KAUA'I NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII - A PROPOSAL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE-UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - 1965
Spectacular Wilderness Coastline.

Mysterious Swamp Lands Perched Surprisingly On Kauai's "Roof" In Almost Perpetual Rainfall.

Two Coral Sand Beaches, One Palm-Fringed And Backed By Verdant Waterfall-Laced Cliffs And The Other Below Parched And Barren Lava Headlands.


Countless Remnants Of Ancient Hawaiian Civilization.

Varied Recreational Opportunities--Many Already Recognized By Hawaii's State Park System.

To Realize The Diverse Potential Of This Complex Resource, To Protect The Scenic And Scientific Features Which Make This Area Unique, A National Park Of Approximately 97,000 Acres Is Proposed.
Although formed from the successive eruptions of a shield volcano, Kauai retains little of the physical shape exhibited in the flat domes of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea volcanoes on the Island of Hawaii. Numerous streams fed by countless tropical storms have gouged deep canyons and narrow valleys radiating from the Island’s ancestral volcano. Wave-formed cliffs rise like gigantic draperies along the Na Pali Coast.

A crescent of fertile rust-red land lies on the Island’s windward or eastern side and extends to the coastal plain behind Barking Sands. This area supports extensive pineapple and sugar plantations. The remainder of the Island is mountainous and for the most part undeveloped.
The significance of the natural and scientific phenomena on Kauai for National Park purposes has long been recognized. In 1920, the then Assistant National Park Service Director Horace M. Albright made the first official inspection of the area.

Since that time, as a result of preliminary studies, periodic suggestions have been made for establishment of a National Park embracing Kauai's major scenic and recreation attractions.

In June, 1962, the Honolulu Office of Harland Bartholomew and Associates was engaged to study more fully the possibility of a National Park on Kauai and the economic impact it would have on the Island and on the State. The study included considerable consultation with citizens of Hawaii representing various interests on Kauai as well as more general statewide interests. National Park Service representatives worked closely with the planning firm in all phases of the study. The basic data and analyses provided by Harland Bartholomew and Associates have been invaluable in formulating the National Park proposal presented in this brochure.
PARK OBJECTIVES

I. To Conserve and Manage for their Highest Purpose the Natural, Historical and Recreation Resources in this Outstanding Park Complex.

Management of Resources
To establish management programs which will emphasize conservation and recreation in areas appropriate to these uses.

New Management Concepts
To inaugurate new principles of park management which will meet the requirements of the special uses appropriate to this proposed National Park.

Land Use Management
To develop a land use plan which will assure a balanced relationship between preservation and special recreation needs, as well as recognizing compatible existing uses.

Control of Exotics
To develop means of reduction and in some cases eradication of exotic plants and feral animals which are damaging to the inherent scenic, scientific, and recreation resources.

II. To Provide for the Highest Quality of Use and Enjoyment of the Proposed Kauai National Park by Increasing Numbers of Visitors in Years to Come.

Pattern of Use
To insure that the primary pattern of use will enable visitors to enjoy the natural beauty, appreciate the historical and archeological features and make optimum use of the recreation opportunities afforded.

Use of the Wilderness
To reserve appropriate areas as roadless wilderness for those visitors seeking to enjoy the wilderness on its own terms.
III. To Communicate the Natural, Cultural, Inspirational and Recreational Significance of the Proposed Park in Line With Established Programs Throughout the National Park System.

Visitor Information

To provide a wide range of interpretive programs and facilities for local residents, mainland visitors, and visitors from abroad.

Local Community Relations

To strengthen mutual understanding between the park staff and the neighboring communities through communication of park policies and purposes.

Employee Recruitment and Career Development

To provide opportunities for temporary and career employment in the National Park Service for capable Hawaiian citizens who demonstrate an interest in the expanding National Park Service program.
THE AREA

DRAMATIC VARIATIONS IN LANDFORMS, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE EXIST IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIP TO THE 97,000-ACRE PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK.
On Mt. Waialeale’s 5,000-foot summit, up to 500 inches of rain per year has been recorded. Seventeen miles to the west, Barking Sands Beach receives only 20 to 25 inches.

