



DEADLINE TO FILE BY JANUARY 31, 2022

Revised - 07-12-2021

COUNTY OF HAWAII
Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resource Preservation Commission

Reserved for office use:

SUGG. 22-08
RCV. 1/31/22

SUGGESTION FORM

For Lands and/or Property Entitlements for Acquisition

The Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Commission is accepting suggestions for sites or projects to improve upon public access, open space, and natural resources preservation, pursuant to Chapter 2, Article 42, of the Hawai'i County Code. Acceptable Suggestions Form, applicants are required to use the most current suggestion Form. Please use this form to tell the Commission about a place or access you would like to see protected. The Commission welcomes re-submission of properties previously submitted where County Council has not taken action. **Please use one form per suggestion and limit total application size including attachments to less than 10 MB (megabytes) or 20 pages maximum** (include photos, maps, and figures). Ranking of the suggestion is based on the completeness of this application and how it meets the Criteria, not solely on Public Opinion.

Name of Site or Project: CONNECTING THE HOLUALOA ROYAL COMPLEX: Walking in the Footsteps of our Ancestors

Ahupua'a, Council District, and Location within: HOLULOA, NORTH KONA, DISTRICT 7

Tax Map Key (TMK) Number(s): 7-6-021:16; 7-6-021:17 Land Area (Acreage): 37.94 ACRES; 30.90 ACRES

Landowner(s): KONA THREE LLC Recommended contact information for site visits. See question # 7.

Contact Information: Email [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) Phone No.: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Property is either: fee simple purchase request easement request or both

Contact Name: DAVID AND DIANE BLANCETT-MADDOCK

Purpose of suggested site (for public acquisition) or project (please check those that apply)

- Public outdoor recreation and education, including access to beaches & mountains
- Preservation of forests, including beaches, coastal areas, natural beauty, & agricultural lands
- Preservation of historic of culturally important land areas and sites
- Protection of watershed lands to preserve water quality and water supply
- Protection of natural resources, including buffer zones

- **Attachment A:** Provide a Tax Map Key Plat map and a property map with the property boundaries and/or proposed access outlined or highlighted. To confirm the council district (map on page 3) by contacting the County Clerk's Office at: (808) 961-8277 (URL) <https://www.hawaiicounty.gov/our-county/legislative/office-of-the-county-clerk/elections-information>. (Optional: include regional maps with nearby protected/public areas).
- **Attachment B:** Provide a clear statement detailing how public acquisition would fulfill one or more of the above purposes. Also, explain the intent, long-term vision, and/or strategy of this proposed acquisition or project.
- **Attachment C:** Provide, if available, additional community endorsements for this proposed acquisition or project through letters of support (simply reference any additional documents). In addition, please identify community organizations, land trusts, or individuals that could be contacted for further information about this proposed acquisition or project.
- **Attachment D:** Provide verification of community organizations, land trusts, or individuals, who are willing to be part of the long-term management /maintenance of this property.

Hawai'i County is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

➤ **Attachment E:** Provide summaries or abstracts instead of full reports. Include within the summary, citations or links to reference the documentation related to the suggested site or project. This would assist the Commission in their assessments. Do not send original documents or pictures, as they will not be returned.

Please answer the following questions in the attachments above to assist the commissioners in their scoring.

- 1) How would the general public benefit from this proposed acquisition or project?
- 2) Describe any significant historic, cultural, or natural resources on the property (please be as specific as possible and include only a summary of documentation. (i.e., archaeological reports, etc.)
- 3) Describe and include maps showing any significant relationship to larger historical, cultural, and/or natural landscape. (i.e. corridor, agricultural field systems, conservation strategy, etc.)
- 4) Describe level of urgency (i.e., is property currently on the market/for how long, has an active re-zoning/subdivision application been filed, high public use, etc.)
- 5) Describe any special opportunities for acquisition that presently exist. (Special funding available, etc.)
- 6) Has partnering with other government agencies, private or nonprofit entities to leverage resources (funding, grants, managing partnerships) been identified? Yes No Unknown If yes, please describe.
- 7) Is/Are the landowner(s) aware of this suggestion and willing to participate? Yes No
If yes, as required, please have the landowner submit an email or letter for Ad Hoc Site Visit permission to the Commission Secretary.
- 8) Is/Are the property(s) or property easement(s) available for acquisition? Yes No
 Unknown. If yes, please describe.
- 9) Are there any covenants, encumbrances, restrictions (i.e., association or maintenance), or ease-ments? If yes, please describe. Unknown
- 10) Describe any known hazards on the property (i.e., flooding, lava hazard zone, mudslides, etc.)Unknown

Please send completed forms to:

County of Hawai'i
Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Commission
25 Aupuni Street, Suite 1101
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720 – 4252

For further information contact: Maxine Cutler at (808) 961-8069, Email: maxine.cutler@hawaiicounty.gov

For online information go to the County of Hawaii, Boards and Commission Public Website.

DEADLINE TO SUBMIT IS THE LAST WORKING DAY IN JANUARY BY 4:30 P.M.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:						
Attachments:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

