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan update. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Administrative history. • Climate change adaptation strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire 420 acres of the park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. The national register documentation identified 13 major sites (for instance, the Pu'uuhonua, Ki'ilae, heiau, hōlua slides, and 1871 Trail), but it also recognized more than 300 other archeological sites and features. The park has since expanded in size. This fundamental resource includes natural and cultural resources that are outside the boundaries of the Royal Grounds and Pu'uuhonua, and Ki'ilae, and select cultural landscape features throughout the park. It recognizes the interconnectedness and importance of all these resources. The cultural landscape helps the park “tell the rest of the story.” • No approved condition assessment for the cultural landscape exists. • The park and its immediate surroundings may be viewed as an ethnographic landscape. An ethnographic landscape is a cultural landscape featuring a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people—Native Hawaiians in this case—define as heritage resources. • Some vegetation has been planted. For example, the National Park Service planted stands of coconut trees and certain shrubs, as have people important in Hawaiian history. • Important vegetation features include planted coconut tree groves in the Royal Grounds and hala (pandanus) trees. Both of these plant species are culturally significant. • The cultural landscape helps illustrate traditional Hawaiian land use concepts and plays a role in enabling traditional cultural practices associated with the Hōnaunau region. • The landscape includes two Hawaiian fishponds. Today, the fishponds are not in use for aquaculture, but function primarily as interpretive resources. The ponds also are habitat for candidate and listed endangered species. • The park also includes anchialine pools, some of which may have been culturally modified. • Additional landscape features include caves, some of which were used for habitation and other cultural purposes. • Descendants maintain strong connections to the park today. The site and setting are integral to these connections. • The cultural landscape also helps establish a very tranquil, scenic setting that is important to the visitor experience. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally the cultural landscape appears to be stable, but it is subject to change over time. • In recent years the National Park Service has been losing coconut trees as individual trees succumb to old age and disease, but the park staff is maintaining the coconut groves through replanting.