The plateau occupied by Alakai Swamp holds the fascination of native plant and bird life found nowhere else. Streams radiating in every direction from this amazing ecological complex have sculptured land forms of varying moods and interest: Na Pali’s vertical cliffs, Waimea Canyon’s color reminiscent of the Canyon of the Yellowstone, and the valleys of Lumahai and Wainiha where many waterfalls plunge down 3,000-foot cliffs into these narrow, green canyons cut through Kauai’s countless volcanic layers.

Na Pali Coast

The major scenic attractions are contained in the complex erosion draperies of Na Pali Coast which rise directly from the Pacific to elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The name Na Pali is derived from two Hawaiian words, “Pali” meaning cliff and “Na” signifying plural. The spectacle of this scenic coastline culminates in amphitheatre-shaped Kalalau Valley, where the remains of previous human habitation lie beneath lush tropical growth, and the nearly vertical cliffs which envelop the valley are almost constantly being revealed or obscured by shifting clouds. In the momentarily changing moods of colorful Kalalau lie perhaps its most fascinating appeal. No coastal area on the mainland or in Hawaii exhibits comparable scenery. While windward Molokai and Hawaii’s Hamakua Coast exhibit similar coastal pali (cliffs), the erosion forms on Kauai are more complex and particularly spectacular when sharply etched by early morning and late afternoon light; or capped by the frequent dramatic sweep of clouds.

Proceeding by boat along the Na Pali Coast toward Haena from Polihale, at the end of Barking Sands Beach, one sees the dramatic picture of the effect of rapid change in rainfall and the resultant vegetative cover. The broad sweep of white coral sand fronting an arid coastal plain ends abruptly against the barrenness of the brown coastal pali at Polihale. Occasional accents punctuate the red and brown cliffs at Makaha Point. Complexity of the erosion forms increases and the vegetation becomes more verdant approaching Kalalau Valley, then softens and deepens into the misty jungle darkness of the valleys of Hanakapiai and Limahuli. Haena Point again exhibits a white coral sand beach, this time fringed with ironwood and fronting green cliffs laced with numerous waterfalls. These changes occur within fifteen miles of coastline.
Lying a short distance clockwise along the coast from Haena is this wide beach swept by spectacular surf. It is perhaps the epitome of what is sometimes termed "the image of Hawaii." Vertical cliffs of columnar basalt rise directly from the coral sand alternating with steep slopes covered by pandanus, ironwood, beach naupaka, and an occasional coconut palm. Wainiha Pali and adjacent coastal ridges with their persistent cloud cover form a backdrop to a scene familiar in "South Pacific" movie photography.
Barking Sands Beach

Nohili Point is at the opposite end of the coastal section of the proposed National Park from Lumahai Beach. From this point northeast stretches three and one half miles of unbroken beach, one of the longest in the Islands. Instead of the idyllic setting of Lumahai, however, here are wind formed dunes, keawe (a type of mesquite) and an arid coastal plain ending abruptly at Polihale against barren lava cliffs, and the beginning of Na Pali Coast. Sugar cane fields, watered by irrigation, occupy the level land except for the beach and its 1,500 to 2,000 foot wide band of sand dunes.

Waimea Canyon

Inland from Barking Sands are the coastal cliffs backed by numerous narrow valleys radiating from Kauai’s center. These alternate with plateaus which are remnants of the island’s original dome shape. They end abruptly at the nearly vertical escarpment on the west side of Waimea Canyon.

Erosion formed, this complex of canyons and plateaus contains colors reminiscent of the southwest region of the mainland United States. Shades of red and pink contrast with the pastel greens of the growth which clings to the canyon walls, and occasional waterfalls descend from their sources in Alakai Swamp. Constantly changing clouds cast shadow patterns in this already well known Kauai landmark.

Alakai Swamp

Lying above Waimea Canyon, Alakai Swamp’s exact limits are difficult to establish. Its heavy rainfall is the basis for its designation.
as a "swamp" rather than lack of drainage and flat topography. In fact the area is composed of rolling, heavily vegetated hills varying from about 4,000 feet to 5,000 feet in elevation which are covered with numerous species of native plants. That such species are present is due in no small measure to the colloidal soils which seal the bottom of this mountain-top "swamp" and prevent the usual rapid percolation of water through the volcanic subsoil. Such soils are not known to exist elsewhere in the Hawaiian Islands. Numerous native birds abound in the swamp which, by its relative remoteness from the disturbances of civilization, has so far afforded them protection.

