

PUBLIC USE AND ACCESS IN THE DIAMOND HEAD CRATER

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FOREWORD

This report, "Public Use and Access in the Diamond Head Crater", has been prepared in response to Senate Resolution No. 79, Senate Draft 2, adopted during the 1987 Regular Session of the Hawaii State Legislature. The text of the Resolution and the attendant committee report is appended as Appendix A. The focal concern of the Resolution is the feasibility of increasing public use and access of Leahi through the development of a golf facility in the Diamond Head Crater.

Various individuals in the public and non-public sectors served as resource persons during the study period. Among the persons deserving of special recognition are Mr. Libert K. Landgraf, Deputy to the Chairperson of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources, for serving as the Board's principal contact person during the entire study period and Mr. Clyde Hosokawa, Development Branch Planner in the Department of Land and Natural Resources, for the continuous assistance he likewise rendered during the study period. To all the individuals who shared their time, talents, and wisdom (see Appendix B), the Bureau extends its sincere appreciation.

The reader desiring an overview of the major findings and conclusions of the study should refer to Chapter 3.

Samuel B. K. Chang
Director

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This is a study relating to recreation-related public use and access within the Diamond Head Crater. It was conducted pursuant to the adoption of Senate Resolution No. 79, Senate Draft 2, during the 1987 Regular Session of the Hawaii State Legislature. The text of the Resolution and the attendant committee report are appended hereto as Appendix A.

Terminology

As used in this report, the terms "Diamond Head" or "Leahi" mean that prominent world famous natural landmark situated on the southeast coast of the Island of Oahu and which can be viewed from the sea, from the air, and the urban areas of Honolulu. The terms "Crater" or "Diamond Head Crater" mean the entire interior area of "Diamond Head" or "Leahi".

The terms "Diamond Head State Monument" or "Monument" mean the Diamond Head State Monument established by state law and currently codified at section 6E-32, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

- (1) To identify, document, and ascertain legislative intent with respect to recreation-related public use and access within the Diamond Head Crater and/or the Diamond Head State Monument.

- (2) Assuming legislative intent or legislative policy affecting recreation-related public use and access within the Diamond Head Crater and/or the Diamond Head State Monument can be ascertained to determine whether and the extent to which such intent or policy has been implemented. Specifically the policies and actions of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, the agency designated by state law to administer the Diamond Head State Monument and the lands within the Diamond Head Crater, are reviewed to determine whether any such policies or actions are in consonance with perceived legislative intent or legislative policy.
- (3) Subject to the study findings in (1) and (2) immediately preceding, to assess the feasibility of developing a golf facility within the Diamond Head Crater.
- (4) To present findings and conclusions, and if appropriate, recommendations.

Scope of the Study/Study Framework

The past several decades have witnessed the emergence or continuance of various issues and controversies relating to the Diamond Head area generally. These issues and controversies can be broadly grouped into three separate clusters as follows: one cluster relates to protecting and preserving the external views of the summit and the exterior slopes including land areas immediately adjacent to these exterior slopes; a second cluster relates to land uses such as creating additional park lands at the lower slopes adjacent to Kapiolani Park and extending toward the Diamond Head lighthouse; and a third cluster relates to issues and controversies about uses inside the crater.

The intent of this study is to address legislatively related or initiated policy concerns about selected recreation-related uses within the Diamond Head Crater. Accordingly, tangential issues about the Diamond Head Area

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noted above are excluded from the scope of this study and are discussed only to the extent they touch upon the main focus of this study; i.e., the interior of the Diamond Head Crater.

Study Methodology

A review of the newsclipping file on "Diamond Head" at the Hawaii Newspaper Agency for the period 1949 to the present constituted a part of the preliminary field work.

Subsequently, data gathering placed heavy reliance upon the published journals of the Hawaii State House of Representatives and the Hawaii State Senate. The journals so reviewed covered a twenty-six-year period commencing in 1965, the year the Hawaii Legislature created the Diamond Head State Monument by enacting Act 249. Diamond Head related bills, resolutions, committee reports, and testimonies submitted on these documents for the past several legislative sessions including measures introduced during the 1988 Regular Session of the Hawaii State Legislature are also reviewed.

Beyond the legislative setting, the gathering and review of documents relating to Diamond Head in the possession of or produced by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources was the second most important component of the data gathering effort.

A third general data source consisted of the several reports, studies, and other miscellaneous documents produced over the past several decades relating to proposed uses of or the development of the Diamond Head Crater and the Diamond Head State Monument.

The study effort beyond data gathering and review included personal interviews and field visitations.

Organization of the Report

In brief, the report is presented in three chapters and an Appendix section.

Chapter 1 includes an introduction to the study including the study objectives, the study framework and methodology, and the general structure of the report.

Chapter 2 includes some background discussion about the Diamond Head Crater including possible uses and various proposals including several relating to development of a golf facility inside the Diamond Head Crater.

Chapter 3 includes discussion about the legislatively created "Diamond Head State Monument" and the current status of plan implementation pursuant to the recommendations contained in the "Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report" dated June 1979. The chapter includes a review of selected legislative measures and governmental actions relating to the Diamond Head State Monument or Diamond Head. The study's major findings and conclusions are also presented.

Chapter 2

DIAMOND HEAD: SOME BACKGROUND

Historical Overview in Brief

The coining of the term "Diamond Head" is generally attributed in the general literature to the discovery on the slopes of Diamond Head in the early 1800s by British sailors of what they believed to be diamonds. The "diamonds" turned out to be nothing but worthless calcite crystals which the Hawaiians called "Pele's tears." "But from then on, Leahi was known as Diamond Head."¹

Several documents reviewed during the study period contained excellent synopses of the history of Diamond Head. Among them is an article which appeared in the March 1987 issue of "Historic Hawaii" and is excerpted as follows:²

"DIAMOND HEAD - Unique Symbol of Our Islands

Diamond Head. For many the image provoked by the name is synonymous with the Hawaiian Islands. It is pictured with practically every piece of literature circulated about Hawai'i and is one of the most photographed and best-remembered locations in our state.

The volcano's heritage earns its integral role in the islands' public image. From ancient times, Diamond Head has held a position of considerable symbolic importance. It is a graceful, yet powerful feature of unique geological importance as well as historical significance.

ANCIENT LORE

Hawaiian legends regarding the creation of the crater are based on the volcano's pre-contact name, "Le ahi." Two theories exist interpreting the name. The first supposes Hawai'ians named it "Le a'hi" or "forehead of the ahi," describing the resemblance between the volcano's famous profile and the forehead of the fish.

The second legend presents a more appealing view of the volcano. According to this, "Le ahi" translates as "fire headland" or "wreath of fire" reflecting the fires which Hawaiians burned on the volcano's crest, guiding canoe fleets bound for Oahu.

PAPA'ENA'ENA

Diamond Head and its surrounding areas were the sites for several heiau, or temples, suggesting the religious significance of the area for Hawaiians.

Papa'ena'ena, one of the most significant, was the site of the sacrifices of both kings and criminals. It was perhaps erected by King Kahekili to celebrate his conquering of O'ahu in 1783. Ironically, it was also the site of the death of his son Kalanikupule in 1796 following Kalanikupule's defeat at the hands of Kamehameha I.

Probably the last sacrifices offered at this heiau as part of traditional Hawai'ian religious ceremonies were during the great plague of 1804. Three unfortunate Hawaiians were offered to conciliate the angry god who had stricken the islands with pestilence. The base of Diamond Head was also used as a mass grave for the epidemic victims.

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MONARCHY/TERRITORY YEARS

Diamond Head continued as a major landfall for both Hawaiians and whalers, as well as a port look-out for Honolulu....

In 1884, Diamond Head went from private royal ownership to government property. Under King Kalakaua, the Diamond Head crater and part of the surrounding lands were transferred from the estate of King Lunalilo to the Hawaiian government.

The volcano also played a part in the counter-revolution. In January 1895, royalists hid their weapons under the lee of Diamond Head and plotted to restore Queen Liliuokalani. Officers of the Republic, alerted to the plot, shelled the volcano during a brief skirmish, resulting in the surrender of the rebel band. The Queen was placed under arrest and imprisoned in 'Iolani Palace, which had been renamed the Government Building.

MILITARY USE

Although the counter-revolution represented the last time guns were fired in anger at Diamond Head, the volcano has been closely linked with the military since 1904.

In that year the federal government bought 729 acres of Diamond Head as public domain for \$3,300. At the same time, the land which Fort Ruger now occupies was purchased for \$32,000.

From 1904 until 1950, Diamond Head was closed to the public at large. During this period of exclusive occupation, significant construction occurred within the crater. Bunkers, communication rooms, storage tunnels and coastal artillery fortifications were built.

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During World War II, the military re-organized within the crater and created three army command posts - one of them being the command post for Honolulu harbor defense.

DIAMOND HEAD TODAY

Diamond Head today serves multiple purposes as in the past. Joggers, surfers and sportsmen of all kinds enjoy its paths and the waves below. Its crest is climbed by thousands of tourists each year to view the city and sea. Most importantly, Diamond Head is a dramatic reminder of the geological and cultural history of the islands.

