



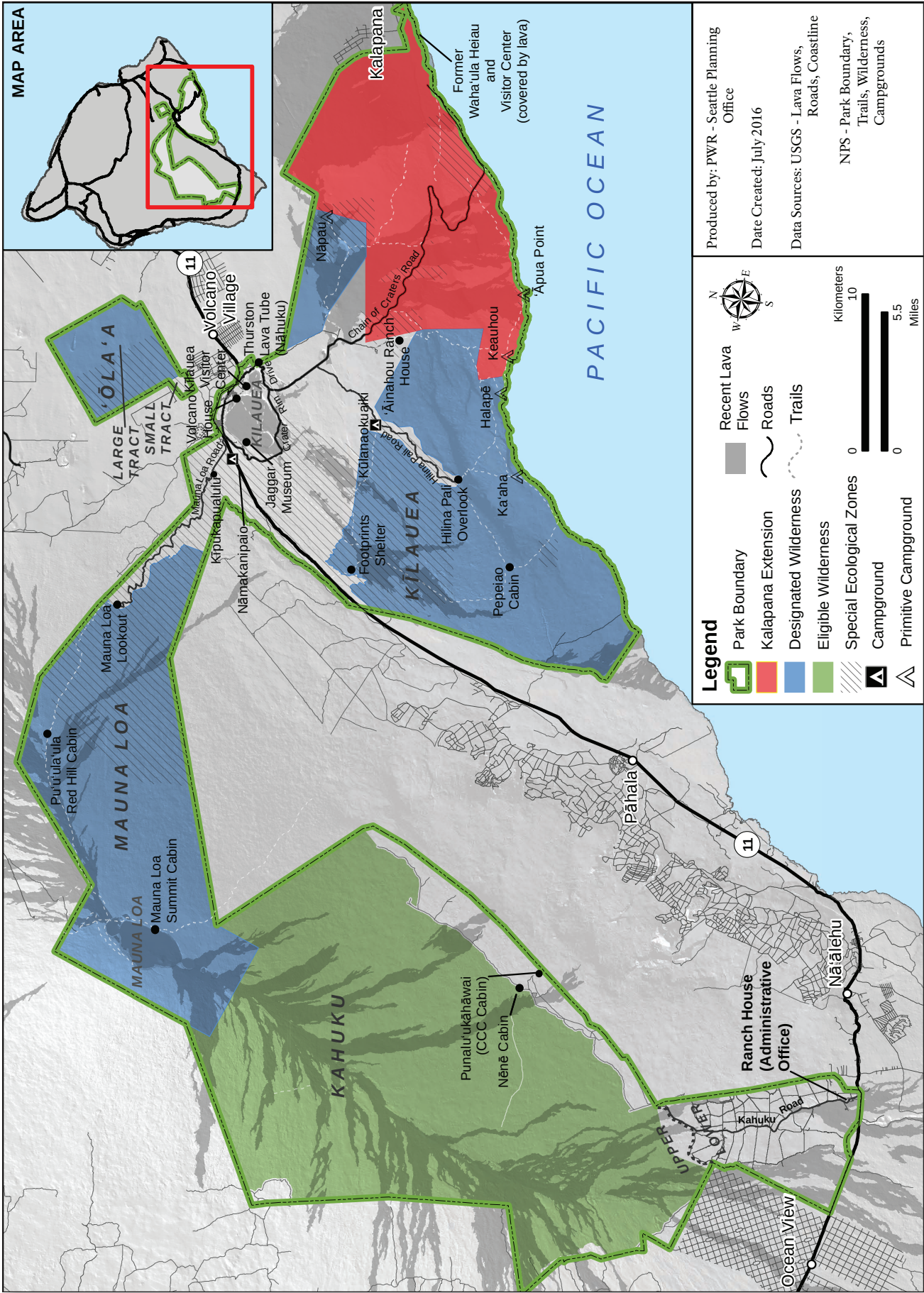
Foundation Document

Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Hawai'i

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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, 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 Hawai‘i Volcanoes National 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, 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

Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is on the southern end of the Island of Hawai'i, the southernmost island of the Hawaiian Archipelago. The park was established by Congress on August 1, 1916, as Hawai'i National Park (subsequent legislation separated Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park and Haleakalā National Park).

Today, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park protects approximately 330,086 acres¹ of public land, which includes some of the most unique geologic, biologic, and cultural landscapes in the world. Extending from sea level to the summit of Mauna Loa at 13,677 feet, the park encompasses the summits and rift zones of two of the world's most active shield volcanoes—Kīlauea, representing the newest land in the Hawaiian Islands chain, and Mauna Loa, the largest volcano in the world.

While these two volcanoes are the primary features of the park and the principal reason for its establishment, this volcanic topography also supports one of the most fascinating biologic landscapes in the world, sustaining highly diverse populations of plant and animal communities across seven ecological life zones. Located more than 2,000 miles from the nearest continent, Hawaiian plants and animals have evolved in almost complete isolation for the past 30 million years. As a result, more than 90% of the native terrestrial flora and fauna in Hawai'i are endemic to this small archipelago. The park provides habitat for 60 federally listed endangered or threatened species and 9 species that are proposed for listing. Included among these species are the nēnē (Hawaiian goose), 'io (Hawaiian hawk), and 'āhinahina (Mauna Loa silversword). Considering this diversity of life and its distinction on the planet, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is both a laboratory for the study of biogeography and evolution within the Pacific Islands and a cornerstone for recovery of native Hawaiian species found nowhere else in the world.

1. This number refers to the official deeded acreage including the 9,679-acre 'Ōla'a property. 'Ōla'a is outside of the park's official designated boundary, but has been managed by the park since federal acquisition in 1952. Furthermore, determining acreage at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is a complex process by which varying sources provide different estimations of total acreage. The GIS estimate of total acreage is 368,106 acres.



The park also plays a unique role in the history of human development on the Hawaiian Islands and remains an important home to living cultures in Hawai'i. Just as the volcanic and biologic features of the land have shaped the landscape of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, so too have the people who have been a part of its history. Over five centuries before the establishment of the park, Native Hawaiians lived, worked, and worshipped on this sacred ground. Later, in the 19th and early 20th centuries, adventurers, explorers, scientists, philanthropists, and individuals also left their mark on the landscape. Today, ancient petroglyphs, stone walls, and footpaths remain between massive lava flows. Historic housing districts, historic structures, and historic roads dot the developed corridors of the park, together revealing the diverse cultures and history that have been, and continue to play, an integral role on this landscape.

Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park contains 123,100 acres (official deeded acreage) or 130,950 acres (GIS estimate of acreage) of federally designated wilderness set aside in 1978. In 2012, an additional 121,015 acres was determined as eligible for preservation as wilderness in the Kahuku Unit. In 1980, Hawai'i Volcanoes and Haleakalā National Parks were jointly designated as "Hawaiian Islands International Biosphere Reserve" by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and seven years later, in 1987, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park was also declared a World Heritage Site by the World Heritage Convention of UNESCO. Very few areas in the United States and the world are designated as both a Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on August 1, 1916 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK is to protect, study, and provide access to Kīlauea and Mauna Loa, two of the world's most active volcanoes, and perpetuate endemic Hawaiian ecosystems and the traditional Hawaiian culture connected to these landscapes.



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 Hawai'i Volcanoes National 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 Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park protects and interprets the largest and most continuously active shield volcanoes in the United States and provides the best physical evidence of island building processes that continue to form the 2,000-mile-long Hawaiian archipelago.
2. Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park's active volcanoes serve as a living laboratory for scientific investigations that began more than a century ago and continue to advance global understanding of volcanic processes.
3. Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park protects, restores, and studies unique and diverse ecosystems and endemic species that are the result of more than 30 million years of evolution on an isolated environment characterized by its active volcanic landscape and wide climate variations.
4. Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park encompasses the largest and most ecologically diverse wilderness in the Pacific Islands.
5. Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park embraces the Native Hawaiian spiritual significance of this landscape and interprets related cultural traditions.
6. Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park encompasses sites, structures, objects, and landscapes that document more than 600 years of human life and activities on an active volcanic landscape.
7. Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park provides access to two of the most active volcanoes in the world and an opportunity to understand and appreciate the distinctive geology and natural and cultural adaptations to the land.



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 Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park:

- **Volcanoes and Associated Volcanic Features and Processes.** Two active hot-spot shield volcanoes, dynamic geologic processes, and volcanic features demonstrate the effects of the forces of nature and record the geologic history.
- **Body of Scientific Knowledge and Investigations.** Documents, collections, and observations contribute to scientific discovery and range from early first-hand accounts of eruptive events to current scientific research and museum collections.
- **Opportunities for Scientific Research and Monitoring.** The park serves as a world-class living laboratory for geologic research, conservation biology, ecosystem development, island biogeography, and evolution that continues to build on the existing body of scientific knowledge for resource protection, public safety, and environmental understanding.
- **Biological Diversity.** The park contains an extraordinary assemblage of native plants and animals—more than 90% of which are endemic to the Hawaiian Islands and many of which are rare, endangered, and threatened with extinction.
- **Ecological Integrity.** The park perpetuates native ecosystems and communities, many of which are unique to the park, and provides a refuge for endemic plants and animals that span seven ecological zones ranging from seacoast to alpine. The park also supports the continuation of natural processes and interactions among species and between the biotic and abiotic environments.
- **Natural Sounds.** Park soundscapes are protected from many human-caused sounds and are dominated by the sounds of wind, ocean, volcanic activity, and native species.





- **Night Sky and Scenic Vistas.** The unobscured night sky is characterized by an absence of artificial light and scenic vistas are unobstructed by development and human-caused air pollution.
- **Remote and Challenging Experiences.** The park promotes opportunities for visitors to experience solitude, primitive conditions, and challenge.
- **Natural Landscape Character.** From mauka (toward the mountain) to makai (toward the ocean), vast expanses of the park's wilderness have been affected primarily by the forces of nature—retaining their primeval character.
- **First-hand Volcanic Experiences.** The park provides opportunities for visitors to approach and experience active volcanic eruptions including fountains, fissures, and flows.
- **Pelehonuamea.** Volcanic landscapes and all active flows and products of eruptive events are the representation of Pelehonuamea, deity of Hawaiian volcanoes.
- **Wahi Kapu (Sacred Places) and Wahi Pana (Celebrated Places).** The entire park landscape and all of its inhabitants and features, including the sky as a layered extension of the landscape, are sacred to Native Hawaiians, particularly Halema'uma'u Crater (home of Pelehonuamea), Mauna Loa's Moku'āweoweo caldera (a focal point for the greater Hawaiian relationship to the universe-stars, sun, moon), and mauka forested areas.
- **Opportunity for Traditional Cultural Use.** Native Hawaiian traditional uses in the park perpetuate traditional practices, knowledge, and the cultural importance of this area. These practices, including chants and dances, depend upon natural sounds, unobstructed views of mountain summits, and an environment that has not been greatly altered by human-caused changes.
- **Cultural Resources.** The park's rich and varied cultural resources, including objects, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, historic structures, and ethnographic resources are preserved and contribute to interpreting and understanding the greater Hawaiian culture and the more recent human history within the park.