County of Hawaii
Council District Final Plan
November 30, 2011

County of Hawaii Redistricting Commission 2011

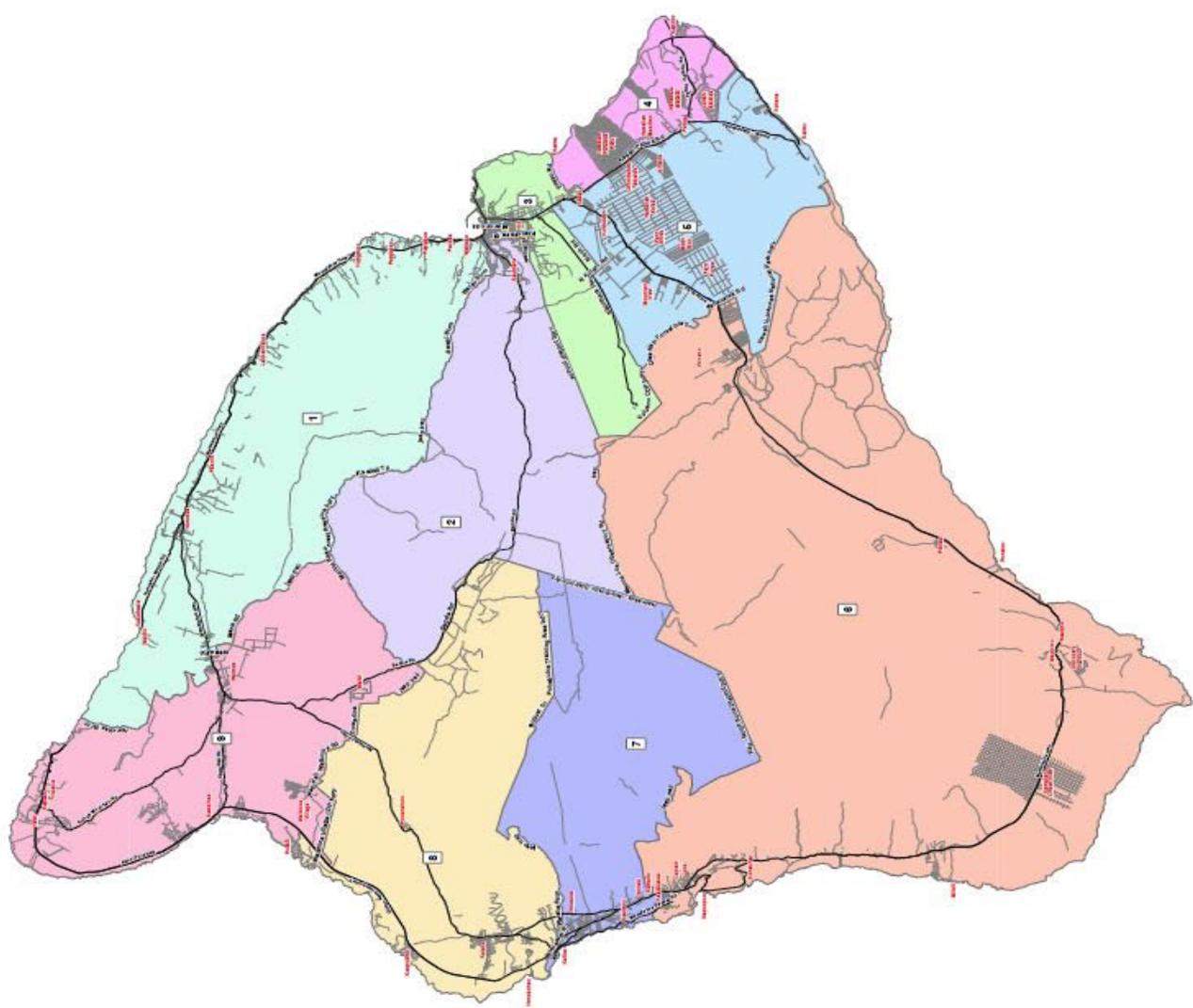
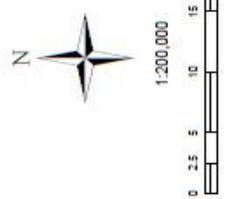
Office of the
County Clerk



Hawaii County Overview

Notes:
2011 Hawaii County Council Districts adopted by Hawaii
Redistricting Commission, November 30, 2011.
Maps prepared by the Office of the County Clerk, Elections Division.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGERLINE.
Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

- Council District 1
- Council District 2
- Council District 3
- Council District 4
- Council District 5
- Council District 6
- Council District 7
- Council District 8
- Council District 9
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road or Trail



ATTACHMENT - A

Layers
Map
Search
Results
Report
Home

Parcel ID 760210160000

Acres 37.936

Class APARTMENT

Situs/Physical Address

Mailing Address KONA THREE LLC
101 HUALALAI ST
HILO HI 96720 3865

Market Land Value \$741,300

Dedicated Use Value \$0

Land Exemption \$0

Net Taxable Land Value \$741,300

Assessed Building Value \$0

Building Exemption \$0

Net Taxable Building Value \$0

Total Taxable Value \$741,300

Last 2 Sales

Date	Price	Reason	Qual
12/3/2015	\$300,000	INVOLVED ADD'L PARCELS U	U
7/8/2013	0	NOT OPEN MARKET	U

Brief Tax Description LOT 2 37.936 AC DES POR RP 4475 LCAW 7713:43 RP 8217 LCAW 3360 TOG/ESMTS
(Note: Not to be used on legal documents)

Layers
Map
Search
Results
Report
Home

Parcel ID 760210170000

Acres 30.901

Class APARTMENT

Situs/Physical Address

Mailing Address KONA THREE LLC
101 HUALALAI ST
HILO HI 96720 3865

Market Land Value \$641,600

Dedicated Use Value \$0

Land Exemption \$0

Net Taxable Land Value \$641,600

Assessed Building Value \$0

Building Exemption \$0

Net Taxable Building Value \$0

Total Taxable Value \$641,600

Last 2 Sales

Date	Price	Reason	Qual
5/11/2018	0	RELATED INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATIONS	U
1/21/2016	\$100,000	OTHER REASONS	U

Brief Tax Description LOT 1 30.901 AC DES POR RP 4475 & 8217 LCAW 7713:43 AND 3360 HOLUALOA SUBJ/EXCL USE ESMT V-1
(Note: Not to be used on legal documents)

Exhibit 1

ATTACHMENT – B

The intent of this proposed acquisition is to secure and preserve this historically and culturally important site for the benefit and enjoyment of the Hawaiian people for generations to come. We believe that this site can be developed and preserved for its very special and unique recreational, educational, esthetic, environmental, historical and cultural contribution. With proper management, coordination and oversight, we believe that it can serve not only as a historical monument, but play an important role in the training and preparation of our keiki to carry on professional preservation of the Hawaiian history and culture. It will also serve to preserve a place of rest and refuge from the advancement of urban development and a window of pride into the challenges and accomplishment of the people who came before us.

We believe that our local community is prepared to not only accept the great benefits of this privilege, but stand up and contribute to the care, maintenance and oversight of this precious resource. We must and will do what it takes to ensure the sustainability of this project.

The proposed acquisition fulfills all of the purposes listed in this application.

1. The local and general public as well as visitors will benefit from new access to outdoor recreational, educational and new and rare expanded public access to the mauka lands in an otherwise rapidly developing urban environment

This unique acquisition provides an opportunity to preserve an expansive 70 acre open-space buffer between increasingly dense urban developments on three sides. (Attachment A) It will provide public access mauka from the Kuakini Highway, linking two highly popular and highly trafficked established historically and recreationally important local amenities, the Walua Trail and Sadie Seymour Botanical Gardens.¹ The proposed acquisition will span from the Kuakini Highway, through the urban developments and mauka to the rural borders of Holualoa.

This will provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities for residents and visitors to the County. The property and its history contain a natural diversity of environments for active and passive pursuits, while maintaining the natural beauty through development of appropriate recreation areas.