Olokele Canyon

Only the upper part of this narrow canyon, where it abuts the south side of Alakai Swamp, is included in the proposed park. Its dark, jungle-laden recesses cut to the very base of Mt. Waiaaleale and its water resource is used in the extensive sugar cane fields on Kauai's leeward coast. The proposed park will not impair the continued availability of this water supply recognized to be vital to Kauai's economy and well being.

Lumahai and Wainiha Valleys

Here along the north side of Alakai Swamp is native Hawaiian jungle in a setting of narrow, rain-soaked valleys enveloped by nearly vertical cliffs to elevations of 4,000 and 5,000 feet and laced with innumerable waterfalls. The drainage from both valleys enters the sea between Haena and Lumahai Beach. The important water resource is utilized for generation of power and for growing of taro and other crops in the lower valleys near the sea. Again, there is no intent to curtail this vital source of water supply, or its utilization.
GEOLOGY

With the exception of evidences of the later volcanism, all major geologic events of Kauai are illustrated in spectacular style in the proposed National Park. These events include the creation of the ancestral shield volcano by the accumulation of basaltic flows; the summit collapse to form a great caldera and the associated down-dropped great blocks or grabens; the filling of these depressions with slowly cooling pooled lava; erosion cutting deeply into the Kauai dome, producing a broad, wave-cut platform; high sea cliffs; canyons as much as 3,000 feet deep; and the deposition of shoreline sediments.

Waimea Canyon

Waimea Canyon presents opportunity to see in spectacular fashion many facets of the Island’s geologic history. Here on its western wall are the gently sloping, thin bedded lavas that make up the bulk of the ancient volcanic mountain. On the east are the horizontal, thicker lavas formed within the volcanic caldera or adjoining structural depression. Here is the eroded scarp of the fault that marks the western boundary of the great depressions produced by downward displacement or collapse of the old volcano dome. And here are the deep canyons carved into the volcanic rocks by streams originating in the wet summit area of the Island.

Alakai Swamp

This area represents a remnant of the original surface of the lava pool which filled and actually overflowed the great summit caldera of the ancestral major Kauai volcano. The rocks underlying the area are the thick and massive lavas resulting from the slowly cooling lava pool within the caldera. These contrast with the thinner flows from the more rapidly cooled lavas which make up the shield itself.

Coastal Cliffs

Na Pali Coast is the most scenic section of the high coastal cliffs cut by wave action in the lavas of the Waimea Canyon series. Cutting by the sea remains an active process today. The wide-cut platforms above present sea level and now submerged canyons beyond the mouths of stream courses give evidence of fluctuations in the level of the ocean.

Barking Sands Beach

Barking Sands are dunes of beach sand which have been blown inland forming low hills. The sand is calcareous, composed primarily of fragments of shell and coral. The "bark" is a creaking noise produced if the right amount of dampness is present when the sand is pressed under foot or between the hands.
It is well-known that the Hawaiian Islands have an unusual number of native plants and animals found nowhere else in the world. More than this, the region proposed for National Park status has many species not found elsewhere in the Hawaiian Islands.

The habitat of these living things is exceptional in its variety—from sea level up to 5,000 feet, from virtual desert to one of the wettest on earth, from swampy plateau to slopes of nearly vertical steepness. Here can be found rare plants occurring nowhere else in the world. Along canyon edges grows the Kauai Wilkesia. (photo this page) On the drier slopes at the head of Waimea Canyon native white hibiscus is found, a tree 25 feet tall with fragrant large white flowers. There are six lobelioid genera, trees or shrubs, with conspicuous and attractive flowers that are native only to this region. One species is Lobelia yuccoides with spectacular blue flowers. Native sandalwood is common and there are palms of the Pritchardia species, and the palm-like Hahalau (Cyanea leptostegia) is abundant in Kokee.

Alakai Swamp is a 20 square mile wilderness bog, rich in plants, some of which are worldwide and some that are distinctly local in distribution. Among the former is the curious insectivorous Drosera longifolia, widely distributed in bogs throughout the northern hemisphere but in the Hawaiian Islands is found only on Kauai. Alakai Swamp has species of grasses, sedges, violets, orchids, plantains, ferns, and many lobelias that are not found elsewhere.