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 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 Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park:

- Monitoring the daily pulse of active volcanoes in Hawai'i leads to new discoveries and advances in the understanding of volcanic eruptions and hazard monitoring.
- The approachable active volcanoes of Mauna Loa and Kīlauea allow first-hand discovery and connection with one of the most fundamental forces in our world, in both its creative and destructive roles.
- In Hawai'i, active volcanism created an isolated home for a few immigrant species and gave rise to a rich yet fragile endemic biota. Due to the accelerating change brought about by human actions and introduced plants and animals, much of that unique heritage is being lost to extinction, challenging all of us to learn from the past and work together to preserve and restore the remaining native plants and animals.
- The park's designation as a World Heritage Site and International Biosphere Reserve attests to the compelling values that the park's unique geologic resources and island biota hold for people worldwide and its global importance as a benchmark for monitoring environmental change.
- Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park protects a diverse wilderness that stretches from rich coastline to stark alpine summit, providing visitors with opportunities to connect with nature's challenges, remote solitude, and wild spirit.
- Kīlauea Volcano, the home of Pelehonuamea, and Mauna Loa Volcano are sacred to many Native Hawaiians. The park is a place of birth and the physical representation of many spirits and forces; the active volcanism, the features of the terrain, and the plants and animals that live there are all important to the Native Hawaiian sense of identity, unity, and continuance.
- The journeys of the Hawaiian people, and those who followed, portray cultural clashes, adaptations, and assimilations that provide enduring lessons about human resourcefulness, interdependence, and respect on an active volcanic landscape.



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 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 Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park.

Special Mandates

- **Kalapana Fishing and Homesteading Rights (Public Law No. 680, June 20, 1938).** Fishing and the lease of homesites under specific conditions shall be permitted in the Kalapana extension only by Native Hawaiian residents of said area or of adjacent villages; and fishing is allowed by visitors under their guidance.
- **Wilderness Designation (Public Law No. 95-625, November 10, 1978).** Designation of 123,100 acres (official deeded acreage) or 130,950 acres (GIS estimate of acreage) of known wilderness and 7,850 acres as potential wilderness additions to be known as the Hawai'i Volcanoes Wilderness. Through the *Kahuku Unit Wilderness Eligibility Assessment* (2012) and *Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park General Management Plan* (2016), the National Park Service identified another 121,015 acres of eligible wilderness within the park. In accordance with *NPS Management Policies 2006*, these lands will be managed so as to preserve their wilderness resources "until the legislative process of wilderness designation has been completed" (§6.3.1). In-depth information about Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park's designated and eligible wilderness is included in chapter 4 of the *Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park Draft General Management Plan, Wilderness Study, and Environmental Impact Statement* (2015).
- **International Biosphere Reserve (Designated 1980).** Hawai'i Volcanoes and Haleakalā National Parks were designated as "Hawaiian Islands International Biosphere Reserve" in 1980. Biosphere reserves are created "to promote and demonstrate a balanced relationship between humans and the biosphere." Biosphere reserves "encompass a mosaic of ecological systems." Through appropriate zoning and management, the conservation of these ecosystems and their biodiversity is sought to be maintained. This effort requires relevant research, monitoring, education, and training.



- World Heritage Site Designation (Designated 1987).** Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park was designated as a World Heritage Site in 1987. The United States, as a country that has ratified the World Heritage Convention, has pledged to conserve its World Heritage Sites and to protect its national heritage. The United States also has committed to ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission to future generations of the World Heritage Sites and shall endeavor by all appropriate means, and in particular through educational and information programs, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage of these sites.
- Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail Designation (Public Law 106-509).** Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail was designated by Congress in 2000 for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of traditional Native Hawaiian culture and natural resources. This 175-mile corridor and trail network of cultural and historical significance, traverses through hundreds of ancient Hawaiian settlement sites and more than 200 ahupua'a (traditional sea to mountain land divisions), including Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park.
- Clean Air Act – Class I Area Designation (42 USC 7401 et seq.).** Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is designated a Class I area under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, which provide special protection for air quality, sensitive ecosystems and clean, clear views. Under section 169A, "Congress declares as a national goal the prevention of any existing impairment of visibility in mandatory class I Federal areas which impairment results from manmade air pollution." State and federal permitting authorities must consult with the National Park Service regarding new sources of air pollution and impacts on park air quality related values must be considered in the permitting process. Further, the act requires NPS involvement in natural regulatory efforts aimed at eliminating human-caused visibility impairment in all Class I areas. This designation bestows an "affirmative responsibility" on federal land managers to integrating air resource management into NPS operations and planning for the protection of air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse human-caused air pollution impacts.

Administrative Commitments

- **Commercial Services and Special Park Uses.** Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park has a concession contract with Hawai'i Volcanoes Lodge Company LLC for the provision of lodging, a campground, food, and retail services within the park; a special use permit with the U.S. Army for the use of Kilauea Military Camp; and a historic lease with the Volcano Art Center, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, to operate the Volcano Art Center Gallery. In addition, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park manages approximately 175 commercial use authorizations issued for commercial activities such as vehicle-based tours, nonvehicle based tours, bicycle tours, and guided hikes.
- **Cooperating Association Agreement for Interpretation and Education.** The National Park Service has a cooperating association agreement with Hawai'i Pacific Parks Association to provide park visitors with valuable interpretive and educational materials to facilitate an expanded appreciation of the national park system.
- **Cooperative Agreement for Research, Resource Management, Education, and Stewardship.** The National Park Service, as a member of the Hawai'i-Pacific Islands Cooperative Ecosystems Study Unit, partners with member universities and nongovernmental organizations to cooperatively conduct research and resource management technical assistance projects and educational activities that further stewardship of Pacific Island parks.
- **Friends Group Agreement for Friends of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park.** The Friends of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is incorporated as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, tax-exempt organization, established under the laws of the State of Hawai'i for the purpose of providing support and assistance to the interpretive, resource management, visitor services, and research activities of the park and to provide interpretive and educational services to the visiting public.
- **Memorandum of Understanding for Emergency Services.** Hawai'i County operates a small fire station at Kilauea Military Camp under a mutual aid agreement with the park, to provide 24-hour fire and paramedic level emergency medical services to the park and surrounding communities. The park also maintains agreements with Hawai'i County for law enforcement support and use of radio frequencies. In addition, the majority of the Pacific Island parks, including Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, have a memorandum of understanding with the Pacific Area Communication Center for transfer of funding to provide dispatch services to the Pacific Island NPS units.
- **Memorandum of Agreement and Interagency Agreement for Volcanic and Seismic Response, Monitoring, and Research.** The United States Geological Survey (USGS) operates the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory adjacent to Jaggar Museum under two agreements, one for the operations of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory in the park and one for the use of the buildings out of which it operates. As its mission, the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory provides timely and effective disaster warnings for emergencies to land managers and the affected population using hazard assessments, eruptive and seismic response, monitoring, and research.
- **Interagency Agreements for Research, Restoration, Resource Management, and Interpretation.** The following agencies and organizations have interagency agreements with Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park that enable the transfer of funds and services for the protection of park resources, research, restoration, and interpretation. This also includes youth internship programs to support these purposes: Three Mountain Alliance, The Nature Conservancy, USGS-Biological Resources Division-Pacific Islands Ecosystems Research Center-Kilauea Field Station, U.S. Department of Agriculture Quarantine Station, Hawai'i Department of Forestry and Wildlife, Kupu Hawai'i Youth Conservation Corps (Americorp), and the U.S. Forest Service.

- **Sister Park Agreements.** The park has three sister park agreements between the National Park Service and Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes, World Natural Heritage Site and International Biosphere Reserve, Republic of Korea; Wudalianchi National Park and International Biosphere Reserve, People's Republic of China; and La Réunion National Park and World Heritage Site, France, to promote international cooperation and collaboration for mutual benefit of the common ideals of stewardship and preservation of resources.
- **Support Pacific Island Network and Pacific West Region Functions.** Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park provides the following support to Pacific Island Network and Pacific West Region programs and activities:
 - The Pacific Island Network Inventory & Monitoring Program, of which Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is a member, is one of 32 NPS inventory and monitoring networks across the country established to facilitate collaboration, information sharing, and economies of scale in natural resources monitoring. The park provides office space and related support facilities to the Pacific Island Network Inventory & Monitoring Program.
 - Information technology personnel duty-stationed at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park are part of a network team that provides information technology support for all parks in the Pacific Island Network.
 - The park is a member of the Pacific Islands Servicing Human Resources Office and the Major Acquisition Buying Office and provides office space and related support facilities. The park also provides part-time office space for a staff member of the Klamath Servicing Human Resources Office.
 - The Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park fire management officer is located within the park and provides fire management support and services to all of the Pacific Island NPS units.
 - The Pacific Area Communication Center is located within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park and provides dispatch services to the Pacific Island NPS units.

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 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 resources and values
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 resources and values and identification of key issues were conducted through the general management planning process. The *Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park General Management Plan* (2016) 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. The analysis of fundamental resources and values is not included in this foundation document. In-depth descriptions and analysis of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park's fundamental resources and values are included in the affected environment chapter of the *Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park General Management Plan, Wilderness Study, and Environmental Impact Statement*, which was published in draft form in 2015 and finalized in 2016.

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 resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental 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.

Key park issues were identified and described during the general management planning process, which culminated in the *Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park General Management Plan* (2016). Input on park issues was gathered from NPS staff, stakeholders, and the general public. Issue topics include: natural resource preservation and management, cultural resource protection and management, Native Hawaiian values and traditional cultural use, wilderness, research, climate change, visitor use, commercial visitor services, transportation, access and circulation, functional and flexible park facilities, effective and adaptable park operations, partnership and interagency collaboration, the park boundary, and management of Kahuku, which was acquired by the park in 2003. This assessment of planning and data needs prioritizes the list of plans, studies, and data needs included in the general management plan, as well as additional planning and data needs for implementing the general management plan.

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:

- implement actions in the general management plan
- address multiple interrelated issues
- emergency or urgency of the issue
- protect or provide a significant benefit to fundamental resources and values and/or prevent degradation of a fundamental resource or value
- enhance visitor experience
- enhance visitor and employee safety
- feasible to complete and implement within the next five to ten years
- opportunities, including interagency partnership or other assistance
- required by law or policy

High Priority Planning Needs

Kīlauea Summit Site Plan.

Rationale — As the primary entrance to the park, the Kīlauea summit area, specifically along Crater Rim Drive between Jaggar Museum and southeast to Thurston Lava Tube, is the area of greatest visitor concentration, and therefore congestion, within the park. While visitors continue to place demands on public facilities—from the park visitor center, to trails and parking lots—the area also has a high density of sensitive natural and cultural resources. Considering this high concentration of use and resource sensitivity, the general management plan identifies particular strategies for improving visitor use management within this corridor while minimizing impacts on park resources. Specifically, the selected alternative in the general management plan calls for improved and/or reconfigured parking areas along Crater Rim Drive, better trail connections between these parking areas, a holistic analysis of individual building functions within this kauhale (campus), and minor site improvements to high-visitor-use sites to address accessibility, deferred maintenance, and enhance the visitor experience. A site plan is needed for this location to look holistically at this area and implement these actions identified in the general management plan and improve visitor experiences within the Kīlauea summit area while minimizing impacts on important resources.

Scope — This site plan would address issues related to congestion and visitor/visitor and visitor/resource conflicts within the Kīlauea summit area by implementing strategies identified in the general management plan to improve visitor circulation and the overall visitor experience within this area of the park. Specifically, this plan would evaluate and potentially reconfigure or slightly expand parking at Kīlauea Visitor Center, Jaggar Museum, Thurston Lava Tube, Kīlauea Iki, Devastation, and Pu'u Pua'i, and would identify site locations for several trails between these parking areas for improved pedestrian and bicycle access as part of an overall circulation plan. The site plan would also evaluate and integrate the buildings in this area as part of a kauhale (campus) and would develop an overall master plan that incorporates improvements identified within the general management plan for specific areas such as enlarging the lanai at the Kīlauea Visitor Center and siting an educational pavilion at Devastation. Finally, the site plan would prioritize and establish a road map to implementing the few capital improvements included within this plan.