The volcano has been declared both a natural national landmark and a state monument...."

Diamond Head Crater: Introduction and Background

Diamond Head Crater: Geology, Topography, and Physical Characteristics. Diamond Head Crater is a broad, saucer-shaped crater situated on the Honolulu plain, bounded on the south by the ocean. The nearly level floor of this roughly circular crater is much broader than the rim is high. The crater's diameter is about two-thirds of a mile (3,520 feet) and its highest point on the southwest rim is 761 feet.³ The crater floor is estimated to consist of approximately 120 acres.⁴

Geologically speaking, Diamond Head is an extinct volcanic crater, with a variable-height rim surrounding the recessed interior area. The interior is an extensive open space containing several structures used primarily for governmental operations. The remainder of the crater is essentially wildland open space except for one comfort station for the use of the general public. Diamond Head is the best known of the pyroclastic craters of the world, and is said to be an ideal example of the class. Its significance is such that

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Diamond Head in 1968 was designated as a "Registered Natural Landmark" by the Federal government.⁵

Papa'ena'ena Heiau and four other heiaus were said to be built on or in close proximity to Diamond Head. At least one archeological survey done several years ago did not reveal any visible traces of their former actual locations.⁶

Finally, various flora and birds that do or may exist in the Diamond Head Crater are described respectively in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.1
FLORA OF DIAMOND HEAD CRATER

Scientific Name	Common Name	Zones			
		Steep Rockland Slopes	Soil-Covered Upper Slopes and Ridges	Lower Slopes and Crater Floor	Seasonal Wetlands
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Spiny amaranth			x	
<i>Bidens cuneata</i> Sherff	Cuneate bidens (koko'olau)*†		x		
<i>B. cynapifolia</i>	West Indian beggar's tick			x	
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i> (Forsk.) Stapf	California grass				x
<i>Chloris divaricata</i> R. Br.	Star grass				x
<i>C. inflata</i> Link	Swollen fingergrass			x	
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Hairy honohono				x
<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i> Ehrenb. ex Spach	Wild cucumber				x
<i>Cyperus trachysanthos</i> H. & A.	Sticky galingale				x
<i>Desmanthus virgatus</i> (L.) Willd.	Slender mimosa				x
<i>Echinochloa colonum</i> (L.) Link	Jungle rice				x
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC.	Floras paintbrush	x			
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Garden spurge	x			
<i>Gossypium tomentosum</i> Nutt. in Seem	Hawaiian cotton (ma'o)*†				x
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (L.) Beauv. ex R. & S.	Pill grass*	x	x		
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i> (L.) Sweet	Koali*				x
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit	Haole koa	x	x	x	
<i>Lipochaeta</i> sp.	Nehe*†		x		
<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> (L.) Garcke	False mallow			x	
<i>Merremia aegyptia</i> (L.) Urban	Hairy merremia				x
<i>Panicum maximum</i> Jacq.	Guinea grass				x
<i>Phaseolus lathyroides</i> L.	Cow pea				x
<i>Prosopis pallida</i> (Hump. & Benpl. ex Willd.) HBK	Kiawe			x	
<i>Santalum ellipticum</i> Gaud.	Coastal sandalwood*†		x		
<i>Schideea adamantis</i> St. John	Schidee*†		x		
<i>Setaria verticillata</i> (L.) Beauv.	Bristly foxtail			x	
<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	'Illima*		x	x	x
<i>Xanthium saccharatum</i> Wallr.	Cocklebur (kikania)				x

* Native plants

† Proposed endangered plants

Source: Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, "Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report", June 1979, p. 14.

Table 2.2
BIRDS THAT DO OR MAY EXIST IN DIAMOND HEAD CRATER

Scientific Name	Common Name	Category	Scientific Name	Common Name	Category
Family ANATIDAE			Family PLOCEIDAE (continued)		
* <i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail Duck (Koloe mapu)	Indigenous, migratory	* <i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	Warbling Silverbill	Exotic
* <i>A. wyvilliana</i>	Hawaiian Duck (Koloe)	Endemic, endangered	* <i>L. malacca</i>	Black-headed Munia (Black-headed Mannikin)	Exotic
* <i>Spatula chrypeata</i>	Shoveler (Koloe moha)	Indigenous, migratory	<i>L. punctulata</i>	Spotted Munia (Ricebird)	Exotic
			<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	Java Sparrow	Exotic
			<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow (English Sparrow)	Exotic
Family CHARADRIIDAE			* <i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	Red-cheeked Cordon bleu	Exotic
<i>Pluvialis dominica fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover (Koloe)	Indigenous, migratory	* <i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pin-tailed Whydah	Exotic
Family COLUMBIDAE			Family PYCNONOTIDAE		
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon	Exotic	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul	Exotic
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Barred Dove	Exotic	* <i>P. jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Exotic
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Lace-necked Dove	Exotic	Family STRIGIDAE		
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	Exotic	* <i>Asio flammeus sandwichensis</i>	Hawaiian Short-eared Owl (Pueo)	Endemic
Family FRINGILLIDAE			Family STURNIDAE		
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Finches, Sparrows	Exotic	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Indian Mynah	Exotic
	Cardinal (Northern, Kentucky, & North American)		Family SYLVIIDAE		
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch (Linnet, Papaya Bird)	Exotic	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Shama Thrush	Exotic
* <i>Paroaria capitata</i>	Yellow-billed Cardinal	Exotic	Family TIMALIIDAE		
<i>P. coronata</i>	Red-crested Cardinal (Brazilian)	Exotic	* <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Red-billed Leiothrix	Exotic
* <i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	Yellow-fronted Canary (Green Singing Finch)	Exotic	Family TYTONIDAE		
* <i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Saffron Finch	Exotic	* <i>Tyto alba pratincola</i>	Barn Owl	Exotic
* <i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	Yellow-faced Grassquit	Exotic	Family ZOSTEROPIDAE		
Family LARIDAE			<i>Zosterops japonica</i>	White Eye (Mejira)	Exotic
* <i>Gygis alba</i>	White (Fairy) Tern (Manu O Ku)	Indigenous			
Family MIMIDAE					
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Mockingbird	Exotic			
Family PLOCEIDAE					
* <i>Amandava amandava</i>	Weaver Finches	Exotic			
* <i>Estrilda caerulea</i>	Red Munia (Strawberry Finch)	Exotic			
* <i>E. melopoda</i>	Lavender Fire-Finch	Exotic			
* <i>E. troglodytes</i>	Orange-cheeked Waxbill	Exotic			
	Red-eared Waxbill	Exotic			

*May possibly exist in the Diamond Head area
*Is restricted to the Na La'au Arboretum area

Source: Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, "Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report", June 1979, p. 19.

An Overview of Uses and Proposed Uses of the Diamond Head Crater

Introduction/General Infrastructure. Various structures and facilities continue to exist within the Diamond Head Crater. Several large buildings clustered near the north end of the crater house the personnel and facilities of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the United States Fiscal and Property for Hawaii, and the Hawaii Army National Guard of the State Department of Defense. Less conspicuous facilities in the crater include the Birkheimer Tunnel which houses the Civil Defense Division (Birkheimer

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Emergency Operating Center) of the State Department of Defense. In addition there is one public comfort station which is managed by the State Parks Division of the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources, and scattered around or near the crater rim are bunkers and gun emplacements, the origins of which are said to predate World War II.⁷ There are antennas situated at the upper slopes or rim of the crater used by the FAA and the State Department of Defense. Finally, a network of tunnels is reported to exist within the walls of the Diamond Head Crater used essentially for emergency purposes and the storage requirements related thereto.

Access to the Diamond Head Crater continues to be via the one major roadway, Diamond Head Road, and a series of trails. Access is also possible through Hawaii State Department of Defense controlled military or emergency related helicopter landings.

Vehicular and pedestrian access into the crater is possible through two "man made" tunnels which penetrate the base of the crater. The larger of the two tunnels is Kahala Tunnel which is the major accessway and is open to the general public. The other tunnel, East Tunnel (Mule Tunnel) is not open to the general public or for regular general traffic. It is under the control of the FAA and is said to be unsuitable for use by large vehicles. East Tunnel is used for emergency and other special purposes.

All the basic utilities, including water, electricity, telephone facilities, and sewerage lines are available in the crater.

With the exception of approximately 3.4 acres of land owned by the federal government, all the remaining land area in the Diamond Head Crater is owned by the State of Hawaii.⁸

Current Uses. The uses of, including the several governmental agencies located inside the Diamond Head Crater have remained essentially unchanged over the past several decades. The FAA which has its main air traffic control operation in the crater, the United States Fiscal and Property Office

for Hawaii, and the Hawaii State Department of Defense continue to be the three major tenants. The Hawaii Army National Guard and the Birkheimer Emergency Operating Center are the two key operations of the State Department of Defense within the crater.

Other governmental agencies said to have special emergency-related operations and/or having access to storage facilities in the various tunnels or other structures inside the crater include the Oahu Civil Defense Agency of the City and County of Honolulu, the United States Navy, and the Honolulu Police Department.