Three species of birds; the Kauai Creeper, the Kauai Akialoa, and the Kauai Nukupuu, are found only in the proposed park. The last two are members of the Hawaiian Honeycreepers. Of the approximately 22 original species of Hawaiian Honeycreepers, eight are extinct as a result of environmental alteration. Other species persist precariously. Alakai Swamp, because it is still unchanged, is the last refuge of some of these species. Appropriate protection would help prevent adverse uses and the further intrusion of exotic plants which might destroy the significant remaining values.

Conserving the natural values of the upper reaches of Lumahai and Wainiha valleys, because of their undisturbed and isolated character, is an especially important purpose of the proposed park.
HONOPU VALLEY
PRIMITIVE CAMPGROUND

KALALAU VALLEY
PRIMITIVE CAMPGROUND

HAENA
VISITOR CONTACT
CAMPGROUND
PICNIC AREA

Wainiha Bay
Lumahai Beach
Hanalei Bay
To Lihue

KALALAU OVERLOOK

KILOHANA

LEGEND:

KAUAʻI NATIONAL PARK
BOUNDARY (PROPOSED)

EXISTING ROADS

PROPOSED ROADS

TRAILS

On MICROFILM

Scale in Miles

KAUA/20, 008
The rugged area of mountain, swamp, and pali which constitutes the large part of the potential National Park on Kauai, has, during the last century, been bypassed by the main stream of Hawaiian history. Difficult of access and sparsely settled, it has been largely a place of retreat and refuge—for those seeking beauty and remoteness, for those wishing to retain their native way of life, and for those pursuing game and hunting rare plant species. As such an area apart, it has developed a history of its own—one with a distinctive character.

Before the Islands were discovered by Captain James Cook in 1778 most of the steep valleys dropping to the Na Pali Coast were inhabited by the Hawaiians. The main concentration of such sites appears to have been in Kalalau and Nualolo Valleys. Many of these have been discovered and investigated by the scientists of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. At Nualolo Kai there is a bluff shelter from which was obtained a radio carbon 14 date of 1389 A.D. Kalalau Valley was intensively cultivated, as is evidenced by the remains of house platforms, terraces, and ditches still to be seen. In fact, this valley was not finally abandoned by its last Hawaiian inhabitants until about 1920.

Even the uplands and swamps, though not so densely inhabited, were important to the Hawaiian economy and society. At Puu Ka Pele great koa trees used for canoes were felled and roughly fashioned and hollowed before being dragged to the coast for final working. Remains of the dwellings of the canoe makers can still be seen.

In the valley of Halemanu, or Place-of-Birds near the present Kokee, worked the Hawaiian birdcatchers, who collected the red and yellow feathers demanded for the cloaks and helmets of the chiefs.

A pool at the summit of Mount Waialeale was a sacred spot to the Hawaiians. An annual pilgrimage was made to the peak to lay flowers and wreaths on a small altar or heiau there.

Polihale Heiau, in a beautiful location over-
looking Barking Sands Beach on one side and the steep pali on the other, was sacred to the god of the dead. On a low ridge nearby are a number of terraced house platforms and ancient taro patches.

At the other end of the Pali, near Haena, are Kauluapaoa Heiau and Lohiau's Dancing Shrine, in which dances were performed before the altar to the god Laka.

During the 1820's and 1830's, the Hawaiian population was quickly decimated through forced labor in the infamous sandalwood trade and from diseases resulting from contact with Europeans. As the population declined and living patterns changed, the isolated valleys along Na Pali lost many of their inhabitants. The cliffs, the temples, the mountain valleys of Na Pali all lost their importance in the life of the land.

Close to the suggested park headquarters in Waimea are two of the most important historic sites in the entire Hawaiian Islands chain. These are the Cook Landing Site, immediately west of the mouth of the Waimea River, and the old Russian Fort, directly opposite on the east bank of the same river.

According to the best available evidence, the beach at Waimea, on the west side of the river, was the place where Captain James Cook first touched shore on the Hawaiian Islands, on January 20, 1778. This event marked the definitely known discovery of the Islands by Europeans.