Lower Kahuku Site Plan.

Rationale — Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park increased in size by more than 50% when, in 2003, the federal government acquired and added to the park 115,788 acres of land referred to as Kahuku. There are currently minimal visitor facilities in Kahuku and public access to this site has been limited since acquisition in order to protect resources within this area of the park as limited management guidance existed for Kahuku prior to the development of the general management plan. Now that the general management plan is complete, the park has specific management actions that have been identified for the lower and upper stretches of this land; however, a comprehensive site plan is needed to implement these general management plan recommendations primarily related to visitor facilities and use, such as the entrance to Kahuku, use of roads, trail management, picnic sites, and campgrounds.

Scope — This site plan would create a design that provides visitors with a sense of arrival in Kahuku as well as general orientation and information. The plan would provide detailed guidance on how best to implement the recommendations of the general management plan, including safety improvements at the entrance to Kahuku, adaptively reusing existing buildings for specific uses, and determining the numbers and locations of campgrounds, picnic areas, and trails consistent with the overall vision articulated within the general management plan for lower Kahuku. In doing so, this plan would provide smart development within lower Kahuku that provides for visitor services while protecting important natural and cultural resources in the area.

Wilderness Stewardship Plan.

Rationale — Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park includes approximately 123,000 acres of designated wilderness, but with the completion of the general management plan and associated wilderness study, the park is now recommending wilderness designation for an additional 121,015 acres located within Kahuku, an area of the park that was added in 2003. If designated, these lands would nearly double the designated wilderness in the park. Regardless of designation, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park will continue to manage both designated and eligible wilderness consistent with NPS management policies and the Wilderness Act. Considering the unique wilderness management issues within Kahuku, particularly as they relate to the park's needs for restoration and visitor access, the park needs an overarching wilderness stewardship plan to guide the preservation, management, and use of wilderness resources.

Scope — With the overarching goal of restoring, protecting, and enhancing the Hawai'i Volcanoes Wilderness, the wilderness stewardship plan for Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park would set long-term goals and objectives, identify issues and opportunities, and provide a decision-making framework and appropriate actions to preserve and, if necessary, improve wilderness character in the Hawai'i Volcanoes Wilderness now and into the future. The plan would identify desired future conditions and establish indicators, measures, and standards beyond which management actions would be taken to maintain or restore desired conditions for wilderness character. The plan would also include extent necessary determinations for commercial services in wilderness. The plan would consider ongoing and projected climate change impacts on wilderness character, and desired future conditions may be limited by future climates.

Trail Management Plan.

Rationale — Although Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park includes more than 155 miles of trails, the current configuration of this trail network does not efficiently match visitor demand. To address this issue, the general management plan identifies a number of general areas in which historic trails could be restored or minor loop trails constructed to disperse visitor use, and states that trail linkages between current trails could be built to make the trail network more efficient. This guidance needs additional planning to be successfully implemented.

Scope — To implement this guidance, this plan would comprehensively assess the existing trail system to 1) identify desired conditions and maintenance guidelines for each trail based on use and resource concerns, 2) prioritize current trails for maintenance, and 3) identify historic trails to be restored and specifically site limited new loop trails and trail linkages to be constructed to best meet visitor demand and address protection of natural and cultural resources. This plan would also identify allowable uses along each new trail segment based on guidance in the general management plan.



Air Tour Management Plan.

Rationale — Under Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* part 136, appendix A (formerly Special Federal Aviation Regulation 71), 14 companies were initially authorized to fly up to a total of 28,441 air tours (22,758 helicopter and 5,683 fixed-wing) annually over Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park and within a half-mile buffer of the park boundary below 5,000 feet above ground level. Based on reporting data from 2015, approximately 15,000 helicopter and fixed-wing air tours were flown above the park and within the half-mile buffer zone that year. Although these air tours adversely affect the visitor experience as well as natural, cultural, and wilderness resources within the park, there are currently no mandatory flight routes or no-fly zones over particularly sensitive areas and limited regulations exist to ensure pilots follow best management practices to mitigate or reduce impacts to these park resources.

Scope — The Federal Aviation Administration, National Park Service, and the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center are working together to develop the Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park air tour management plan/environmental impact statement. The objective of this plan, as outlined under the National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000, "shall be to develop acceptable and effective measures to mitigate or prevent the significant adverse impacts, if any, of commercial air tour operations upon the natural and cultural resources, visitor experiences, and tribal lands." In April 2011, the Federal Aviation Administration and the park released the preliminary alternatives for this plan, and have currently analyzed public comments and refined the alternatives. Decisions made through this plan may impact both the visitor experience and natural and cultural resources in the park. The lead agency for the air tour management plan / environmental impact statement is the Federal Aviation Administration; the National Park Service is a cooperator.

Accessibility Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan.

Rationale — NPS Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* commits park units to identifying barriers that limit access to park programs, facilities, and services; and to developing transition plans and identifying how these barriers will be removed (where feasible) and when. Although the park has identified physical accessibility barriers within the park and has developed strategies for removing these specific barriers to improve accessibility, these projects have not been prioritized as a whole, especially in the context of visitor use and resource sensitivity. Instead, allocation of funding is currently driving the implementation of these projects without an eye to the highest needs of the park.

Scope — Considering these needs, this accessibility plan would prioritize these accessibility projects based on the desired visitor experiences throughout the park balanced with the conditions of park fundamental resources and values. Due to the number of sensitive natural and cultural resources, the park would benefit from holistically analyzing impacts associated with all accessibility projects.

Visitor Use Management Plan.

Rationale — Visitation has been increasing over the past six years and is currently at 1.7 million, at least 20% of which comes from commercial entities. In particular, requests for commercial use authorizations at the park have been increasing in both number and complexity for years. In just the last few years, commercial use authorizations have increased from 110 (2011) to approximately 175 (2015). Park managers must address competing uses, demands of incompatible activities, and levels of use that may overwhelm resources and infrastructure. For example, there are ongoing vehicle and pedestrian congestion issues during peak commercial tour times and safety concerns related to increasing use. A visitor use management plan is needed to a) minimize impacts on resources and visitor experiences caused by visitor use, b) reduce conflicts between different user groups, c) manage visitor demand at popular destinations, and d) determine the acceptable number of and capacity for visitor use and commercial use authorizations associated with various services within the park.

Scope — This visitor use management plan would build off the general management plan (particularly the management zoning) and commercial services strategy to provide general direction to park management on overall visitor use and commercial visitor services for the next 20 years. This planning process would examine current and potential visitor opportunities and use patterns and would explore and evaluate alternatives considering new, expanded, reduced, or altered visitor activities and commercial services. Ultimately, this plan would provide detailed guidance for managing visitor activities—particularly those associated with commercial services within the park—and would identify strategies for addressing crowding, visitor conflicts, and resource impacts associated with high and varying visitor use.



High Priority Data Needs

Baseline Vegetation Assessment for Lower Kahuku.

Rationale — As part of the general management plan, the park agreed to implement a small pilot program for equestrian use in lower Kahuku pastures, with the goal of exploring permitted equestrian use in Kahuku while managing for resource concerns such as the spread of invasive nonnative species. To implement this pilot program, park staff plans to first develop a baseline vegetation assessment against which to monitor and mitigate potential impacts of concern, such as the spread of invasive plants. Data previously collected may contribute to this process, but existing data are not detailed or targeted enough to suffice for this need. Once this assessment is completed, the park can proceed with developing a pilot program and associated monitoring plan to evaluate its success.

Scope — This baseline assessment of vegetation, particularly along roads and trails, in lower Kahuku would inform the establishment of a monitoring protocol and pilot program for equestrian use in lower Kahuku.

National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility for Structures in Lower Kahuku.

Rationale — Before completing the lower Kahuku site plan, which would look at adaptively reusing existing buildings for specific uses, the park plans to determine the eligibility of these structures for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Scope — This determination is to include an evaluation of the significance and integrity of all structures located in the administration area of lower Kahuku to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Summary of High Priority Planning and Data Needs
Plan Name
Kīlauea summit site plan
Lower Kahuku site plan
Wilderness stewardship plan
Trail management plan
Air tour management plan
Accessibility plan
Visitor use management plan
Data Need
Baseline vegetation assessment for lower Kahuku
National Register of Historic Places determination of eligibility for structures in lower Kahuku

Summary of Medium and Low Priority Planning and Data Needs		
Planning or Data Needs	Priority	Notes
Site-Specific Management		
Plans		
Mauna Loa site plan	Medium	While the historic Mauna Loa Road provides access to unique ecosystems up the east rift zone of Mauna Loa, its narrow prism (one lane for the last 7.7 miles of this 11-mile road) and lack of facilities limit visitor access to these resources. The general management plan identifies some minimal site improvements to enhance interpretive and recreational opportunities in this area, and a site plan is needed to locate, design, and implement some of these improvements. This plan would identify the locations for improved signage and/or turnouts along Mauna Loa Road to address safety issues along the one-lane section and would site and design two covered educational pavilions and various interpretive waysides along Mauna Loa Road at different elevations to represent different types of habitat. This plan would also assess the feasibility of and develop designs for one or two loop trails along the road for hiking and watching native birds, which would also provide opportunities for visitors to experience a wide range of mesic and dry montane habitats not found in the rest of the park.
'Ōla'a (small tract) interpretive site design for boardwalk	Medium	The general management plan provides for development of a boardwalk-style or weed-mat trail in 'Ōla'a (small tract) to provide visitors with on-site interpretation of the rainforest. As a part of implementation, the park needs to determine a route to avoid sensitive resources, design the trail, plan interpretive media, develop and implement a monitoring and treatment plan to address the spread of nonnative plants, and determine a group size limit for the trail.
Site plan for the Lua Manu Crater area	Medium	This site plan would develop a more comprehensive and organized interpretive experience around the 1974 lava flows near the Lua Manu Crater to improve visitor opportunities and connect visitors to the entire eruption story that stretches from the crater to the sea. In this plan, the park would strive to work with existing trails and historic alignments and prioritize using those alignments first, before any new trail construction; however, trail development would be needed at the 1974 flows to prevent trampling and protect fragile geologic resources. The park would also explore options to locate an educational pavilion in the vicinity of Mauna Ulu or elsewhere along the 1974 flows as part of this new interpretive experience. The pavilion could be tied to the staging area for a future mobile contact station, or could stand alone.
Site plan improvements for groups at Kealahomawaena	Medium	Kealahomawaena was identified as a key location for improved facilities for groups. This site plan would explore the establishment of an educational pavilion and vault toilets at Kealahomawaena as well as expanded parking at the turnout along Chain of Craters Road—particularly for school buses. This plan would be integrated with the existing <i>Archeological Preservation Plan for Kealakomo Ahuapua'a</i> .