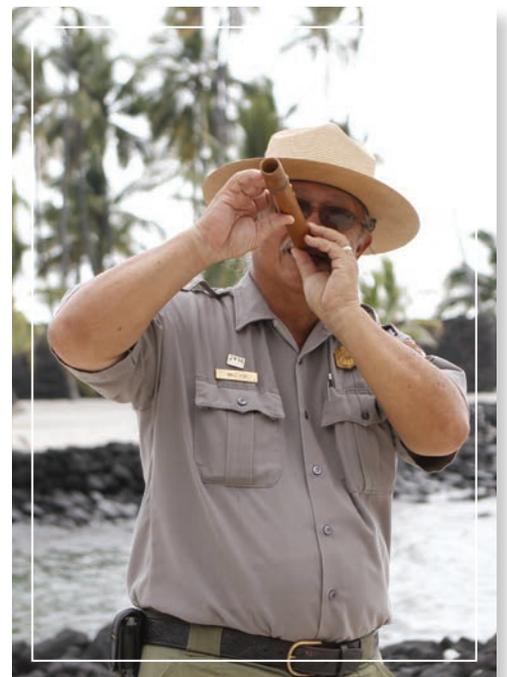
Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As discussed in the FRV analysis tables for Ki’i’lae and the 1871 Trail, erosion and climate change threaten cultural resources. • Intensive, sustained visitor uses, for example in the picnic area, threaten cultural resources. • The coconut groves are susceptible to disease and insect infestation. • Nonnative invasive vegetation is a threat to the cultural landscape and could be exacerbated by climate change in the future. • Invasive fish species are present in the fishponds, particularly tilapia. Their presence diminishes the fishponds’ ability to convey historic significance (i.e., diminishes historic integrity). • Proliferation of signs (for instance, those intended to discourage inappropriate behaviors) could become a threat to the landscape’s visual character. It is important to preserve the cultural landscape’s scenic qualities and cultural values, and not to unintentionally allow signs to detract from the setting. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain coconut groves through replanting and routine maintenance. • Continue to pursue removal of invasive species from fishponds. • Continue to battle invasive species and replant native vegetation in areas of the park. • Potential for additional research (archeological survey) to address gaps in resource knowledge. For example, this research could help the National Park Service better understand certain geographical areas for which information is limited, identify additional resources, and better understand distribution of resources. • Potential for oral history to yield information and assist with interpretation and resource management. • Relocate the maintenance and resource management offices (and potentially picnicking) to a less sensitive location. A line item construction project that addresses relocation of these offices has been created but has not yet received funding. This project also provides opportunities to improve visitor experience (e.g., by helping to restore the viewshed and otherwise improve aesthetics and expand interpretation).
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft cultural landscape inventory (under development). • National register documentation. • Water Quality in Anchialine Pools, 2014 . • Biological Inventory of Anchialine Pool Invertebrates, 2012. • Climate Change Resource Brief, 2014. • Pu’uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park Visitor Center Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2009.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Cultural landscape inventory (under development). • Park-specific cultural use guidelines.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site planning for the picnic area and chief’s house complex after maintenance / resource management facilities are removed. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Vegetation management plan update. • Integrated pest management plan. • Cultural landscape reports. • Sign plan. • Site plan for amphitheater area. • Climate change adaptation strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Traditional Cultural Practices
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A variety of traditional cultural practices are taking place in the park and the park staff is playing a role in sustaining these practices over the long term. • The park is one of the best recognized, heavily used, yet revered, intact areas associated with traditional Hawaiian culture on the Island of Hawai‘i. • The park staff continuously works to ensure that traditional practices can continue in a way that is meaningful and in harmony with the general visitor experience and preservation values. • The park’s annual cultural festival is held in celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the park. The annual cultural festival provides visitors with an opportunity to engage in hands-on interpretive experiences with cultural practitioners, including craft demonstrations, canoe paddling, Hawaiian food tasting, and a <i>hukilau</i> (community fishing technique) demonstration. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspectives on traditional cultural practices have changed over the generations and they continue to change. Intellectual tension will continue with respect to cultural practices. • The context for cultural practices has transformed over the past two centuries as the character and use of land on the island has shifted from predominantly rural and agricultural to increasingly urban (e.g., development for the visitor industry, development of retirement or second home communities).
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict and tension that periodically arise between the National Park Service and practitioners / citizens / Hawaiian citizens can present management challenges. • Hōnaunau Bay is heavily used for recreational purposes. The ambience of the bay has changed in recent decades. These activities/pressures detract from the park’s setting, which is important to cultural practice. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous education is important to ensure future land stewardship and the park’s important resources. • Relationship building between the Native Hawaiian communities and the National Park Service is key to the future of Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park. • Enhance communication between the National Park Service and stakeholders to expand mutual understanding and strengthen collaboration. • Use this foundation document to foster dialogue with the <i>kūpuna</i> (elders) and the <i>‘ōpio</i> (i.e., multiple generations) and open up avenues to accomplish common goals. • Continuing the cultural festival to strengthen the bond with local communities and cultural practitioners and <i>Lā Pā‘ani</i> to introduce schoolchildren to cultural practices and traditions through Makahiki games. • It is crucial to always make time and space to support these important conversations with cultural practitioners.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive Concept Plan and Long-Range Interpretive Plan, 1999.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on plant disease. • Data on groundwater movement. • Data on sediments along shoreline.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Traditional Cultural Practices
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.5) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) "Research" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	The Concept of Pu'uhonua
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 4, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concept of Pu'uhonua is a value/feeling. The physical Pu'uhonua allows for the intangible concept of Pu'uhonua to be realized. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing revitalization of Hawaiian culture includes wider recognition and understanding of Pu'uhonua as a traditional concept. This concept can be meaningful for people of all backgrounds and cultures if the place resonates with them.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts from climate change to the physical Pu'uhonua. The physical Pu'uhonua allows for the intangible concept of Pu'uhonua to be realized. Behaviors that are broadly recognized as appropriate cultural norms in sacred spaces are sometimes difficult to adequately convey to park visitors. People within the Royal Grounds and Pu'uhonua sometimes display behaviors that are outside Hawaiian cultural norms for sacred spaces and are taken as inappropriate or offensive. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue building relationships between the park, cultural practitioners, lineal descendants, and other members of the Native Hawaiian community. Collaborate with practitioner groups to better understand their individual knowledge and expertise. Continue to model cultural norms and help visitors understand them during ceremonies and cultural demonstrations. Encourage commercial tour operators (buses, etc.) to provide more and better information about the cultural significance of the park and appropriate behaviors within the park. Work with operators to develop this information. Encourage interpretive staff to model cultural norms while emphasizing the concept of Pu'uhonua. Incorporate culturally sensitive information into interpretive programing. (For example, "This place is sacred. Please show appropriate respect by not approaching practitioners while in ceremony.")
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpretive Concept Plan and Long-Range Interpretive Plan, 1999. Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park Visitor Center Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2009.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oral histories.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Concept of Pu'uhonua
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunities to Experience a Natural Setting