Across the river are the impressive ruins of the octagonal stone fort built by an agent of the Russian American Company early in 1817. It was his aim eventually to bring all the islands under Russian protection.

The Russians were expelled from the Islands in the fall of 1817, by King Kamehameha I, leaving the stone fortress at Waimea as evidence of their brief stay in the Islands.
THE NEED FOR PRESERVATION

Remoteness and difficult access have until recently protected many of the significant natural and historic features of Kauai's Na Pali Coast and adjacent upland areas. Heavy rainfall has discouraged development and use of the Island's central mountain mass except for watershed and limited grazing.

The narrow spectacular valleys fronting on the Na Pali Coast, once inhabited by native Hawaiians, lie in remote and silent splendor. House platforms, heiaus and taro terraces are still visible in the engulfing jungle growth.

Important botanical and ornithological values inherent to the swamps and remote valleys of the proposed park remain relatively undisturbed.

That many of these values have remained unspoiled is fortunate. It is due in no small measure to the, until now, slower development of Kauai's resources, and to effective State management. It is imperative that adequate protection be continued.

Already, damage to the irreplaceable archeological values in remote areas on the Na Pali Coast is a problem and will continue as recreation use of that magnificent area increases.

Federal administration for conservation and development of scenic and recreation resources has specific advantages:

The Designation "National Park":

Such designation gives unique status to an area which will in itself help promote Kauai as a visitor destination. Thus, not only would the number of visitors to the Island increase, but the diverse experiences offered in a National Park tend to lengthen such visits.

Unified Management:

This diverse resource is presently under multiple ownership and management including State Forestry, State Park, Hawaiian Homestead Commission, Military, and various private owners. Management under an agency dedicated to the conservation of nationally significant areas for public use and enjoyment would allow comprehensive development of the entire complex for optimum park and recreation use.

Federal Participation in Development:

The inherent scenic, scientific, and recreation values on Kauai not only warrant nationwide interest but suggest Federal participation and expenditure of funds for their conservation, development, and administration.

Release of State Funds:

Hawaii's expanding State Park System is doing an excellent job of developing and operating Kokee State Park. However, expansion of this significant area to include the vast resource suitable for public use would significantly increase the cost to the State.
Conservation of the outstanding scenery for the continued enjoyment of the people while providing appropriate recreation opportunities is paramount in considering park development. The map on page 16 of this report shows the general location of the major proposed developments.

The major visitor contact point would be located at Puu Ka Pele on the rim of Waimea Canyon. From here, at an elevation of approximately 3,650 feet are views of the colorful panorama of Kauai's "Grand Canyon" and the edge of the misty plateau of Alakai Swamp. The visitor will have arrived from the village of Waimea and along the escarpment of lower Waimea Canyon or via the proposed road which would climb the pali above hot, dry Barking Sands to the cool and increasingly humid plateaus above.

Also from the Puu Ka Pele visitor center can be told the story of the Island's formation and the amazingly rapid change in climatic conditions and biotic habitat from the leeward coast to Waialeale, the "wettest spot on earth."

From this introduction to the park, the visitor could proceed to the changing spectacle of Kalalau Overlook, Kilohana on the rim of
Wainiha Valley and have the opportunity for a brief walk into the phenomenon of Alakai Swamp. Accommodations at Kokee could be expanded for both day and overnight uses.

A proposed spur road heading down Milolii Ridge would provide access to the top of the coastal pali and a campground development. Further investigation might reveal a feasible trail connection between the top of the Kokee Plateau and the Na Pali Coast.
The Seashore

Existing recreation use in Hawaii is largely seashore oriented. Continuation and expansion of this type of use is planned.

Barking Sands Beach offers one of the few opportunities to retain a large section of Hawaiian coral sand beach in a primitive state. While overnight and day use accommodations are planned, they would be screened from the beach itself by the one quarter mile wide strip of dunes. Beachcombing, fishing and general appreciation of this magnificent beach would be emphasized. The archeological features at Polihale would also be interpreted.