Summary of Medium and Low Priority Planning and Data Needs		
Planning or Data Needs	Priority	Notes
Site-Specific Management		
Plans (continued)		
Jaggar Museum site plan	Medium	With its proximity to Halema'uma'u Crater and its viewing platform there, Jaggar Museum is one of the most popular visitor destinations within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, yet it has one of the most outdated, and in some instances inaccurate, visitor displays in the park, with limited opportunities for onsite interpretation and safe viewing of Halema'uma'u Crater. This site plan would develop a cohesive, updated, interpretive and facility design for Jaggar Museum that would integrate the visitor experience within the indoor interpretive exhibits and the limited outdoor viewing platform of Halema'uma'u Crater. In addition to updating the interpretive exhibits, this site plan would specifically develop a culturally sensitive and appropriate design for an outdoor seating area (capacity for ~ 30 visitors) for ranger demonstrations and programs that would be within the existing developed footprint.
Data Needs and Studies		
Pilot program for testing one-way traffic for large commercial buses (Crater Rim Drive)	Medium	When/if volcanic activity allows, the park intends to reopen Crater Rim Drive for two-way traffic, allowing a mix of private vehicles and smaller shuttles. Should this occur, the park would develop a pilot program limiting large commercial buses or vehicles over 98 inches in width and/or over 38 feet in length to one-way traffic between Jaggar Museum and Chain of Craters Road junction along the southwest portion of road. In order to reduce congestion and improve safety, the park would collect and analyze traffic counts in key locations and traffic incident data. This pilot program and data collection would become a high priority when Crater Rim Drive is reopened.
Resource Management		
Plans		
Resource stewardship strategy	Medium	A resource stewardship strategy outlines an adaptive management approach for documenting desired natural and cultural resource conditions. The strategy evaluates the major components of the park's fundamental resources that are of highest priority for protection; establishes science- and scholarship-based methods to evaluate success in protecting these resources; determines measurable targets for success; and includes a strategic plan for achieving and maintaining those targets over time. A resource stewardship strategy provides a framework and coordinated process for 1) summarizing, evaluating, and communicating the condition of priority park resources, and 2) determining what strategies and actions are needed to get "from where we are to where we want to be." The resource stewardship strategy process helps guide the allocation of financial and human resources for resource stewardship at both the park and servicewide level.

Summary of Medium and Low Priority Planning and Data Needs		
Planning or Data Needs	Priority	Notes
Resource Management		
Data Needs and Studies		
Monitoring and treatment plan to address spread of nonnative invasive species in the 'Ōla'a rainforest	Medium	A monitoring and treatment plan to reduce and mitigate the potential spread of nonnative species, including plants, fungi, and animals in the 'Ōla'a rainforest would provide a basis for increased public access.
Monitoring plan and pilot program for equestrian use (lower Kahuku pastures)	Medium	Once a baseline vegetation assessment is complete in Kahuku, the park would proceed with developing and monitoring a pilot program for equestrian use in lower Kahuku. Under the pilot program, limited equestrian use would be allowed by special permit and potentially through a commercial use authorization for guided trips. Best management practices, such as weed-free protocols, would be implemented for resource protection, and use would be authorized only on designated trails or in designated sites. The number of equestrian-accessible trails would also be limited as a way to manage use and monitor impacts. Implementation of this pilot program would require park staff to research, monitor, and mitigate potential impacts of concern, such as the spread of invasive plants and other invasive species such as ants. After the pilot program, park staff would evaluate whether or not to allow equestrian use on a longer-term basis.
Soundscape monitoring	Medium	The park is committed to improving soundscapes and the acoustic environment by reducing artificial noise within wilderness, in and near critical habitat for threatened and endangered species, in traditional cultural areas, and in high visitor use areas. Ongoing assessment of the acoustic environment within the park is needed to support this effort.
Visual resource inventory	Medium	The inventory would identify the scenic quality and NPS/visitor values of important views (including mountain views important for traditional cultural use) and serve as the basis for developing protection strategies. The inventory information could be used in the development of the resource stewardship strategy and also could inform the development of the wilderness stewardship plan.
Other Park Strategies and Actions		
Update to the emergency operations plan	Medium	The park's emergency operations plan is out of date due to the expansion of operations in Kahuku. The plan would include volcanic and seismic activity response, fire suppression, and search and rescue operations.

Part 3: Contributors

Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Keola Awong, Cultural Anthropologist,
Native Hawaiian Liaison and Kahuku Site
Manager

David Benitez, Ecologist

Ron Borne, Facilities Maintenance
Manager (Former)

John Broward, Chief Ranger, Visitor and
Resource Protection

Bobby Camara, Budget Assistant (Retired)

Jon Christensen, Facilities Maintenance
Manager

Jack Corrao, Supervisory Park Ranger,
Law Enforcement/Protection Operations
Supervisor

Jon Faford, Wildlife Biologist

Jessica Ferracane, Public Information
Specialist

Danielle Foster, Environmental
Protection Specialist

Lora Gale, Outdoor Recreation Planner
(Former)

Jim Gale, Chief of Interpretation
(Retired)

Dean Gallagher, Park Ranger,
Interpretation

Howard Hoshide, Wildlife Biologist
(Retired)

Faelyn Jardine, Revenue and Fee
Business Manager

Andrea Kaawaloa-Okita, Geologist and
Supervisory Park Ranger, Interpretation

Nainoa Keana'aina, Park Ranger,
Law Enforcement/Backcountry Patrol
Coordinator

Mardie Lane, Public Information Officer
(Retired)

Bill Leek, Landscape Architect (Retired)

Tracy Laqua, Museum Curator

Rhonda Loh, Chief of Natural Resources
Management

Talmadge Magno, Chief Ranger, Visitor
and Resource Protection (Retired)

Joni Mae Makuakane-Jarrell, Chief of
Interpretation

Kūpono McDaniel, Volunteers-In-Parks
(VIP) Coordinator, Interpretation

Sierra McDaniel, Botanist

Gail Minami-Judd, Supervisory Park
Ranger, Law Enforcement/Protection
Operations Supervisor (Retired)

Kathleen Misajon, Wildlife Biologist

Joe Molhoek, Fire Management Officer
(Retired)

Jadelyn Moniz-Nakamura, Integrated
Resources Manager/Archeologist

Cindy Orlando, Superintendent

Walt Poole, Concessions Management
Specialist (Retired)

Rita Pregana, Kahuku Site Manager
(Retired)

Jay Robinson, Park Ranger, Visual
Information Specialist

Laura Schuster, Chief of Cultural
Resources Management

Ross Williams, Fire Management Officer

Helen Wong-Smith, Archivist (Former)

Leanette Yoshida, Chief of
Administration and Business Resources

NPS Pacific West Region

Elizabeth Boerke, Environmental
Protection Specialist

Jared Bowman, Outdoor Recreation
Planner

Martha Crusius, Program Chief, Park
Planning & Environmental Compliance

Amanda Kaplan, Planner

Cheryl Teague, Landscape Architect
(Retired)

Other NPS Staff

Pam Holtman – Quality Assurance
Coordinator, WASO Park Planning &
Special Studies

Nancy Shock – Foundation Coordinator,
Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Ken Bingenheimer – Editor, Denver
Service Center, Planning Division

John Paul Jones – Visual Information
Specialist, Denver Service Center,
Planning Division

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

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SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 263, 264. 1916.

August 1, 1916.
[H. R. 9525.]
[Public, No. 171.]
Hawaii National
Park.
Established on is-
lands of Hawaii and
Maui.

Description.
On Hawaii.

CHAP. 264.—An Act To establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land on the island of Hawaii and on the island of Maui, in the Territory of Hawaii, hereinafter described, shall be perpetually dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, to be known as Hawaii National Park. Said tracts of land are described as follows:

First. All that tract of land comprising portions of the lands of Kapapala and Keauhou, in the district of Kau, and Kahaualea, Panaunui, and Apua, in the district of Puna, on the island of Hawaii, containing approximately thirty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west edge of the Keamoku Aa Flow (lava flow of eighteen hundred and twenty-three), from which point the true azimuth and distance to Government survey trigonometrical station Ohaikea is one hundred and sixty-six degrees twenty minutes, six thousand three hundred and fifty feet, and running by true azimuths: (First) Along the west edge of the Keamoku lava flow in a northeasterly and north-westerly direction, the direct azimuth and distance being one hundred and ninety-eight degrees ten minutes, fourteen thousand seven hundred feet; (second) two hundred and fifty-six degrees, eleven thousand four hundred feet, more or less, across the land of Kapapala and Keauhou to a marked point on the Humuula trail; (third) three hundred and twenty-eight degrees fifteen minutes, eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-five feet, across the land of Keauhou to the top of the fault north of the Kau road; (fourth) along the fault in a northeasterly direction, the direction azimuth and distance being two hundred and fifty-one degrees and thirty minutes, four thousand three hundred and thirty feet; (fifth) two hundred and forty-five degrees, six thousand feet, to a point near the southwest boundary of the land of Olaa; (sixth) three hundred and thirty-seven degrees ten minutes, eight thousand six hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the junction of the Hilo and Keauhou roads; (seventh) three hundred and thirty-three degrees and twenty minutes, three thousand three hundred feet, more or less, to the southwest corner of the land of Keaau; (eighth) three hundred and thirty-two degrees and ten minutes, seven thousand feet, along the land of Kahaualea; (ninth) two hundred and eighty-one degrees, thirty thousand three hundred and seventy-five feet, more or less, across the land of Kahaualea, passing through the north corner of the land of Panaunui, to the north corner of the land of Laeapuki; (tenth) thirty-one degrees thirty minutes, thirteen thousand two hundred feet, more or less, along the land of Laeapuki and across the land of Panaunui; (eleventh) eighty-nine degrees and ten minutes, thirty-two thousand nine hundred feet, more or less, across the land of Panaunui, Apua, and Keauhou to "Palilele-o-Kalihipaa," the boundary point of the Keauhou-Kapapala boundary; (twelfth) fifty-one degrees and thirty minutes, five thousand and five hundred feet, across the land of Kapapala; (thirteenth) one hundred and two degrees and fifty minutes, nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty feet, across the land of Kapapala to a small cone about one thousand five hundred feet

southwest of Puu Koae trigonometrical station; (fourteenth) one hundred and sixty-six degrees twenty minutes, twenty-one thousand feet, across the land of Kapapala to the point of beginning.

Second. All that tract of land comprising portions of the lands of Kapapala and Kahuku, in the district of Kau, island of Hawaii; Keauhou second, in the district of North Kona; and Kaohe, in the district of Hamakua, containing seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at Pohaku Hanalei of Humuula, a small cone on the brow of Mauna Loa, and at the common boundary points of the lands of Humuula, Kapapala, and Kaohe, from which the true azimuth and distance to Government survey trigonometrical station Omaokoili is one hundred and ninety-five degrees twelve minutes eighteen seconds, seventy-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-six feet, and running by true azimuths: First, two hundred and ninety-eight degrees, five thousand two hundred and forty feet; second, twenty-eight degrees, thirty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty feet; third, one hundred and eighteen degrees, twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty feet; fourth, two hundred and eight degrees, thirty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty feet; fifth, two hundred and ninety-eight degrees, fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighty feet, to the point of beginning.