The crater is open to the general public from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., seven days a week.

Resource persons consulted during the study period included several persons assigned to work stations in the crater. In the course of general data gathering, it was learned from these persons that there continues to be a heavy and seemingly increasing volume of non-governmental vehicular and pedestrian traffic into the crater. They noted in particular the large volume of tour-related vans and buses which form a steady stream between mid-day and early afternoon. The largest single category of visitors/users of the crater is said to be the hiking enthusiasts whose number has been variously estimated to be between 67,000 to 100,000 such persons each year. Regarding the total person count visiting the Diamond Head Crater annually, one source has indicated that the annual count is 1,000,000 persons.⁹

Crater Festivals Banned by Board of Land and Natural Resources. Once a very popular attraction during the late 1960s and early to mid-1970s, rock music festivals held on New Year's Day and other holidays including Labor Day were banned by reason of a policy adopted by the Hawaii State Board of Land and Natural Resources on December 28, 1979. The adopted minutes of the Board meeting reflect that two major conditions for recreational use of the Crater must be met, the conditions being:

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1. That no additional Crater festival, of the types generally held in the past be allowed.
2. All recreational activity to be completely self-contained within the Crater.

See Tables 2.3 and 2.4 for general data showing the types and volume of vehicular and related user activity in the crater.

Table 2.3
AVERAGE DAILY DIAMOND HEAD CRATER ROAD TRAFFIC* IN 1978

Source	Days	Composition	Peak Hours	Total Trip Count [†]
HNG	Mon-Fri	80-120 autos	6:30-7:00 a.m. 3:45-4:15 p.m.	600
	Sat-Sun	Autos & trucks**	Scattered	400
FAA	Mon-Fri	Mainly autos, some trucks	5:45-6:45 a.m. 3:30-4:30 p.m.	250 [‡]
	Sat-Sun	Autos		100
Tour Companies	Mon-Sun	2/3 vans, 1/3 buses	Scattered, 9:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.	60
Independent Public	Mon-Sun	2/3 sightseers, short stay; 1/3 hikers, park for day	Scattered, 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.	120

* Crater opened to traffic at 6:00 a.m., closed at 6:00 p.m.

† Entering and leaving counted as separate trips.

** Weekend training, normally 2 times per month.

‡ Also 50 - 80 cars shift at midnight.

Source: Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources "Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report", June 1979, p. 29.

Table 2.4
HELICOPTER (MILITARY) TRAFFIC, LANDINGS AND TAKE-OFFS

Year	Month	No. of Actions	Year	Month	No. of Actions
1977	Jul	13	1978	Jan	7
	Aug	23		Feb	7
	Sep	8		Mar	11
	Oct	3		Apr	5
	Nov	3		May	2
	Dec	8		Jun	2
				Jul	5
TOTAL		58		Aug	1
				Sep	9
				Oct	8
				Nov	1
				Dec	2
			TOTAL		60

Source: Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources "Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report", June 1979, p. 29.

Proposed Uses of the Diamond Head Crater. A review of the literature including the pertinent documents of the Hawaii State Legislature relating to Diamond Head and the "Diamond Head" newsclipping file of the Hawaii Newspaper Agency reveals that numerous proposals for the use of the crater have been offered since the opening of the crater to the general public in 1950.

These have varied in size and scope of undertaking and the total acreage required. For example, one relatively small undertaking proposed the use of some seven acres for a police academy.¹⁰ Other proposed uses advanced include a cemetery, a guided missile rocket launching station, a zoo, a prison, a convention center, expanding military facilities, giant sports

stadiums, concert shells, resort development, and various proposals for tennis and golf facilities.¹¹ None of these proposals have materialized. What has materialized is the legislatively directed implementation of a Diamond Head Crater State Park as a part of the statutorily created Diamond Head State Monument which is the subject of the next chapter.

Golf Facility Proposals for the Diamond Head Crater. Although the next chapter of this study discusses the infeasibility of developing a golf facility in the Diamond Head Crater because of state law-related actions concerning the Diamond Head Crater, nonetheless, capsulized in this section of the study are findings concerning golf facility proposals for the Diamond Head Crater. The findings were derived in the course of examination of the various reference materials used during the study period. From among the several proposals identified, three which were accompanied by drawings showing proposed layouts for an 18-hole facility are discussed.

1966 Golf Facility Proposal. A memorandum dated "2/7/67" and signed by one A. C. Medeiros, Acting Area Manager, HNL-1, Federal Aviation Administration, contains an entry under "Subject" reading "Proposed golf course in Diamond Head". The memorandum notes the convening of a conference involving three staff persons of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources and four staff persons of the Federal Aviation Administration to discuss the subject. In the memorandum is a reference to the "...drawings of the proposed golf course...." Enclosed in the file folder containing this memorandum was one such drawing of a golf facility and it can be inferred that the drawing is the one which was the subject of the conference. Current staff of the Department of the Land and Natural Resources recalled that this drawing was done by two former staff members of the Department who have since retired. No further information about this particular proposal is available. A copy of this drawing is appended as Appendix C.

1967 Golf Facility Proposal. Two newspaper articles make reference to another golf facility proposal for the Diamond Head Crater.¹²

The composite summary of the two newspaper articles is as follows: One Bob Baldock, a nationally recognized golf course architect, surveyed the Diamond Head Crater and drew up an 18-hole layout measuring 6,900 yards for championship play, 6,455 yards from the regular tees, and 6,000 yards from the front (ladies) tees. The articles indicate, among other things, that then Governor John Burns gave a qualified approval for construction of the Baldock proposal to then Department of Land and Natural Resources Director, Mr. James Ferry. The qualification was that construction could proceed if military needs inside the crater could be met. No further information about this proposal in written form could be located. It can be concluded military related needs in the crater was a factor in the non-implementation of this proposal. See Appendix D for a copy of the drawing showing the Baldock proposal.

1986 Golf Facility Proposal. What is probably the most recent design for an 18-hole golf course in the Diamond Head Crater was discussed in a June 24, 1986 article appearing in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. The article spoke of a layout designed by Robin Nelson, a golf course architect and member of the prestigious American Society of Golf Course Architects. The following description is derived from this newspaper article and an interview with Mr. Nelson.¹³

According to Mr. Nelson, a golf course inside the Diamond Head Crater would be the most unique golf course in the world. As envisioned, his course layout calls for a 6,400 yard par 71 course. By contrast, he notes the Ala Wai Golf Course in Honolulu is 6,064 yards that play to a par 70 and stretch to a championship 6,450 yards. Mr. Nelson notes the crater is 4,000 feet in diameter and there can be 110 acres under turf. Mr. Nelson says he did the drawing just to satisfy his own interest and did it completely on his own initiative. The essence of his work was to determine if an 18-hole golf facility would physically fit in the crater. His answer is "yes". Mr. Nelson notes, however, that there are other issues and questions needing answers including the adequacy of the water supply, land ownership questions, and

legal feasibility, among others. Mr. Nelson said he is willing to show his layout to anyone who is interested.

Summary of Golf Facility Proposals. A basic question inherent in the senate resolution which generated this study is "Can an 18-hole golf course be designed to physically fit inside the Diamond Head Crater?" The opinions of at least two prominent golf course architects are in the affirmative. Beyond this finding, however, no further research activities were committed to exploring further issues of feasibility because of other study findings which give rise to the conclusion that consideration of the development of a golf facility in the Diamond Head Crater is not feasible. The findings which prompt this conclusion are presented in Chapter 3 of this study.

Chapter 3

DIAMOND HEAD STATE MONUMENT

Background

Diamond Head State Monument: Initial Creation in 1962. The Diamond Head State Monument was created by gubernatorial executive order No. 2000 issued by then Governor William A. Quinn in 1962. The executive order provided for the setting aside for public purposes of certain lands comprising the Diamond Head Crater and its environs to establish the Diamond Head State Monument. The Department of Land and Natural Resources was designated as the agency to control and manage the Monument.¹

Diamond Head State Monument: Creation in 1965 by State Law. Three years following the issuance of Executive Order No. 2000, the Hawaii State Legislature enacted Act 249 during the 1965 Regular Session. The basic effect of Act 249 beyond the statutory designation of the Diamond Head State Monument was the added designation of the Monument as a historic site.² Act 249 retained the Monument's boundaries as specified in Executive Order No. 2000 and continued the designation of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources as the administering agency for the Monument.

Chronology of Subsequent Initiatives Establishing and Implementing Legislative Intent and/or Legislative Policy for the Diamond Head State Monument

Early Legislative Concerns. A review of the legislative history during the several years immediately following statutory establishment of the Diamond Head State Monument in 1965 reveals that the focus of legislative concern shifted to issues concerning increasing recreation-related public use and access of the Diamond Head Crater and the entire monument area. More specifically, concern was directed toward the need to give emphasis to a

historic preservation theme as the guiding concept for the planning and development of the Diamond Head State Monument and to include a nature-type park inside Diamond Head Crater.³

Establishment of Legislative Intent Concerning Park Development for the Diamond Head Crater and the Diamond Head State Monument. The adoption by both the Senate and House of Representatives of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 43 during the 1970 Regular Session of the Hawaii State Legislature was a milestone event relating to establishment of legislative intent.