The Haena-Lumahai Beach area, which receives considerable rainfall, exemplifies the climatic opposite to the dryness of Barking Sands. Here also are opportunities for beachcombing, fishing, exploration of coral reefs, and swimming in suitable areas. A wide variety of seashore oriented accommodations to serve a large number of visitors is planned for this area. Lumahai Beach and the adjacent upland would be preserved as nearly as possible in their present state.

The Wilderness

The wilderness coastline of Na Pali would be accessible only by trail or at specified points by boat. The eighteen-mile trail from Haena to Kalalau Valley already provides limited access to that section of coast and the small state parks at Nualolo Kai and Milolii provide primitive campgrounds for private and chartered boats. Expansion of this type of use is anticipated plus addition of primitive campgrounds at Honopu and Kalalau Valleys.

Further study will be necessary to determine the feasibility of boat tours along the Na Pali Coast. However, an alternative to this might be carefully planned helicopter tours which would give the visitor an opportunity to view the spectacle of Na Pali Coast and valleys. Such tours would be particularly interesting in the upper Wainiha and Lumahai Valleys where there are numerous waterfalls.

Alakai Swamp's interest lies in its wilderness and scientific value. This remote plateau would be available largely for biological research purposes. The previously mentioned trail near Kilohana would be the major visitor contact with the swamp.
SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

To assist in the study of Kauai's scenic and recreation resource, a group of citizen advisors was designated by the Director of the National Park Service in 1963. The group included representatives, both pro and con, of local and Statewide interests who were particularly familiar with the special problems involved in consideration of a National Park on Kauai.
Many of the following special recommendations evolved as a result of discussions among representatives of this advisory group, National Park Service representatives and the Honolulu Office of Harland Bartholomew and Associates.

**Water Rights**

Kauai's great water resource has been and should continue to be utilized for the important agricultural industry on the Island, for the generation of hydro-electric power, and for domestic uses. Wainiha Valley's power plant operation would continue within the proposed National Park.

Use of the water resource is compatible with the proposed National Park on Kauai. The watershed itself lies almost entirely in remote inland areas which would be preserved in their present undeveloped state, thus conserving the source of water supply. Legislation to authorize a National Park should include the necessary provisions to protect the existing water rights for the present land owners so as to insure continuation of present water uses regardless of whether or not the watershed lands are purchased for park purposes. Such provisions should also include guarantees to permit maintenance of ditches and other structures which carry water from the source to the agricultural lands below.

**Fishing:**

Both fresh water and salt water fishing are important existing uses in the area proposed for National Park status. Opihi, a species of limpet, is highly prized throughout the Islands. It is found adhering to rocks along the coast and is particularly abundant in remote areas such as the rocky Na Pali Coast. Other native sea life also finds refuge among the coral heads along Kauai's shore.

O'opu, an endemic fresh water fish, frequents Kauai's many streams, some of which lie in the proposed National Park. Rainbow trout have been introduced into the streams on the Kokee Plateau. Here the cool temperatures...
and abundant water allow for the only suitable trout habit in Hawaii and thus the only opportunity for trout fishing in the Islands.

Sport fishing has historically been accepted as a desirable activity in National Parks throughout the mainland. Such status for the Kauai area would necessitate no change in the present regulations by the State Division of Fish and Game.

Fruit and Berry Picking:

Here is an established and traditional use over which the State has developed restrictions to prevent destruction of the plant species themselves.

With controls similar to those now imposed by the State, the public should be permitted to collect plums, blackberries, akala berries, mokihana, and lilikoi (passion fruit) within the proposed National Park, for personal use, but not for commercial sale.

Military and Space Installations:

Two military installations are situated within the proposed National Park and within existing Kokee State Park.

The Pacific Missile Range facilities are used for support of both ballistic and orbital missile and space programs vital to the National interest. The station operates with a personnel of approximately 50 and may expand to 70.

The Kokee Radar Station is operated by the Hawaii Air National Guard which is charged with the primary defense of the Hawaiian Islands. There are presently about 100 technical employees at this installation.

These facilities, which lie within the proposed National Park, would remain under suitable arrangements between the National Park Service and the Department of Defense. If in the future these installations become obsolete or surplus, the land should then be restored as nearly as possible to its natural state and administered as part of the National Park.