Restoration of agricultural terracing dating back to pre-Contact era to Historic era agriculture will provide a unique opportunity for hands-on learning programs to restore these historical farming practices through educational on-site programs.²

Linking the Walua Trail and the ancient Kealakowa'a Heiau of the Sadie Seymour Botanical Gardens with preservation and access to what was described as the

¹ Note: yellow lines added to first tax map to show convergence of the Wailua Trail with Proposed Site and Kealakowa'a Heiau of the Sadie Seymour Botanical Gardens. (See Attachment A, Exhibit 1)

² See West Hawaii Today, Restoring Ancient Agriculture, March 11, 2019. (Attachment E; Exhibit 7)

ATTACHMENT – B

Kealaowa'a trail,³ canoe hauling road on which canoe logs were dragged from the forest for carving at the Heiau, will provide a destination for extended and repeated physical and esthetic exploration of the natural beauty and historically rich site.

In 1927, the U.S. Geological survey identified an ancient trail running the entire length of the property, mauka to makai.⁴ This trail was mapped again in 1936, by U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.⁵ This is a public treasure that will guide visitors to explore the history in the very footsteps of their ancestors.

Other features on this property include a historically significant lava tube burial site and an important portion of the old railroad berm.

Restorations along with trails construction will provide an important teaching tool for this important and threatened historical element. And, by linking these three important geographical treasures, the urban public will obtain access to the mountain and the peaceful enjoyment of open spaces and expansive mountain view in a rich learning environment that tells the complete story of the sacred construction of Hawaii's earliest and most important technologies and industries – foresting and canoe construction.

2. The people of Hawaii will benefit from the preservation of a historically and culturally important land site.

The acquisition, restoration and enhancement of this important historical and cultural site will provide and preserve public access of the diverse archeological and biological areas of interest in their own community.

In order to understand the true historical and cultural import of this site, we must recognize that it represents one of the last remaining vestiges of undeveloped sites containing historically important archeological structures and locations in the trail and infrastructure that made possible the historical harvesting of koa and construction of canoes in ancient times.⁶

Sadie Seymour Botanical Gardens, is a sacred site that includes both a botanical garden as well as an ancient Heiau known as the Kealakowa'a Heiau. Kealakowa'a Heiau is an important archaeological site located on the grounds of the Kona Outdoor Circle Educational Center. Hawaiian for "temple on the way for dragging canoes," this ritual site

³ See references to Historical Cultural Authorities: Kepa Maly; Tom Pohaku Stone; and Henry Kekahuna. (Attachment E; Exhibits 1-3). See also; Kona Outdoor Circle Library. (Attachment E; Exhibit 4). See also: Photo's of Historic Wall on Property (Attachment E; Exhibits 5-6); Wall can also be seen by zooming-in on Tax Maps (Attachment A; Exhibit 1).

⁴ Official Map of Ancient Trail- 1927 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Kainaliu Quad. (Attachment E; Exhibit 9)

⁵ Official Map of Ancient Trail – 1937 Office of Coastal Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - U.S. Department of Commerce 1937 Map #4115. (Attachment E; Exhibit 10)

⁶ Map Showing the area of the Holualoa Royal Centers taken from Exalted Sits the Chief, Ross Cordy, Mutual Pub. 2000. (ISBN 1-56647-340-3) (Attachment E; Exhibit 8)

ATTACHMENT – B

was built in the 1600s during the age of Umi and was used to construct and bless canoes. The site contains the ruins of a priest's house, an astrological temple, a ceremonial platform and a meetinghouse.

An important section of the Kealakowa'a Trail is referenced to be located on our proposed acquisition site that leads from the upland Koa forests down to the Kealakowa'a Heiau. The site also contains an ancient trail running the entire length of the site.⁷ The remainder of the canoe trail to Holualoa Bay has been lost to development. Our proposed acquisition contains the last remaining undisturbed remnant of this important historical vestige.

This acquisition is one of the last remaining opportunities to preserve the historical record of log hauling from the mountain to the sacred Heiau for manufacturing, thus preserving and completing this important story for all generations to come.

A study limited to 5 acres was conducted in 2012 also identified significant agricultural terracing dating back to pre-Contact era to Historic era agriculture.⁸

Acquisition of this site will also preserve a historically significant lava tube burial site and an important portion of the old railroad berm.⁹

The 2012 5-acre study also identified "22 newly identified archeological sites that were assessed significant...as they are likely to yield information important to pre-history and/or history." We believe that this 5-acre sampling is only the tip of the iceberg regarding the historical treasures on that will be identified on the remaining 65 acres.¹⁰

3. This acquisition protects important Natural resources, including buffer zones.

Acquisition of this 71 acres of land will protect and conserve our natural resources from undue exploitation, encroachment and damage and protect and promote the prudent use of Hawaii's unique, fragile and significant environmental and natural resources. In particular it will preserve the natural Habitat for several endangered or threatened species. The I'O Hill on this site was named for the Hawaiian Hawk. The Hawaiian Hawk along with Giant Moth, share this property with the Hoary Bats, the only Hawaiian land mammal, which hatch their young on the property. The public will benefit from the preservation of these species and their native habitat.

⁷ Supra. See, Official Map of Ancient Trail - 1927 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Kainaliu Quad. AND See, Official Map of Ancient Trail- 1937 Office of Coastal Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce 1937 Map #4115. (Attachment E; Exhibits 9-10)

⁸ (Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for 5.0 Acres Located in Holualoa 1st Ahupua'a, North Kona District, Hawai'i Island, HI. [TMK:(3) 7-6021:017 Por.], Glenn G. Escott, M.A. & Suzan Escott, B.A., May 2018) (AISR 2018) Note: study was actually conducted at least a decade earlier and republished.

⁹ Id. AISR -2018

¹⁰ Id. AISR -2018.

ATTACHMENT – B

But wildlife is not the only important natural resource threatened in this urban community. The rapid saturation of the urban district and private ownership in which this site is located had oppressed the most basic public access. People treasure their access to open space, vistas and views and the simple pleasure of intimate interaction with their aina. Development has encroached on the open agricultural and natural habitats in this urban district and denied access to these trails and the heritage of the people. Returning access to the people to the essence of their history and heritage provides a sustainable and viable ecological balance and quality of life essential to the Hawaiian culture and is by far the most desirable use of this unique and culturally significant land.

The open space would provide activities based on traditional values that contribute to Kona's community based economic future. The skills required for the cultural practices can contribute to our economy as we see fit. Open spaces that provide a "safe zone" or kipuka are incubators to build and share skills cross culturally.