The significance of the adoption of S.C.R. No. 43 was the united posture of the Hawaii State Legislature regarding development of historic preservation plans for the Diamond Head State Monument. Also, apparently for the first time, the Legislature articulated its decision for a park inside the Crater and the specifications for such a park. In the senate standing committee report on S.C.R. No. 43, is a provision declaring the following:⁴

The overall recommended use for the crater is as a public historic-nature park with facilities and accommodations for cultural and athletic activities. The following types of park and recreation activities are suggested as carrying out this concept:

1. Interpretive nature park.
2. Natural history park.
3. Landscaped picnic area and open fields.
4. Possible overnight camping area.
5. Organized rim and natural nature trail system.
6. Historical military landmarks. (Emphasis added)

Reiteration of Legislative Intent and Initial Establishment of Legislative Policy Requesting Implementation of a Diamond Head Crater State Park. The second milestone action of the Hawaii State Legislature relating to legislative intent concerning a park inside the Diamond Head Crater occurred upon the

adoption by the Hawaii State Legislature of House Concurrent Resolution No. 47, House Draft 1, during the Regular Session of 1975. A copy of H.C.R. No. 47, H.D. 1 and the attendant House and Senate Standing Committee Reports are appended as Appendix E. In effect, the Hawaii State Legislature reiterated earlier legislative intent established upon adoption of the aforementioned Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 43 of 1970. Possibly because of legislative impatience over the delay in progress relating to the crater park, language in the body of H.C.R. No. 47, H.D. 1, set forth the mandate that there was to be immediate implementation of a park within the Diamond Head Crater and that "...the long-term policy of the State is to bring to fruition a Diamond Head State Monument Park, including all State lands within the Crater as well as its exterior slopes." (Emphasis added). The resolution further resolved that "...in support of this policy, the Governor is requested to take all necessary action to ensure that current uses of the crater not in conformity with parks use be relocated to appropriate sites by a date certain, and that the Governor is requested to amend prior executive orders disposing of land for such nonconforming uses to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and issue such directives as will increase public access to and enjoyment of the Diamond Head State Monument until transition to exclusive parks use is completed."⁵ (Emphasis added).

The "Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report" of 1979. In 1979, the Department of Land and Natural Resources produced a comprehensive 93 page report entitled "Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report."⁶ As noted in the preface of this report, the report was prepared by the staff of the Division of State Parks, Outdoor Recreation and Historic Sites between June 1977 and June 1979, pursuant to directives from the Governor of Hawaii and the Hawaii State Legislature, and with the concurrence of the Diamond Head Citizens Advisory Committee. At its meeting of November 9, 1979, the State Board of Land and Natural Resources unanimously accepted the report.

DIAMOND HEAD STATE MONUMENT

The underlying purpose of the nearly two-year study effort which culminated in the production of the report was "...the development of the final conceptual plan for the Diamond Head State Monument..."⁷

Final Conceptual Plan. The final conceptual plan, a reproduction of which is appended as Appendix F and which continues to serve as the master plan for the development of the Diamond Head Crater has the following design objectives. The plan restores the interior of the Crater to an essentially semi-wild state, with reforested areas, and extensive wildland, and meadowlands. Public access will be through two tunnels. The major portion of the crater will be left in or reforested to its wild natural state and only the trails are to be improved with safety being the paramount consideration. There are to be easements on the outer slopes of the Crater and trails will be developed for safe use by hikers.⁸

Current Status of the Diamond Head Crater State Park. During the 1988 Regular Session of the Hawaii State Legislature, four separate resolutions, two each by the Senate and House of Representatives were introduced with the common title "...Requesting a Report Concerning the Delay in Implementing the Diamond Head Crater State Park."⁹ The respective standing committee reports on the two senate resolutions which were adopted by the Senate note that testimony presented by the Department of Land and Natural Resources at a public hearing on these two measures indicated the department had taken the following actions to implement the establishment of the Diamond Head Crater State Park:¹⁰

- (1) Secured the return of two federal parcels of land;
- (2) Expended over \$400,000 for trail improvements, a lookout, tunnel reconstruction, a comfort station, parking for 42 vehicles, drainage improvements, landscaping of one-and-a-half acres around the comfort station, and demolished eleven abandoned buildings along Diamond Head Road;

PUBLIC USE AND ACCESS IN THE DIAMOND HEAD CRATER

- (3) Planted thousands of tree seedlings with volunteer assistance to reforest the crater floor;
- (4) Begun working with the University of Hawaii on the landscaping of the north side of Diamond Head Road;
- (5) Conducted a metes and bounds survey to delineate the new boundaries for each agency at Diamond Head; and
- (6) Designed and scheduled for construction, new trail improvements, walkways, a new park entry road and utility improvements.

The standing committee report also noted that the title of the resolution had been amended to delete language which may be interpreted to imply that no actions have been taken to implement the Crater Park. Additionally, the standing committee report noted that the Senate Standing Committee on Culture, Arts and Historic Preservation continued to be concerned with the pace of implementation and urged the Department of Land and Natural Resources to expend its best efforts to assure timely action. The title of the resolution as changed and as approved by the entire Senate reads "Requesting a Report Concerning Implementation of Diamond Head Crater State Park." The final forms of the two senate resolutions commonly resolved that "...the Department of Land and Natural Resources is requested to submit a report to the Legislature prior to the convening of the Regular Session of 1989 giving a status report on the Diamond Head Crater State Park, the Department's action to implement the park, and the timetable and recommendations to assure timely implementation."¹¹

It might be noted that a major factor impeding the timely completion of the Diamond Head Crater State Park is the delay in the issuance of a gubernatorial executive order for the transfer of all the remaining State of Hawaii owned lands inside the Diamond Head Crater and other state lands

DIAMOND HEAD STATE MONUMENT

falling within the statutorily designated "Monument" area to the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.¹²

New Metes and Bounds Property Description for an Expanded Diamond Head State Monument. It has been learned that a new metes and bounds property description to be used in conjunction with a gubernatorial executive order for an expanded Diamond Head State Monument as directed by Act 182, Session Laws of Hawaii 1975, has been recently completed. This accomplishment should facilitate the preparation of a gubernatorial executive order and thereby enable compliance with Act 182. It is also anticipated that the executive order, when issued, will help to expedite the implementation of the remaining components of the Diamond Head Crater State Park.

A controversy, not directly related to the Diamond Head Crater, but relating to the Diamond Head State Monument received considerable media attention during the months of March and April 1988. The controversy pertained to the plans of developer Jack Myers to build a world-class tennis complex on the eastern exterior slopes of Diamond Head on 19.2 acres of land to be leased from the State of Hawaii. At the very heart of the controversy was the question of whether the proposed 19.2 acres fell within or outside of the boundaries of the Diamond Head State Monument. Mr. Myers contended that the acreage in question was outside of the boundaries of the Diamond Head State Monument. Opponents of the Myers' project including the Outdoor Circle contended that "...the boundaries are being redrawn and (they) are certain that the project area will fall within the preservation area...." The Outdoor Circle further contended that "Development of the crater for private, commercial use would violate the state law designating it a monument, according to a legal opinion rendered by the Outdoor Circle attorney...."¹³

A news article appearing in The Honolulu Advertiser on April 19, 1988, reported that according to a spokesperson, Mr. Jack Myers has withdrawn his plans to build the tennis complex on the slopes of Diamond Head in anticipation of the expected passage of a bill that would extend the boundaries of the Diamond Head State Monument to include the site Myers had

proposed. That boundary extension would have prevented development, according to the spokesperson.¹⁴

1988 Legislative Measures Relating to Legislative Intent and Statutory Changes to the Diamond Head State Monument Law. During the 1988 Regular Session, the Hawaii State Legislature adopted House Concurrent Resolution No. 145 entitled "House Concurrent Resolution Clarifying the Intent of the Legislature with Respect to the Diamond Head State Monument". Among the points articulated in the body of this concurrent resolution is the concern that "...both the exterior slopes and the interior of Diamond Head should be protected from further development and construction which are inconsistent with the establishment of Diamond Head State Monument..." and "...the Board of Land and Natural Resources fully carry out the intent of this Concurrent Resolution and refrain from any further actions not consistent with this Concurrent Resolution and take any corrective actions necessary to conform to the intent of the Legislature...." (Emphasis added).

Legislative Enactment of House Bill No. 3041. The enactment of House Bill No. 3041 during the 1988 Regular Session of the Hawaii State Legislature marks the first change to the Diamond Head State Monument law currently codified as section 6E-32, Hawaii Revised Statutes. As stated in the body of the bill the purpose of the Act is to establish and implement plans for the Diamond Head State Monument. The bill amends section 6E-32, Hawaii Revised Statutes, to ensure that the lands identified by tax key numbers presently under the State Department of Defense and scheduled to be returned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources will be included in the boundaries of the Diamond Head State Monument.