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note: a draft natural resource condition assessment has been prepared for Pu‘uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park. When complete, this assessment will provide accurate information about the conditions and trends of natural resources, and threats facing these resources. Information below reflects workshop input, supplemented by existing reports and resource summaries prepared by the Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Directorate (NRSS). The natural setting is in good condition. Visitors and residents have many opportunities to experience the scenic, tranquil, natural setting. The natural setting is not uniformly pristine. For instance, many plant communities are dominated by invasive exotics. The topography of the park was formed primarily from prehistoric lava flows emanating from flank and summit eruptions of Mauna Loa Volcano, which is east of the park. Networks of lava tube caves underlie many areas of the park. Caves contain a number of unique geological formations, as well as cultural, paleontological, and biological resources. Five species found within the park boundaries are listed as threatened or endangered on the Endangered Species Act: Hawaiian monk seal (<i>‘īlioiloikauāua</i>, <i>Neomonachus schauinslandi</i>, endangered), Hawaiian hoary bat (<i>‘ōpe‘ape‘a</i>, <i>Lasirus cinereus semotus</i>, endangered), orangeblack damselfly (<i>Megalagrion xanthomelas</i>) and Hawaiian yellow-faced bee (<i>Hylaeus anthracinus</i>). The Hawaiian green sea turtle (honu, <i>Chelonia mydas</i>) is listed as threatened. Thirty bird species have been recorded in the park, most of which are alien; common mynas are the most commonly observed species. There are nine indigenous bird species reported in the park. Of the nine, only three species are common in the park, the <i>kōlea</i> (Pacific golden plover, <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>), <i>‘ūlili</i> (Wandering tattler, <i>Tringa incana</i>), and <i>‘akekeke</i> (Ruddy turnstone, <i>Arenaria interpres</i>). Soundscapes: park soundscapes can be divided into two general areas, coastal and inland. Coastal soundscapes: natural sounds at the coastal areas of the park are dominated by the ocean. Surf can almost always be heard at the coast. During high surf events, the waves crashing against the cliffs located near the southern portion of the park can be heard booming throughout the coastal areas of the park. At times the wind may also be a dominant part of the soundscape near the coast. During the day, birds are usually heard in the coastal areas of the park. Inland soundscapes: vegetation is generally heavier in the park’s inland areas and therefore these areas are less accessible to visitors. Natural sounds are primarily bird, insect, and wind sounds through open and closed vegetation canopy. The park is a Class II airshed under the Clean Air Act. Air quality is an important resource in the park; however, depending upon prevailing wind patterns, it is often influenced by natural pollutants (volcanic gases and particulates coming from Kīlauea volcano). A segment of visitors use the picnic area and the 1871 Trail, while fewer visitors utilize the backcountry areas beyond the Alahaka Ramp. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are increasing impacts on soundscapes from bus tours, helicopters, boat tours, and activities such as canoe races.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunities to Experience a Natural Setting
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation (e.g., snorkeling and swimming), traffic, and other activities that occur in adjacent areas outside the park can impact the park’s tranquil natural setting. • Noise from boat tours in the bay threatens the natural soundscape. • Drones launched by recreational users in or near the park. • Existing intrusions to the park’s soundscapes include the administrative use of power tools and vehicles for other park purposes and air traffic. Visitor services and facilities also experience associated impacts to soundscapes such as tour buses and passenger vehicles in the visitor center parking lot and picnic area. • Although people are not able to access the park at night to view the night sky, nocturnal species in the park are impacted by increasing light pollution. • Invasive species such as cats, mongooses, pigs, and goats heavily impact the natural environment. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue efforts to control and eradicate invasive plant and animal species. • Continue studies of alien vegetation as a basis for implementing an urgent control program and a program for replanting native vegetation. • There are opportunities to conduct special programs about dark night skies and navigation. • Continue and encourage the traditional Hawaiian uses of the land and sea. • Devote special attention to ecological research on the intertidal zone and the means of giving it adequate protection for interpretation. • Provide health advisory information to staff and visitors when unhealthy air quality conditions are expected (e.g., SO₂ or particulate matter likely from volcanic emissions and/or brushfires) as notified by the State of Hawaii Department of Health or EPA.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Management Plan Environmental Assessment, 2006.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral histories. • Climate change modeling. • Collect acoustic data. • Night sky data. • Contaminants and emerging contaminants studies including monitoring toxic contaminants in park biota (dragonflies, fish, birds).
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air tour management plan. • Climate change adaptation strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunities to Experience a Natural Setting
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 • National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (PL 100-91) • "Audio disturbances" (36 CFR 2.12) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) "General" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77 • Director's Order 13A: <i>Environmental Management Systems</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.3.1.7) "Cultural Soundscape Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.4) "Overflights and Aviation Uses" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.2.3) "Use of Motorized Equipment" • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying NPS Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Visitor Center
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The visitor center complex was completed in 1968, constructed near the end of the National Park Service Mission 66 program. • The Polynesian-inspired, open-air complex consists of three main pavilion-like buildings (comfort station, office / information desk, and theater). The one-story buildings are linked by a covered lanai and an interpretive wall. • In addition to the buildings, other features contributing to the visitor center's cultural landscape include the parking lot, walkways, planters, vegetation, benches, and lava-rock retaining walls. • The visitor center complex was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. • The park staff would like to make certain improvements/updates to improve the function and use of the visitor center complex. As the visitor center complex is a historic property, the National Park Service must carefully consider the potential impacts of any such changes and consult with appropriate parties. • Mural wall and audio recordings need updating (audio recordings are old and include mispronunciations of key terms). • Condition of the amphitheater is good—recently updated with new projector and audio system. Good equipment is in place for orientation talks. • Regular ranger talks occur in the amphitheater, and videos are played between the talks. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, the visitor center complex is stable. The park staff will continue to conduct routine preservation maintenance, including the repair and replacement of structures and features, as appropriate.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the visitor center complex is challenging in part because it does not look and feel like a typical park visitor center—most of the space is used by the bookstore. • Because the structure is open air, wasps, mosquitoes, bees, and heat present potential hazards to visitors and staff. For example, in 2015-2016 there was a dengue fever outbreak on the Island of Hawai'i with confirmed cases in Hōnaunau. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the functionality of the visitor center, although changes would need to conform to the <i>Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation</i> because of the center's national register eligibility. • Interpretation could be enhanced using new audio-visual equipment in the amphitheater. • Live performances could also be held in the amphitheater using new equipment.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive Concept Plan and Long-Range Interpretive Plan, 1999. • Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park Visitor Center Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2009.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use data.