4. Protection of forests, beaches, coastal areas, natural beauty and agricultural lands.

This site is located where it will protect scenic vistas and view planes from becoming obstructed, and its acquisition and preservation in a natural state will uniquely maximize opportunities for present and future generations to appreciate and enjoy the natural and scenic beauty of this mountain agricultural landscape, a window from within the confines of an urban intruder. The need to preserve the beauty and tranquility of our magnificent open spaces, to roam, explore and contemplate the natural mountainside beauty and the undeveloped view mauka and makai in this densely populated urban setting cannot be emphasized enough. This site is surrounded by existing and ongoing urban construction which is depleting the open spaces. Construction and clearing of land are forcing the wildlife into the remaining opens spaces, which grow smaller day by day. We witness the owls, pigs, and other wildlife, congested on this site, trans versing our neighborhoods in the late hours of the night. Unless we are lucky enough to live next to the trail, we travel by car to the few public open spaces for a morning or evening walk, just to restore our natural selves.

Acquisition of this proposed site will also preserve entitled access to the ancient public trails not currently accessible to the public. In 1927, the U.S. Geological survey identified an ancient trail running the entire length of the property, mauka to makai. This trail was mapped in 1936, by U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.¹¹ This is a public treasure that will guide visitors to explore the history in the very footsteps of their ancestors. By Law these historical trails are intended to be protected for the benefit of the public.

¹¹ Supra. See, Official Map of Ancient Trail - 1927 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Kainaliu Quad. AND See, Official Map of Ancient Trail- 1937 Office of Coastal Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce 1937 Map #4115. (Attachment E; Exhibits 9-10)

ATTACHMENT – B

Ironically, this author lives next door to this 71 acres site, but cannot take a simple stroll on it without trespassing. When it falls to development, the natural beauty and energy of this land will evaporate - the views will be obscured, the vistas replaced with one continuous unbroken artificial landscape, and street lights and traffic substituted for the quiet, peace and the beauty of the natural tranquil darkness of night. Owls will perch on the street lamps and animal life will roam streets and yards, subject to extinction. The preservation of this important site will improve the existing environmental quality of life, even from the onset, by making access to a formally private restricted natural habitat available for the first time in four decades to the people of this Island for their peaceful enjoyment and appreciation.

5. Protection of watershed lands to preserve water quality and water supply.

The public benefit from the preservation of this important natural watershed structures, the Holualoa Ditch, and Horseshoe Bend.

6. The level of urgency to act to preserve

The urgency and threat are real. Developers secured rezoning of this property to the highest density use possible over 4 decades ago and have land-banked this property for years, with the hope of capitalizing on the ever-increasing private sector value that will come from holding such a liberal zoning in an ever-evolving urban landscape, where available open space and buildable land is disappearing.

The developer has not acknowledged the ancient trail running the entire length of the site¹² nor incorporated it into the planned development. The developer is aware of our application but is not interested in selling at this time. However, the zoning extension of record to develop this land has expired and the development is disputed, and this land may become available on short notice. It is, therefore imperative that that this body be positioned for quick acquisition, so that when the opportunity presents itself, it is not lost forever.

¹² Supra. See, Official Map of Ancient Trail - 1927 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Kainaliu Quad. AND See, Official Map of Ancient Trail- 1937 Office of Coastal Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce 1937 Map #4115. (Attachment E; Exhibits 9-10).

ATTACHMENT C

Letters of support and identification of community organizations, land trusts and individuals that could be contacted for further information about this proposal.

There exists a strong and active community willing, able and eager to preserve these 71 acres (2 parcels) as open space. We are reaching out to our extensive community base and established organizations to identify individuals with personal relationships with the following groups to solicit support, guidance, stewardship and grants and to be part of the long-term management and maintenance of this proposed site: Hawaii Island Land Trust; Trust for Public Lands, Hawaii Conservation Alliance, Natural Resources Legacy Land Conservation Program (State of Hawaii), Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club. Kona Outdoor Circle, PATH (People's Advocacy for Trails Hawaii), Office of Hawaiian Affairs).

Members of the surrounding communities belong to the following Faith based organizations and may have further information to share: Living Stones Church, Mokuaikaua Church, St Michaels Church, Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity and Church of Latter-Day Saints. Local Charter Schools and Private Schools: Innovations Pubic Charter School; Kona Pacific Charter School, West Hawaii Exploration, Hualalai Academy, Kona Christian Academy, Makua Lani Christian School

We are in the process of continuing our contact with several cultural historians: Tom Pohaku Stone and Kepa Maly who may offer further clarification of the cultural and historical significance of this proposed preservation parcel.

(Please see letter of support from Shane Akoni Palacat-Nelsen, President, Kuakini Hawaiian Civic Club on following page)

ATTACHMENT D

Verification of Community Organizations, Land Trusts or individuals who are willing to be part of the long-term management/maintenance of this property.

The neighboring communities have many experienced, educated and skilled retirees and families who are interested in volunteering to preserve this site for the benefit of this community and future generations. These are members of the community with the skills to pursue grants and other means of insuring proper operation and sustainability of this site. Many have shown an interest in pursuing nonprofit involvement and soliciting funding for restoration of trails and historical amenities, build and maintain trails, restrooms and maintenance facilities and promote, recruit, train and manage the manpower necessary to pursue the goals of preservation, restoration and education on this site. Adding this proposal to your list of sites approved for consideration is the catalyst and leverage needed to make this happen.

Commitment has been demonstrated over the past few years with their sustained participation in the PONC process and community meetings.

KUAKINI HAWAIIAN

CIVIC CLUB OF KONA

P.O. Box 1242 • Kealahou, Hawaii 96750

February 23, 2021

County of Hawai'i
PONC

RE: Connecting to Holualoa Royal Complex *An Urban Trail – Walking In The Footsteps Of Our Ancestors* Project

Welina mai ke aloha,

The Kuakini Hawaiian Civic Club of Kona strongly **SUPPORTS** the intent and endeavor of this proposal. The proposal addresses the community's wishes to continue traditions and practices of Kona. The acquisition of this site will allow access for a community-based stewardship and 'āina-based educational programs to bridge traditional philosophies and culture to our modern world. As Kona rapidly modernizes, it is imperative that our community continues to support and preserve Kona's culture as defined by the residents of this community. As this proposal states, this will provide a space for preservation, training and education, a type of recreation and community development that is unique and suitable for those who wish to connect to the pulses of Kona.

Kuakini Hawaiian Civic Club of Kona are among 62 other clubs throughout the U.S. that is chartered by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs founded by Prince Jonah Kuhio in 1918. Kuakini HCC of Kona was founded on the principles and legacy of Governor Kuakini who constructed Hulihe'e Palace and was known to support economic development that suited Kona.