Of special relevance to concerns about the use and development of the Diamond Head Crater is the language found in Senate Standing Committee Report No. 2629 on House Bill No. 3041, Senate Draft 2, which reads "The objective of the plans is to establish a semi-wild interior park and develop an exterior park for family picnic outings..." (Emphasis added).

Principal Findings and Conclusions

Principal Finding. The development of a golf facility within the Diamond Head Crater is not feasible because of existing policy established by the Hawaii State Legislature which mandates the development of a semi-wild interior park inside the Diamond Head Crater, and the subsequent action of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, the agency designated by state law to administer the Diamond Head State Monument, to approve the design and implementation of a large-scale park in the crater beginning in 1978.¹⁵

Discussion of Principal Finding. A review of the legislative history pertaining to the Diamond Head Crater and the Diamond Head State Monument establishes that legislative intent, if not legislative policy directing the implementation of a public park within the Diamond Head Crater, was initially expressed by the adoption by the Hawaii State Legislature of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 43 during the Regular Session of 1970.

Five years following the adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 43, Senate Draft 1, the Hawaii State Legislature during the 1975 Regular Session adopted House Concurrent Resolution No. 47, House Draft 1. The substantive effect of H.R. No. 47, H.D. 1, was the reiteration, if not the pronouncement, of the Legislature's long-term policy for the Diamond Head State Monument. That legislative measure resolved that "...the long-term policy of the State is to bring to fruition a Diamond Head State Monument Park, including all State lands within the Crater as well as its interior slopes...." (Emphasis added). The resolution further declared that "...in support of this policy, the Governor is requested to take all necessary action to ensure that current uses of the crater not in conformity with parks use be relocated to appropriate sites by a date certain, and that the Governor is requested to amend prior executive orders disposing of land for such nonconforming uses to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and issue such directives as will increase public access to and enjoyment of the

Diamond Head State Monument until transition to exclusive parks use is completed. (Emphasis added).

In tandem with the policy directions established by H.C.R. No. 47, H.D. 1, the State Board of Land and Natural Resources authorized the undertaking of a study and planning effort commencing in 1977 which resulted in the production of a report entitled "Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report, June 1979". This comprehensive report, among other things, developed five alternative conceptual schemes for the long-range multi-year development of the Diamond Head State Monument and selected from among these schemes, a "Final Conceptual Plan". "This plan restores the interior of the crater to an essentially semi-wild state, with reforested areas, an extensive wildland, and meadowlands...."¹⁶ (Emphasis added).

It might be noted that the study group which produced the Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report of 1979 considered but rejected from inclusion in the plan, golf and other large restricted land use activities within the Diamond Head Crater. The conclusion of the study group was that golf and other large restricted land use activities require artificial environments involving the destruction of extensive areas of natural settings and were thus considered incompatible with the objectives of the Diamond Head State Monument.¹⁷

During the 1988 Regular Session, the Hawaii State Legislature adopted several resolutions which reaffirm long standing legislative intent regarding the planning and use of the Diamond Head Crater. More significantly, the Hawaii State Legislature during the 1988 Regular Session enacted House Bill No. 3041 relating to the Diamond Head State Monument. Reaffirmation of legislative intent addressing the Diamond Head Crater is found in the language of the attendant Senate Committee Report No. 2629 on House Bill No. 3041, H.D. 1, S.D. 2, which reads "The objective of the plans is to establish a semi-wild interior park and develop an exterior park for family picnic outings." (Emphasis added).

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Review of the voting record on H. B. No. 3041 reveals its passage on third and final reading in the Senate was by unanimous vote of all 25 senate members. In the house of representatives, among the 51 members, there were 50 votes for passage with one member being excused from the voting. This nearly unanimous vote of the 1988 Hawaii State Legislature appears to reflect a solid commitment of Hawaii's legislature for the continuing implementation of a semi-wild interior park in the Diamond Head Crater.

Final Summary and Conclusions. In summary, the Bureau concludes that consideration of the development of a golf facility inside the Diamond Head Crater is clearly infeasible, if not legally impermissible. This conclusion flows from the conjoint actions of the Hawaii State Legislature and the executive branch of Hawaii state government. As earlier discussed, the Hawaii State Legislature through adoption of several concurrent resolutions and through statutory enactment has set forth the policy directing establishment of a semi-wild park in the Diamond Head Crater. This policy has been implemented beginning in 1978 by the Department of Land and Natural Resources following a ground-breaking dedication ceremony in that year to signal implementation of the Diamond Head State Monument Park.

Thus, in a real sense, "a point of no return" appears to have occurred, perhaps in 1978, with respect to the long-standing and sometimes confusing and controversial issue of "what to do with and how to develop the Diamond Head Crater".

Hopefully, the public interest shall continue to be fully served through the continuing development of a Diamond Head State Monument Park of which all Hawaii can rightfully be proud and for all others including Hawaiians to enjoy in the years and decades ahead.

FOOTNOTES

Chapter 2

1. Honolulu, November 1982, p. 112.
2. "Diamond Head-Unique Symbol of Our Islands," Historic Hawaii, March 1987, Volume 13, Number 3, p.11.
3. Hawaii, Division of State Parks, Outdoor Recreation & Historic Sites, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report (Honolulu: 1979), pp. 3, 4, 6.
4. The floor of the Diamond Head Crater has been quoted in various sources as comprising approximately "120" acres. The sources include several newspaper articles including one appearing in The Honolulu Advertiser of March 5, 1971 entitled "Guard Chief Offers Compromise on Crater" and a resource person with the State Department of Defense who concurred that the crater floor is approximately 120 acres in size.
5. Hawaii, Division of State Parks, p. 22.
6. According to resource persons in the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, at least one archeological survey done in conjunction with the Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report study so concluded.
7. Various sources in the general literature and including resource persons in the State Departments of Defense and Land and Natural Resources.
8. Executive Order No. 1832, Office of the Secretary, Territory of Hawaii, April 11, 1958.
9. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, March 30, 1988.
10. Letter from former Chairman and Member of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources to former Comptroller, State of Hawaii, December 2, 1968.
11. References about the varied and many proposed uses of the Diamond Head Crater are found in a number of sources in the general literature. Examples are The Honolulu Advertiser, March 16, 1975 and Honolulu, November 1982, p. 113.
12. The Honolulu Advertiser, January 25, 1967 and The Sunday Star Bulletin & Advertiser, May 24, 1987.
13. Personal interview of Mr. Robin Nelson by Charles Nishimura on October 22, 1987.

Chapter 3

1. Executive Order No. 2000, Office of the Governor, State of Hawaii, April 9, 1962.
2. Senate Bill No. 585, Third Legislature, Regular Session of 1965, State of Hawaii.
3. See, for example, Senate Resolution No. 50, Fifth Legislature, Regular Session of 1969, State of Hawaii, entitled "Requesting Investigation on the Use of Diamond Head Crater and Moratorium on

Construction Until Completion of Such Investigation." This resolution, although not adopted, resulted in at least one public hearing in which testimony respectively dated March 24, 1969 and March 25, 1969 was submitted by The Outdoor Circle and the Chairman of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Diamond Head, City and County of Honolulu. Both testimonies underscored the need for careful long-range planning on the use and development of Diamond Head Crater and its surrounding area.

Still other resolutions introduced, but not adopted include House Concurrent Resolution No. 73, Fifth Legislature, Regular Session of 1970, State of Hawaii, entitled "Requesting the City and County of Honolulu to Consider Creating an Historic, Cultural and Scenic District for the Protection of the Urban Environs of the Diamond Head State Monument," and House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, Fifth Legislature, Regular Session of 1970, State of Hawaii, entitled "Requesting the Division of State Parks, Department of Land and Natural Resources, to Develop Historic Preservation Plans for Diamond Head State Monument."

4. Senate Standing Committee Report No. 562-70 on Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 43, Fifth Legislature, Regular Session of 1970, State of Hawaii.
5. 59 Am Jur. 2D Parks, Squares, and Playgrounds, §6, p. 289, "The power to lay out or open public parks is generally regarded as legislative, to be exercised by the legislature itself, or by municipal boards or other governmental agencies to which it is delegated."
6. Hawaii, Division of State Parks, Outdoor Recreation & Historic Sites, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report (Honolulu: 1979).
7. Ibid., p. iv.
8. Ibid., p. 56.
9. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 189; Senate Resolution No. 194; House Concurrent Resolution No. 360; House Resolution No. 430; Fourteenth Legislature, Regular Session of 1988, State of Hawaii.
10. Senate Standing Committee Report No. 2904 on Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 189 and Senate Standing Committee Report No. 2903 on Senate Resolution No. 194, Fourteenth Legislature, Regular Session of 1988, State of Hawaii.
11. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 189 and Senate Resolution No. 194, Fourteenth Legislature, Regular Session of 1988, State of Hawaii.
12. Two letters from the Adjutant General, Hawaii State Department of Defense (DOD), addressed to the Chairperson of the Hawaii State Board of Land and Natural Resources dated January 17, 1984 and February 5, 1988, respectively, request assistance in turning over DOD lands in the Diamond Head Crater as required under Act 182 of 1975. For reasons not clearly discernible, the

DOD lands remain untransferred as of this writing.