Third. A strip of land of sufficient width for a road to connect the two tracts of land on the island of Hawaii above described, the width and location of which strip shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

Fourth. All that tract of land comprising portions of the lands of Honuaula and Kula, in the district of Makawao, and Kipahulu, Kaupo, and Kahikinui, in the district of Hana, on the island of Maui, containing approximately twenty-one thousand one hundred and fifty acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point called Kolekole, on the summit near the most western point of the rim of the crater of Haleakala, and running by approximate azimuths and distances: First, hundred and ninety-three degrees forty-five minutes nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty feet along the west slope of the crater of Haleakala to a point called Puu-o-Ili; second, two hundred and sixty-eight degrees twenty-three thousand feet up the western slope and across Koolau Gap to the point where the southwest boundary of Koolau Forest Reserve crosses the east rim of Koolau Gap; third, three hundred and six degrees thirty minutes seventeen thousand one hundred and fifty feet along the southwest boundary of Koolau Forest Reserve to a point called Palalia, on the east rim of the crater of Haleakala; fourth, along the east rim of the crater of Haleakala, the direct azimuth and distance being three hundred and fifty-four degrees fifteen minutes eighteen thousand three hundred feet to a point on the east rim of Kaupo Gap, shown on Hawaiian Government survey maps at an elevation of four thousand two hundred and eight feet; fifth, eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes three thousand three hundred feet across Kaupo Gap to a point called Kaumikaohu, on the boundary line between the lands of Kipahulu and Kahikinui; sixth, one hundred and two degrees and thirty minutes forty thousand seven hundred and fifty feet along the south slope of the crater of Haleakala to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right of way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land. Whenever consistent with the primary purposes of the park the Act of February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, applicable to the location of rights of way in certain national parks and the national

On Maui.

Existing land claims
not affected.

Rights of way.
Vol. 31, p. 790.

forests for irrigation and other purposes, shall be and remain applicable to the lands included within the park. The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion and upon such conditions as he may deem wise, grant easements or rights of way for steam, electric, or similar transportation upon or across the park.

Private ownership
not affected.

SEC. 3. That no lands located within the park boundaries now held in private or municipal ownership shall be affected by or subject to the provisions of this Act.

Administration, etc.

SEC. 4. That the said park shall be under the executive control of the Secretary of the Interior whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury of all timber, birds, mineral deposits, and natural curiosities or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition as nearly as possible. The Secretary may in his discretion grant leases

Leases for accommo-
dating visitors.

for terms not exceeding twenty years, at such annual rental as he may determine, of parcels of land in said park of not more than twenty acres in all to any one person, corporation, or company for the erection and maintenance of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; but no such lease shall include any of the objects of curiosity or interest in said park or exclude the public from free and convenient approach thereto or convey, either expressly or by implication, any exclusive privilege within the park except upon the premises held thereunder and for the time granted therein; and every such lease shall require the lessee to observe and obey each and every provision in any Act of Congress and every rule, order, or regulation of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the use, care, management, or government of the park, or any object or property therein, under penalty of forfeiture of such lease. The Secretary may in his discretion grant to persons or corporations now holding leases of land in the park, upon the surrender thereof, new leases hereunder, upon the terms and stipulations contained in their present leases, with such modifications, restrictions, and reservations as he may prescribe. All of the proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with the park shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary, in the management and protection of the same and the construction of roads and paths therein. The Secretary may also, in his discretion, permit the erection and maintenance of buildings in said park for scientific purposes: *Provided*, That no appropriation for the maintenance, supervision, and improvement of said park in excess of \$10,000 annually shall be made unless the same shall have first been expressly authorized by law: *And provided further*, That no appropriation shall be made for the improvement or maintenance of said park until proper conveyances shall be made to the United States of such perpetual easements and rights of way over private lands within the exterior boundaries of said park as the Secretary of the Interior shall find necessary to make said park reasonably accessible in all its parts, and said Secretary shall when such easements and rights of way have been conveyed to the United States report the same to Congress.

Proceeds for park
uses.

Provides.
Limit on expenses.

Conveyances of ease-
ments from private
owners.

Approved, August 1, 1916.

February 27, 1920.
[H. R. 3654.]
[Public, No. 150.]

CHAP. 89.—An Act To authorize the governor of the Territory of Hawaii to acquire privately owned lands and rights of way within the boundaries of the Hawaii National Park.

Hawaii National
Park.
Acquiring additional
lands for, authorized.
Vol. 39, p. 432.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the Territory of Hawaii is hereby authorized to acquire, at the expense of the Territory of Hawaii, by exchange or otherwise, all privately owned lands lying within the boundaries of the Hawaii National Park as defined by "An Act to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii," approved August 1, 1916, and all necessary perpetual easements and rights of way, or roadways, in fee simple, over or to said land or any part thereof.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of section 73 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended by an Act approved May 27, 1910, relating to exchanges of public lands, shall not apply in the acquisition, by exchange, of the privately owned lands herein referred to.

Approved, February 27, 1920.

CHAP. 174.—An Act To add a certain tract of land on the island of Hawaii to the Hawaii National Park.

May 1, 1922.
[H. R. 8090]
[Public, No. 208]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land on the island of Hawaii, in the Territory of Hawaii, set aside for park purposes on the 29th day of October, 1920, by executive order numbered eighty-one of the governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and herein-after described, is hereby added to and made a part of the Hawaii National Park. Said tract of land is described as follows, to wit:

Hawaii.
Tract added to Hawaii National Park
Vol. 39, p. 432

All that tract of land comprising a portion of the Kau Desert, Kapapala, in the district of Kau, on the island of Hawaii, containing forty-three thousand four hundred acres, more or less, bounded as follows:

Description.

Beginning at a galvanized-iron nail driven into the pahoehoe at the northeast corner of this tract of land, at a place called Palilele-o-Kalihipaa, and on the boundary between the lands of Kapapala and Keauhou, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government survey trigonometrical station Uwekahuna, being twenty-six thousand and ten and four-tenths feet south and nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and four-tenths feet east, as shown on Government survey registered map numbered twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight and running by true azimuths: First, three hundred and fifty degrees forty-three minutes, thirty thousand and twenty-three feet along the land of Kapapala to a point at sea-coast; second, thence in a west and southwesterly direction along the sea-coast to a station on a large flat stone, at a place called Napuu-o-na-Elamakule, at the sea-coast boundary point of the lands of Kapapala and Kaalaala, the direct azimuth and distance being sixty-nine degrees thirty-four minutes thirty seconds, thirty-two thousand and forty-three feet; third, eighty-nine degrees twenty-seven minutes thirty seconds, thirty thousand six hundred and ninety feet along the land of Kaalaala to the main eighteen hundred and sixty-eight lava crack, said point being by true azimuth and distance two hundred and ninety-six degrees twenty-seven minutes thirty seconds, twenty-one hundred feet from Government survey trigonometrical station Puu Nahala; fourth, thence up along the main eighteen hundred and sixty-eight lava crack, along the Kapapala pastoral lands to a small outbreak of lava from the eighteen hundred and sixty-eight lava crack, opposite the Halfway House, the direct azimuth and distance being one hundred and ninety-eight degrees, thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty feet; fifth, two hundred and thirty degrees twenty-five minutes, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifteen feet along the Kapapala pastoral lands to the west boundary of the Kilauea section, Hawaii National Park; sixth, three hundred and forty-six degrees twenty minutes, six thousand seven hundred and forty-two feet along said west boundary to a small cone; seventh, two hundred and eighty-two degrees fifty minutes, nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty feet along the south boundary of said Kilauea section, Hawaii National Park; eighth, two hundred and thirty-one degrees fifty minutes thirty seconds, five thousand four hundred and thirty feet along said south boundary to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii"; the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a national park service, and for other purposes," and all Acts supplementary to and amendatory of said Acts are made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby added to the park: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, entitled "An Act to create a Federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or extend over such lands.

Approved, May 1, 1922.

April 11, 1928.
[H. R. 10483.]
[Public, No. 269.]

CHAP. 359.—An Act To revise the boundary of a portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Hawaii in the Territory of Hawaii.

Hawaii National
Park.
Boundary revised.
Vol. 39, p. 432, amend-
ed.
U. S. Code, p. 413.

Description.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the boundary of that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Hawaii firstly described in the Act of Congress approved August 1, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 432, section 391, title 16, United States Code), entitled “An Act to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii,” be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:
“All that tract of land comprising portion of the lands of Kapapala and Keauhou, in the District of Kau, and portions of the lands

of Keaau, Kahaualea, Panaunui, and Apua in the District of Puna, containing approximately thirty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres, bounded as follows:

Description—Continued.

"Beginning at a point on the west edge of the Keamoku Aa Flow (lava flow of 1823), the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Trigonometry Station 'Uwekahuna,' being four thousand seven hundred and six and six-tenths feet south and seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy and three-tenths feet west, and the true azimuth and distance from said point of beginning to Government Survey Trigonometry Station 'Ohaikea,' being one hundred and sixty-six degrees and twenty minutes, six thousand three hundred and fifty feet, and running by true azimuths—

"1. Along the west edge of the Keamoku Aa Flow in a northeasterly and northwesterly direction, the direct azimuth and distance being one hundred and ninety-eight degrees and ten minutes fourteen thousand seven hundred feet;

"2. Two hundred and fifty-six degrees, eleven thousand four hundred feet across the land of Kapapala and Keauhou to a marked point on the Humuula Trail;

"3. Three hundred and twenty-eight degrees and fifteen minutes eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-five feet across the land of Keauhou to the top of the fault north and the Kau Road;

"4. Thence along the fault in a northeasterly direction along the remainder of Keauhou to a pipe, the direct azimuth and distance being two hundred and fifty-one degrees and thirty minutes four thousand three hundred and thirty feet;

"5. Two hundred and eighty-six degrees five hundred and thirty feet along the remainder of Keauhou;

"6. Two hundred and ninety-eight degrees nine hundred and sixty feet along same;

"7. Two hundred and eighty-three degrees and forty-eight minutes one thousand one hundred and forty-six and five-tenths feet along same to a pipe;

"8. Two hundred and sixty-seven degrees and twenty minutes one thousand and twenty-seven and five-tenths feet along same;

"9. Two hundred and ninety-three degrees and ten minutes one thousand and fifty feet along same to a pipe;

"10. Three hundred and twenty-one degrees and forty-six minutes one thousand one hundred and eleven and three-tenths feet along same;

"11. Three hundred and thirty-three degrees and fifty minutes one thousand one hundred feet along same;

"12. Three hundred and twenty-seven degrees and twenty minutes one thousand nine hundred and forty feet along same;

"13. Two hundred and eighty-three degrees and thirty-nine minutes two thousand and fifty-seven and four-tenths feet along same to a pipe;

"14. Three hundred and thirty-three degrees and twenty minutes two hundred and fifty feet along same to a pipe on the north side of Government Main Road at junction with the Keauhou Road, said pipe being by true azimuth and distance two hundred and ninety-five degrees and twelve minutes six thousand one hundred and sixty-seven and one-tenth feet from Government Survey Trigonometry Station 'Volcano House Flag';

"15. Three hundred and thirty-three degrees and twenty minutes three thousand two hundred and eighty-three and two-tenths feet along the remainder of Keauhou to a pipe;

"16. Three hundred and fifty-four degrees and fifty-four minutes sixty feet along the remainder of Keaau;

Description—Continued.