We urge the PONC to strongly consider this proposal for the continuum of serving the legacy of Kona's unique culture and community as it forges into the future.

Mahalo for your time and consideration.

Na'u no,
Shane Akoni Palacat-Nelsen
President

ATTACHMENT - E

Exhibit 1

From historical and archival documentary research and oral historical study conducted in connection with the proposed realignment of the Ali'i Highway. The research was conducted by Kepā Maly, Cultural Resources Specialist

From pg. 96-97 Kepa Maly's Ethnography:

In regards to the midland trail, Kealakōwa'a (Kealakowaa), two testimonies of the Māhele specify the location of the trail as in the kalu'ulu (Native Register LCA 7336 to Kuapu'u and Native Testimony LCA 10374 to Nālawai'a, both at Kahului). In association with a heiau of the same name in the 'ili of Kau'ā'i, Hōlualoa 1st, it appears that a mauka-makai trail by the name Kealakōwa'a crossed several environmental-agricultural zones. Kekahuna's map of the heiau Ke-ala-kōwa'a (December 23, 1953) provides the following details:

...Large koa trees grew abundantly in olden days from Ka-ala-pu'ali to the end of the forest belt. The old canoe hauling road known as Ke-ala-ko-wa'a, commenced at Piha-pono, descended just south of the present Holualoa Post Office and about 100 feet south of Ke-ala-ko-wa'a Heiau, and ended at the shore by the spring of Pu'u (between the Seymour and Hind properties) where canoes were launched in the surf named Ka-nalu-o-Pu'u (The wave of Pu'u)... (Kekahuna Map; December 23, 1953).

The alanui pi'i (ascending trails and roadways), or the mauka-makai accesses are referenced in the lands of Kahalu'u and Keauhou. The Mākole'ā Trail would likely be one of the alanui pi'i of Kahalu'u. Though they are not all referenced in the kuleana claims, it is obvious that mauka-makai accesses existed in all the ahupua'a of the study area because most claims included multiple parcels ranging from the shore to the upland planting fields. For example, the term kaulana (designating a trail side resting place) is used for a site called Kuaulu in the lower kalu'ulu zone of Kahului 1st (LCA 7496-B to Keaweehu).

ATTACHMENT - E

Exhibit 2

Email correspondence with Tom Pohaku Stone regarding the significance of the twin stone walls located on the property.

On Mon, Jul 1, 2019, 8:55 AM Tom Pohaku Stone <> wrote:

To answer the question regarding the walls -YES. Not all hōlua slides had walls but nearly all those on Hawaii Island do. The purpose was to hold the rock in the slide in some sections and in areas that needed to be raised. When you mention moving of logs from mauka-makai that is an important point because the loa forest line was at a lower elevation when we were gathering the great trees for our wa'a, papahe'enalu, etc. This was the main purpose of the slides thousands of years ago, which overtime changed to reflect an association to the gods of the wao kula (upland forest) and the spirituality we connected with then and now. The physical cultural landscape found of the hōlua slides is the telling of the story what made these specific areas important to our cultural practices especially since this massive complex is connected to Pa'ao, his lineage, and the great Aii Nui of this moku (island). There were several significant complexes along this coastline but none as grandeur. Kaneelā in Keouhou/Kahaku'u is another. Waha'ula, Mo'okini, and Kahikinui (Maui) were the earlier complexes established for migration purposes and the change in religion. The Hōlua complex solidifies the complete adaptation to the established religion of Pa'ao.

On Mon, Jul 1, 2019 at 8:15 AM john

Tom,

Thank you for taking the time to educate me. It is greatly appreciated. The history of Hōlua is truly remarkable, and I know I have only scratched the surface.

One question I have, the intact portion of the hōlua at the Hōlua inn has a rock wall on both sides. Would these walls have been built at the same time? Perhaps to keep the logs contained as they traveled down. I have found, in the proposed development area a section, of parallel rock walls. Do any of the other Hōluas have walls?

I again thank you for all your help. Very respectful and grateful, John

On Mon, Jul 1, 2019, 6:36 AM Tom wrote:

Aloha John,

I know I have not been in contact for some time but I have been going through all my records and info for this area. You are not going to find much in any library about that slide because I'm the person who did the study of that area. A lot of development has changed the cultural landscape in the area over the years (past 200 yrs.) and with it my native cultural and architectural landscape so it's a puzzle. Hōlua has been part of my 'ohana and it has been my academic focus archaeologically and culturally. I have spent years providing cultural education to our community regarding the significance of the remaining architectural landscape. The effort is to integrate the cultural landscape into the development process if it will save the physical cultural landscape. With that said, there is a direct correlation between the "Hōlua slide, Keolonāhiki, Keōkealanāwahine, Kamelumalu, Kealokowa'a, and Kamoa (Lyman)". The development of Kona over the years has separated (destroyed) the physical connection of the slide to

the greater complex that had existed. The coastal area of this complex has now been protected but not the mauka sections that are still undeveloped. It's at this point the emphasis should be on protecting what is left of this great complex. We do know that Kamehameha I was trained in this complex which included learning to hōlua slide and surf. I would advise you to look at the greater picture and focus on what is left of the entire complex and how this would benefit the cultural history of Kona. Sorry I'm not on island to assist, but at this point I believe the development will destroy more. If you need someone with Hawaiian cultural/traditional architectural/archaeological background let me know. I can assist but if you need someone to do in-depth research, prepare presentations, or provide community education we can discuss this. Henry Kekahuna provided the most detailed archaeological record of this area. Knowledge, interpretation, and understanding of these cultural sites and how it's all intertwined is significant.

Me ka ha'aha'a
Tom Pohaku Stone

Kanalu (K38) is a 501 c 3 non profit organization dedicated to cultural & ocean education based on traditions of our kupuna.

Site 1. KE-ALA-KO-WA'A HEIAU, NOW KNOWN AS HALE-HAU.

Overall Measurements 55'-W.X 90'-L.

Kau-ai'i, Holua-loa I, N. Kona, Hawaii.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

This heiau, which includes two other heiau structures, is said to have been built by King 'Umi for the performing of canoe-making ceremonies. Koa trees were cut in the forest lands of Ka-ala-pu'ali a little over a mile below Piha-pono, where King 'Umi lived while engaged in certain projects, Ka-'opapa-wai, Pu'u-lala-la'au, Hana-paila, and others. Large koa trees grew abundantly in olden days from Ka-ala-pu'ali down to the end of the forest belt.