13. The Honolulu Advertiser, March 29, 1988 and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, March 30, 1988.
14. The reference to the expected passage of a bill to extend the boundaries of the Diamond Head State Monument was probably to House Bill No. 3041, Fourteenth Legislature, Regular Session of 1988, State of Hawaii, which was enacted by the Legislature.
15. A dedication ceremony for the Diamond Head State Monument was held on August 26, 1978 at the Diamond Head Crater with then Governor of Hawaii George R. Ariyoshi delivering the main address. According to resource persons within the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources, this dedication formally initiated the implementation of the Diamond Head State Monument Park which includes a park to include all lands in the Crater.
16. Hawaii, Division of State Parks, p. 56.
17. Ibid., pp. 34-35.

Appendix A

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 1433

Honolulu, Hawaii

APR 24, 1987

Honorable Richard S. H. Wong
President of the Senate
Fourteenth State Legislature
Regular Session of 1987
State of Hawaii

Sir:

RE: S.R. No. 79, S.D. 1

Your Committee on Culture, Arts and Historic Preservation,
to which was referred S.R. No. 79, S.D. 1, entitled:

"SENATE RESOLUTION REQUESTING A STUDY OF THE EXISTING AND
PLANNED USES OF LEAHI INTENDED TO ENHANCE CULTURAL AND
RECREATIONAL ENJOYMENT BY THE PEOPLE, INCLUDING AN
EVALUATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF INCREASING PUBLIC USE AND
ACCESS BY DEVELOPING A GOLF FACILITY WITHIN THE CRATER",

begs leave to report as follows:

The purpose of this resolution is to request the
Department of Planning and Economic Development (DPED) to
conduct a study to evaluate the feasibility of increasing
public use and access of Leahi by developing a golf course
within the crater of Diamond Head.

Your Committee heard testimony from the Outdoor Circle
which expressed concern for the preservation of the visible
outer slopes of Diamond Head. Your Committee finds that S.C.R.
No. 17 and H.C.R. No. 100 addresses their concerns.

Critics have stated that only a few will benefit by the
development of a golf facility. Your Committee, however,
believes that even a fewer number would benefit should Diamond
Head be left in its natural state. The development of a golf
facility would beautify the interior of the crater with a lush,
green, eye-pleasing environment.

Upon consideration of the testimony received, your Committee has amended the resolution as follows:

- (1) Changed the agency conducting the study from the Department of Planning and Economic Development to the Legislative Reference Bureau. DPED testified that the study should be done by the Department of Land and Natural Resources since Diamond Head is under their jurisdiction. Your Committee decided that the Legislative Reference Bureau, a neutral body, should conduct the study;
- (2) Deleted the "Whereas" paragraph that made reference to the Ala Wai Golf Course. Your Committee believes that a proposal for a Diamond Head Golf Course should be considered on the basis of satisfying the demands of resident golfers rather than anticipating the outcome of the controversy relating to the Ala Wai municipal golf course;

- (3) Added a new "Whereas" paragraph to read:

"WHEREAS, the interior of Leahi should be beautified and the desire to keep it in a 'natural state' should not preclude the development of active recreation;" and

- (4) Added the following phrase to the sixth "Whereas" paragraph of the resolution as amended:


"which will provide an additional golfing site within city limits;"

Senate Resolution No. 79, S.D. 2 reflects the amendments that were inadvertently omitted in the S.D. 1 version.

Your Committee on Culture, Arts and Historic Preservation concurs with the intent and purpose of S.R. No. 79, S.D. 1, as amended herein, and recommends its adoption in the form attached hereto as S.R. No. 79, S.D. 2.

Respectfully submitted,


JOSEPH T. KURODA, Chairman


GERALD T. HAGINO, Vice Chairman


CLAYTON H. W. HEE, Member


MAMORU YAMASAKI, Member


RICK REED, Member

SENATE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING A STUDY OF THE EXISTING AND PLANNED USES OF LEAHI INTENDED TO ENHANCE CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL ENJOYMENT BY THE PEOPLE, INCLUDING AN EVALUATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF INCREASING PUBLIC USE AND ACCESS BY DEVELOPING A GOLF FACILITY WITHIN THE CRATER.

WHEREAS, the exterior of Leahi, more commonly known as Diamond Head, is one of the world's most recognizable geological features and therefore its preservation and enhancement warrants priority by the State of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 6E-32, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Leahi is designated as the Diamond Head State Monument and consists of lands that are essential to the unimpaired preservation of the visual and historic aspects of Diamond Head including such State lands as may be best used for recreational purposes and to increase public access and enjoyment of the Monument; and

WHEREAS, the interior of Leahi should be beautified and the desire to keep it in a "natural state" should not preclude the development of active recreation; and

WHEREAS, opportunities to expand the cultural and recreational uses of Leahi and to increase its access to the general public have not been vigorously pursued; and

WHEREAS, presently, the interior floor of Leahi is utilized by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Hawaii National Guard, however, much of the interior could be made available for cultural and recreational purposes without adverse effect to the air control and civil defense activities; and

WHEREAS, the City and County in recent years has proposed the development of a municipal golf course within the crater which will provide an additional golfing site within city limits; and

WHEREAS, the sport of golf, due to Hawaii's ideal weather conditions, is enjoyed and actively pursued by many residents and tourists; and

WHEREAS, the City and County will commit a portion of the concession revenues from the golf facility to fund projects such as the development of cultural programs, improving hiking trails and external beautification; and

WHEREAS, the development of a lush, open green space will immediately enhance the aerial view of Diamond Head; and

WHEREAS, the development of a golf facility may provide the financial means to increase public enjoyment of the Monument; and

WHEREAS, because of Leahi's cultural importance, all practical means to enhance the people's enjoyment of Leahi merits careful and in-depth study; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Fourteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1987, that the Legislative Reference Bureau conduct a study to evaluate the feasibility of increasing public use and access of Leahi by the development of a golf facility within the crater interior; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislative Reference Bureau report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of 1988; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Department of Planning and Economic Development, the City and County of Honolulu, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Appendix B

LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS

Mathew Akamu, Program Specialist/Planner
Hawaii Community Development Authority
State of Hawaii

Honorable Marilyn Bornhorst, Councilmember
City and County of Honolulu

John H. Gordon, Facilities Manager (State
of Hawaii) Federal Aviation Administration

George W. Harvey, Air Traffic Control Manager
(State of Hawaii) Federal Aviation Administration

Clyde Hosokawa, Planner, Division of State Parks,
Outdoor Recreation and Historic Sites
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii

Michael K. Kawaharada, Vice President/Branch Director
Robert Englekirk, Inc.

Libert K. Landgraf, Deputy to the Chairperson
Board of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii

Robert A. Luersen, President
Johnson Trushima Luerson Lowrey Inc.

Major General Alexis T. Lum, Adjutant General
Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

Cynthia Marnie, Diamond Head Committee
The Outdoor Circle

Major Jerry M. Matsuda, Contracting and Engineering Officer
Office of the Adjutant General and Director of Civil Defense
Department of Defense, State of Hawaii

David C. Mills, Golf Course System Administrator
Department of Parks & Recreation
City and County of Honolulu

Ralston Nagata, State Parks Administrator
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii

Jolene Nakamatsu, Legislative Records Specialist
Archives Division, Division of Accounting and General Services
State of Hawaii

Colonel Myles M. Nakatsu, Executive Support Officer
Office of the Adjutant General, Department of Defense
State of Hawaii