Lands in the vicinity of Nohili Point and Barking Sands Beach are under military jurisdiction. These lands would remain in such status for so long as the present and future needs of the Nation require.

Grazing:

Limited grazing within the proposed park exists in Kalalau Valley, on the lands in the Waimea-Mokihana area, on the plateaus above Olokele and Kahana Valleys and on the ridges between Puu Ka Pele and Barking Sands. Except for Kalalau Valley, these operations are in fringe areas of the proposed park.

In Kalalau Valley grazing may become a hazard to public use. However, an average of only 60 head of cattle are grazed in Kalalau Valley and it is anticipated that this operation should eventually be phased out.
Taro:
Taro is perhaps the most classical crop grown in the Hawaiian Islands. In ancient times tao terraces occupied much of the arable land in the remote valleys of the Na Pali Coast as well as many other areas on the Island. These patch-work terraces can still be seen in lower Waimea Canyon, and in Lumahai and Wainiha Valleys within the proposed park.

Continued cultivation of this historically important crop should be encouraged, and water rights connected with this use should be insured in legislation authorizing a National Park.

Mountain Cabins:
Approximately 120 mountain cabins or vacation homes have been constructed in the Kokee area on lots leased from the State or county, for the most part on revocable permits. A few of the structures are occupied on a year-round basis. Over the years, this has become a traditional use in the Kokee-Puu Ka Pele area.

The National Park proposal anticipates inclusion of the cabin sites. Expansion of this use would, however, not be compatible with the principles of National Park management. The present permittees would be allowed to continue this established use until such time as it can be phased out. Permittees should be compensated for their equity in any investments or improvements to the lots which they have leased.

Existing Parks:
Kokee, Puu Ka Pele and Waimea Canyon State Parks extend along the west rim of Waimea Canyon. They are contiguous and form a single park unit consisting of approximately 6,350 acres. This forms the largest state park in the system and is well developed including facilities for day use, rental cabins, a small museum, restaurant and maintenance area. These major parks also afford access to trails leading to the edge of Alakai Swamp, to fishing streams and to scenic overlooks.

That these parks are the largest and among the most important in the State Park System is indisputable. They are also an integral part of the proposed National Park both physically and from a park management point of view. Inclusion within a much larger National Park would not only eliminate duplication of management staffs but would also release commitment of State funds for development of parks and recreation areas elsewhere in the State. Qualified members of the present park staff who desired to do so could be converted to Federal employment. The present concession operation might remain in the area. Their experience and familiarity with Kauai and the proposed park would be invaluable to the extension of the operation over the larger area and transfer to Federal administration. As of July, 1965 Hawaii's existing National Parks employed 59 persons. Of this total, 27 above the position of laborer were recruited from residents of Hawaii.
PROPOSED KAULAI NATIONAL PARK

MAJOR LAND OWNERSHIP

KAULAI NATIONAL PARK
BOUNDARY (PROPOSED)

STATE OWNERSHIP
STATE PARKS
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION
PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

ON MICROFILM
KAUA/20.007
LAND OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE

Of the 97,000 acres proposed for a Kauai National Park approximately 35,000 acres are in private ownership with the remaining 62,000 acres almost entirely under State administration. As is the case in the other Islands, development on Kauai is almost entirely along the coast with the inland mountains remaining as wilderness or near-wilderness. Thus a very large percentage of the privately owned land undeveloped and retained as watershed.

In 1961 Hawaii's Legislature passed State Act Number 187, which authorized inauguration of a system of State zoning laws which would retain large inland sections as "conservation areas" and prohibit development. This is landmark legislation—the first of its scope enacted by any of the fifty States—for which Hawaii is to be congratulated. As long as these laws protect the scenic and scientific values and the economically important water resource, it will not be necessary for many of these lands to be purchased in fee. This would also apply to the taro lands in Waimea Canyon, Lumahai Valley and Wainiha Valley. The aim in these areas is conservation of the Hawaii scene not only for today's visitors but for the visitors and Hawaii residents for many years to come.
In June 1964 the Honolulu Office of Harland Bartholomew and Associates completed a two-year study of the feasibility and economic impact of a National Park on Kauai. The purpose of this study was to assist the Department of the Interior in evaluating the Kauai National Park potential and in determining the Department's position and recommendations, and for consideration by the State of Hawaii, its citizens, and the public at large. The study compared the economic impact of: A Minimum State Park, an Optimum State Park, and a National Park. To make such an impact analysis, the following assumptions had to be made:

Minimum State Park:
That development and operation of the State Parks in the Kokee-Na Pali area would continue at about the present level.