The old canoe-hauling road, known as Ke-ala-ko-wa'a, commenced at Piha-pono, descended just south of the presentⁿ Holua-loa Post Office and about 100ft. south of Ke-ala-ko-wa'a Heiau, and ended at the shore by the spring of Pu'u (between the Seymour and Hind properties), where canoes were launched in the surf named Ka Nalu o Pu'u (The Wave of Pu'u).

Through an error this heiau was recently recorded as Hale-hau. The destroyed heiau of this name was situated about 250ft. above, and slightly south of Ke-ala-ko-wa'a Heiau, on the seaward side of the recently abandoned government road.

The floor areas, now much disturbed, are paved with large and medium sized rocks, and are level with the outer bases. There are four idol-holes in the east floor and three in the south floor.

- A. This was the sacred inclosure where the main deity stood. Only the high priest and chief could enter to perform ceremonial rituals.
- B. Three graves, probably of outstanding priest who were deified.
- C. A mound of stones 2'-H.X 4'-W.X 20'-L., where offerings were placed.

ATTACHMENT - E

Exhibit 4

Kona Outdoor Circle Brochure describing the significance of the site and its relationship to the Kealakow'a trail

Kealakow'a Heiau is the only surviving canoe-making site

Kealakow'a (the path of the canoe) is possibly the only surviving canoe-making heiau that can be found today in the state of Hawaii. It stands within a complex of several stone walls and platforms that once made up a *kukula aa* (canoe-building compound). This site is positioned on an old Hawaiian trail that once led from Mokuauia Forest above to Hualaloa Bay below. Kuakini Highway, surveyed in the mid-1950s, was realigned mauka to avoid destroying this unique structure.

The Polynesians were master canoe builders. Wherever they settled across the wide Pacific, they learned how to use local trees and plant fibers to make canoes of sleek design and durability. Migrating Polynesians found a beautiful endemic tree to carve in Hawaii, the mighty acacia koa. Once growing luxuriantly across Kona's upper slopes, vast stands of koa have been decimated by sheep and cattle during the last 200 years.

ATTACHMENT - E

Exhibit 5

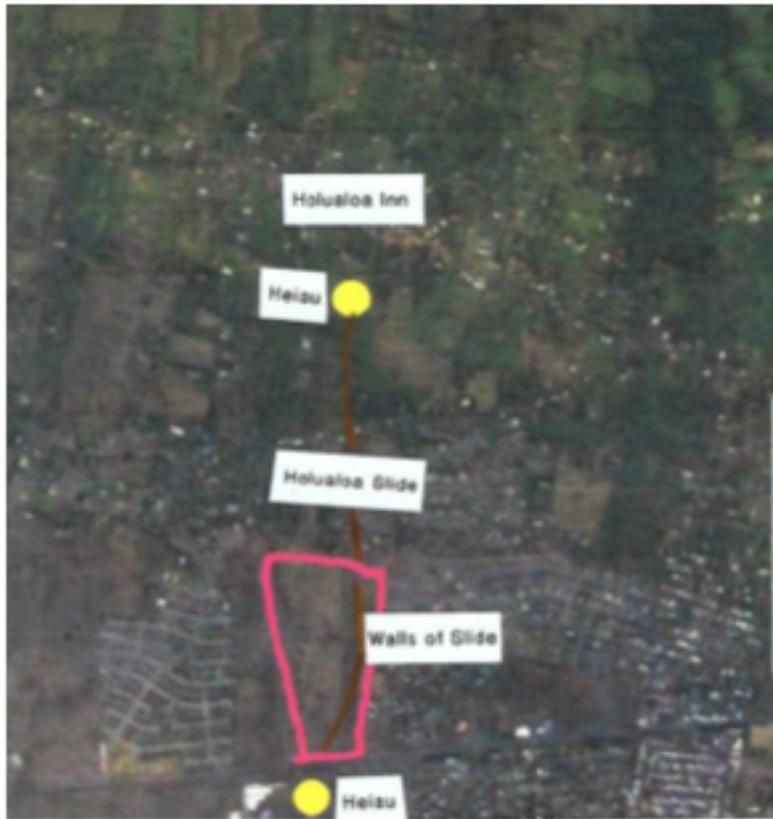


Exhibit 6



section of Holua that still exists on Kona Vista parcels. (2 parallel rows of stone walls)

50 years
West Hawaii
MONDAY, MARCH 11, 2019
WESTHAWAII

RESTORING ANCIENT AGRICULTURE



Natalie Kurashima tends to Uala (sweet potato) planted in a mound at a restoration site of ancient agricultural systems in Kahauai Dryland Forest in ma uka Kona. LAURA KANE/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

INDIGENOUS:

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2A

in Hawaii is centered around traditional knowledge, cultural values and principles as well as an understanding of the environment. It encompasses some traditional practices and crops but in a modern context would include the integration of produce like avocados that weren't part of pre-colonial Hawaiian agriculture.

"It's about rebuilding the system of relationships of people to place," Kurashima said.

The study utilized spatial distribution models to examine three traditional agroecosystems — kŏ, or irrigated paddyfield ag, that centered around taro; dryland ag that was rain-fed and involved around dryland taro, yam and sugarcane; and midland ag that was also rain-fed and yielded rice, shrubs and tree crop material used for medicine, tools and clothing as well as food.

Results showed the potential of the Hawaiian archipelago to farm around 100,000 acres of land and produce more than 1 million metric tons of food annually — enough to feed around 68 percent of Hawaii's present day population.

It did not account for issues like soilage, production variability due to uncontrollable events or food fed to animals. However, that would likely be offset and then some when factoring in protein production by way of fishing, aquaculture and the raising of livestock.

By contrast, the study found the state's current agricultural system spans more than 100,000 acres of cropland and pasture, yet yields only a little more than 100,000 metric tons of food that is consumed locally.

Part of the production problem is the cost of labor, Kurashima said, while another issue is population. Many of Hawaii's most widely grown crops like sweet corn, coffee and macadamia nuts are sold out of state.

"I wouldn't argue to export or produce here," she added. "I would just argue we need to do more in

less-productive places."

"It does not require a change in thinking," Kurashima said, some of the better areas for indigenous agriculture are valleys and floodplains, which from a continental system of thinking is not the case.

Pressing would also have to take place in more conservation areas where it isn't currently allowed. Maui's areas encompassing the lower reaches of the forests are suitable for indigenous ag, Kurashima explained, but often are protected by conservation.

However, invasive species have reduced the "bang for buck" of those regions in terms of biodiversity conservation, the force of which has moved to higher elevations, she said.

"Our large landowners should start to think about the potential — of these systems," Kurashima said. "There are 100,000 acres of agricultural land in Hawaii — that's a lot of land. We have to start thinking about utilizing it."