Other Important Resource or Value	Visitor Center
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management analysis. • Workforce planning. • Sign plan. • Long-range interpretive plan update. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Facility planning for the visitor center. • Facility planning for collections storage.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i>



Appendix D: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name / ID	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
H8303-04-12	Memorandum of understanding	06/01/12	06/01/17	Hawai'i Fire Department and National Park Service	To provide personal services and equipment required for the protection of life and property during emergency incidents on lands administered by the National Park Service on the Island of Hawai'i.	
	Memorandum of understanding	02/23/12	02/23/17	Hawai'i Police Department (HPD) and the National Park Service	This agreement is designed to set forth the specific terms and manner in which the NPS and HPD provide mutual aid to one another in a way that is equally beneficial to both parties.	This is currently under review.
	Memorandum of understanding			Hawai'i County Civil Defense and the National Park Service	To provide personal services and equipment required for the protection of life and property from natural or human-caused disasters on lands administered by the National Park Service and Hawai'i County, State of Hawai'i.	
Radio Frequency Use Agreement	Use agreement	01/17/12	01/17/17	Hawai'i Police Department and Hawai'i Island National Park Service Units	The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) requires a mutually approved arrangement for a government radio station to use any frequency.	
G8080-10-0020	Mutual aid agreement			Department of Land and Natural Resources and the National Park Service Units within the State of Hawai'i	To establish terms and conditions under which the parties will provide law enforcement assistance.	



Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park

September 2017

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Pacific West Regional Director.

BARBARA ALBERTI Digitally signed by BARBARA ALBERTI
Date: 2017.09.19 20:57:27 -10'00'

RECOMMENDED

Barbara Alberti, Acting Superintendent, Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park

Date

for 
APPROVED
Laura E. Joss, Regional Director, Pacific West Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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September 2017

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