Robin D. Nelson, Golf Course Architect
BCA Golf Design, Ltd.
Honolulu, Hawaii

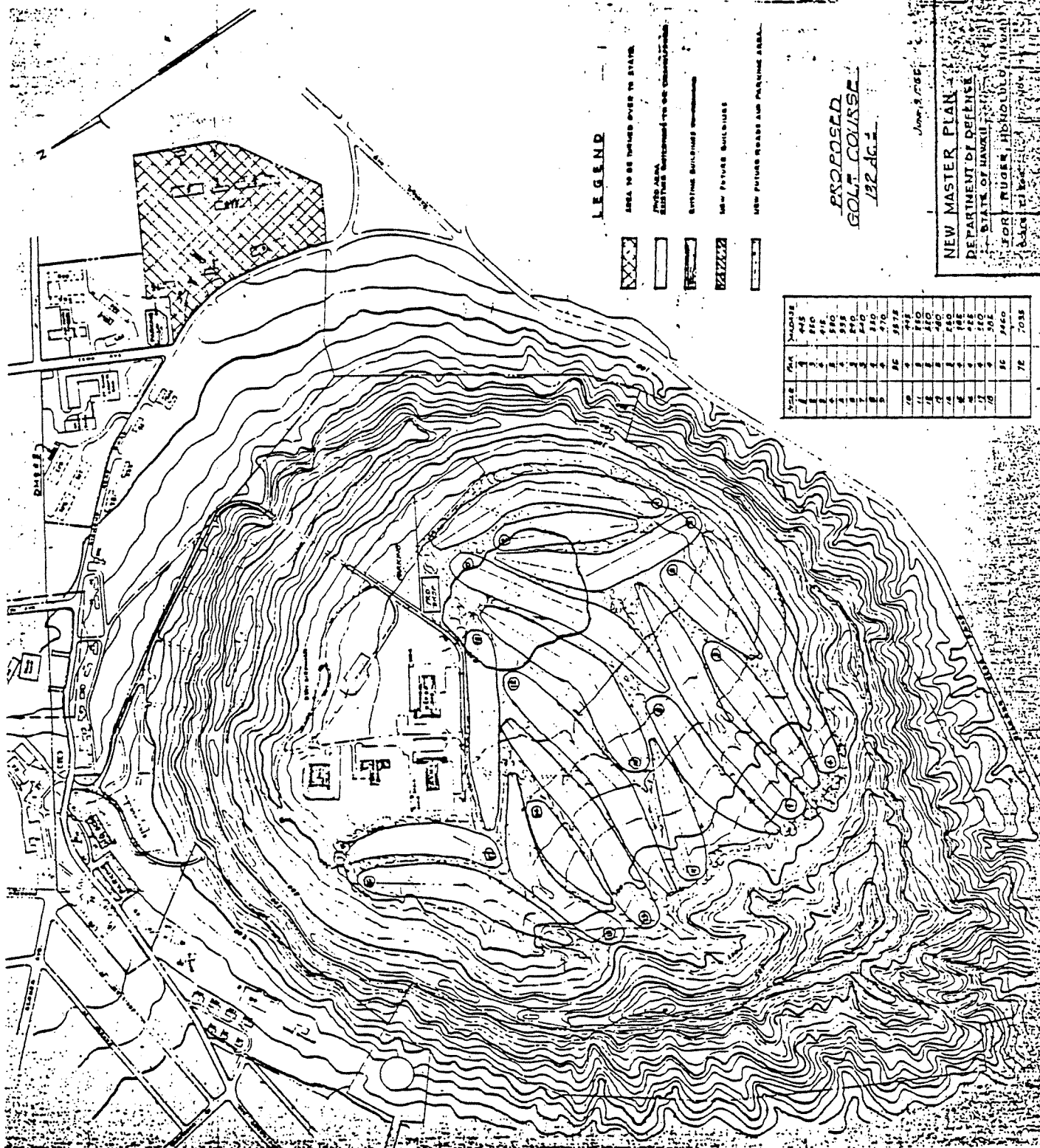
Luci Pfaltzgraff, Diamond Head Committee
The Outdoor Circle

Yoshiaki Shiroma, Draftsman, Division of Water
and Land Management, Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii

Raymond H. Suefuji, Planning Consultant
Hilo, Hawaii

Manabu Tagomori, Division Chief, Division of Water
and Land Management, Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii

Note: Titles shown are as of the date of the contact or in the case
of multiple contacts, as of the last contact.





Note: Above drawing is extracted from an article appearing in the Honolulu Advertiser and ostensibly represents the architect Bob Baldock's idea of a golf course inside the Diamond Head Crater.

Source: The Honolulu Advertiser, January 26, 1967.

Appendix E

(To be made one and ten copies)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTH LEGISLATURE, 1975
STATE OF HAWAII

H.C.R. NO. 47
H.D. 1

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF A DIAMOND HEAD CRATER STATE PARK.

WHEREAS, the crater and wall of Diamond Head are already owned by the State of Hawaii, and constitute a valuable natural, historical, and recreational resource; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature passed Act 249 in 1965 designating it Diamond Head State Monument; and the United States Department of the Interior in 1968 declared Diamond Head a registered National Natural Landmark; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 6 recognizes the Department of Land and Natural Resources as the general managing agency for historic sites owned by the people of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, the major portion of Diamond Head, including most of the crater floor, has been given over by executive order of the Governor to the State Department of Defense; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense limits access by the general public to Diamond Head Crater, requiring issuance of permits; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense's Diamond Head Crater Task Force in 1969 recommended that military and other nonconforming uses be eventually phased from the Crater and that a park be developed during the interim; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature enacted Senate Concurrent Resolution 43 in 1970 requesting the Department of Land and Natural Resources to develop a conceptual preservation and park plan for the Crater; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Land and Natural Resources developed and in 1971 published a plan as a guide for development of a park of lasting significance; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Eighth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1975, the Senate concurring, that the long-term policy of the State is to bring to fruition a Diamond Head State Monument Park, including all State lands within the Crater as well as its exterior slopes; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, in support of this policy, the Governor is requested to take all necessary action to ensure that current uses of the crater not in conformity with parks use be relocated to appropriate sites by a date certain, and that the

Governor is requested to amend prior executive orders disposing of land for such nonconforming uses, transfer park development appropriations to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, transfer all lands not needed for non-park uses to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and issue such directives as will increase public access to and enjoyment of the Diamond Head State Monument until transition to exclusive parks use is completed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this House Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the Adjutant General, and to the Chairman of the Board of Land and Natural Resources.

STAND. COM. REP. NO. 637

Honolulu, Hawaii
March 24, 1975

RE: H.C.R. No. 47
H.D. 1

The Honorable James Wakatsuki
Speaker, House of Representatives
Eighth Legislature
Regular Session, 1975
State of Hawaii

Sir:

Your Committee on Water, Land Use, Development and Hawaiian Homes to which was referred H.C.R. No. 47 entitled: HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF A DIAMOND HEAD CRATER STATE PARK", begs leave to report as follows:

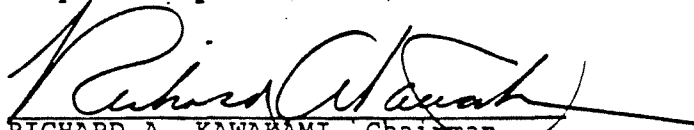
The purpose of this Concurrent Resolution is to recommend immediate implementation of a Diamond Head Crater State Park.

The large area within the crater and under state jurisdiction is one of the last open spaces within urban Honolulu. Your Committee feels that any future use of the crater should be predicated on the principal that this open space area be preserved and the crater be open to the general public for park, recreational, historic and cultural use.

Your Committee has amended the language of the Concurrent Resolution for brevity and clarity without effecting any substantive change thereof.

Your Committee on Water, Land Use, Development and Hawaiian Homes concurs with the intent and purpose of H.C.R. No. 47, as amended herein, and recommends its adoption in the form attached hereto as H.R. No. 47, H.D. 1.

Respectfully submitted,

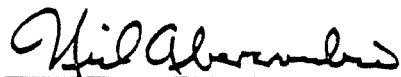

RICHARD A. KAWAKAMI, Chairman


RICHARD C. S. HO, Vice Chairman

STAND. COM. REP. NO. G37


Page 2


RALPH K. AJIFU, Member


NEIL ABERCROMBIE, Member



GEORGE CLARKE, Member


MINORU INABA, Member



HIRAM L. FONG, JR., Member



DANIEL KIHANO, Member

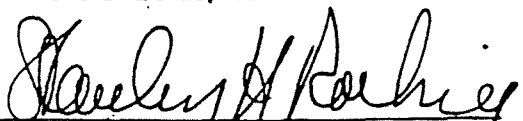
EXCLUDED
DONNA IKEDA, Member

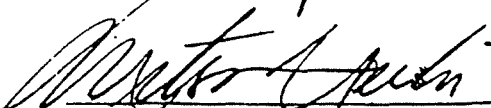

OLIVER LUNASCO, Member



JACK LARSEN, Member


GERALD MACHIDA, Member


TED T. MORIOKA, Member


STANLEY H. ROHRIG, Member


MITSUO UECHI, Member


TED YAP, Member

ORIGINAL

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 1268

Honolulu, Hawaii
April 11, 1975

The Honorable John T. Ushijima
President of the Senate
Eighth State Legislature
Regular Session of 1975
State of Hawaii

Sir:

RE: H.C.R. No. 47, H.D. 1

Your Committee on Ecology, Environment and Recreation to which was referred H.C.R. No. 47, H.D. 1 entitled:

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF A DIAMOND HEAD CRATER STATE PARK.",

begs leave to report as follows:

The purpose of this Concurrent Resolution is to recommend immediate implementation of a Diamond Head Crater State Park, to include all State lands within the Crater as well as its exterior slopes.

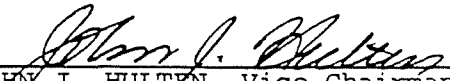
Your Committee finds that Act 249, Session Laws of 1965, designated Diamond Head as a State Monument, and the United States Department of the Interior in 1968 declared it a registered National Natural Landmark.

Your Committee feels that Diamond Head is an area of great historic, cultural, and geographical value to the State, and since this large area within the crater is one of the last open spaces within urban Honolulu, this open space area should be preserved and the crater open to the public for park, recreational, historic and cultural use.

Your Committee on Ecology, Environment and Recreation concurs with the intent and purpose of H.C.R. No. 47, H.D. 1 and recommends its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,


JEAN KING, Chairman

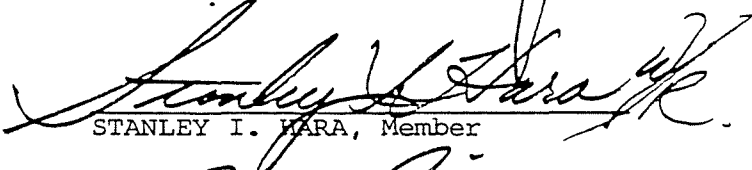

JOHN J. HULTEN, Vice Chairman


MARY GEORGE, Member


DONALD D. H. CHING, Member


FREDERICK W. ROHLFING, Member


ANSON CHONG, Member


STANLEY I. HARA, Member


DONALD S. NISHIMURA, Member

(To be made one and ten copies)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTH LEGISLATURE, 1975
STATE OF HAWAII

H.C.R. NO. 47

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

RECOMMENDING IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF A DIAMOND HEAD CRATER
STATE PARK.

WHEREAS, the island of Oahu is a mecca for visitors from throughout the world, who come here to enjoy our beautiful climate and scenery and limitless recreational facilities; and

WHEREAS, residents of Oahu, when they are able to take time for recreation, often find public park facilities overly crowded, and the choice of recreational locations limited; and

WHEREAS, developing recreational facilities near to the bulk of Oahu's population generally requires substantial sums of money to acquire private lands and develop facilities; and

WHEREAS, the crater and walls of Diamond Head are owned by the State of Hawaii, and constitute a valuable natural, ecological, historic and recreational resource to the people of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature, by passage of Act 249 of 1965, has recognized the value of Diamond Head, by designating it Diamond Head State Monument; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of the Interior in 1968 declared Diamond Head to be a U. S. Natural Landmark; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 6 recognizes the Department of Land and Natural Resources as the general managing agency for historic sites owned by the people of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, the major portion of Diamond Head, including most of the crater floor, has been given over by executive order of the Governor to the State Department of Defense, which considers it the Diamond Head Military Reservation; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense severely limits access to Diamond Head Crater by the general public, requiring issuance of permits; and

WHEREAS, it has been widely recognized by the Legislature and by responsible citizens that the most beneficial use of Diamond Head State Monument is as a public park, open to all of the people of Hawaii, combining active recreation with historical and ecological interpretation of the Crater's natural wonders; and

WHEREAS, this understanding is manifested in the refusal of past legislatures to appropriate funds for permanent improvements within the Crater for the Department of Defense; the findings of the Department of Defense's Diamond Head Crater Task Force, which in 1969 recommended that military and other nonconforming uses be phased from the Crater at the earliest possible date, so that a park could be developed; and by the Legislature in enactment of Senate Concurrent Resolution 43 of 1970, which requested the Department of Land and Natural Resources to develop a conceptual preservation and park plan for the Crater; and

WHEREAS, a plan was developed by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and has been widely acclaimed as a creative use of this precious resource, and a guide for development of a park of lasting significance; and

WHEREAS, in the intervening years, the Department of Defense has taken no steps to relocate its facilities to other, more appropriate sites, or to spend funds appropriated to it for park development within the Crater, and appears ready to remain in the Crater, until such time as existing facilities are fully depleted; and

WHEREAS, the Diamond Head State Monument is sadly under-used and inaccessible to the general public in its current state of management; and

WHEREAS, sites better located for the mission and effective functioning of the Department of Defense can be found, but resources comparable to Diamond Head's natural and recreational value are indeed scarce; and

WHEREAS, development of a Diamond Head State Monument Park, in conjunction with Diamond Head State Beach Park, Kapiolani Park, and the proposed East Honolulu Community College would present the residents of the State with an integrated recreational facility second to none; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Eighth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1975, the Senate concurring, that the long-term policy of the State is to bring to fruition a Diamond Head State Monument Park, covering all

state lands within the Crater as well as its exterior walls, combining active recreational facilities with natural areas, and sensitively linked with its environs and adjacent recreational facilities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, in support of this policy, the Governor is requested to take all necessary action to ensure that current uses of the crater not in conformity with parks use be relocated to appropriate sites by a date certain, and that the Governor is requested to amend prior executive orders disposing of land for such nonconforming uses, transfer park development appropriations to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, transfer all lands not needed for nonpark uses to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, and issue such directives as will increase public access to and enjoyment of the Diamond Head State Monument until transition to exclusive parks use is completed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this House Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the adjutant general, and the Board of Land and Natural Resources.

OFFERED BY:

Jack Lane
Steve Bobb
Donna R. Ikeda
John S. Canell
Sam S. Hakoba
W. Perryman
Lee Yap
Harold Kaeling
Red P. Monahan
Lisa Naito
Patricia
Donna L. ...
Kurau Boyd Kamelii
Muna ...
Daniel ...
...

Appendix F

"FINAL CONCEPTUAL PLAN" - DIAMOND HEAD STATE MONUMENT

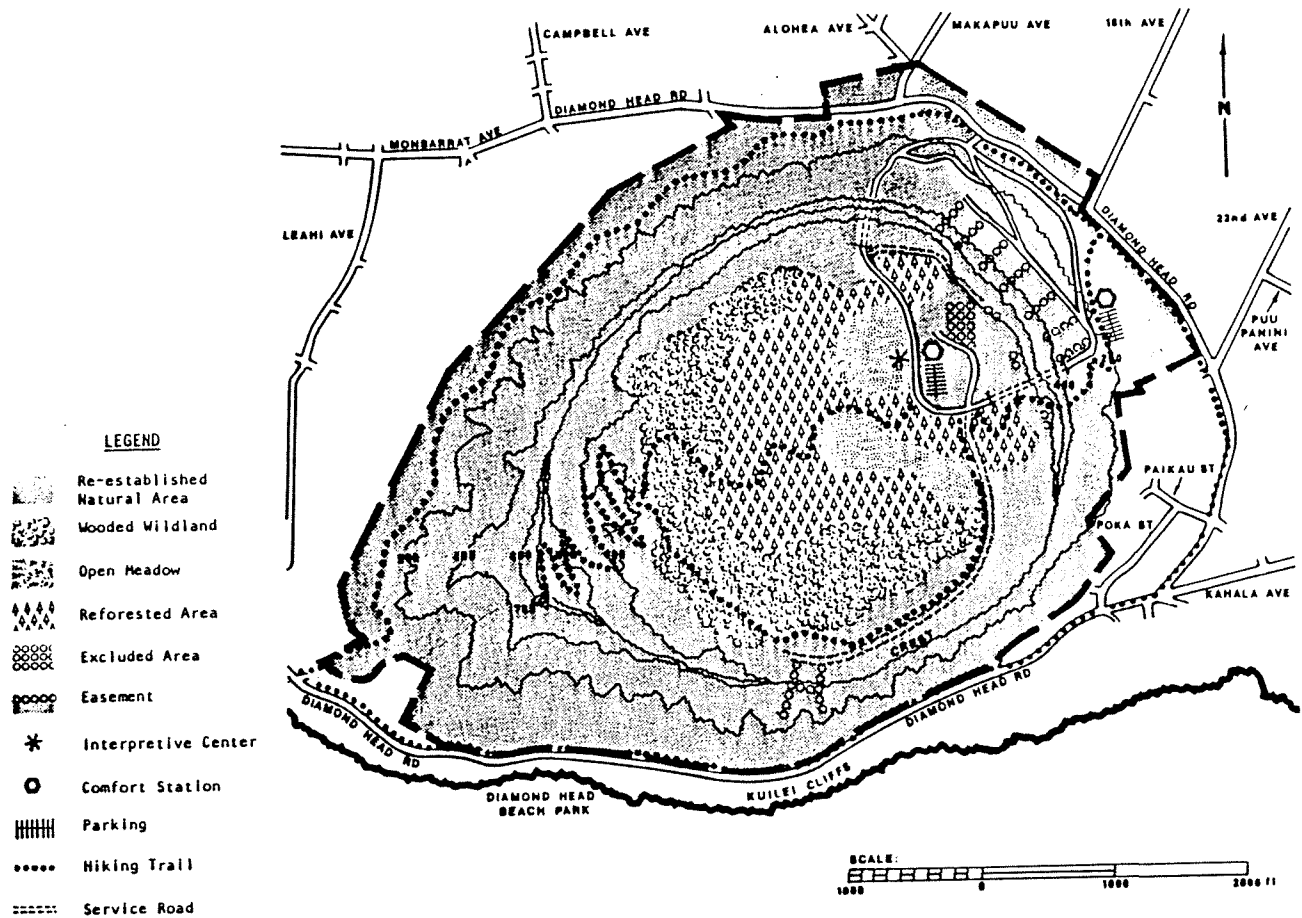


Fig. 23. FINAL CONCEPTUAL PLAN.

Source: Hawaii, Division of State Parks, Outdoor Recreation & Historic Sites. Department of Land and Natural Resources, Diamond Head State Monument Planning Report (Honolulu: 1979), p. 57.