"17. Two hundred and thirty-one degrees and thirty-one minutes one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight and eight-tenths feet along same;

"18. Three hundred and eighteen degrees eight hundred and sixteen and four-tenths feet along same to the boundary between the lands of Keaau and Kahaualea;

"19. Seventy-two degrees and forty-five minutes one thousand two hundred and thirty-three and three-tenths feet along the land of Kahaualea to a pipe;

"20. Forty-eight degrees six hundred and thirty-four feet along the remainder of Kahaualea to a pipe on the Kahaualea-Keauhou boundary;

"21. Three hundred and thirty-two degrees and ten minutes six thousand five hundred and fifty-one and four-tenths feet along the Kahaualea-Keaau boundary to a pipe;

"22. Two hundred and eighty-one degrees thirty thousand three hundred and one and seven-tenths feet along the remainder of Kahaualea to a pipe;

"23. Thirty-one degrees and thirty minutes thirteen thousand and seventy-four and seven-tenths feet along the remainder of Kahaualea and Panaunui to a pipe, passing over a pipe at five thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and two-tenths feet on the Kahaualea-Panaunui boundary;

"24. Eighty-nine degrees and ten minutes thirty-two thousand nine hundred feet along the remainder of Panaunui, across the lands of Apua and Keauhou to 'Palilele-o-Kalihipaa,' at an angle in the Keauhou-Kapapala boundary marked by a pile of stones, passing over pipes at three thousand five hundred and seventy-two and eight-tenths feet on the Panaunui-Apua boundary and eight thousand four hundred and thirty-five and three-tenths feet;

"25. Fifty-one degrees fifty minutes and thirty seconds five thousand four hundred and thirty feet across the land of Kapapala;

"26. One hundred and two degrees and fifty minutes nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty feet across same to a small cone about one thousand five hundred feet southwest of 'Puu Koae';

"27. One hundred and sixty-six degrees and twenty minutes twenty-one thousand feet across the land of Kapapala to the point of beginning"; and all of those lands lying within the boundary above described are hereby included in and made a part of the Hawaii National Park subject to all laws and regulations pertaining to said park.

Acquiring of privately owned lands authorized.
Vol. 41, p. 452.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the Act of February 27, 1920, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to acquire privately owned lands and rights of way within the boundaries of the Hawaii National Park," are hereby extended over and made applicable to the lands added to the park and included within the boundary established by the preceding section of this Act.

Approved, April 11, 1928.

CHAP. 200.—An Act To provide for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over the Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

April 19, 1930.
[H. R. 9183.]
[Public, No. 157.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter sole and exclusive jurisdiction shall be exercised by the United States over the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in the Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, saving, however, to the Territory of Hawaii the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed outside of said park, and saving further to the Territory of Hawaii the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on the lands included in said park. All the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the Territory of Hawaii.

Hawaii National
Park.
Sole jurisdiction over,
to be exercised by
United States.

Rights reserved to
the Territory.

Application of Fed-
eral laws.

Extradition of crimi-
nals.

SEC. 2. That the District Court of the United States in and for the Territory of Hawaii shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed within the boundaries of said park.

Jurisdiction of Dis-
trict Court.

SEC. 3. That if any offense shall be committed in the Hawaii National Park, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment for which is not specifically provided for by any law of the United States, the offender shall be subject to the same punishment as the laws of the Territory of Hawaii in force at the time of the commission of the offense may provide for a like offense in said Territory and no subsequent repeal of any such law of the Territory of Hawaii shall affect any prosecution for said offense committed within said park.

Punishment of of-
fense against Terri-
torial laws.

SEC. 4. That all hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of said park; nor shall any fish be taken out of the waters of the park in any other way than by hook and line, and then only at such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such general rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the streams or lakes in the park. Possession within said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this Act. Any person or persons, or stage or express company, or railway company, who knows or has reason to believe that they were taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this Act and who receives for transportation any of said animals, birds, or fish so killed, caught, or taken, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park,

Hunting, fishing, etc.,
prohibitions.

Regulations, etc., to
be prescribed.

Evidence of viola-
tions.

Punishment for vio-
lating provisions here-
of, etc.

or for the protection of the animals, birds, or fish in the park, or who shall within said park willfully commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

Forfeiture of guns, traps, etc., illegally used.

SEC. 5. That all guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such wild beasts, birds, or animals shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in said park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under charge of violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

Disposal of.

Commissioner for. Appointment, authority, etc.

SEC. 6. That upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii shall appoint a commissioner who shall reside in the park and who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes, authorized by this Act.

Judicial power of, in violations of rules, etc.

Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the commission of any misdemeanor, or charged with a violation of the rules and regulations, or with a violation of any of the provisions of this Act prescribed for the government of said park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in said park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed.

Appeals from, to district court.

In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of said commissioner to the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, and the United States district court in said district shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for said commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to said United States district court.

Procedure in criminal cases.

SEC. 7. That such commissioner shall also have power to issue process as hereinbefore provided for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within said boundaries of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section 4 of this Act, to hear the evidence introduced, and if he is of opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged for trial shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in the case to said court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall grant bail in all cases bailable under the laws of the United States or of said Territory.

Proviso.
Bail.

SEC. 8. That all process issued by the commissioner shall be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Hawaii, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the arrest by any officer or employee of the Government or any person employed by the United States in the policing of said reservation within said boundaries without process of any person taken in the act of violating the law or this Act or the regulations prescribed by the said Secretary as aforesaid.

Service of process.

SEC. 9. That the commissioner provided for in this Act shall be paid an annual salary as appropriated for by Congress, payable quarterly: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall reside within exterior boundaries of said Hawaii National Park at a place to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That all fees, costs, and expenses collected by the commissioner shall be disposed of as provided in section 11 of this Act.

Summary arrests.

Pay of commissioner.

Provisos.
Residence required.

SEC. 10. That all fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this Act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States.

Disposal of fees, etc.

Fees, United States cases.

SEC. 11. That all fines and costs imposed and collected shall be deposited by said commissioner of the United States, or the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii.

Deposit of fines and costs.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Interior shall notify, in writing, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii of the passage and approval of this Act and of the fact that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over said park.

Notice to Territory of Federal police jurisdiction assumed.

Approved, April 19, 1930.

[CHAPTER 530]

AN ACT

To add certain lands on the island of Hawaii to the Hawaii National Park, and for other purposes.

June 20, 1938
[H. R. 1995]
[Public, No. 680]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to all or any of the following-described lands on the island of Hawaii, in the Territory of Hawaii, shall be vested in the United States, such lands shall be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Hawaii National Park:

Hawaii National
Park.
Lands added.

Kalapana extension (being portions of the lands of Kahaualea, Panaunui, and Apua and all of the lands of Poupou, Pulama, Kamo-
amo, Laeapuki, Panauiki, Kealakomo, and Kahue, in the district of Puna, and portion of the land of Keauhou, in the district of Kau): Beginning at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation station Kupapau (marked by a survey tablet set in large rock), the true azimuth and distance from said point of beginning to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation station Hakuma (marked by a United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tablet set in smooth lava outcrop and surrounded by a circular patch of cement near edge of sea pali) being two hundred and forty-four

Description.
Kalapana extension.

degrees forty minutes and fifty seconds exactly fourteen thousand four hundred and thirteen feet and running as follows, all azimuths being measured clockwise from true south (note azimuths of courses 1 to 4, inclusive, are referred to Hakuma meridian):

Along the seacoast at high-water mark, in a general southwesterly direction for the first five courses, the true azimuths and distances between points on said seacoast being—

1. Exactly sixty-six degrees and fifteen minutes twenty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-six and six-tenths feet to United States Coast and Geodetic Survey station Laeapuki, marked by a survey tablet set in mound and covered by a small cairn;
2. Exactly sixty degrees and ten minutes eighteen thousand seven hundred feet to Kaena Point;
3. Exactly seventy-one degrees and fifty-six minutes, twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifty feet to Apua Point;
4. Exactly ninety-eight degrees and forty-five minutes seven thousand four hundred feet to a pipe in concrete at a place called Okio-kiahu (note: azimuths of courses 5 to 11, inclusive, are referred to Uwekahuna meridian);
5. One hundred and nine degrees fifty-seven minutes and twenty-two seconds ten thousand seven hundred and seventeen and nine-tenths feet to a pipe in concrete at a place called Makaloa; thence
6. One hundred and seventy degrees four minutes and thirty-nine seconds exactly six thousand eight hundred feet along Hawaii National Park, Kilauea section, to the foot of the Puueo pali;
7. Two hundred and forty-three degrees five minutes and thirty seconds exactly one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three feet along the foot of Puueo pali along portion of the land of Keauhou;
8. Exactly two hundred and eighty-six degrees fifty minutes exactly nine thousand seven hundred feet along portion of the land of Keauhou;
9. One hundred and seventy-eight degrees thirty-eight minutes and twenty-five seconds exactly twelve thousand five hundred feet along portion of the land of Keauhou to a pipe in concrete at top of the Poliokeawe pali;
10. One hundred and sixty-six degrees twenty-two minutes and twenty-four seconds twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-seven and nine-tenths feet along portion of the land of Keauhou to a pipe in concrete on the south boundary of Hawaii National Park, Kilauea section;
11. Exactly two hundred and sixty-nine degrees and ten minutes twenty-one thousand one hundred forty-six and five-tenths feet along Hawaii National Park, Kilauea section, to a pipe (note: azimuths of courses 12 and 13 are referred to Puu Huluhulu meridian);
12. Exactly two hundred and eleven degrees and thirty minutes thirteen thousand seventy-four and seven-tenths feet along Hawaii National Park, Kilauea section, to a pipe;
13. Exactly two hundred and eighty-one degrees exactly two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one feet along portion of the land of Kahaualea (note: azimuths of courses 14 to 24, inclusive, are referred to Hakuma meridian);
14. Exactly two hundred and twelve degrees and thirty minutes exactly eight thousand and fifteen feet along the land of Kahaualea;
15. Exactly two hundred and ninety-seven degrees and fifteen minutes exactly twenty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-two feet along the land of Kahaualea;
16. Exactly two hundred and forty-five degrees and fifty-eight minutes exactly six thousand one hundred and sixty-eight feet along the land of Kahaualea;

17. Exactly three hundred and twenty-six degrees and thirty-one minutes exactly five thousand two hundred and forty-eight feet along the land of Kahaualea;

18. Exactly three hundred and fifty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes exactly four hundred and forty-five feet along the land of Kahaualea;

19. Exactly three hundred and twenty-nine degrees exactly two thousand two hundred and eleven feet along the land of Kahaualea;

20. Two hundred and thirty-four degrees thirty-nine minutes and forty seconds exactly three thousand two hundred and eighty-three feet across portion of the land of Kahaualea;

21. Exactly three hundred and thirty-eight degrees and twelve minutes three thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and five-tenths feet along the land of Kapaahu;

22. Exactly three hundred and thirty-four degrees and thirty minutes exactly one thousand seven hundred and eighty feet along the land of Kapaahu to the south corner of grant 3208 to West Kaloi;

23. Exactly three hundred and thirty-one degrees and thirty minutes five thousand and ninety-seven and eight-tenths feet along the land of Kapaahu to a point near seacoast; thence

24. To and along the seacoast at high-water mark to the point of beginning, the true azimuth and distance being: Exactly fifty-three degrees and eighteen minutes three thousand three hundred and sixty-four feet.

Area, forty-nine thousand three hundred and forty acres.

Footprint extension: Beginning at the northeast corner of this tract of land, at a point on the west edge of the Keamoku Aa Flow (lava flow of 1823), and on the westerly boundary of Hawaii National Park, Kilauea section, as described in Governor's Executive Order 86, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government survey triangulation station Uwekahuna, being four thousand seven hundred and six and six-tenths feet south and seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy and three-tenths feet west, and the true azimuth and distance from said point of beginning to Government survey triangulation station Ohaikea being one hundred and sixty-six degrees and twenty minutes exactly six thousand three hundred and fifty feet, as shown on Government survey registered map 2388, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south—

Footprint extension.