Optimum State Park:
That State park operation would be expanded to an area approximating the boundary proposed for a National Park and that this would necessitate the expenditure of funds for construction and operation additional to those presently budgeted for the Kokee-Na Pali area.

National Park:
That a tentative proposal resulting from field study by Harland Bartholomew and Associates and National Park Service representatives for a Federally administered park including boundaries, staffing and development should be used for the purposes of comparative economic analysis.

The National Park proposed in this brochure is larger, would include present Kokee, Pu'U Ka Pele and Waimea State Parks, and consequently would require more funds for development and operation than the National Park suggested in the Bartholomew study. Thus the impact on Kauai's economy probably would be more favorable than that estimated for the smaller tentative proposal used in the following analysis.

Following is an excerpt from the Bartholomew report summarizing the economic considerations and comparing the impact of a Minimum State Park, an Optimum State Park and the earlier tentative National Park proposal on the economy of Kauai and on the State.
Comparison of the 10-Year Economic Impact of Three Park Development Alternatives

To consider the park development alternatives in the perspective of a larger time span, this 10-year comparative analysis is presented.

It is assumed that the 10-year period would begin between 1967 and 1970. This coincides with the estimated initiation of the proposed National Park.

Primary assumptions for this comparative analysis are as follows:

1. Expenditures and the development schedule for the National Park will be as projected with major capital improvements being undertaken in the first five years.

2. Annual State Park expenditures for both State Park alternatives will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Park</th>
<th>Annual Capital Improvement</th>
<th>Wages Salaries</th>
<th>Equipment Supplies</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimum</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The increase in visitors will average annually, 1%, 2%, and 3% of projected 1968 visitors to Kauai, respectively for the Minimum State Park, Optimum State Park, and National Park schemes.

In addition, all previously described multipliers, average visitor expenditures, average length of stay, and other applicable factors are used.
Under the foregoing conditions, the 10-year economic impact of the National Park would be $25 million. Impact of the State Parks would be $12 million for the optimum State Park and $5.7 million for the minimum State Park. The comparison between the alternatives is shown graphically in the figure below.

A most significant aspect of the 10-year analysis is the economic impact of Park expenditures. For the National Park, expenditures and multiplier effect total $14.6 million or nearly $1.5 million per year. Corresponding figures for the optimum State Park program are $4.6 million and about one-half million per year. In other words, the National Park expenditures over the 10-year period would have three times the effect as State expenditures under the optimum Park program.
These data show that even if there is no enhancement to the visitor industry, if all three park expenditure assumptions are attainable, the economic effect of the National Park is considerably above that of either State Park development plan.

With as great an apparent difference, a second look at possible optimum State Park expenditures is justified. To achieve the same economic impact as the National Park, State expenditures for all park purposes at Kokee would have to total $8.8 million or an average of $880,000 annually for the 10-year period. By way of comparison, the 1963-1969 Capital Improvement Budget allocated a total of $6.6 million in State funds for all State Park improvements. This represents an average annual expenditure of $1.1 million for all State Parks.

To sum up then, it would be necessary for the State to spend the equivalent of 80% of the total State Park CIP allocation at Kokee-Na Pali to equal the economic impact of the Federal Park. It may well be that this level of expenditure for State Park development at Kokee could be undertaken. However, expenditures at this level would require major policy changes in the allocation of State funds, and considerably greater appropriations to State Parks would be needed to sustain such a program.

A final word about the relationship of Federal and State Park expenditures is in order. The economic impact of both the State and Federal funds has been presented primarily from the position of effect on Kauai. When the economic alternatives are viewed from the Statewide position, there is no question but that Federal expenditures create a more favorable economic condition. These funds are imported as new assets to the economy, whereas, any State expenditure is primarily a redistribution of present assets.
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Except where otherwise indicated all photographs are by the National Park Service.

United States Department of the Interior
Stewart L. Udall, Secretary
National Park Service
George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director