According to the study, land conservation and development have depleted lands that could be used to sustain indigenous ag systems by 13 percent. More than 40 percent of state ag lands are undeveloped and a majority of them are suited for restoration of indigenous food systems.

"I really do feel not having enough farmers is at the crux of the issue. You can't make a living wage farming in Hawaii. The cost of living is ridiculous."

NATALIE KURASHIMA
LEAD AUTHOR, AG STUDY

The study went on to project impacts of three possible climate scenarios characterized by various changes in temperature and precipitation that predict ag production decreases ranging from essentially no change to a 13 percent decline by the end of the century.

So while Hawaii is unlikely to



Natalie Kurashima tends to one of a restoration site of ancient agricultural systems in Kahauai Dryland Forest in ma uka Kona.

reach complete food sustainability based on climate change, such as restrictions, urban development and population growth, it's potential to produce vastly exceeds current production levels even under a worst-case future scenario.

The study concluded restoration of indigenous agroecosystems is a crucial element to that end.

"I honestly don't know what we should do — but we can't be shipping the majority of our diet here," Kurashima said. "The study says: Yes, this is what's possible. How are you as the Department of Agriculture going to work with other people to reach those goals?"

Perhaps the most significant impediment to local sustainability facing the Hawaii Department of Agriculture is simply getting people interested in farming as a career. The average age of the Hawaii farmer recently topped 60 and young people aren't lining up to replace those preparing to retire.

"My parents and their parents said never go into ag," Kurashima recalled. "I really do feel not having enough farmers is at the crux of the issue. You can't make a living wage farming in Hawaii. The cost of living is ridiculous."

She suggested more affordable

ag learning allowing people to live where they farm, would help encourage farmers while developing the relationship with the land, for which her study on indigenous agriculture advocates.

Affordability is proving to be another concern — buying up land that can actually be farmed. Hawaii has a new farmer program that dispenses ag loans. Eligible applicants must have resided in the state for at least three years and meet other qualifications like earning a degree in ag from an accredited university or having farming experience commensurate with that education.

Loans come in the amount of \$100,000. The accompanying interest rates are either 4 percent or 1.5 percent below the prime rate, the state applying whichever rate proves lower at the time of the loan with a floor of 3 percent.

More information can be found on the state website available at <http://doah.hawaii.gov/agf/home/new-farmer>.

Phyllis Shimomura-Green, Hawaii Board of Agriculture chairperson, said the Hawaii budget asks for ag loan funds in the amount of \$15.5 million "to support new farmer interests and operational loans for existing farmers and those affected by natural disasters in 2018."

Along with these monies, there is \$11.5 million in capital improvement project funds for splash of water systems used, in part, for crop irrigation.

The UH Mānoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources also has the Gilman Hawaii program, which offers training for beginning farmers



INDIGENOUS FARM PRODUCTS AND TECHNIQUES STUDIED FOR FUTURE USE

**BY NAI DIBLE
STAFF WRITER
n.dible@westhawaii.com**

KAILUA KONA — Basic logic demands agricultural production increase as Earth's population grows. But the ever-expanding impacts of climate change, exacerbated by that population growth, will inevitably drive agricultural productivity downward.

Food shortage solutions are crucial everywhere, though are perhaps most necessary in geographically isolated places such as Hawaii. Only 13 percent of food consumed in the state is actually produced here and development pressures threaten to deplete lands that could be cultivated. Climate change and the resulting food shortages and changes to shipping conditions also have the potential to drive importation costs up in coming years.

Restoration from Kapaemahoe School, the University of Hawaii at Manoa and the United States Geological Survey published a study in the March issue of the *Journal of Nature Sustainability* examining what the capacity of indigenous agricultural food production might likely bring to the state's collective table under the threat of a changing climate.

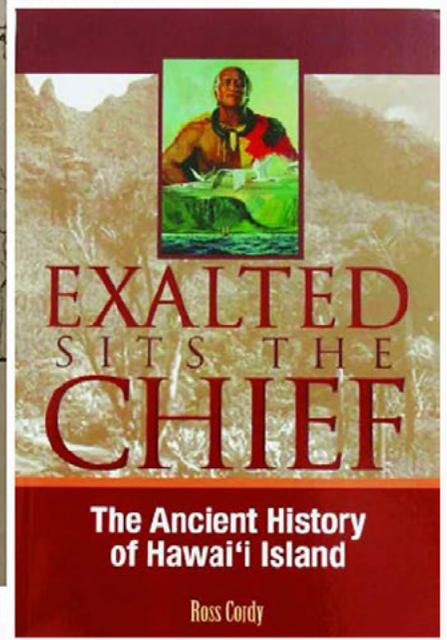
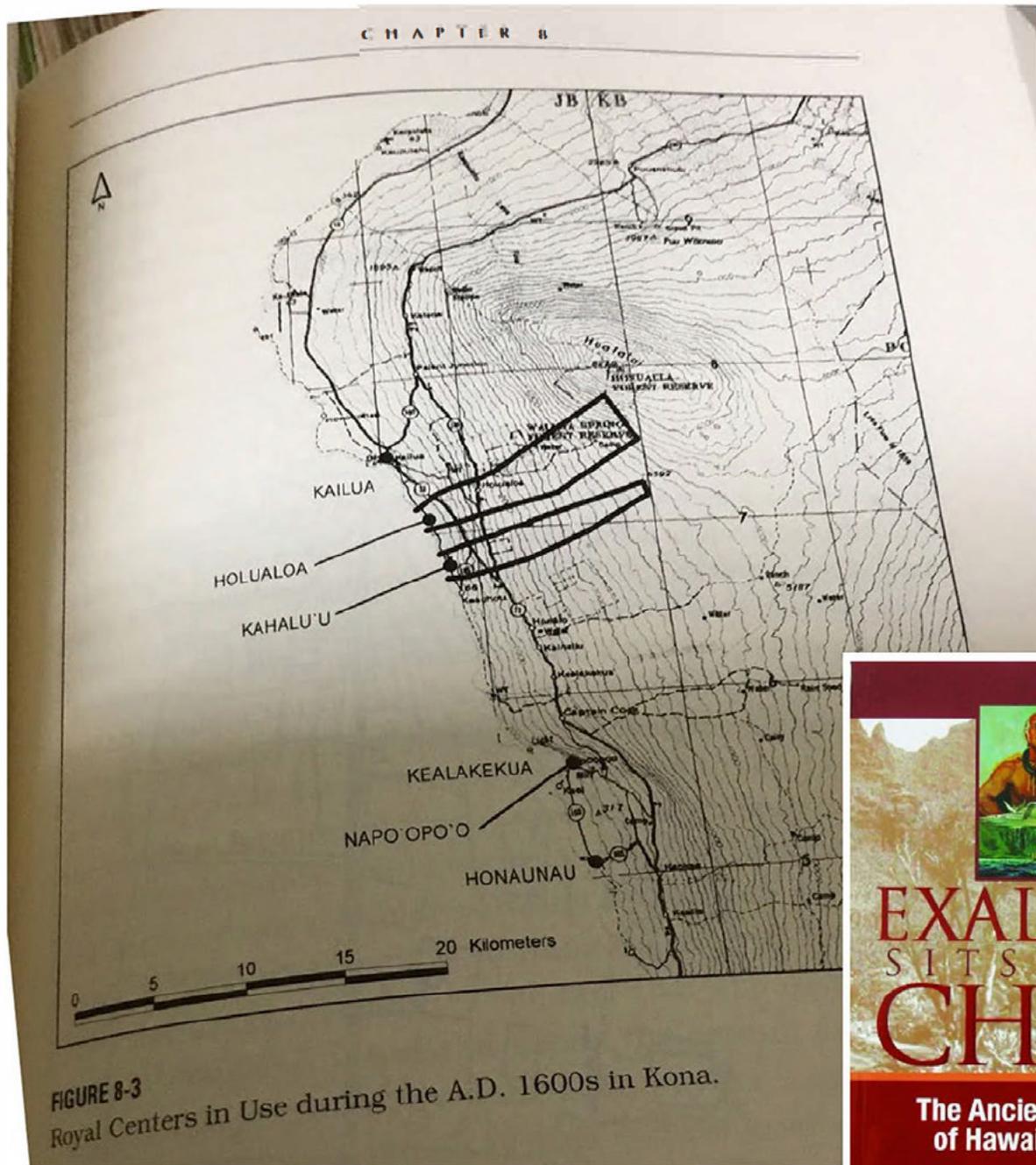
"We have a system that existed for a millennium that can tell us areas that were productive for (a specific) way of farming that is not completely detrimental to the environment around us ... and could be productive today," said Natalie Kurashima, the study's lead author.

The concept of indigenous agriculture

ATTACHMENT E

EXHIBIT 8

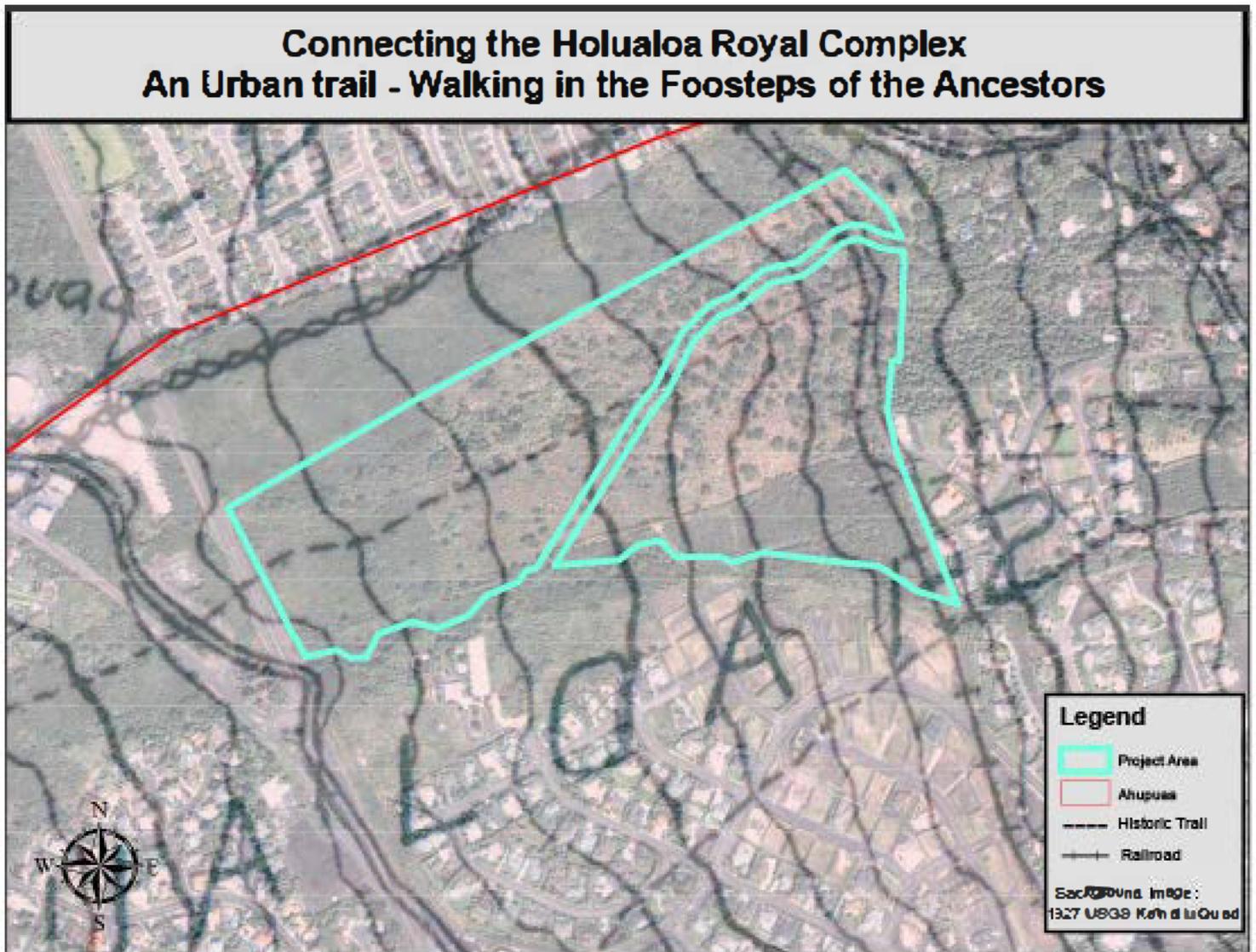
Map showing the area of the Holualoa Royal Centers taken from Exalted Sits The Chief, by Ross Cordy - 2000.



ATTACHMENT E

EXHIBIT 9

1927 U.S. Geological Survey Map showing Historic Trails and Old Railroad alignment. Subject property outlined in turquoise.



ATTACHMENT E

EXHIBIT 10

1936 US Office of Coastal Survey map showing alignment of Historic trails.
Subject property outlined in turquoise.

**Connecting the Holualoa Royal Complex
An Urban trail - Walking in the Footsteps of the Ancestors**