1. Three hundred and forty-six degrees and twenty minutes exactly fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty-eight feet along Hawaii National Park, Kilauea section, as described in Governor's Executive Order 86;

2. Fifty degrees and twenty-five minutes exactly twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifteen feet along Hawaii National Park, Kilauea section, as described in Governor's Executive Order 81, thence along the remainder of the Government land of Kapapala to the point of beginning as follows:

3. One hundred and ninety-one degrees no minutes and twenty seconds thirteen thousand five hundred and forty-four and five-tenths feet to a pipe at fence corner a little southwest of the old halfway house and about twenty feet southeast of the edge of the Government main road;

4. Two hundred and thirty-four degrees and twenty-five minutes one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven and five-tenths feet to a pipe on a mound of pahoehoe about ninety feet southeast of the Government main road;

5. Two hundred and twenty degrees and forty minutes exactly one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven feet crossing the Govern-

ment main road to a spike in large boulder in stone wall about one hundred and twenty-five feet north of the Government main road; thence

6. Along stone wall over the lava flows, the boundary following the wall in its turns and windings, the direct azimuth and distance being: two hundred and nineteen degrees twenty-two minutes and forty-five seconds exactly eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one feet to a point in said stone wall;

7. Two hundred and thirty-eight degrees and seven minutes exactly two hundred and fifty feet partly along stone wall to a pipe in the middle of a corral;

8. Two hundred and thirty-four degrees and two minutes exactly two hundred feet across corral and along stone wall to a point in said wall;

9. Two hundred and thirty-nine degrees and thirty minutes exactly three hundred and fifteen feet along stone wall to a pipe at end of wall and on the south side of the old Peter Lee Road;

10. One hundred and eighty-five degrees and thirty minutes exactly three hundred and eighty feet crossing old Peter Lee Road and along fence to a pipe at fence corner on the west bank of a ravine; thence

11. Following along the west bank of ravine, the direct azimuth and distance being: two hundred and three degrees and twenty-three minutes four hundred seventy-five and seven-tenths feet to a pipe on the west bank of the ravine;

12. Two hundred and twenty degrees and fifty-four minutes exactly two hundred and forty-five feet across ravine and along fence to a spike in stone pile;

13. Two hundred and twelve degrees and forty-four minutes exactly two hundred feet along fence to a spike in stone pile;

14. Two hundred and twenty-two degrees and fifty-three minutes exactly two hundred and forty feet along fence to a spike in stone pile;

15. Two hundred and twenty-five degrees and forty-six minutes three hundred and forty and six-tenths feet to the point of beginning and containing an area of five thousand seven hundred and thirty acres, more or less;

Additional adjacent
or contiguous lands.

Proviso.
Lands to be secured
by donations only.

Acceptance of title
authorized.

Leases for home site
purposes in the Kala-
pana extension to na-
tives.

Provisos.
Residence require-
ments.
Fishing restrictions.

and, in addition, any lands adjacent or contiguous to the Hawaii National Park as hereby extended which, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, are necessary for the proper rounding out of the boundaries of the park: *Provided*, That the United States shall not purchase, by appropriation of public moneys, any land within the aforesaid area, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public and private donations.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion and upon submission of evidence of satisfactory title to him, to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to the lands referred to in the previous section hereof as may be deemed by him necessary or desirable for national-park purposes.

SEC. 3. (a) That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to lease, under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper, land ascertained by him to be suitable for home site purposes in the Kalapana extension as described herein, to native Hawaiians when such occupancy does not encroach on or prevent free access to any points of historic, scientific, or scenic interest or in any manner obstruct or interfere with protection and preservation of said area as a part of the Hawaii National Park: *Provided, however*, That occupants of homesites shall reside on the land not less than six months in any one year: *And provided further*, That fishing shall be permitted in said area only by native Hawaiian residents of said area or of adjacent villages and by visitors under their guidance.

(b) The term "native Hawaiian", as used in this section, means any descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 432), entitled "An Act to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii"; the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes"; the Act of February 27, 1920 (41 Stat. 452), entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to acquire privately owned lands and rights-of-way within the boundaries of the Hawaii National Park"; and all Acts supplementary to and amendatory of said Acts are made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby added to the park: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, as amended, entitled "An Act to create a Federal Power Commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriations Act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes", shall not apply to or extend over such lands (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 391): *And provided further*, That the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii is authorized to convey to the United States any and all lands and interests in lands acquired by the Territorial Government under the provisions of this Act.

Approved, June 20, 1938.

"Native Hawaiian" defined.

Provisions of designated Acts extended to additions.
39 Stat. 432.
16 U. S. C. § 391.
39 Stat. 535.
16 U. S. C. § 1.
41 Stat. 452.
16 U. S. C. § 392.

Provisions. Designated provisions inapplicable.
41 Stat. 1063.
16 U. S. C., ch. 12.

16 U. S. C. § 391.

Conveyance authorized.

1164

PUBLIC LAWS—CHS. 684, 685—JUNE 25, 1938

[52 STAT.]

[CHAPTER 684]

AN ACT

June 25, 1938
[H. R. 6805]
[Public, No. 726]

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over the Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes", approved April 19, 1930.

Hawaii National Park.

46 Stat. 228.
16 U. S. C. § 395e.

Acting Commissioner; power, jurisdiction, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act providing for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes", approved April 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 228; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 395e), be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"That during such time or times as the office of the Commissioner for the Hawaii National Park shall be or remain unfilled, or when the presence of such Commissioner cannot be conveniently procured, any United States commissioner duly appointed by the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii and residing in such district shall have full power, authority, and jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made with respect to offenses or violations of law or regulations occurring within the limits of the Hawaii National Park, as the United States Commissioner for the Hawaii National Park may now act with respect to offenses or violations of law or regulations occurring within the limits of said park."

46 Stat. 229.
16 U. S. C. § 395h.

Fees allowed.

SEC. 2. That section 9 of the said Act of April 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 229; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 395h), be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"That any United States commissioner in and for the Territory of Hawaii, while acting in such capacity as United States Commissioner for the Hawaii National Park as authorized by section 6 hereof, shall be allowed the fees prescribed by section 21 of the Act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184), upon the rendition of an itemized account."

29 Stat. 184.
28 U. S. C. § 597.
Repeal of conflicting laws.

SEC. 3. All laws or parts of laws, either Federal or Territorial, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 25, 1938.

[CHAPTER 223]

AN ACT

April 21, 1948
[H. R. 2645]
[Public Law 493]

To provide that appointments of United States commissioners for the Isle Royale, Hawaii, Mammoth Cave, and Olympic National Parks shall be made by the United States district courts without the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. commissioners.
Appointments to cer-
tain national parks.

56 Stat. 134.
16 U. S. C. § 408m.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to accept the cession by the State of Michigan of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Isle Royale National Park, and for other purposes", approved March 6, 1942 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 16, sec. 408m), is amended by striking out "upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate".

46 Stat. 228.
16 U. S. C. § 395e.

SEC. 2. The first paragraph of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over the Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes", approved April 19, 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 16, sec. 395e), is amended by striking out "upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate".

SEC. 3. The first sentence of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to accept the cession by the Commonwealth of Kentucky of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Mammoth Cave National Park; to authorize the acquisition of additional lands for the park in accordance with the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 635); to authorize the acceptance of donations of land for the development of a proper entrance road to the park; and for other purposes", approved June 5, 1942 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 16, sec. 404c-5), is amended by striking out "Upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

SEC. 4. The first sentence of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to accept the cession by the State of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Olympic National Park, and for other purposes", approved March 6, 1942 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 16, sec. 256d), is amended by striking out "Upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

Approved April 21, 1948.

Public Law 86-3

March 18, 1959
[S. 50]

AN ACT

To provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union.

SEC. 16. (a) Notwithstanding the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union, the United States shall continue to have sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the area which may then or thereafter be included in Hawaii National Park, saving, however, to the State of Hawaii the same rights as are reserved to the Territory of Hawaii by section 1 of the Act of April 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 227), and saving, further, to persons then or thereafter residing within such area the right to vote at all elections held within the political subdivisions where they respectively reside. Upon the admission of said State all references to the Territory of Hawaii in said Act or in other laws relating to Hawaii National Park shall be deemed to refer to the State of Hawaii. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect the ownership and control by the United States of any lands or other property within Hawaii National Park which may now belong to, or which may hereafter be acquired by, the United States.

Public Law 86-744

AN ACT

September 13, 1960
[S. 3623]

To designate and establish that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Maui, in the State of Hawaii, as the Haleakala National Park, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective July 1, 1961, the detached portion of the Hawaii National Park which lies on the island of Maui is hereby established as a separate unit of the national park system to be known as Haleakala National Park. The park so established shall be administered in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with any other applicable provision of law relating to the Maui portion of Hawaii National Park.

Haleakala National Park, Hawaii.
Establishment.

16 U S C 1-4,
passim.

Approved September 13, 1960.

48232 O-61-56

Public Law 87-278

AN ACT

September 22, 1961
[S. 1317]

To change the designation of that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Hawaii, in the State of Hawaii, to the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective upon the enactment of this Act, the portion of the Hawaii National Park situated on the island of Hawaii, established and administered pursuant to the Act of August 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 432), as amended and supplemented, shall be known as the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii.

16 USC 391.

Approved September 22, 1961.

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES

SEC. 301. The boundaries of the following units of the National Park System are revised as follows, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not exceed the amounts specified in the following paragraphs for acquisitions of lands and interests in lands within areas added by reason of such revisions:

Appropriation
authorizations.

(10) Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii: To add approximately two hundred sixty-nine acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii", numbered 80,000, and dated August 1975: \$562,000.

92 STAT. 3476

PUBLIC LAW 95-625—NOV. 10, 1978

MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Publication in
Federal Register.

SEC. 302. Within twelve months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed map or other detailed description of the lands added or excluded from any area pursuant to section 301.

ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LANDS

SEC. 303. (a) Within the boundaries of the areas as revised in accordance with section 301, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from any other Federal agency. Lands and interests therein so acquired shall become part of the area to which they are added, and shall be subjected to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto. When acquiring any land pursuant to this title, the Secretary may acquire any such land subject to the retention of a right of use and occupancy for a term not to exceed twenty-five years or for the life of the owner or owners. Lands owned by a State or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

(b) (1) Lands and interests therein deleted from any area pursuant to section 301 may be exchanged for non-Federal lands within the revised boundaries of such area, or transferred to the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency or to a State or political subdivision thereof, without monetary consideration, or be administered as public lands by the Secretary, as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

(2) In exercising the authority contained in this section with respect to lands and interests therein deleted from any such area which were acquired from a State, the Secretary may, on behalf of the United States, transfer to such State exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction over such lands, subject to such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, to be effective upon acceptance thereof by the State.

Studies and
recommendations
system,
establishment.

(c) It is the established policy of Congress that wilderness, wildlife conservation, and park and recreation values of real property owned by the United States be conserved, enhanced, and developed. It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that unutilized, underutilized, or excess Federal real property be timely studied as to suitability for wilderness, wildlife conservation, or park and recreation purposes. To implement this policy, the Secretary, the Administrator of General Services, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall establish a system with appropriate procedures to permit the Secretary full and early opportunity to make such studies and propose appropriate recommendations to disposing agencies for consideration in connection with determinations of further utilization or disposal of such property under existing law. Each affected executive agency is authorized and directed to provide to the Secretary such advice and information relating to such studies as the Secretary may request.

OTHER AUTHORITIES

SEC. 304. The authorities in this title are supplementary to any other authorities available to the Secretary with respect to the acquisition, development, and administration of the areas referred to in section 301.

TITLE IV—WILDERNESS

DESIGNATION OF AREAS

SEC. 401. The following lands are hereby designated as wilderness in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), and shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:

Administration.
16 USC 1132
note.
16 USC 1131
note.

(1) Buffalo National River, Arkansas, wilderness comprising approximately ten thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-one acres depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Buffalo National River, Arkansas", numbered 173-20,036-B and dated March 1975, to be known as the Buffalo National River Wilderness.

(2) Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico, wilderness comprising approximately thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately three hundred and twenty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico," numbered 130-20,003-B and dated January 1978, to be known as the Carlsbad Caverns Wilderness. By January 1, 1980, the Secretary shall review the remainder of the park and shall report to the President, in accordance with section 3 (c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 891; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the suitability or unsuitability of any additional areas within the park for preservation as wilder-

Report to
President.

16 USC 1131
note.

ness, and any designation of such areas as wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

(3) Everglades National Park, Florida, wilderness comprising approximately one million two hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately eighty-one thousand nine hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Everglades National Park, Florida", numbered 160-20,011 and dated June 1974, to be known as the Everglades Wilderness.

(4) Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas, wilderness comprising approximately forty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas", numbered 166-20,006-B and dated July 1972, to be known as the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness.

(5) Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, and Mississippi, wilderness comprising approximately one thousand eight hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately two thousand eight hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi, Florida", numbered 635-20,018-A and dated March 1977, to be known as the Gulf Islands Wilderness.

(6) Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii, wilderness comprising approximately one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately seven thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii", numbered 124-20,020 and dated April 1974, to be known as the Hawaii Volcanoes Wilderness.

(7) Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising approximately three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately one thousand two hundred and forty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona", numbered 157-20,001-B and dated October 1978, to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness.

(8) Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota, wilderness comprising approximately twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, depicted on maps entitled "Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota" (North Unit and South Unit) numbered 387-20,007-E and dated January 1978, to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.

MAP AND DESCRIPTION

Public
availability.

Filing with
congressional
committees.

SEC. 402. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in this title shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Superintendent of each area designated in this title. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

CESSATION OF CERTAIN USES

SEC. 403. Any lands which represent potential wilderness additions in this title, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness. Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be managed by the Secretary insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness.

Designation
notice,
publication in
Federal Register.
16 USC 1131
note.
Management.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 404. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and, where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

SAVINGS PROVISIONS

SEC. 405. Nothing in this title shall be construed to diminish the authority of the Coast Guard, pursuant to sections 2 and 81 of title 14, United States Code, and title 1 of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1221), or the Federal Aviation Administration to use the areas designated wilderness by this Act within the Everglades National Park, Florida; and the Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida and Mississippi, for navigational and maritime safety purposes.

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 appropriated 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

16 USC 396d
note.

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

(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.

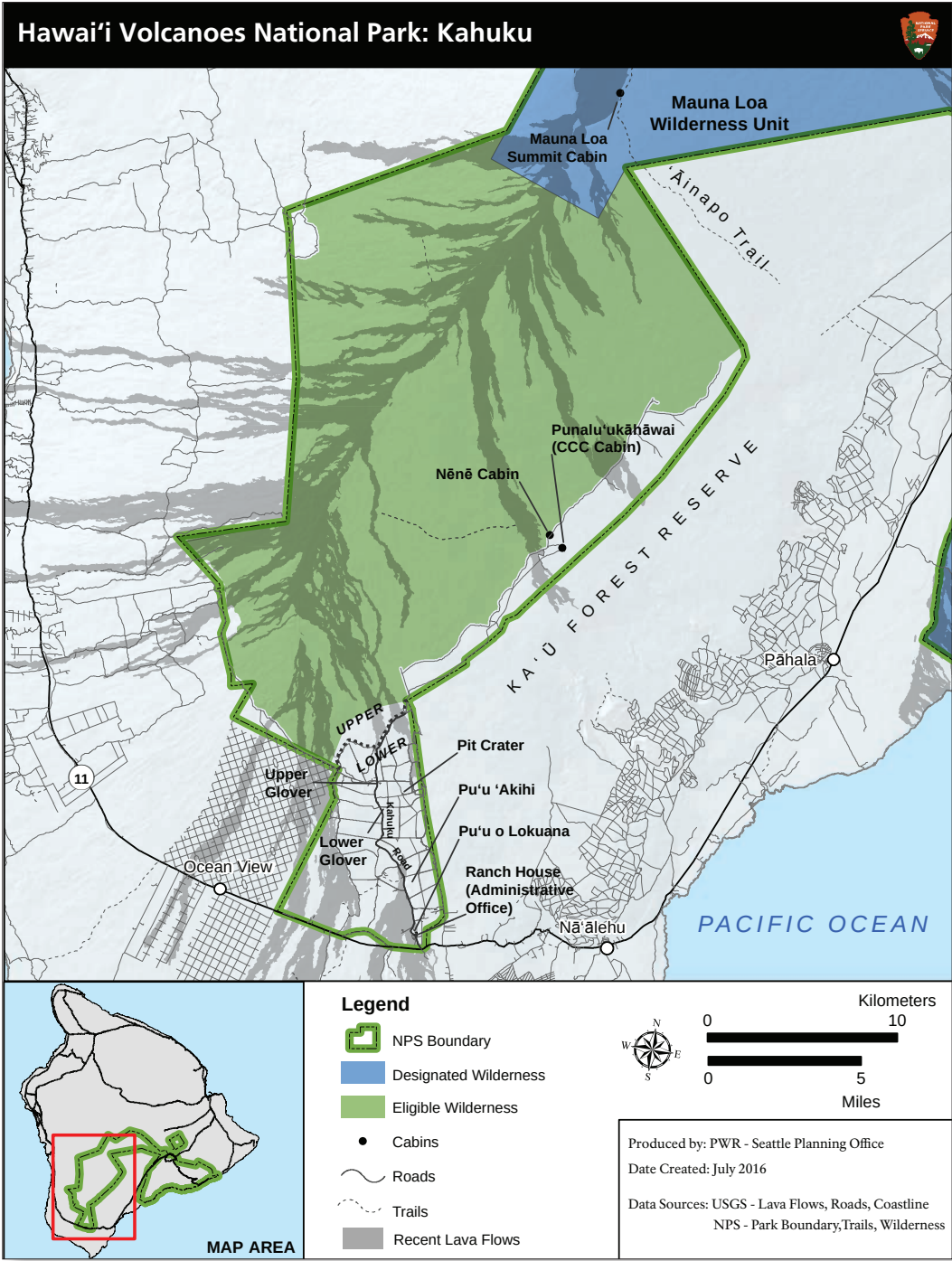
(a) Section 401(8) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-625; 92 Stat. 3489) is amended by striking “Hawaii Volcanoes” each place it appears and inserting “Hawai'i Volcanoes”.

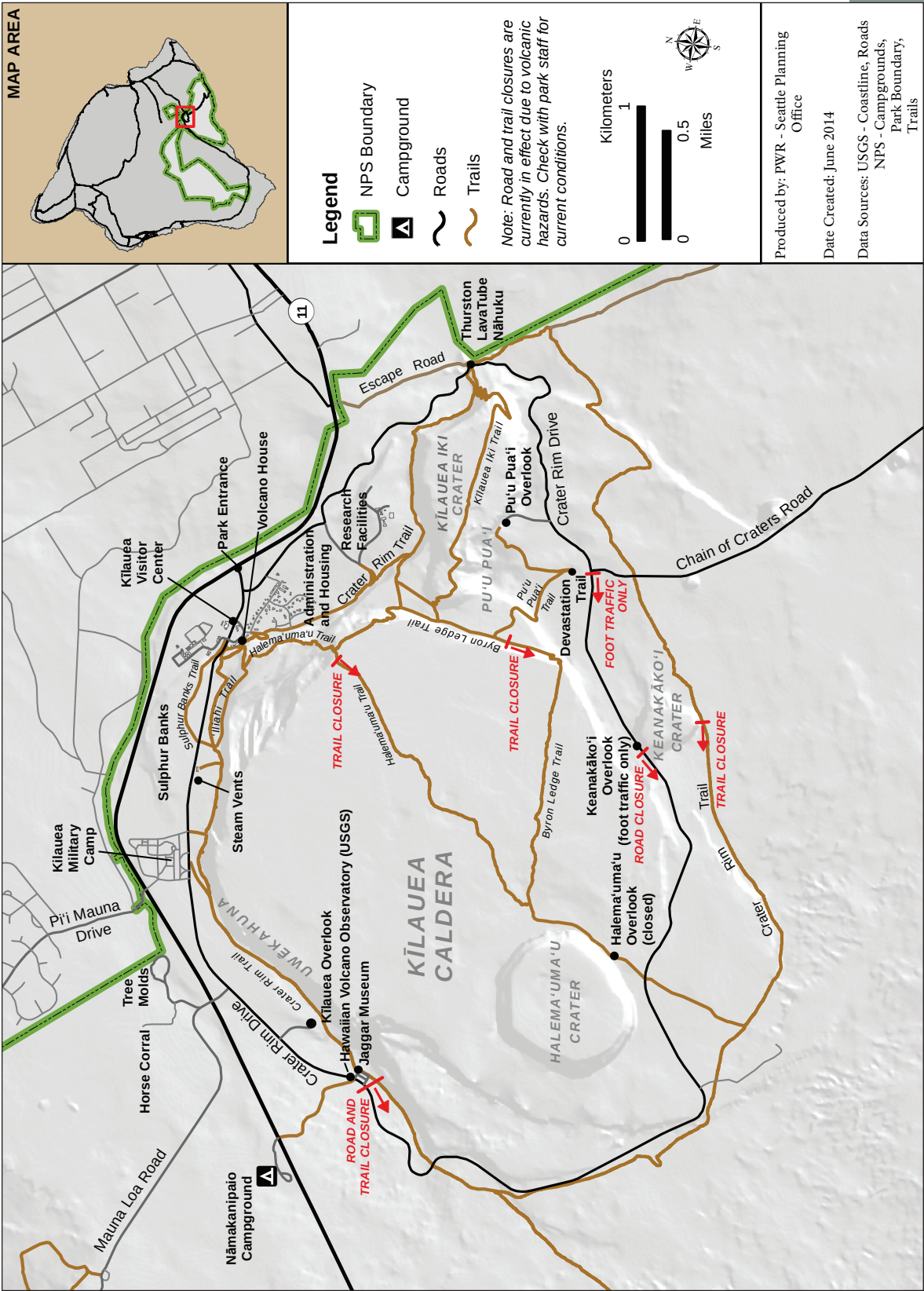
16 USC 1132
note.

(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.

Appendix B: Maps of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park



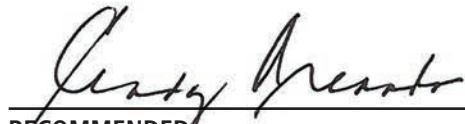




Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

December 2016

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.



RECOMMENDED

Cindy Orlando, Superintendent, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

12.29.16

Date



APPROVED

Laura E. Joss, Regional Director, Pacific West Region

1/9/2017

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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January 2017

Foundation Document • Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR