Trustee Chair Menor

MAY 09 2014

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CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
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CITY COUNCIL
HONOLULU, HAWAII

The Honorable Ron Menor
Trustee Chair, and Trustees,
Kapiolani Park Trust
530 South King Street, Room 202
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Trustee Chair Menor and Trustees:

Re: T. No. 03-1-0018; In the Matter of the Kapiolani Park Trust – Eighth Triennial Report of the Kapiolani Park Trustees Required to be Filed with the State Circuit Court

Please find enclosed for your review the proposed Eighth Triennial Report ("Triennial Report") regarding the Trustees' administration of the Trust, including any significant events and/or issues concerning the Trust Property and any actions taken by the Trustees, for the period commencing March 1, 2011 through May 20, 2014.

A significant event identified in the Triennial Report is the completion of the Kapiolani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study ("Study"). The City retained the services of PBR Hawaii and Associates, Inc. with the assistance of AECOM Honolulu (the "Consultant"), to conduct a recreational carrying capacity study of the Kapiolani Park Trust lands. The purpose of the Study was to identify and characterize use (amount, types, etc.) and associated impacts resulting from events, including recreational, cultural, and sports-related events occurring on the Trust property, as well as associated impacts from activities held at Waikiki Shell and the Honolulu Zoo. A copy of the Executive Summary of this Study is attached to the Triennial Report. Also, for your information, we have enclosed a CD containing the entire Study.

Pursuant to the Amended Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Decision and Order, issued by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, State of Hawaii, on June 28, 1991, in City and County of Honolulu v. Warren Price III and Kapiolani Park Preservation Society, S.P. No. 89-0015, the Trustees are required to file a Report with the State Circuit Court regarding the administration of the Trust every three years.

The Special Rules of the Council as Trustees of Kapiolani Park (Rev.) requires the Trustee Chair to prepare the Triennial Report of the Trustees regarding administration of the Trust, and following approval of such report by a majority of the Trustees at a meeting of the Trustees, file the Report with the State Circuit Court.

The Report of the Trustees is required to be approved and signed by a majority of the Trustees prior to submittal to the Court and must be accompanied by a "Petition" requesting formal approval of the Report of the Trustees, by the court. (The Petition is a court pleading, which will be prepared by our office.) Pursuant to court order, the next triennial report shall be filed on or before July 1, 2014. Following submittal of the Petition and attached Report of the Trustees, the Court will then schedule the Petition for a hearing and notify the parties of the same.

In order to meet the court filing deadline of July 1, 2014, we request that the meeting of the Trustees to approve the Eighth Triennial Report be held immediately after the Committee on Executive Matters and Legal Affairs meeting on May 20, 2014.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 768-5248 should you have any questions regarding the above.

Very truly yours,

DON S. KITAOKA
Deputy Corporation Counsel

APPROVED:

DONNA Y. L. LEONG
Corporation Counsel

DSK:ml
Encls.

03-01146/339450

EIGHTH REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KAPIOLANI PARK TRUST

In accordance with the 1991 Circuit Court ruling (*Amended Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Decision and Order*, filed June 28, 1991), in City and County of Honolulu v. Warren Price III and Kapiolani Park Preservation Society, S.P. No. 89-0015 ("1991 Order"), which requires the Trustees of the Kapiolani Park Trust ("Trust") to file a report with the Court on the Trustees' administration of the Trust once every three years, Ernest Y. Martin, Kimberly Marcos Pine, Ikaika Anderson, Stanley Chang, Ann H. Kobayashi, Carol Fukunaga, Joey Manahan, Breene Harimoto, and Ron Menor, in their capacities as Trustees of the Kapiolani Park Trust (collectively "Trustees"), hereby submit their Eighth Report for the period from March 1, 2011 to May 20, 2014.

The following are the significant events and issues concerning the Trust Property and the actions taken by the Trustees.

I. STATUS UPDATE REGARDING ORDER GRANTING PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK

In compliance with the Circuit Court's Order Granting Petition for Instructions, the City and County of Honolulu ("City") took steps to implement the initiatives identified in the Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu's Response to the Amended Report of the Master filed on July 15, 2009. On March 22, 2011, the City retained the services of PBR Hawaii and Associates, Inc. with the assistance of AECOM Honolulu (the "Consultant"), to conduct a recreational carrying capacity study of the Kapiolani Park Trust lands ("Study"). The purpose of the Study was to identify and characterize use (amount, types, etc.) and associated impacts resulting from events, including recreational, cultural, and sports-related events occurring on the Trust property, as well as associated impacts from activities held at Waikiki Shell and the Honolulu Zoo. One goal of the Study was to gather information that would assist the City in establishing appropriate uses, use levels, and special event frequencies, as well as provide information to guide future management activities, including park infrastructure and amenity development, operations and maintenance, future administrative rules and regulations, staffing, and other budgetary considerations. The Consultant was also tasked with evaluating traditional capacity types (e.g., ecological, spatial, facility, and social), as well as incorporating current best practices and standards that are organized around the biophysical, social, and management components of capacity. A turf management analysis of the Trust property is also a component of the Study.

The Notice to Proceed was issued to the Consultant on April 1, 2011. The Study was completed on March 21, 2014 at the cost of $236,362.18. A copy of the Executive Summary summarizing methodology and recommendations of the Consultant is attached hereto. In particular, the Consultant provided recommendations to address biophysical capacity, social capacity and management capacity concerns impacting Kapiolani Park.

With the completion of the Study, the City is in the process of evaluating and considering the recommendations of the Consultant in preparing separate administrative rules and regulations to govern the public's use of Kapiolani Park. Because the Study, including the turf management report, evaluated the overall impact events had upon Kapiolani Park, its grounds and facilities, including impact upon beneficiary users' enjoyment and use of Kapiolani Park, information from the Study will be considered in the drafting of administrative rules to govern scheduling, allocation and location of events, duration of use, event size, and maximum number of activities permitted in the designated event sites. Information from the Study will also be considered in planning for future budgeting for maintenance of existing improvements, facilities, grounds, and landscaping at Kapiolani Park.

In addition, the City will utilize the results of the Study in determining whether more explicit rules governing franchises and the impositions of fees would assist the City in managing these types of activities at Kapiolani Park.

Given the recent completion date of the Study, no firm deadline has been established for the adoption of administrative rules and regulations governing the Kapiolani Park.

Respectfully submitted,

_____
Ron Menor, Trustee Chair

_____
Ernest Y. Martin, Trustee

_____
Kimberly Marcos Pine, Trustee

_____
Ikaika Anderson , Trustee

_____
Stanley Chang, Trustee

_____
Ann H. Kobayashi, Trustee

_____
Carol Fukunaga, Trustee

_____
Joey Manahan, Trustee

_____
Breene Harimoto, Trustee

Executive Summary

The Kapi'olani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study (RCS) provides the City and County of Honolulu (CCH) with comprehensive, scientifically-based information to support decision-making related to recreation and other community event use at Kapi'olani Regional Park. As the result of court decisions (summarized in the *Petition of Trustees for Approval of Seventh Tri-Annual Report* dated July 7, 2011), it was determined that a recreation capacity study was needed to appropriately characterize use (amounts, types, etc.) and associated impacts resulting from events, including recreational, cultural, and sports-related events, occurring at the Park, as well as associated impacts from activities held at the Waikīkī Shell and the Honolulu Zoo.

Preparation of the RCS was initiated in April 2011. Visitor and observation/activity surveys were initiated on July 5, 2011 subsequent to project planning and meetings with the CCH. The surveys lasted a calendar year and ended on July 5, 2012. For the purposes of this study, the "Park" is defined as those areas of Kapi'olani Regional Park that are managed/maintained by the CCH Department of Parks and Recreation (CCH-DPR).

In the field of recreation resource planning and management, capacity is typically defined as the level of recreation use beyond which impacts exceed established resource and visitor experience standards. The concept of recreation capacity is rooted in the process of maintaining development and activities at a level that is ecologically, socially, and managerially sustainable. It implies that there are limits to the amount of change a system may absorb before it becomes irreparably degraded. The overall capacity of a recreation area is typically derived from a holistic or comprehensive review of multiple components or types of capacity. Therefore this study is organized into three primary components; Biophysical Capacity, Social Capacity, and Management Capacity.

To facilitate the gathering of information the Park was subdivided into zones and subzones (Figure ES-1). These areas would be used to evaluate Park use and ensure that the study would be conducted uniformly across the entire Park.

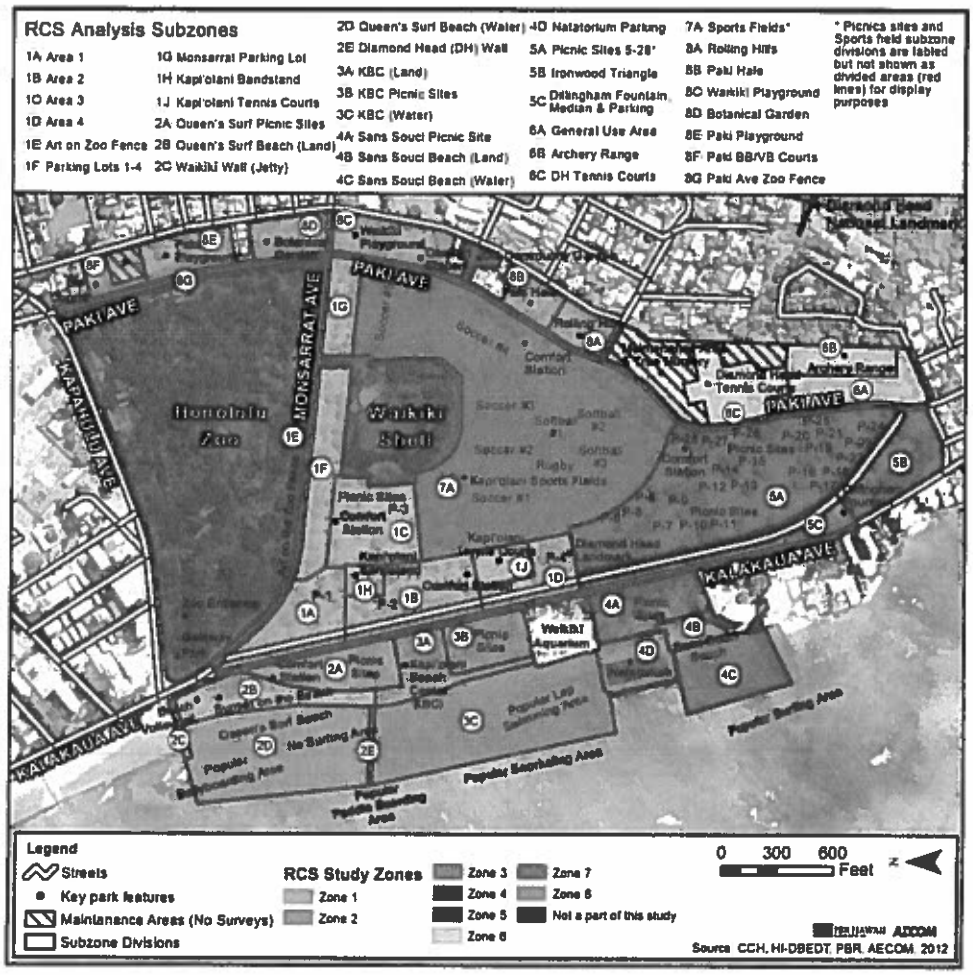

Figure ES-1. Kapi'olani Recreation Capacity Study Zones and Subzones

To address biophysical capacity, three Park-wide site assessments were conducted (by zone) during the study period. These assessments evaluated the physical impact of recreational uses on Park resources, including natural impacts and impacts to facilities, and also included observational surveys (people counts) to evaluate and determine the estimated number of Park users over the one year survey period. Based on observational surveys, it is estimated that there are approximately 1,800,000 visitors a year to the Park (Figure ES-2). Observation counts also identified the types of recreational activities observed. In addition to observational surveys, the RCS team reviewed all events permitted at the Park over the survey period and documented the permitted attendance and days held. Information on the Waikīkī Shell and Honolulu Zoo

was also included in the study to better understand the impact of these facilities on Park use.

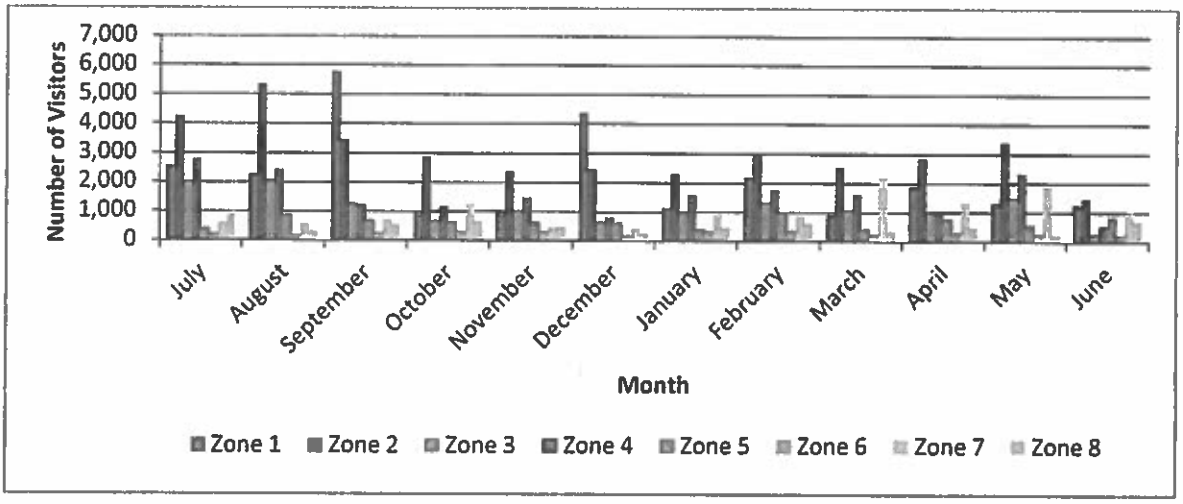

Figure ES-2. Estimated Monthly Visitors to Kapi'olani Regional Park

To address social capacity, the RCS included a year-long survey of Park users. This included a randomized sampling of Park visitors across all RCS zones, varied throughout the calendar year. In addition, an online survey also was conducted for those who may want to participate, but were not approached by survey takers. The visitor survey questions were developed by the RCS team in concert with the CCH-DPR and CCH, Department of Design and Construction and included two pages of general and detailed questions related to user opinions on the Park's recreational resources, events, facilities, and staff. Figure ES-3, illustrates the overall satisfaction of Park visitors as recorded in the survey. The full results of all the questions asked can be found in the main report and associated appendices.

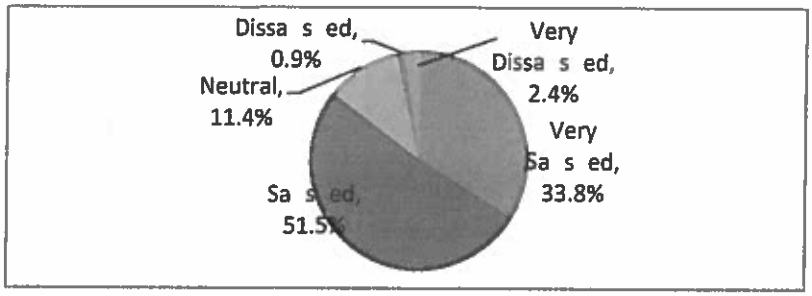

Figure ES-3. Visitor Satisfaction with Recreation Experience at Kapi'olani Regional Park

To address management capacity, staff interviews were conducted to gain insight into how the Park is operated and maintained. This included a facility assessment and evaluation of the potential for facility expansion.

The RCS includes a conclusions and recommendations section that provides an overall recreation capacity conclusion for the three primary areas and details specific strategies and tactics that may be considered to improve the overall user experience for the Park (Table ES-1).

Table ES-1: Summary of Kapi'olani Regional Park Capacity Estimates and Conclusions

Capacity Type	Capacity Estimate	Overall Capacity Conclusion
Biophysical	Approaching	Approaching
Social	Approaching	
Management	Approaching/At	

In summary these recommendations include:

Biophysical Capacity Recommendations:

- Provide new and/or widened pathways
- Temporarily close and/or rehabilitate severely impacted areas capable of recovery
- Control amount and timing of visitor use in high impact areas
- Increase visitor awareness of impacts
- When/where possible, shift large-scale special event uses to hardened areas

Social Capacity Recommendations:

- Develop a visitor awareness and education program
- Maintain and formalize use areas
- Increase public awareness of on-site staff (staff vehicle signage, uniforms) to provide Park visitors with visual assurance of a management presence

Management Capacity Recommendations:

- Improve maintenance of comfort stations
- Provide maintenance, repair, and/or replace facilities and site amenities
- Add small-scale site amenities where appropriate to enhance visitor experience

- Use consistent sign and site amenities (need for visual cohesiveness)
- Educate/Inform visitors of public transportation options to the Park
- Explore parking expansion options

KAPI‘OLANI REGIONAL PARK RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY

Department of Design and Construction

City and County of Honolulu

November 2013

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FINAL

KAPIʻOLANI REGIONAL PARK
RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY

Prepared for:

Department of Design and Construction

City and County of Honolulu

650 South King Street

Honolulu, Hawaiʻi 96813

Prepared by:

PBR Hawaii

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1001 Bishop St. Suite 1600

Honolulu, Hawaiʻi 96813

Survey completed July 2012

Report finalized November 2013

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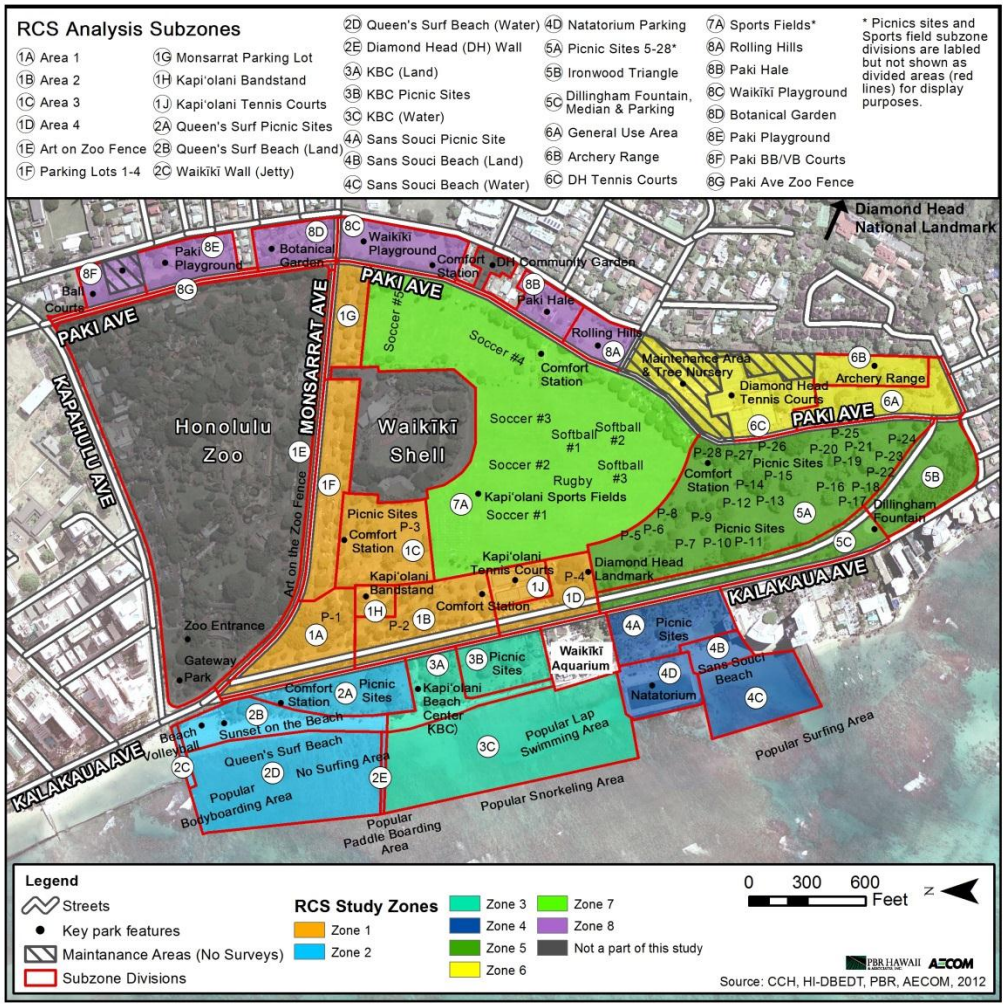

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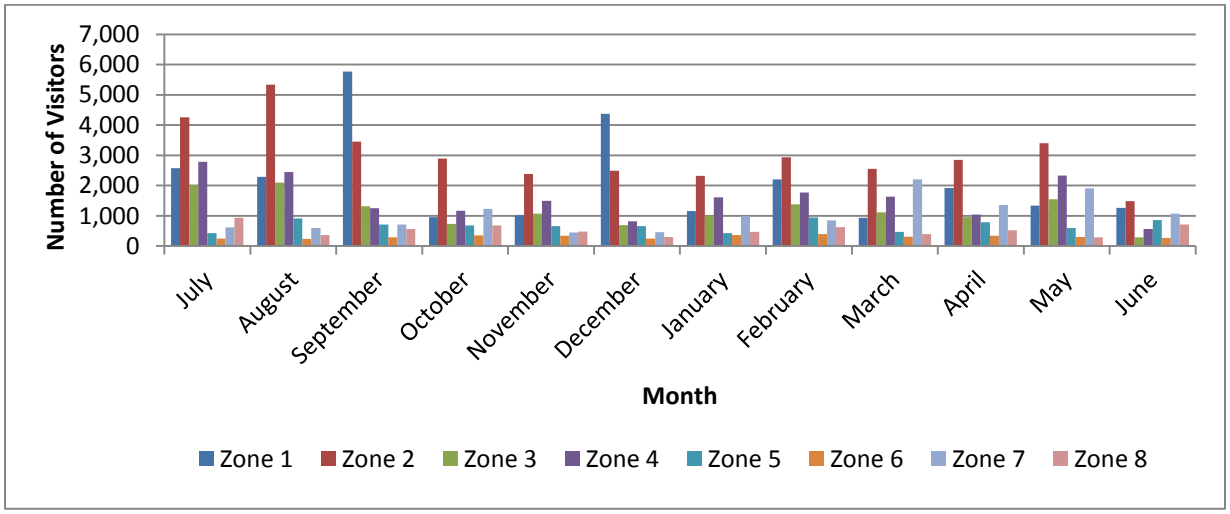

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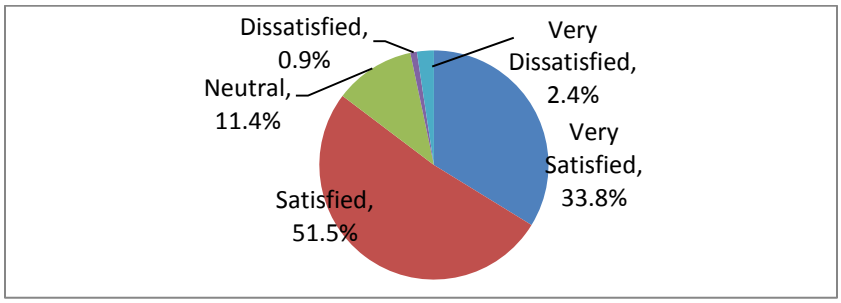

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Conference
BID	Business Improvement District
CCH	City and County of Honolulu
CCH-DES	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Enterprise Services
CCH-DPR	City and County of Honolulu, Department of Parks and Recreation
CDP	Census Designated Place
CDPR	Colorado Department of Parks and Recreation
HTA	Hawai'i Tourism Authority
JPO	Junior Police Officers
KBC	Kapi'olani Beach Center
LAC	Levels of Acceptable Change
MLCD	Marine Life Conservation District
NFL	National Football League
PAOT	People-At-One-Time
RCS	Recreation Capacity Study
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SGK	Susan G. Komen
SOTB	Sunset On The Beach
VERP	Visitor Experience and Resource Protection

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 OVERVIEW

Kapiʻolani Regional Park is an approximately 182-acre park (including the Honolulu Zoo and Waikīkī Shell) located at the eastern edge of Waikīkī and *makai* of the Diamond Head/Kaimukī residential neighborhood (Figure 1.1-1). The area has provided recreation opportunities since 1877 and most of the land of Kapiʻolani Regional Park has been held in a charitable trust since 1892 (CCH 2008).

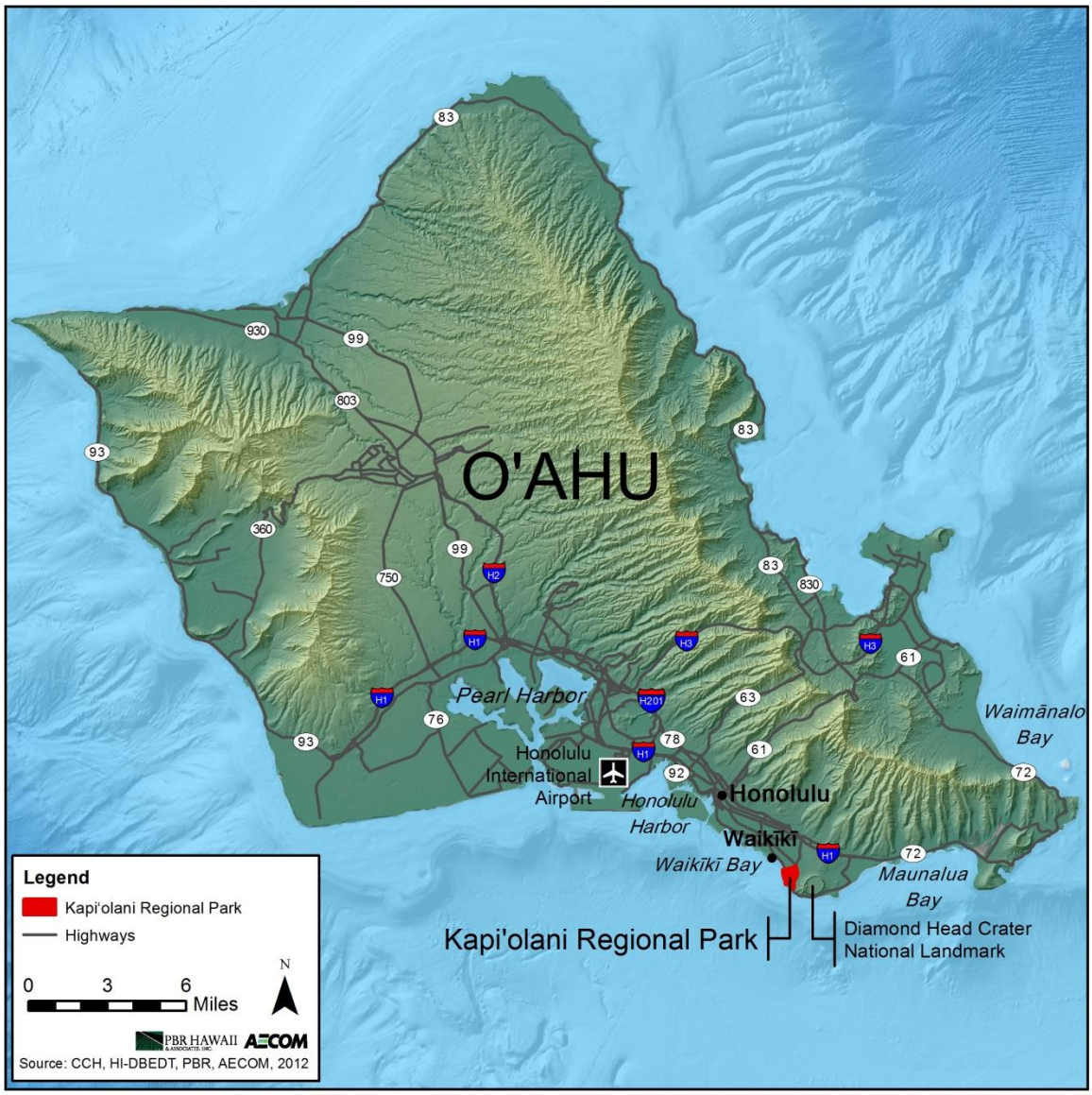

Figure 1.1-1: Kapiʻolani Regional Park Location on Oʻahu

The primary goal of the recreation capacity study, herein referred to as the Recreation Capacity Study (RCS)[1], is to provide the City and County of Honolulu (CCH) with a comprehensive and scientifically based document to support decision-making related to recreation and other community event use at Kapi'olani Regional Park. It is not intended to supersede the management recommendations of the Kapi'olani Regional Park Master Plan Update that was completed in April 2008; rather, its results and associated recommendations are intended to help guide future management decisions and actions at the Park. For the purposes of this report, the term "Park" refers to the DPR managed areas of Kapi'olani Regional Park that are covered in this RCS study.

While this report provides a series of management recommendations, these should not be interpreted to be management prescriptions. The management recommendations included in this report may be considered during the ongoing implementation and periodic update of the Kapi'olani Regional Park Master Plan, as well as other planning and management efforts.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE STUDY

The recent history and court cases leading to the development of this Recreation Capacity Study are summarized in the *Petition of Trustees for Approval of Seventh Tri-Annual Report* dated July 7, 2011 (Appendix A). This Tri-Annual Report outlines the status of steps taken by CCH in accordance with the 1991 Circuit Court ruling in the case *of City and County of Honolulu v. Warren Price III and Kapi'olani Park Preservation Society, 1991.* One of the steps to implement the initiatives stemming from the court case and its subsequent proceedings was to "…conduct a recreational carrying capacity study of the Kapi'olani Park Trust lands". In June 2011, CCH

[1] For purposes of the Recreation Capacity Study, the terms "recreation capacity" and "capacity" are used interchangeably. In the recreation planning profession, the term "carrying capacity" is generally avoided as it has a long history in recreation and other resource planning, and its use often propagates common misconceptions about recreation capacity.

contracted PBR Hawaii and AECOM (hereinto referred to as PBR Hawaii/AECOM) to conduct this recreation capacity study at Kapi'olani Regional Park.

Per the court proceedings, it was determined that a Recreation Capacity Study was needed to appropriately characterize use (amounts, types, etc.) and associated impacts resulting from events, including recreational, cultural, and sports-related events occurring at the Park, as well as associated impacts from activities held at the Waikiki Shell and the Honolulu Zoo. The differentiation of the trust and non-trust lands of the Park is an important distinction to understand as the encumbrances of the trust agreement only apply to the trust areas of the park. The Trustees' Master Report (Appendix A) requested clarification on the delineation of these two areas. Table 1.1-1 and Figure 1.2-1 provide information and a map distinguishing these two areas of Kapi'olani Regional Park.

Table 1.1-1: Kapi'olani Regional Park Acreages

Kapi'olani Regional Park Property Description and Approx. Acreage		
Property Description		**Approx. Acres**
Kapi'olani Trust Lands [1]		168
Kapi'olani Regional Park Total Area [2]		131
Area within Trust [3]		117
Area outside of Trust [4]		14
Honolulu Zoo/Gateway Park [5]		42
Waikiki Shell [6]		9

Notes:

[1] Per Amended Report of the Master on Trustees Legal Petition and Kapi'olani Regional Park Master Plan

[2] Includes all areas managed by Park Staff (Study Zones)

[3] Includes all areas managed by Park Staff that are part of the Kapi'olani Trust

[4] Includes all areas managed by Park Staff, not part of the trust (Zones 2 & 3)

[5] The Zoo/Gateway Park is part of the Kapi'olani Trust, but not managed by the Park.

[6] The Waikiki Shell is part of the Kapi'olani Trust, but not managed by the Park.

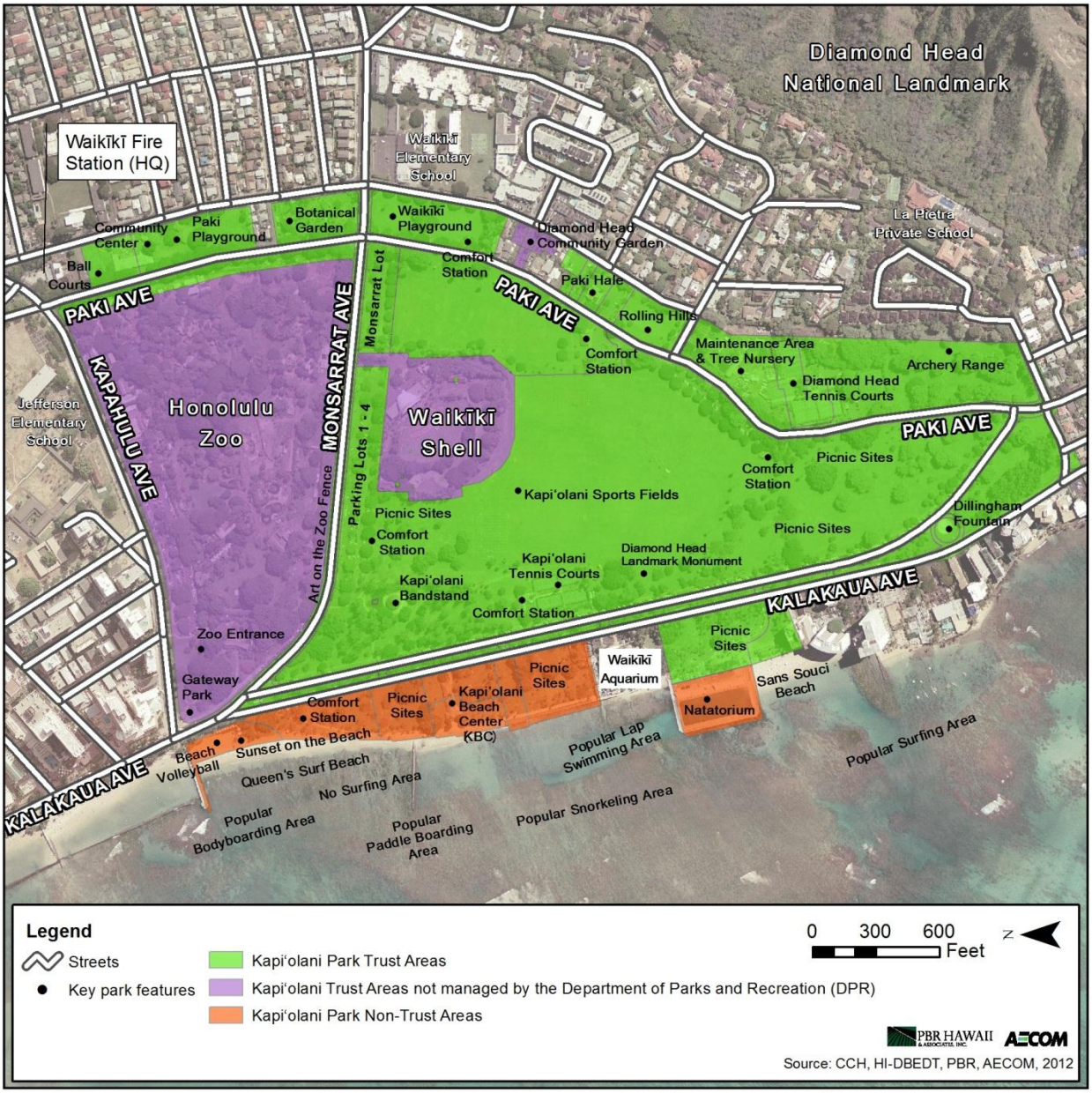

Figure 1.2-1: Kapi'olani Park Trust and Non-Trust Lands

Initially, the RCS was to have been conducted on Trust Property only. However, after consultation with CCH staff it was determined that the RCS would encompass the entire park (i.e., trust and non-trust lands). However, the Honolulu Zoo/Gateway Park, Waikiki Shell, and Diamond Head Community Garden, while discussed in this study, were not included in the survey, because the CCH Department of Parks and Recreation (CCH-DPR) does not maintain or manage these areas. Park areas used only for maintenance were also excluded from the social capacity portion of this study, as these

areas are not used or accessed by Park visitors. The ocean areas directly adjacent to Kapi'olani Regional Park beaches (although technically State managed areas) were also included in the visitor observation counts, as it was assumed that any near-shore (inside the barrier reef) use of these waters were accessed from the Park so should be part of the visitor count. To the extent applicable, pertinent results are summarized by eight analysis zones that take into consideration the distinction between trust areas and non-trust lands of the Park (Figure 1.2-1).

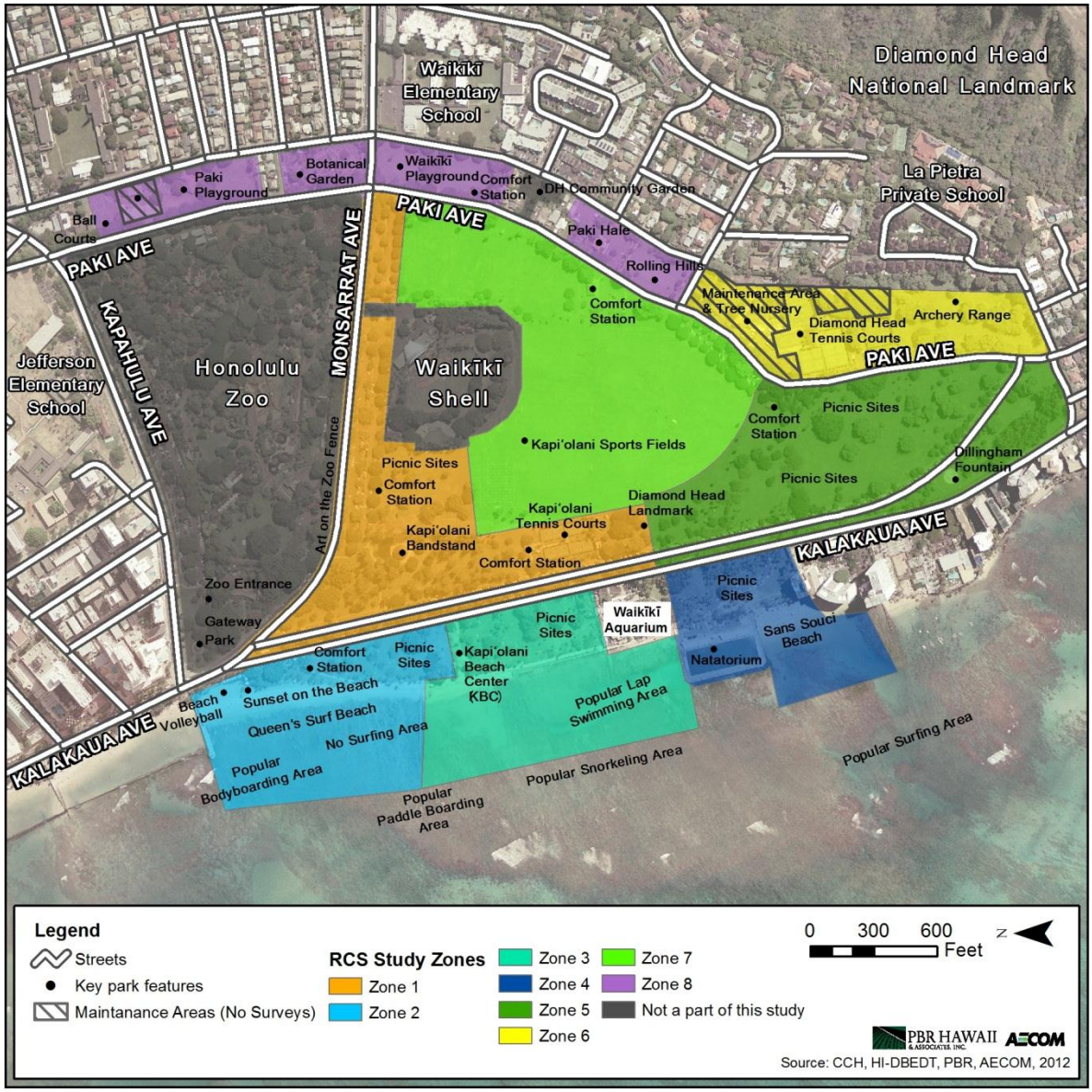

Figure 1.2-2: Kapi'olani Regional Park RCS Analysis Zones

Table 1.2-2: RCS Zone Acreage

RCS Zone [1]	Acres
Zone 1	27.94
Zone 2	17.54
Zone 3	18.43
Zone 4	11.70
Zone 5	26.81
Zone 6	9.19
Zone 7	33.91
Zone 8	13.22
TOTAL	**158.75**

[1] Excludes maintenance and areas not surveyed (Zoo, Shell, Community Garden), and includes water areas up to approx. 300 feet off-shore.

The underlying charitable trust limitations, as described in the Trustees' Master Report (Appendix A), and its impact on the management of the Park are also taken into consideration in the Recreation Capacity Study. The RCS will help CCH establish appropriate uses, use levels, and special event frequencies. The RCS can also be used to guide future management activities, including Park infrastructure and amenity development, operations and maintenance, staffing, and other budgetary considerations, to the extent feasible. The Kapi'olani Park Trust and its role at the Park are discussed in more detail in Section 1.5.

1.3 Recreation Capacity Study Schedule

Preparation of the RCS was initiated in April 2011. Visitor and Observation/Activity surveys were initiated on July 5, 2011 subsequent to project planning and meetings with CCH. These surveys lasted a calendar year and ended on July 5, 2012. With the close of the survey periods, the information obtained, was organized and analyzed over a three month period with the resultant Recreation Capacity Study and recommendations delivered to the City and County of Honolulu in October 2012.

1.4 Recreation Capacity Concepts and Definitions

In the field of recreation resource planning and management, capacity is typically defined as the level of recreation use beyond which impacts exceed established

resource and visitor experience standards (Shelby and Heberlein 1986). The concept of recreation capacity is rooted in the process of maintaining development and activities at a level that is ecologically, socially, and managerially sustainable. It implies that there are limits to the amount of change a system may absorb before it becomes irreparably degraded. The concept's foundation lies in the belief that a park has a "carrying capacity," that is, there is a level of recreation development and visitor activity beyond which environmental degradation occurs, facilities become saturated, and/or visitor enjoyment diminishes.

Originally derived from the shipping industry and then the study of animal populations, the concept and application of capacity in recreation settings now goes beyond merely estimating use levels. It has evolved as a tool to enable planners and managers to determine, "how much change is acceptable," rather than the more traditional, "how much is too much?" As such, both capacity studies and capacity-based management has shifted from controlling the number of visitors, to specific management frameworks and strategies that reflect a reasoned set of environmental and social conditions (Williams and Gill 1991). Capacity-based research and management is thus focused on identifying and describing (quantitatively and/or qualitatively) how much change is acceptable for a specific setting (Stankey and McCool 1992). With this in mind, a more recent and useful definition of capacity is, "the amount and type of use that is compatible with the management prescription for an area" (Whittaker et al. 2010). Many researchers and planners have pointed out the limitations of the recreation capacity concept (Whittaker et al. 2010), some even arguing that the concept is misleading and counterproductive (McCool and Lime 2001). The bulk of these limitations are related to persistent misconceptions or misapplications of the concept of "carrying" capacity and that there is a quantifiable and specific measure of the number of visitors that use a recreation area before the area is "over used" (i.e. 300 visitors is ok, but 301 is not).

This most common misconception about capacity is that there is one "magic number" or "magic formula" that identifies or can be used to identify a numeric use or visitor limit for a recreation setting. While numeric use estimates are a valid component of a comprehensive capacity study, researchers and planners tend to agree that capacity

should not be interpreted as an absolute value. Additionally, many management issues regarding capacity decision-making are not necessarily density dependent; rather, recreation capacity issues are also related to the ecological, social, and management (or administrative) aspects of recreational opportunities (McCool 1996). A more appropriate interpretation is that a range of values exist that are related to the specific management objectives at a given area. This acceptable range is derived from a systematic research or planning process that integrates "information, analysis, and professional judgment" (Whittaker et al. 2010).

Another common misconception is that establishing a capacity limit automatically means curtailing and/or prohibiting visitor use. In reality, the need to limit use is one of many potential managerial actions that may be pursued. Maintaining visitor use within capacity limits can also be achieved by zoning, site hardening, facility engineering and expansion, visitor education efforts, and protecting sensitive natural and cultural resources, among others. Each of these potential management actions can increase the supply of sustainable recreation opportunities, increase the durability of the resource, and/or reduce impacts, all of which reduce the need to regulate or limit visitor use. Despite its real and/or perceived limitations, the concept is applicable to the identification of factors that negatively affect the recreation environment, such as is proposed through this RCS. Ultimately, maintaining use levels within a recreation site's capacity is important in terms of: 1) protecting natural, cultural, and recreation resources; and, 2) "helping to assure public safety, providing predictability to private sector permittees and local communities, allocating opportunities among public and private sector providers, contributing to planning at a local or regional ecosystem scale, and helping to assess the consequences of management alternatives" (Haas 2002).

1.4.1 Common Components or Types of Capacity

The overall capacity of a recreation area is typically derived from a holistic or comprehensive review of multiple components or types of capacity. In the past, the four primary types of capacity that were routinely researched and applied in planning/management settings included ecological, physical/spatial, facility, and social

capacities (Shelby and Heberlein 1986). Recently, these capacity types and others have been re-organized around three primary components (Haas 2002):

- Biophysical Capacity – relates broadly to both ecological and cultural/historic resources at a recreation area. The biophysical capacity of a recreation area is the level of visitor use and consequent impacts on ecological and/or cultural/historic resources that can be sustained without permanent degradation. Use-related impacts on biophysical resources may include turf damage and loss (soil exposure), the creation of social or user-defined trails, damage to shade trees and other woody vegetation, and theft and/or destruction of cultural/historic resources, among others. By design, developed/hardened recreation sites typically have fewer biophysical concerns compared to undeveloped areas, as measures have been taken to protect sensitive ecological and/or cultural/historic resources.
- Social Capacity – relates to the visitor experience at a recreation area. It is generally concerned with use levels, types of use (activities), and visitor behaviors and the associated level to which these factors may excessively diminish overall visitor enjoyment or satisfaction. Common elements of social capacity include visitor conflict, visitor preferences and opinions, crowding, and satisfaction.
- Management Capacity – relates to management or administrative capabilities at a recreation area. Management capabilities typically reflect the ability of a managing entity to meet day-to-day and longer term management requirements, staffing and budgetary constraints, the need to balance special with routine uses, and other management challenges that are typically encountered in park and recreation area management. Management capabilities are also related to physical capacity (the numeric range of people who can use a site over a given period of time), spatial capacity (the ability to enhance a site through new amenities and/or physical expansion), law enforcement, and visitor safety. The more traditional physical/spatial and facility capacity types are now commonly

included as factors under management capacity, as each can be directly manipulated or influenced through management actions.

The assessment of each of these primary components and the resulting synthesis forms the core of the Recreation Capacity Study.

1.4.2 Capacity Thresholds and Standards

The establishment of capacity triggers or thresholds (i.e., standards of quality) to alert managers that "actions may be necessary to sustain the area's resources, visitor experiences, and management effectiveness," is inherent in developing an estimate of the recreational capacity of an area (Haas 2001). For purposes of the Recreation Capacity Studies, standards of quality, which "define the minimal acceptable condition" for each of the three primary capacity types have been used to determine whether the Park is below, approaching, at, or exceeding one or more of the capacity types, as well as the overall park capacity (Manning 1999). Commonly used qualitative and quantitative standards of quality from existing management plans, including the Kapi' olani Regional Park Master Plan Update (CCH 2008) and other recreational capacity studies are employed in the RCS (described in more detail in Chapter 2). Beyond the Recreation Capacity Study, the standards of quality (or variations) should eventually be built into the long-term decision-making framework for Kapi'olani Regional Park. However, as previously noted, thresholds or standards should not be confused with limits; rather, standards of quality are a management tool that can be used to prescribe a range of potential responses. While limits are an acceptable management tool, park use and appropriate management responses should be evaluated "in relationship to its potential effect on natural, cultural, aesthetic, and recreation resources, as well as overall visitor experience" (CDPR 2002).

1.5 KAPI'OLANI PARK TRUST

As described in the Kapiolani Regional Park Master Plan Update of 2008, title to portions of the Park is held by the State of Hawaii in trust for the maintenance of the Park. By Executive Order No.22 dated July 1, 1913, Hawai'i (a U.S. Territory at the time) transferred operational management of the Park to the City and County of

Honolulu (CCH). Under the Amended Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Order issued by the First Circuit Court of Hawaii, the Court concluded that,

> *"…the role of the City Council, sitting as trustees, shall be limited to enforcing the provisions of the Trust i.e.; insuring that those portions of Kapi'olani Regional Park which are part of the Trust are kept within the Trust in perpetuity, and that the Trust lands are used only for park purposes within the terms of the Trust; but that the day-to-day operations, maintenance and running of Kapi'olani Regional Park, including the Trust lands, shall remain with the executive branch of the City, and the budget for Kapi'olani Regional Park shall continue to be developed and approved in the current manner, both as provided for under the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu".*[2]

[2] Amended Report of the Master on Trustees' Petition for Instructions Regarding Art Fence and Craft Fairs at Kapiolani Park.

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Chapter 2: Recreation Capacity Study Methodologies

The PBR Hawaii/AECOM Team, in collaboration with CCH, established the following RCS goals and objectives:

- Goal 1: Establish a Recreation Capacity Estimate for Kapiʻolani Regional Park
  - Objective 1.1: Investigate and document the existing biophysical, social, and management elements/components of capacity at the Park
  - Objective 1.2: Synthesize capacity elements and respective limiting factors to determine an overall capacity estimate (e.g., below, approaching, at, or exceeding capacity)
  - Objective 1.3: Provide appropriate context for capacity estimate based on existing regulatory and legislative framework at the Park
- Goal 2: Address Visitor and Management Preferences for Special Events
  - Objective 2.1: Document current special events at Kapiʻolani Regional Park (including types, frequencies, attendance, etc.)
  - Objective 2.2: Document daily use at Kapiʻolani Regional Park (including use levels, types, seasonality, etc.)
  - Objective 2.3: Quantify support and preferences for special events as a component of visitor surveys and staff interviews
- Goal 3: Provide Capacity-Based Management Recommendations
  - Objective 3.1: Describe a range of alternatives or management measures that may be considered to enhance or compliment everyday management of the recreational opportunities at Kapiʻolani Regional Park
  - Objective 3.2: Describe a range of alternative or management measures specific to special events

To meet the stated goals and objectives of the RCS, the PBR Hawaii/AECOM Team completed the following tasks at Kapiʻolani Regional Park (described in more detail below):

- Task 1: Establish and Describe Existing Conditions
- Task 2: Research and Assess Capacity Components
- Task 3: Address Overall Capacity
- Task 4: Recommend Capacity-Related Management Strategies

2.1 ESTABLISH AND DESCRIBE EXISTING CONDITIONS

The first task of the RCS was to collect existing sources of data and information to describe existing conditions at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. These sources included:

- Kapiʻolani Regional Park Master Plan Update (2008);
- Amended Report of the Master on Trustees' Petition for Instructions Regarding Art Fence and Craft Fairs at Kapiʻolani Regional Park (2003) and other legal documents;
- Existing visitor use estimates for the Park, including the Zoo, Waikīkī Shell, and other adjacent areas (which may influence or be influenced by use at Kapiʻolani Regional Park);
- List of special events, including dates, duration, and participation;
- Park rules and regulations;
- Hawaii State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP); and
- Other local and regional data sources that provided pertinent background information regarding the local/regional context and recreation opportunities at Kapiʻolani Regional Park.

The intent of this first task was not only to establish a description of existing information pertinent to the RCS, but also to help identify any data gaps (to be addressed through the RCS). In addition to research, the PBR Hawaii/AECOM Team consulted with CCH staff to locate and gather existing sources of information. This RCS report includes a summary and application of pertinent existing information that was compiled, reviewed, and assessed for study purposes.

2.2 RESEARCH AND ASSESS CAPACITY COMPONENTS

In addition to the compilation, review, and application of existing sources of data and information (Section 2.1), the RCS includes a substantial on-site data collection effort to address the three primary capacity types:

- Biophysical Capacity
- Social Capacity
- Management Capacity

The on-site effort focused on visitor counts and surveys, as well as other field-based data collection efforts. Resource specialists visited the Park to inspect facility conditions and to conduct a survey of resource conditions and recreation impacts on ecological resources, including a turf assessment. PBR Hawaii/AECOM Team members also conducted interviews with Park staff to help define the current management setting and identify opportunities and constraints at the Park. Each of these methodologies (described in more detail below) contributed important information to the assessment of individual capacity components and the overall capacity of the Park.

Field-Based Observations: Field-based observations were used to collect information on Park use (e.g., number of visitors, activity types, observed conflict, etc.) and use-related impacts (e.g., ecological impacts, cultural/historic resource impacts, facility conditions, etc.). As was discussed in Chapter 1, the Park was divided in to eight (8) zones to help facilitate the overall evaluation and discussion of the RCS Study (Figure 1.2-3).

To facilitate the collection of the visitor observational survey by PBR Hawaii/AECOM and Park staff, each zone was further delineated into subzones (Figure 2.2-1). The visitor observations and counts were scheduled by zone and time of day such that over the year-long RCS a sufficient number of observations were completed in each Zone over the course of the day to draw reasonable conclusions about visitor use levels and patterns. The observation schedule was developed in tandem with the visitor survey schedule and is described in detail below.

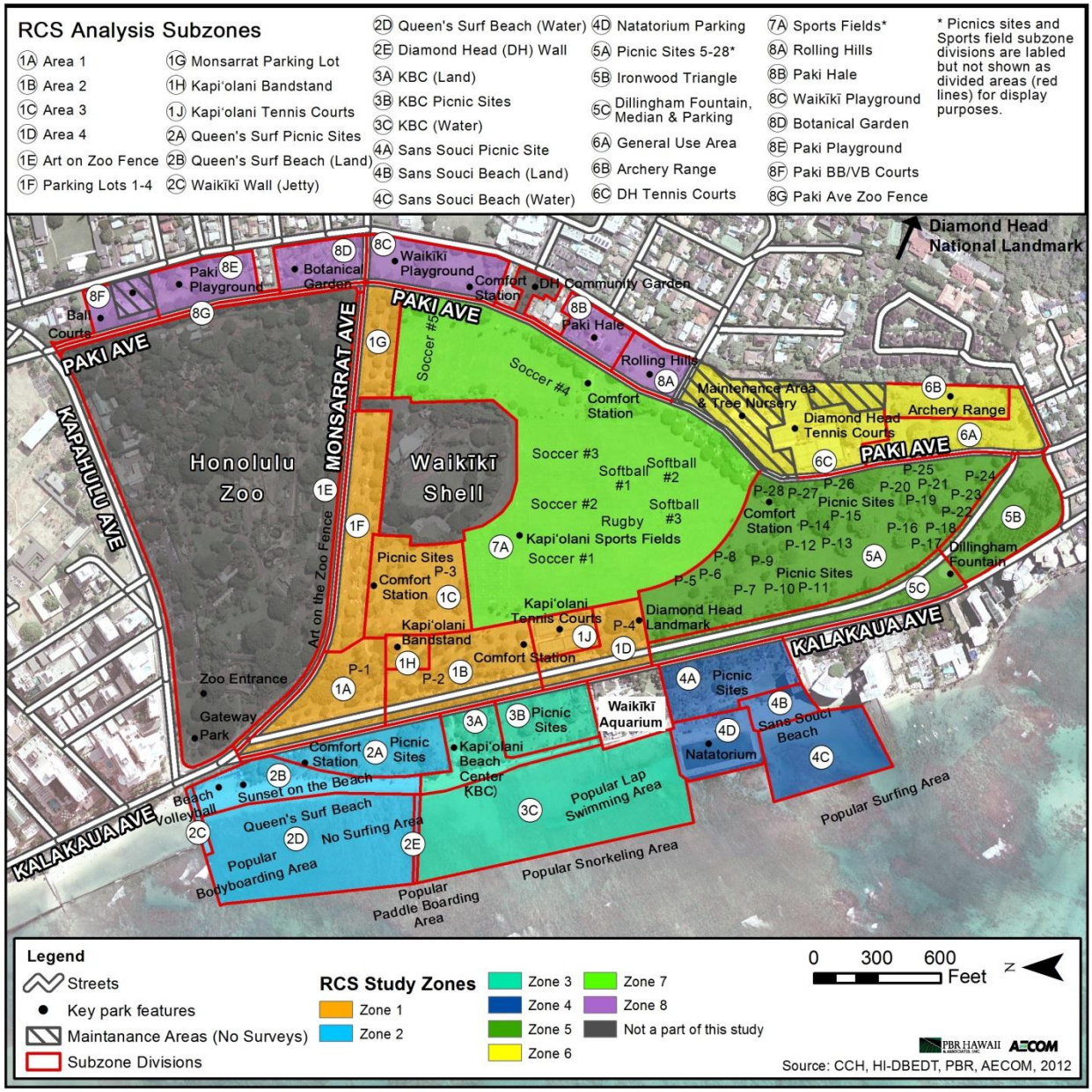

Figure 2.2-1: Kapi'olani Regional Park RCS Analysis Zones and Subzones

During each visitor observation period, PBR Hawaii/AECOM or Park staff (who assisted with this element of the RCS) recorded observations and counts on a standardized visitor observation form. Using the form, during each scheduled visitor observation shift the PBR Hawaii/AECOM team or Park staff performed the following: 1) captured an estimate of people present at-one-time; 2) noted visitor activities and any other observations about visitor interactions and behaviors; and 3) noted the Park's physical/natural condition. The visitor observation forms, one standardized form for each Park zone, are provided in Appendix B.

The biophysical and facility condition site assessments were conducted periodically throughout the year-long RCS. Both are described in Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.3, respectively.

CCH Staff Interviews: To help augment the PBR Hawaii/AECOM team field-based data collection process, CCH Park staff were also interviewed about Park use, use levels and activities, operations and maintenance practices, management preferences, management concerns, and other topics pertinent to the capacity of Kapiʻolani Regional Park. The intent of these interviews was to help identify common or frequently observed biophysical impacts, visitor concerns or issues, management opportunities and constraints, and other factors that may influence the overall capacity of Kapiʻolani Regional Park. The PBR Hawaii/AECOM team used a standard set of questions, provided in Appendix B, to help guide the interviews.

Visitor Survey: A visitor survey was conducted to elicit input and feedback from Park visitors. The survey form had questions about general visitor activities, uses, preferences, opinions, and other pertinent information to help address current capacity and potential future capacity-related management actions in this report. The survey results also helped to identify and define any potential visitor profiles (i.e., identifiable groups of visitors that share common characteristics). PBR Hawaii/AECOM and CCH staff reviewed and revised the visitor survey prior to its use at the Park. In addition, the first several weeks of survey implementation were used as a pre-test, to identify any

potential issues with the survey form and associated questions (no issues were identified). The final survey form is provided in Appendix B.

The visitor survey was administered in the following two stages: 1) a statistically valid on-site visitor survey (administered on periodic days during the year-long RCS timeframe), and 2) an internet-based survey (hosted by PBR Hawaii/AECOM with a link on the CCH-DPR website). Both surveys included the same questions, but were administered differently (on-site and via Internet). This two-stage process facilitated statistical testing (as the on-site survey was controlled), but also provided the opportunity for a wider audience to potentially participate in the process (via the internet). Both stages of the survey were completed concurrently.

Given estimated use levels at the Park (as stated in the 2008 Kapiʻolani Regional Park Master Plan Update), the PBR Hawaii/AECOM team established a target of at least 400 completed on-site surveys. This target was selected because it provides statistical accuracy of the survey data of +/- 5 percent at a 95 percent confidence level and is commonly used in social science studies in Park settings. This level of accuracy means that the survey responses would have a 95 percent likelihood of accurately representing the target visitor population of Kapiʻolani Regional Park within +/- 5 percent of the true population value. While a survey target was established, to help avoid the potential constraints and biases inherent in a quota based survey, the PBR Hawaii/AECOM team did not attempt to limit the number of participants in the Kapiʻolani Visitor Survey (i.e., the PBR Hawaii/AECOM Team continued to administer surveys throughout the year-long RCS and did not stop when the target was reached).

PBR Hawaii/AECOM team members administered the on-site visitor survey on a stratified random selection of days during the year-long RCS effort. A stratified sampling process helps ensure the selection of a representative sample of Park visitors and maximizes survey efficiency. The strata used for this effort included:

- Month
- Week/Weekend Day (including holidays)

- Time of Day (AM/PM)

After stratifying all potential days within the year-long RCS period, a random selection of survey days was chosen within each stratum. Visitor observation and counts days were selected using the same process. The visitor survey and observation schedule is provided in Appendix B. The PBR Hawaii/AECOM team members administered the visitor survey and completed visitor observations on these randomly selected days.

On survey days, a systematic sampling technique was used to select potential participants in the visitor survey. A systematic sampling process is similar to random sampling. The first item, in this case, "visitors" is chosen at random and then the remaining items (visitors) are selected at a predetermined interval. For example, if the seventh visitor in a zone is first selected, every subsequent seventh visitor in the zone would be asked to participate in the survey.

The online version of the visitor survey was open to the general public (assuming they had internet access). It was available on the City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks & Recreation (CCH-DPR) website during the entire year-long study effort. Park visitors who were unwilling to participate in the on-site survey were encouraged to access the online version. To help increase the validity of the data collected through the online version of the survey, PBR Hawaii/AECOM team staff periodically reviewed collected data for signs of manipulation; that is, did visitors or groups of visitors collude to bias the survey results by taking the survey multiple times and answering specific questions that same way each time. Online survey tools allow collected data to be checked and for suspect responses (or full surveys) to be identified. The final assessment of survey results differentiates between the full data set (pre-cleaning) and the valid data set (post-cleaning).

2.2.1 Biophysical Capacity

The assessment of resource or biophysical conditions relied on field documentation of observed impacts at Kapi'olani Regional Park. The intent was to document and record existing conditions and to observe the level of impact the Park receives throughout the year-long study period. This was accomplished through the following subtasks:

1. Periodic visual assessments by the PBR Hawaii/AECOM team of the Park's natural and cultural/historic resources
2. A turf management assessment
3. Park staff interviews

Kapi'olani Regional Park is a well-developed recreation site; thus, the primary use areas generally have numerous facilities and hardened features present, lessening the potential for certain types of biophysical impacts. However, some ecological impacts are to be expected at the "undeveloped," natural, and/or naturally manicured areas of developed recreation sites due to the existence of facilities that support relatively heavy use. To assess biophysical capacity at Kapi'olani Regional Park, several impact variables were evaluated under the following impact categories:

- Soil impacts (erosion and compaction, including that caused by user-created trails);
- Vegetation impacts (loss of ground cover, root exposure, and tree damage);
- Damage to unique resource features; and
- Impacts to unique or special status species (if any are present) and habitat (if applicable).

The magnitude of each potential impact was evaluated based on the spatial extent and severity of the observed impacts. A standardized biophysical impact form was used to record observed impacts and is included in Appendix B.

Given the extent of open, manicured grass/turf areas at the Park, the biophysical capacity assessment also included a specific turf management assessment. The turf management assessment identified use patterns and determined wear intensities. This information was then correlated with existing conditions (e.g., soil conditions, turf types, water management, maintenance programs, micro-climates, etc.). Visitor use observations, site visits (in particular after high use special events), and lab tests were also considered during the turf management assessment to determine the potential causes and effects of impacts from recreation and public use on the turf areas in the Park.

To augment and help accurately describe potential biophysical impacts, CCH Park staff was interviewed about the presence of unique resource features and any known or problematic/re-occurring biophysical impacts.

2.2.2 Social Capacity

The assessment of social capacity relied primarily on data and information from the visitor survey and observations. The intent of this effort was to describe the range of existing visitor uses, experiences, and preferences at Kapi'olani Regional Park. This was accomplished through the following subtasks:

1. Administration of a visitor survey (via on-site intercepts and internet) over the year-long RCS timeframe
2. Interviews with Park staff (about visitor use level data, special events, law enforcement, visitor conflict, etc.)
3. Periodic visual observations of visitors, activities, and use levels

The visitor survey included several questions specific to social capacity. The topics of these questions included crowding, conflict, and satisfaction. Conflict, between individual visitors, visitor groups, and/or user groups, among others is a typical indicator for assessing social capacity. In recreation settings, conflict is commonly defined in terms of goal interference; that is, do the actions of one visitor (or group of visitors, activity type, and/or equipment/technology use) constrain or prohibit another visitor from

achieving his/her recreational goals. For example, unruly behavior by a visitor may disturb or disrupt a family picnic. Or speeding cyclists may infringe on or risk pedestrian safety on a recreational path or trail.

It is important to note that perceptions of crowding typically have more to do with the nature of visitor interactions, physical settings, and visitor preferences and expectations than they do with user density (Watson 1988). For example, in a highly developed and/or high use Park setting, visitors may expect and be more willing to tolerate crowded conditions. On the other hand, in a lower use or "peace and quiet"-oriented setting, visitors would likely expect a less crowded environment and be less willing to accept or tolerate high levels of crowding. As such, establishing the proper context is critical in appropriately addressing crowding.

Visitor satisfaction, while a typical component of social capacity assessment, may not necessarily be a good measure of social capacity when used on its own. In fact, the number of visitors present at a site and/or accumulation of adverse impacts (to natural, cultural, historic resources), either of which may degrade the desired recreation experience, often do not result in a noticeable reduction in satisfaction among the visitors present (when a social capacity survey is administered). Due to the displacement (i.e., the most dissatisfied visitors leave for an alternate site), satisfaction levels tend to remain constant among current (remaining and new) visitors, although their experiences may be drastically different from previous visitors (Watson 1988). Nevertheless, visitor satisfaction can still act as a useful indicator for social capacity, in particular when considered in aggregate with other social variables.

2.2.3 Management Capacity

The assessment of management or administrative capacity relied on information from CCH staff, as well as existing sources of planning/management direction for Kapi'olani Regional Park. The intent was to document the current management capabilities, opportunities, and constraints at the Park. This was accomplished through the following subtasks:

- Interviews with CCH staff;
- Review and synthesis of existing legislative framework, management plans, and other decision-making guidance for the Park; and
- Periodic visual observation of use, management actions, and Park (facility) conditions

For the periodic condition observations, the PBR Hawaii/AECOM team completed visual assessments of facility (e.g., Park built structures, trash, etc.) conditions at the Park. During the visual assessment of physical features or built structures at the Park, the PBR Hawaii/AECOM team photographed and evaluated, through the use of a standardized facility condition form (provided in Appendix B), the condition of facilities using the following qualitative assessment categories:

- **Good** – Facilities are in good condition and appear to function as designed.
- **Needs Maintenance** – Facilities are in serviceable condition, but are in need of routine maintenance.
- **Needs Repair** – Facilities need repair to function properly.
- **Needs Replacement** – Facilities are in need of replacement (cannot be repaired).

To supplement the visual assessment, Kapi'olani Regional Park staff was also interviewed about facility and general infrastructure conditions at the Park.

Visitor use levels, as well as the number and frequency of special and permitted events, were also reviewed and assessed as a component of management capacity.

2.3 ADDRESS OVERALL CAPACITY

Based on the information collected and analyzed for each capacity type (Section 2.2), the PBR Hawaii/AECOM team established a qualitative estimate of capacity for each capacity type. The qualitative capacity terms included the following:

- Below
- Approaching

- At
- Exceeding

These qualitative capacity terms provide a general indicator of the level of degradation, if any, to the recreation setting, experience, and/or other opportunities at the Park. Qualitative capacity terms are often used in lieu of numerical values or ranges when specific indicators and standards of quality are not in place to appropriately gauge capacity. Indicators and standards of quality are typical components of capacity-based management frameworks, but are often unavailable in recreation capacity studies, such as this effort.

In addition, the three primary capacity types (as described in Section 2.2) were also synthesized and used to develop an overall capacity conclusion for Kapiʻolani Regional Park. The overall capacity estimate relied on the same qualitative terms listed previously. The individual and overall capacity conclusions also include a discussion of limiting factors. One or more individual capacity types generally acts as a limiting factor on recreational use of a Park. These limiting factors, as noted previously, may or may not be related to use levels or use density.

2.4 Recommended Capacity-Related Management Strategies

Based on the synthesis of the previous three steps, the PBR Hawaii/AECOM team developed a set of RCS-related capacity recommendations that may be considered by CCH to address the operational framework and policies at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. A recreation capacity assessment, such as this study, can be viewed as a first step toward a more comprehensive multi-step recreation capacity process that focuses on the development of management goals and objectives that express desired resource and social conditions. With this in mind, the recommendations of this RCS may serve as a launching point for a capacity-based planning and management process at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. Such a process can address the more ambitious task of considering a range of alternatives for capacity management, with each alternative varying the balance between the types and levels of use and associated resource and social

impacts. The process would include formulation of impact indicators and standards of quality that best reflect the preferred alternative and provide focus for measuring the conditions that are critical to meeting the established goals and objectives. These indicators and standards form the core criteria for monitoring conditions that may be used to inform the management decision-making process over time.

The purpose of the RCS recommendations is to provide guidance to CCH in addressing the fundamental recreation capacity challenge; that is, "how much resource and social change is too much?" The standards developed through such a process establish and make explicit how much change is to be considered appropriate or acceptable. Capacity researchers and planners have underscored that determining appropriate or acceptable levels of impacts involves value judgments, and this should be addressed within an open and public process. These future steps represent a potential pathway for CCH to ultimately make capacity decisions for Kapi'olani Regional Park that are defensible; that is, principled, reasoned, and deliberate, and that follow established public processes and best practices.

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Chapter 3: Existing Conditions

This chapter provides a general description and inventory of existing recreation facilities at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. It also includes an overview of existing data and information on population, tourism, and other nearby recreational amenities to establish the regional context for the types of uses and use levels at Kapiʻolani Regional Park.

3.1 KAPIʻOLANI REGIONAL PARK SETTING AND FACILITIES

Kapiʻolani Regional Park encompasses 131 acres of land (182 acres including the Honolulu Zoo, Gateway Park, and Waikīkī Shell) along the southern coast of Oʻahu. It is located approximately 3.5 miles southeast of downtown Honolulu between Waikīkī Beach and resort area and the Diamond Head State Monument and National Natural Landmark. It offers a variety of recreational settings, from sandy beaches to constructed sports courts, and hosts a multitude of recreational activities, including swimming, sunbathing, walking, running, picnicking, soccer, baseball, and tennis, among others, as well as several significant annual special events. The Park also includes several attractions including the Honolulu Zoo, and Waikīkī Shell (Figure 3.1-1). The Waikīkī Aquarium is also located adjacent to the Park, but managed and maintained under the University of Hawaiʻi System.

As noted in Chapter 2, Kapiʻolani Regional Park was divided into several zones to help facilitate data collection and analysis in the Recreation Capacity Study (Figure 1.1-3, 2.2-1). An overview of recreation facilities and amenities in each of these zones is provided below. The intent of this overview is not to provide an inventory or count of specific facilities within each zone; rather, it is intended to provide a description of the general types of recreation facilities and amenities available for public use in each zone. In addition to this review photographs accompany the description of each zone, Appendix D also includes a more comprehensive photographic record of the types of recreational facilities and amenities in each zone (as documented during the RCS study period).

Figure 3.1-1: Kapiʻolani Regional Park Location and Setting

3.1.1 Kapiʻolani Regional Park Zone 1

Zone 1 is the primary visitor access point into Kapiʻolani Regional Park from Kalākaua Avenue and the Waikīkī Beach/Resort area. Monsarrat Avenue runs through Zone 1 and is a main thoroughfare through the Park, connecting the Kaimukī and Diamond Head Neighborhoods to the east with Kalākaua Avenue and the Waikīkī beachfront. With its proximity to high-density hotel and residential areas of Waikīkī, Zone 1 encompasses the Park area most commonly used for exhibits, events and festivals.

Zone 1 is also within easy walking distance and has convenient vehicular access from both directions on Kalākaua Avenue. The area combines larger open grass areas, mature trees that provide ample shade, the bandstand, reflecting ponds and accompanying statuaries, picnic tables, and comfort stations. The area also contains a number of signature Banyan trees and a row of historic ironwood trees along Kalākaua Avenue and near the Kapiʻolani Bandstand. Zone 1 also supports several of the large event parking lots on Monsarrat Avenue and is bordered by the Waikīkī Shell and Honolulu Zoo, which often use these parking lots for Park events. The street parking on the *mauka* side of Kalākaua Avenue is maintained by Kapiʻolani Regional Park staff and is available (metered, coin-operated) for visitor and other public use. On the *makai* side, street parking is maintained by the City and County of Honolulu Division of Road Maintenance. The Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park) does not have a public parking lot so relies on this street parking for its events and daily use. Kalākaua Avenue is occasionally closed for Park events, such as the annual Honolulu Marathon. Zone 1 has been further divided into the following subareas:

Subzone 1A

Subzone 1A consists of the corner of the Park closest to the activity center of Waikīkī and is situated where Kalākaua Avenue merges with Monsarrat Avenue. This area's location and easy access makes it a convenient staging area for numerous small events, as well as region-wide festivals and sporting events. The area contains decorative ponds, pathways between the *mauka* parking area and beach and historic statuary and monuments. This subzone contains mature Banyan and Monkey-pod trees that provide shade to the area throughout the day. There is a picnic area with several tables located near the large Banyan tree at the center of the subzone. The picnic area includes tables and trash containers. This area is frequently used for art and/or cultural festivals or for larger events that cover multiple sub-zones (e.g., Okinawan Festival, Honolulu Marathon, etc.).

Subzone 1B

Subzone 1B provides a transition zone where the Park opens into larger, playing field areas with fewer trees, which results in expansive views of Diamond Head to the south. This area contains a comfort station, exercise station, and tennis courts, and a statue honoring the Park's namesake Queen Kapiʻolani. Also located in this subzone is a covered shelter along Kalākaua Avenue, which is a monument to the historic rail-trolley system that used to connect the historic royal race track (now Kapiʻolani Regional Park) with downtown areas. Another feature of interest in this area is a monument marking the spot of a 100-year time capsule that was buried in 1977. This area is sometimes used by Park visitors for picnics, particularly when the Kapiʻolani Bandstand is in use for events or concerts or for vendor/exhibitor areas during some cultural events (e.g., ArtFest, Maoli Festival, etc.).

Photo 3-1: The Monthly ArtFest at Kapiʻolani Regional Park in Zone 1 (with Queen Kapiʻolani statue in the foreground)

Photo 3-2: Fitness Station and Historic Trolley Stop Shelter

Photo 3-3: Time Capsule Monument

Photo 3-4: *Keiki* Learn to Pound Taro Root into Poi at the Maoli Festival

Photos 3-5: Local Artisans and Organizational Booths at the Maoli Festival

Subzone 1C

Subzone C is characterized by open turf areas with multiple shade trees. These allow Park visitors to lounge in the shade or use the open space areas to play games or sports. A comfort station is located next to the parking lot located on the north side of the subzone. The subzone contains several picnic spaces with trash containers. Park visitors often use this area for picnics and barbeques since its proximity to the parking lots makes it easily accessible for visitors carrying tents, tables, grills, and/or other outdoor equipment. There are also several hot-coal bins in the area. When large events occur at the Waikīkī Shell, Park visitors often use this area to hear music from the Shell venue. This area is also regularly used for larger Park events, such as the Honolulu Marathon, Okinawan Festival, Lei Day Festival, and others. This sub-zone is bordered on the west by the Park maintenance road lined with the historic ironwood trees, a remnant of the historic royal race track.

Photo 3-6: Numerous Large Tent Venues for Cultural Activities, Arts & Crafts, and Food Vendors at the Okinawan Festival

Photo 3-7: Day Use is often Centered around Shade Trees

Photo 3-8: Comfort Station adjacent to Parking Lots 1-4

Photo 3-9: *Keiki* Compete in Foot Race at Maoli Festival

Photo 3-10: Park Visitors Play a Game of Soccer

Subzone 1D

The primary feature of Subzone D is the Diamond Head National Natural Landmark Monument Marker, marking a scenic viewpoint with unobstructed views of the iconic

Diamond Head State Monument and National Natural Landmark. The site provides picturesque views of Diamond Head, as well as expansive *mauka* views of the hillside communities and valleys of the Ko'olau Range. The marker itself is not a national monument, but its location is a key feature of the Park. This area contains a picnic site, which includes a picnic table and trash container. The picnic site is located under the shade of a large tree near the Diamond Head National Natural Historic Landmark marker. This area is often used by Park visitors who want to picnic in proximity to the Kapiʻolani tennis courts, sports playfields, or Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park).

Photo 3-11: Diamond Head National Natural Landmark Monument

Photo 3-12: Picnic Sites 4 and 5 across from Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park)

Art on the Zoo Fence (Subzone 1E)

This subzone includes the area on the north side of Monsarrat Avenue between the public sidewalk and the Honolulu Zoo Fence. For almost 60 years, local artists have exhibited and sold their art along the Zoo fence from dawn to dusk on weekends and some official holidays. Artists must be a part of the Zoo Fence Artists (a non-profit group) and abide by the rules of this group's membership. The agreement provides direction regarding operation of the art event and who is eligible to participate. Typical Zoo Fence Artists patrons include Park visitors, tourists (often traveling between the Park, the beach, the Honolulu Zoo), and residents of the surrounding Waikīkī neighborhoods. Aside from Art on the Zoo Fence market artists and patrons, there are no other prominent recreational uses in this subzone.

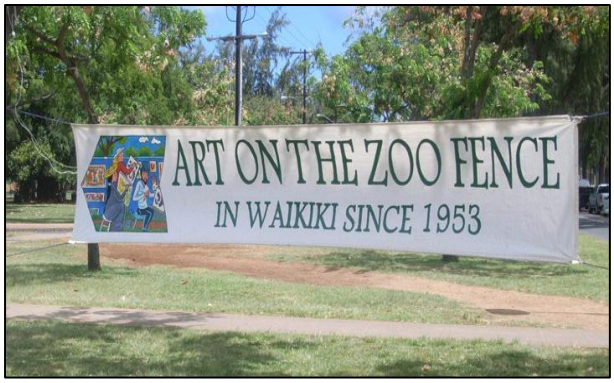


Photo 3-13 and Photo 3-14: Art on the Zoo Fence

Parking Lots 1-4 (Subzone 1F)

Subzone 1F is divided into four large parking lots with a center landscaped median. The parking areas contain a total of 230 parking stalls with three separate access entrances off of Monsarrat Avenue. The non-metered parking lots encompass the largest off-street parking area in the Park. Primarily situated to accommodate events at the Waikīkī Shell, this area provides parking for Park festivals, sporting events, and performances at the bandstand.

Photo 3-15: Parking Lots 1-4

Monsarrat Parking Lot (Subzone 1G)

This parking lot at the intersection of Paki Avenue and Monsarrat Avenue mostly serves as an auxiliary paved lot for Park and Waikīkī Shell workers, as well as a maintenance equipment staging area and trash collection facilities. This parking lot is also used by the local farmer's market that is set up monthly in the parking lot adjacent to the Park's botanical garden (subzone 8D).

Kapi'olani Bandstand (Subzone 1H)

Originally constructed in the 1880s and replaced numerous times, the current Victorian-style bandstand was built in 2000. As part of the latest bandstand design, reflecting ponds, statuary, small fountains, a decorative bridge, seating, and trees were added and/or renovated to compliment the bandstand area. The bandstand acts as a convenient, iconic meeting spot for visitors, residents, and patrons of the various Park events that are staged in the immediate area. The bandstand also acts as the primary performance stage for the City and County of Honolulu-sponsored Royal Hawaiian Band (the longest-performing city-sponsored band in the United States), which performs there on a weekly basis and for several of the large events at the Park.

Photo 3-16: Kapi'olani Bandstand

Photo 3-17: During performance of Jake Shimabukuro on Ukulele - Honolulu Marathon, December 11, 2011

Photo 3-18: Kapi'olani Bandstand, Traditional Hawaiian Dance and Ceremony - Lei Day May 1, 2012

Photo 3-19: Kapi'olani Bandstand and Seating Area

Kapi‘olani Tennis Courts (Subzone 1J)

Subzone 1J contains four fenced tennis courts on the Diamond Head side of the comfort station and contiguous to the *mauka* playing fields. The tennis courts are provided to Park users on a first-come-first-serve basis, unless otherwise reserved (by permit with the Park management) for a sponsored tournament or special event.

Photos 3-20: Kapi‘olani Tennis Courts & Comfort Station

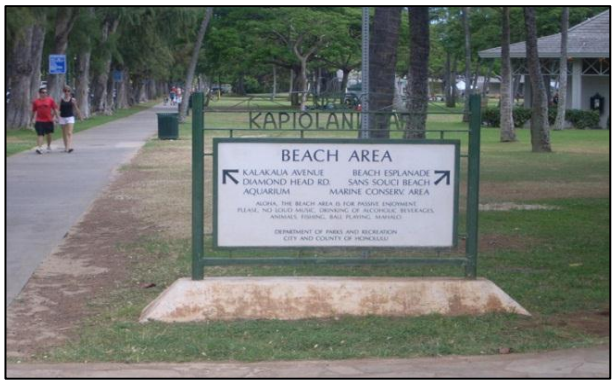
3.1.2 Kapi‘olani Regional Park Zone 2

Zone 2 contains some of the most heavily used areas of Kapi‘olani Regional Park as it marks the eastern most edge of the Waikīkī Resort District. In addition to the popular Waikīkī Wall destination (popular with body boarders and photographers), the area: 1) contains the only beach volleyball area at Waikīkī Beach; 2) periodically hosts the Sunset on the Beach movie events; 3) and provides the primary entrance to the beach promenade. Zone 2 is part of Kapi‘olani Regional Park, but not a part of the Kapi‘olani Trust Lands.

Queen’s Surf Picnic Sites (Subzone 2A)

Subzone 2A primarily provides a link and visitor facilities between Queen’s Surf Beach destinations and the high-density visitor and residential areas of Waikīkī. This area encompasses the start of the decorative winding promenade that extends from Waikīkī to the Natatorium-Sans Souci Beach area. The promenade entrance serves as the main pedestrian access to the popular Queen’s Surf Beach area, Kapi’olani Beach Center (KBC), and the Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park). A surfer statue (formerly a

working fountain), a large banyan tree, and a large directional sign to Park features mark the Kapahulu Avenue (northern) end of the promenade.



Photos 3-21: Queen's Surf Beach Statuary and Signage

Photo 3-22: Queen's Surf Beach Picnic Sites and Day Use Area

Queen's Surf Beach (Subzones 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E)

Queen's Surf Beach (Subzones 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E) is the closest Park beach to the Waikīkī Resort Area. Its wide configuration with ample sandy areas and active surf makes this a popular destination for locals and visitors. The area includes a large beach volleyball court area (up to 5 courts) that is regularly used by professional, collegiate, amateur, junior volleyball leagues, and groups for tournaments and events. This subzone has two lifeguard stations that cover the Queen's Surf and KBC beaches and waterfronts. The Queen's Surf Beach area hosts numerous leisure activities, including swimming, surfing, body boarding, paddle-boarding, kayaking, and snorkeling. The area can get congested during weekends and holidays, attracting both local residents and visitors. This off-shore area is located within a state-designated Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD). As such, fishing or marine harvesting is not allowed between the *'Ewa* edge of

the Natatorium and the *'Ewa* edge of the Waikīkī Wall. One result of the MLCD designation is that the quantity and types of fish in the area is abundant and varied, benefitting scuba-divers and snorkelers.

Photo 3-23: Queen's Surf Beach from the Waikīkī Wall

Photo 3-24: AVP International Volleyball Tournament

Photo 3-25: Hawai'i State Sand Volleyball Tournament

Photos 3-26: UH vs. HPU Sand Volleyball Tournament

The Waikīkī Improvement Association's "Sunset on the Beach" events feature beach movies broadcast on a large temporary screen located perpendicular to the beach. These popular beach-front movie events, which are open to the public, frequently feature food vendors, pre-screening introductions, and music. Major movie and television premieres are also held at Sunset on the Beach, including Hawaii 5-0 and other TV shows and movies filmed in Hawai'i.

Photo 3-27: Sunset on the Beach Screen Frame

Photo 3-28: Sunset on the Beach Screen

Photo 3-29: Sunset on the Beach before the Hawaii 5-0 World Premiere

The Waikīkī Wall (Subzone 2C), alternately known as the "Kapahulu Groin," is a concrete structure extending perpendicular to the shoreline. It serves two formal purposes: 1) encasing and protecting a storm drain pipe that conveys storm water from the Kapahulu and Kalākaua road corridors into an ocean outlet away from the shoreline, and 2) dissipating wave activity thereby reducing beach erosion and/or facilitating accretion. Informally, this structure serves as a destination to watch the sunset and is also used by locals and body-boarders. The ocean area of the Waikīkī Wall is also a very popular body-boarding location. Queen's Surf Beach is supported by two life guard stations (2E and 2F) located along the beach front and covers all the water areas between the Waikīkī Wall and Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park).

Photo 3-30: The Waikīkī Wall – A Popular Body Boarding and Photo-op Location

Photo 3-31: Monk Seal Sunning on the Beach at Queen's Surf Beach

The Queens Beach area also includes the Diamond Head Wall (Subzone 2E), a low wall that runs almost perpendicular to the beach. As with the Waikīkī Wall, the position of the Diamond Head Wall results in some accretion of sand on its Diamond Head side, although sand erosion has increased in recent years on both sides of this wall. This area is a popular launch location for paddle-boarding and snorkeling.

Photo 3-32: The Diamond Head Wall is a Popular Launch for Paddle-boarding and Snorkeling

3.1.3 Kapiʻolani Regional Park Zone 3

Zone 3 is the "heart" of the Kapiʻolani Regional Park beach area. Quieter and less congested than Zone 2, this area has a large expanse of shaded, flat picnic and day use areas, easy drop off access for vehicles and equipment, a large comfort station and a food service station run by a concessionaire. It is a popular area for beach-side picnicking. The area offers expansive views of Diamond Head to the south along with unobstructed views of sunsets to the west. Similar to Zone 2, Zone 3 is also part of Kapiʻolani Regional Park, but not a part of the Kapiʻolani Trust Lands. Zone 3 consists of the following subareas:

Kapiʻolani Beach Center (Subzone 3A)

The Kapiʻolani Beach Center (Subzone 3A) houses a recently improved restaurant concession, comfort stations with dressing rooms, and maintenance/storage rooms. This structure is conveniently located midway along the promenade and centered among the grass picnic and exercise area between the Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park) and the beach volleyball area (in Zone 2). The KBC also marks the shift from sandy beach (to the north) to sea-walled oceanfront with no beach (to the south). The promenade continues from the KBC behind the Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park) and on to the Natatorium and Sans Souci Beach.

Photo 3-33: Kapiʻolani Beach Center on the Beach Boardwalk

Photo 3-34: KBC Covered Outdoor Dining Area

Photo 3-35: Kapiʻolani Beach Center Comfort Station and Food Concessionaire

KBC Picnic Sites and Beach (Subzones 3B & 3C)

Subzones 3B & 3C are semi-shaded, and consist of large, open and grassy areas with picnic tables, outdoor showers, and quick access to street parking and the beach. The flat and convenient location is popular with families and large groups given its proximity to the vehicle drop-off area behind the KBC on Kalākaua Avenue. BBQs are allowed in the grass/turf areas of this subzone.

Photo 3-36: KBC Picnic Areas

Photo 3-37: KBC Shaded Picnic Areas and Comfort Stations

Other than the sand beach directly in front of the KBC, the remaining shoreline in this area is marked by a 4-6 feet seawall that continues south to the Natatorium. A full range of ocean recreation activities occur in this area and it is popular with local residents and visitors. In particular, a manmade cut in the coral reef provides a sand channel that is popular for lap swimming. Similar to Subzone 2D, Subzone 3C is located within the Waikīkī MLCD so fishing is prohibited.

Photo 3-38: KBC Sea Wall along Beach Promenade

Photo 3-39: KBC Handicap Water Access, War Memorial Natatorium

3.1.4 Kapi'olani Regional Park Zone 4

Zone 4 contains two significant and historic institutional uses – the War Memorial Natatorium and the Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park). While not technically part of Kapi'olani Regional Park, the Waikīkī Aquarium is an integral part of this area, though, was not included in the Recreation Capacity Study. Similar to the Honolulu Zoo, the Aquarium was founded in the early twentieth century (1904) to help entice Honolulu

residents (via trolley) to the then distant Kapiʻolani Regional Park. The nearby War Memorial Natatorium was constructed in 1927 to honor Territory of Hawaiʻi Veterans who served in World War I. Unlike Zones 2 and 3, Zone 4 is part of Kapiʻolani Regional Park, but also contains areas that are part of the Kapiʻolani Trust Lands. Zone 4 consists of the following subareas:

Photo 3-40: War Memorial Natatorium and Parking Lot

Photo 3-41: Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park) Entrance from Kalākaua Avenue

Sans Souci Picnic Sites (Subzone 4A)

Subzone 4A contains picnic areas located between the War Memorial Natatorium and Kalākaua Avenue. This grass area provides a central gathering spot for access to the Natatorium (currently closed), *Kaimana* Beach, and the Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park). An access driveway and small parking lot (68 spaces) is included in this area. Given the proximity of the access driveway and parking lot to the ocean, this subzone is a popular launch and drop-off location for outrigger canoes, stand-up surfboards, and paddle boards. This picnic site area fronting Sans Souci Beach, not originally part of the Kapiʻolani Park Trust, has recently been added to it.

Photo 3-42: Sans Souci Beach Picnic Areas

Photo 3-43: Sans Souci Beach is a Popular Drop-off Location for Surfers and Paddlers

Photo 3-44: Local Hawaiian Hula Dance Groups Practice at the Sans Souci Beach Picnic Area

Sans Souci Beach (Subzone 4B & 4C)

Sans Souci Beach (locally known as *Kaimana* Beach) is a somewhat secluded beach nestled between the War Memorial Natatorium and the first high-rise condominium of the "Gold Coast." Residents of the surrounding area consider this beach the only "local" beach in Waikīkī, as it is out of the main tourist sphere of Waikīkī and physically separated from Queen's Surf, Kapiʻolani and Kūhiō beaches to the north. This beach has one life guard station and is popular for sunbathing, swimming, snorkeling, and other ocean-based activities. Pop-up tents, BBQ grills, and other picnicking equipment are not allowed on the beach (this use is restricted to subzone 4A). Sans Souci Beach is a part of the Kapiʻolani Trust Lands area.

Photo 3-45: Sans Souci Beach is a Popular Surfing Spot and Picnic Area for Local O'ahu Residents

The off-shore area of Sans Souci (*Kaimana*) Beach consists of relatively smooth waters, sand-covered ocean floors, and is typically less crowded than other beach areas in the vicinity (e.g., Queen's Surf, Kapi'olani, Kūhiō, etc.). This area is popular with residents and families with children. According to the 2008 Kapi'olani Regional Park Master Plan, there are also several popular surfing locations, including "Cunha's," "Public's," and "Castles," in the far-shore areas off of Sans Souci Beach, making this a popular surfing location on this side of Diamond Head point.

Photo 3-46: While not as large as Queen's Surf Beach, Sans Souci Beach is further from the Waikīkī Hotel/Resort District and is a quieter, more secluded beach.

Waikīkī War Memorial Natatorium (Subzone 4D)

Subzone 4D contains the War Memorial Natatorium that also includes several reserved lifeguard parking stalls. The War Memorial Natatorium consists of two parts; the east-facing façade (which include bleachers on the ocean side) and the west-facing concrete swimming lane enclosure section. The War Memorial Natatorium is partially open allowing access to public restrooms, but not to the bleachers or view areas. The swimming lane enclosure section has been closed for several years (and over the duration of this study) because of the deteriorating concrete enclosure structure. The parking area, which contains 68 parking stalls, is accessed via Kalākaua Avenue and provides the last off-street public parking lot prior to the commencement of the high-rise Gold Coast neighborhood beyond. A water access ramp makes this area popular with surfers and paddlers as it provides easy access to the surfing and paddling spots just off shore. This area is not part of the Kapiʻolani Trust Lands.

Photo 3-47: War Memorial Natatorium Public Restrooms

Photo 3-48: War Memorial Natatorium Parking Lot

3.1.5 Kapiʻolani Regional Park Zone 5

Zone 5 is dominated by approximately 24 picnic sites (the majority of picnic sites in the Park) distributed throughout the relatively flat, turf area. Mature groups of trees characterize this area of the Park. As the part of Kapi'olani Regional Park furthest from the dense Waikīkī area, this area tends to be less crowded, although it is a popular picnic destination often used for community and group picnic events (e.g., school

events, sports leagues, etc.). Zone 5 also includes the Dillingham Fountain and Ironwood Triangle.

A large grass median extends along Kalākaua Avenue from the Dillingham Fountain to the Monsarrat Avenue intersection. The median is lined with mature ironwood trees and functions as an occasional pedestrian (e.g., walking, jogging, etc.) corridor. A total of 290 public (free and metered) street parking stalls are available on both perimeters of the divided roadway while bicycle lanes are located parallel to the single vehicle lanes in each direction. Metered parking is on the *mauka* side of Kalākaua Avenue and the area is monitored by the City but maintained by CCH-DPR staff. Free parking is on the *makai* side of Kalākaua Avenue and is maintained by the CCH Department of Transportation Services. This subzone (which extends along subzones 1A and 1D) is sometimes closed for events such as the Honolulu Marathon and Honolulu Century Bike Ride. Zone 5 consists of the following subareas:

Photo 3-49: Zone 5 Provides Numerous Picnic Locations near Large Shade Trees

Subzone 5A (Picnic Sites #5-28)

Subzone 5A includes dedicated picnic areas that may be reserved in advance for picnics, large gatherings, and family events. The turf areas in this subzone are often used for smaller team sport events in lieu of the more formalized sporting field areas closer to the Waikīkī Shell in Subzone 7. This area contains a comfort station and several significant groves of mature trees along the walking/jogging path that circles the periphery of the Park.

Photo 3-50: South Park Entrance at Paki Avenue and Kalākaua Avenue

Photo 3-51: Pedestrian Path that Circles the Periphery of the Park

Subzone 5B (Ironwood Triangle)

Subzone 5B is surrounded on all sides by roadways. Located across Kalākaua Avenue from Gold Coast high-rise structures, this more secluded area contains a large grove of ironwood trees that functions as critical habitat for the sooty tern. There are several benches and the remnants of an older exercise circuit (other stations are located throughout the Park) in this sub-zone. This area of the Park is also a designated leashed dog park area.

Photo 3-52: Ironwood Triangle is a Critical Habitat Area for the Sooty Tern

Dillingham Fountain and Kalākaua Median (Subzone 5C)

Subzone 5C consists of the straight, shady section of Kalākaua Avenue on either side of the median. This area provides an ideal course for organized running/walking races, many of which commence and terminate near the bandstand area. Near the Ironwood Triangle and southern extent of Kalākaua Avenue is a one-way roundabout with the

Dillingham Fountain at its center. The roundabout allows traffic to loop back around to the north-bound lane of Kalākaua Avenue. The Dillingham Fountain was built in the late 1960s at a cost of around $60,000. The money came from private donations to honor Louise Dillingham, a long-time member of the old City Park Board.

Photo 3-53: Dillingham Fountain on Kalākaua Avenue

3.1.6 Kapiʻolani Regional Park Zone 6

Zone 6 sits closest to the base of Diamond Head and abuts a single-family residential neighborhood that includes the La Pietra private school campus. Segregated from the rest of the Park by its location across Paki Avenue, this zone's primary features include the Diamond Head tennis court facility and the archery range. The rest of the zone is marked by smaller turf areas and stands of mature trees. The Park maintenance and nursery areas located in this zone are not open to the public and were not a part of the Recreation Capacity Study. This area also contains the southern-most bus-stop location in the Park. Zone 6 consists of the following subareas:

Photo 3-54 and Photo 3-55: Picnic Sites and Day-use Areas of Zone 6

Archery Range (Subzone 6A)

Subzone 6A contains the archery range area is located in the southeastern corner of the Park. The archery range consists of four targets, lighting for evening use, and signs (about usage and safety at the range). The area also provides several benches (for spectators), picnic tables, and trash containers. Due to concerns over stray arrows near the Diamond Head tennis courts, the City and County of Honolulu temporarily closed the archery range in May 2012 and is expected to re-open once safety concerns are addressed.

Photo 3-56 and Photo 3-57: Archery Range and Day-use Area

Diamond Head Tennis Courts (Subzone 6B)

The Diamond Head tennis center complex contains nine fenced tennis courts, a smaller practice court area near the clubhouse, and one large tennis court surrounded by bleachers and viewing areas for competitions. The clubhouse contains a comfort station and support facilities for the tennis courts and patrons. There is a 53-space, non-metered parking lot adjacent to the Diamond Head tennis courts and a City bus stop on Paki Avenue. There is also non-metered street parking along sections of Paki Avenue across from the tennis courts. The main Park maintenance and tree nursery facility, closed to public access, is located adjacent to the tennis center.

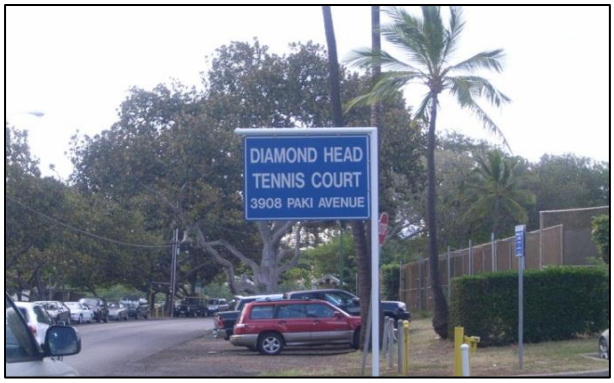


Photo 3-58: Diamond Head Tennis Courts on Paki Avenue

Photo 3-59: Several Courts at Diamond Head Tennis Courts

Photo 3-60: Shaded Court Waiting Area and Restrooms at Diamond Head Tennis Courts

3.1.7 Kapi'olani Regional Park Zone 7

Zone 7 is dominated by open turf areas that are used for organized sports, among other uses. The zone contains all of the Park's large playing fields including three softball, five soccer fields, a cricket field, and a rugby/lacrosse field. These fields are extensively used by organized youth teams and amateur sports leagues throughout the evenings during the week. The sports fields are also often reserved for local, regional, and even international sports tournaments on the weekends. The fields are served by a comfort station attached to an administrative office, as well as a 48-stall, off-street, non-metered parking area along Paki Avenue. There are additional on-street free parking areas along Paki Avenue. Since the zone contains few trees, it provides panoramic views of Waikīkī, the Gold Coast, Diamond Head, and the Ko'olau Range. A six-foot wide jogging path/sidewalk is located along Paki Avenue and is the primary jogging circuit around the Park.

Photo 3-61: Youth Soccer League plays a game on Field #4

Photo 3-62: Sports Field Comfort Station across from Paki Hale

Photo 3-63: Impressive Views of Diamond Head Crater from the Kapi'olani Regional Park Sports Fields

Photo 3-64: Expanded View of Sports Fields looking *Makai* and towards Waikīkī

Photo 3-65: Expanded View of Sports Fields looking *Mauka* and towards Waikīkī

Photo 3-66: Local High School Football Summer Camp Drills on the Rugby/Football Field

3.1.8 Kapiʻolani Regional Park Zone 8

Zone 8 of Kapiʻolani Regional Park is made up of a series of disconnected parcels that run along the east side of Paki Avenue. This zone also includes several of the Park maintenance facilities. The recreational facilities in this zone are more focused to the residential communities that abut them to the east, and support several community-based facilities, a botanical garden and a community garden. The maintenance facility areas and the Diamond Head Community Garden (which is limited to registered users only) were not evaluated or surveyed as a part of this study.

Rolling Hills (Subzone 8A)

Subzone 8A, also known as "Lē'ahi" Mini-Park (the Hawaiian name for Diamond Head), is the southernmost pocket area in Zone 8. The common area name "Rolling Hills" is most likely derived from the presence of two tiers of very small "hill" mounds that extend across its length from Noela Street to the Paki Hale wall. There are several picnic tables and trash containers in this area for visitor use, which are often used by the Diamond Head neighborhood residents.

Photo 3-67 and Photo 3-68: Several Picnic Locations at Rolling Hills

Paki Hale (Subzone 8B)

Subzone 8B contains Paki Hale, a historic former residence that is the administrative headquarters for Kapiʻolani Regional Park. The large residence also houses various meeting rooms (30-50 person capacity) that are often used by non-profit and other groups. Paki Hale is also the regular meeting location for the Diamond Head/Kapahulu/St. Louis Heights Neighborhood Board. It was fully renovated and re-opened for public use in 2006. The structure is fronted by a 19-space parking lot used by City and Park staff, and the Honolulu Police Department. The Ocean Safety and Lifeguard Services facility is located in the *mauka* corner of Subzone 8B, and located on Kapiʻolani Park Trust property but not under the management of the Department of Parks. At the time of this study, plans were underway to relocate this facility from this location. The City and County of Honolulu Police Bicycle Division also uses this location as a patrol station for this southern end of the Waikīkī beachfront and to patrol the Park grounds and respond to incidents and emergencies. North of Paki

Hale and separated from the rest of the Park property by private residences, there is a small Park area used for the Diamond Head Community Garden extending from Paki Avenue to Leahi Avenue. These gardens are surrounded by private homes to the north and south.

Photo 3-69: and Photo 3-70: Paki Hale is the main office for the Park and includes offices, meeting rooms, rest rooms, and a small maintenance shed

Waikīkī Playground (Subzone 8C)

Subzone 8C encompasses the most *mauka* portions of the Park. The playground in Subzone 8C compliments facilities at the Waikīkī Elementary School across the street and provides an open space play area relatively close and within walking distance of residential areas off Monsarrat Avenue. This subzone contains a smaller comfort station, several picnic locations, and free street parking along its periphery.

Photo 3-71: Open-space Playground across from Waikīkī Elementary School

Photo 3-72: Comfort Station at Waikīkī Playground

Photo 3-73: Numerous Picnic Sites

Queen Kapiʻolani Botanical Garden (Subzone 8D)

Subzone 8D is across the street from the Waikīkī playground in Subzone 8C. Within this zone is the unique Queen Kapiʻolani Botanical Garden, also known as the Hibiscus Rose Garden. This area located at the busy Leahi, Monsarrat, and Paki Avenue intersections, consists of tended garden areas, exotic flora, and maintained flower beds. Opened in 1972, the garden area includes eight parking stalls, a small gazebo and a comfort station. Similar to the Waikīkī playground and other smaller areas within Zone 8, this section of the Park provides a more secluded area used by residents of the nearby Monsarrat neighborhood, as well as other Park visitors. This area hosts a small farmers market (in the adjacent parking lot) on a regular basis that caters to residents in the immediate area.

Photo 3-74 and Photo 3-75: Queen Kapiʻolani Botanical Garden

Photo 3-76 and Photo 3-77: Queen Kapiʻolani Botanical Garden

Paki Playground (Subzone 8E)

Subzone 8E consists of the Paki playground and community Park, which is is an open area located between a small corridor of private residences and the Park maintenance facility. This area contains a small, enclosed community center with comfort station. There are several picnic locations and benches in this area. The Park's only playground with play equipment for children (*keiki*) is located in this subzone between the community center and the Park maintenance facility.

Photo 3-78: Paki Playground – The Only *Keiki* Playground in the Park

Photo 3-79: Paki Community Center and Day-use Area

Paki Courts (Subzone 8F)

Subzone 8F is located between the maintenance facility and the fire station on Kapahulu Avenue and contains two hard-court volleyball courts, a basketball court, and several benches and picnic tables. There is no sidewalk along this side of Paki Avenue.

Photo 3-80: Paki Courts – The Only Basketball and Hard-court Volleyball Courts in the Park

Photo 3-81: Ground Conditions around Courts

Paki Avenue Walkway - Zoo Fence (Subzone 8G)

Subzone 8G consists of the walkway that extends from Kapahulu Avenue to Monsarrat Avenue along the Zoo fence on Paki Avenue. This walkway is popular with the public as it is: 1) shaded by a dense tree canopy; 2) is separated from the roadway; 3) and is wide enough to accommodate both bicyclists and pedestrians. The Kapi'olani Regional Park staff maintains this walkway and it is frequently used by joggers who run the perimeter of the Park.

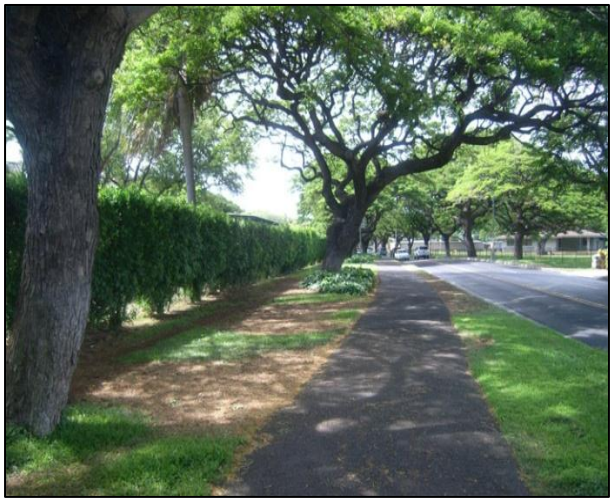


Photo 3-82 and Photo 3-83: Tree-lined Course at the Paki Avenue Walkway is a Popular Section of the Jogging Path Around the Park

3.2 REGIONAL PARKS AND OTHER FACILITIES

Parks do not exist in isolation. Individual parks tend to be part of a larger, regional system of parks and recreational sites and associated facilities (which may or may not be managed by the same entity). Regional context helps identify spatial supply and use patterns and, in particular, provides an understanding of how these patterns influence recreational use of specific parks. This section describes the larger context of which the Kapiʻolani Regional Park is a part.

3.2.1 Other Area Parks and Recreation

In the general area of Kapiʻolani Regional Park, there are approximately 12 other parks and recreational areas located within a two-mile area (Figure 3.3). Some of these parks offer similar opportunities and may be considered substitute sites. Others provide different recreational opportunities such as the Diamond Head State Monument (and National Natural Landmark), which provides hiking, nature observation, and passive recreation around and into the Diamond Head crater and is a one of the most popular tourist and hiking destinations on O'ahu. The next closest facility is the Ala Wai Public Golf Course, a par-70, 18-hole course located along the Ala Wai Canal. There are several public beach parks located both north and south of the Kapiʻolani Regional Park, with the Kūhiō Beach Park being the most popular as it is located across from a majority of the hotels on O'ahu. On the *mauka* side of Kapiʻolani Regional Park, there are several district, community, and mini-parks that support the area residential neighborhoods of Kamuki, Wai'alae, and Diamond Head. These parks would typically support small playgrounds, open space, and picnic areas, and in some cases a ball field(s) and/or basketball/sports courts. The Fort DeRussy Beach Park is operated and maintained by the U.S. Army and allows public access to its grounds, but some of its recreational amenities (e.g., tennis courts) are limited for use to military personnel. Fort DeRussy is adjacent to the Hale Koa, a U.S. military run hotel located on the north-end *makai* side of the Fort DeRussy Park. Approximately 2 miles northwest of Kapiʻolani Regional Park is Ala Moana Regional Park (and Magic Island). Like Kapiʻolani Regional Park, this park is frequently used for large events like the Memorial Day Lantern

Floating Ceremony and the 4th of July Fireworks show. On any given weekend, there are typically events being held at both Kapiʻolani and Ala Moana Regional Parks.

Figure 3.2-1: Kapiʻolani Regional Park and Other Area Parks and Recreation

3.2.2 Local Neighborhood Information

Due to the density, proximity, and age of the neighborhood surrounding Kapiʻolani Regional Park, the area contains many institutions of local, regional, and even state importance. There are four schools in the immediate Park area with the two public

grade schools serving the high-density Waikīkī area and the single-family neighborhood of Kaimukī, respectively. La Pietra Hawaii School for Girls is a secular college preparatory school for girls serving O‘ahu, Hawai‘i as well as international students. Hawaii School for the Deaf and Blind is an institution serving the needs of deaf and blind students statewide. All of these schools are located contiguous to Kapi‘olani Regional Park and may influence the quantity, types, and times of Park use.

Due to unique topographical features and traditional military presence in the area, Kapi‘olani Regional Park sits in the center of three important institutions serving O‘ahu. The U.S. Coast Guard maintains the Diamond Head lighthouse east of the Park. The lighthouse historically served a role in guiding ships to Honolulu Harbor. The Hawai‘i State Civil Defense facility located in the center of the Diamond Head crater served as a wartime base protecting Honolulu, complete with pillbox guard stations constructed into the side of the crater. The hiking trail to the facility is now very popular with residents and tourists. To the west of the Park and in the center of Waikīkī, Fort DeRussy served as another Army installation and fort through World War II, and now serves as a military recreation and lodging compound including a U.S. Army museum, the Hale Koa hotel complex and the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. In addition to the aforementioned schools, other public institutions in the immediate Park area include a fire station, library, Aquarium, golf course, community garden and Zoo. Below is a listing of the various institutions discussed above:

<u>Facilities in the Kapi‘olani Regional Park Area:</u>

- Jefferson Elementary School
- Waikīkī Elementary School
- La Pietra Hawaii School for Girls (private)
- Fort Ruger- Hawaii National Guard
- Hawaii School for the Deaf and Blind (3440 Leahi Avenue)
- Honolulu Zoo
- Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park)

- Waikīkī-Kapahulu Public Library
- Diamond Head Light House – U.S. Coast Guard
- Diamond Head Community Garden
- Waikīkī-Kapahulu Fire Station No. 7
- Diamond Head State Monument
- Ala Wai Golf Course
- Fort DeRussy- U.S. Army Museum

Legislative Districts and Neighborhood Boards in the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Area:

- Senatorial District #9
- House of Representatives District #21
- Waikīkī Neighborhood Board (*ʻEwa* of Kapahulu Avenue)
- Diamond Head/Kapahulu/St. Louis Heights Neighborhood Board (includes Kapiʻolani Regional Park)

3.3 Regional Population and Tourism Characteristics

A region's population characteristics and demographics, growth and trends can all impact a park's use, type of activities, intensity of use and subsequent wear, longevity and capacity. Kapiʻolani Regional Park's central location adjacent to high-density urban uses, its historical and cultural significance, and its proximity to the State's main economic tourist destination of Waikīkī, make it especially sensitive to changes in population and tourism characteristics.

3.3.1 Population

3.3.1.1 State of Hawaiʻi and Oʻahu

The entire island of Oʻahu constitutes the political jurisdiction of the City and County of Honolulu. The population of the island is approaching one million residents and makes up 70% of the State's population. For statistical purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes the urban part of Honolulu as a census-designated place (CDP). This CDP area is defined as the leeward portion of the island generally between Waipahu/Pearl

City and Hawai‘i Kai. The population of this urbanized CDP census area is approximately 330,000 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

On average the population of O‘ahu grows at an annual rate of 1% a year. Between 2000 and 2010, O‘ahu's population grew by 9%. While the average population density of the State is 211 persons per square mile, some census tracts around Kapi‘olani Regional Park and those westward through Waikīkī have a population density of over 12,000 persons per square mile, the densest in the State (Sperling's 2012).

3.3.1.2 O‘ahu Ethnicity

By various measures, the State of Hawai‘i is one of the most culturally and racially diverse in America with Honolulu one of its most diverse cities. In addition, Honolulu is a gateway city for a high percentage of immigrants to the United States, primarily from Pacific Island regions and Asia. Table 3.3-1 shows the racial composition for Honolulu based on the 2010 census.

Table 3.3-1: Ethnicity of O‘ahu

Ethnicity of O'ahu (2010 Census)		
Race	**Population**	**% of Population**
White	198,699	20.9%
Black	19,258	2.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,437	0.3%
Asian	418,081	43.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	90,861	9.5%
Multi-racial	212,974	22.4%
Other	10,453	1.1%
TOTAL	**952,763**	**100.0%**
Hispanic or Latino Origin [1]	77,399	8.1%

1 People of Hispanic origin fall into all the categories above and are tracked separately due to this method used by the U.S. Census Bureau to track the Hispanic ethnicity. See: http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-04.pdf for details.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

3.3.1.3 Waikīkī Area

While originally an outlying suburb populated by the wealthy seeking a leisure escape from urban Honolulu at the turn of the twentieth century, Waikīkī today has the highest population density, tax revenues, and concentration of businesses in the State. Besides being the tourism center of the State, Waikīkī is a residential neighborhood primarily populated by retirees, second homeowners, working adults, college students and some families with school age children. The resident population of the Waikīkī census area has increased over 14% since 2000. Much of this increase may be attributed to the construction of numerous high-rise and mid-rise condominium developments in Waikīkī since 2000. According to the Waikīkī Business Improvement District (BID), its district contains 19,720 residents (based on 2000 Census), 72,000 daily visitors to the area, and 32,300 employees to support the numerous Waikīkī BID businesses and resort hotels.

The table below provides an overview for each of primary zip codes in or near Kapiʻolani Regional Park (Table 3.3-2). The 96815 zip code encompasses the generally acknowledged area of Waikīkī bounded by the Ala Wai Canal and Kapahulu Avenue. This zip code extends south across Kapahulu Avenue to the base of Diamond Head and includes Kapiʻolani Regional Park.

Table 3.3-2: 2010 Census Demographics

2010 U.S. Census Demographics						
S.E. Oʻahu Zip Code Areas	**96815**	**96816**	**96826**	**96814**	**96822**	**96813**
Demographic Categories	**Waikīkī to Diamond Head**	**Kaimuki-Waiʻalae Area**	**Moliʻili Area**	**Ala Moana-Kakaʻako**	**Makiki**	**Honolulu - Pacific Heights**
Current Population	24,139	51,053	36,035	15,874	48,958	22,772
Population per Square Mile	8,940	5,679	34,649	12,402	6,915	3,498
Households	12,582	18,345	18,016	8,309	19,902	10,037
Persons Per Household	1.85	2.74	1.97	1.88	2.25	2.18
Male Population	12,331	24,832	17,814	7,778	23,752	11,202
Female Population	11,808	26,221	18,221	8,096	25,206	11,570
Median Age	43.8	45.1	41.5	44.7	41.7	43.7
Male Median Age	43.6	43.2	40.2	43.7	39.9	42.6
Female Median Age	44.1	46.8	42.7	45.8	43.4	44.9

Source: US Census Bureau

The 96816 zip code includes the residential areas contiguous to, and *mauka* of, Kapiʻolani Regional Park (Figure 3.6-9). This area consists of mostly single family residential development extending towards the H-1 Freeway and covers most of the Kaimukī and Waiʻalae neighborhood areas. The Moliʻili Area consists of the area between the Ala Wai Canal and the H1 Freeway. The 96814, 96822, and 96813 zip code areas, while further away from the Park, are part of the main urban core of Oʻahu that stretches from downtown Honolulu to the southeast side of the island where Kapiʻolani Regional Park is located.

3.3.2 Tourism

3.3.2.1 Statewide

Contributing to the growth in Hawaiʻi's tourism industry in 2010 was an improving U.S. economy. In 2010 visitor arrivals to the State (air/cruise) totaled 7,083,664. These visitors spent a total of $11.17 billion for an average $169 per person per day and an average stay of 9.33 days. Table 3.3-3 breaks down visitor purpose of trips (arrivals by air). Table 3.3-4 shows the breakdown of the age and gender of visitors to the State (arrivals by air). Table 3.3-5 shows activity participation by visitors from the United States and Japan in 2010 and 2009, respectively. These provide a general snapshot to assist with determining the profile of visitors to the State, how these profiles can be applied to estimates of which visitors may be using public parks and recreational facilities, and to what degree.

Table 3.3-3: 2010 Visitors (Statewide) by Selected Purpose

2010 Visitors (Statewide) by Selected Purpose (Arrivals by Air)		
Purpose of Trip	**All Visitors**	**% of Visitors**
General Vacation	5,231,129	76.09%
Visit Friends, Relatives	660,752	9.61%
Honeymoon	497,278	7.23%
Meetings, Conventions and Incentives	369,557	5.38%
Get Married	116,551	1.70%
TOTAL	**6,875,267**	**100.00%**

Table 3.3-4: 2010 Visitors (Statewide) by Age and Gender

2010 Visitors (Statewide) by Age and Gender (Arrivals by Air)			
Age	Men (% of total)	Female (% of total)	Total %
<13	3.8	4	7.8
13-17	1.8	2.1	3.9
18-24	3.2	4.8	8.0
25-40	14.2	15.7	29.9
41-59	16	16.5	32.5
>59	9.2	8.7	17.9
TOTAL	**48.2**	**51.8**	**100**

Source: HTA 2010.

Table 3.3-5: Activity Participation by Visitors from U.S. (2010) and Japan (2009)

Activity Participation by Visitors from the U.S. (East/West) and Japan 2009	
Activity	% Participation
Swimming, Sunbathing, Beach	77
Surfing, Body boarding	18
Snorkeling, Scuba Diving	41
Jet Skiing, Parasailing, Windsurfing	4
Golf	12
Running, Jogging, Fitness Walking	35
Spa	11
Backpacking, Camping, Hiking	21
Sports Event, Tournament	4

Source: Databook 2009.

3.3.2.2 O'ahu

Tourism on O'ahu constitutes the vast majority of the State's annual visitor numbers, visitor spending, and subsequent impacts on infrastructure in the State, including impacts to the park system. Of the total $11.17 billion in annual visitor expenditures in the State, 50% of that was spent on O'ahu. On any given day, there are a total of more than 87,000 visitors on O'ahu. This constitutes approximately 9% of the total de facto

population of the island. The Hawaii Tourism Authority prepared the following tourism statistics for Oʻahu (HTA 2010):

- Oʻahu - 4,427,372 annual visitors by air/cruise (7.5% increase from 2009)
- 87,448 visitors on Oʻahu on any given day
- 72,000 visitors in Waikīkī on any given day
- $5.68 billion annual visitor expenditures spent on Oʻahu (11.3% increase from 2009)
- Oʻahu – 34,040 lodging units (45.4% of total units Statewide)
- Oʻahu - 78.2% hotel occupancy rate (8.2% increase from 2009)

3.3.3 Trends

2010 was the first year of positive growth after three years of losses, as Hawaiʻi's tourism industry continued to recover from the global economic recession. Key indicators including visitor spending, visitor days, and arrivals performed better than expected with growth from all major visitor markets when compared to 2009. In addition, air seat capacity to the islands in 2010 continued to rebuild after the reduction in 2007. In 2012, a further significant increase in seat capacity was announced by major carriers in the State. Strong international currencies combined with attractive travel packages and greater marketing efforts by visitor industry businesses also contributed to the improvement in Hawaiʻi's tourism industry in the past few years.

Visitor days on Oʻahu grew 8.9% from 2009 due to a 7.6% increase in arrivals by air (totaling 4,328,849 visitors). These visitors' length of stay on Oʻahu was slightly longer at 7.37 days compared to 7.28 days by those who came in 2009. In 2010, 62% of air visitors went to Oʻahu (Source: HTA 2010).

3.4 SPECIAL EVENTS AND VENUES IN KAPIʻOLANI REGIONAL PARK

Kapiʻolani Regional Park hosts and supports a number of special events each month and throughout the year. A large number of these events are held annually on or near a specific holiday or time of year. Events range from sporting venues like the Honolulu Marathon to large cultural festivals like the Okinawan and Korean Festivals. In addition to special events, the Park also permits areas for arts and craft sales (e.g., Art on the Zoo Fence), concessionaire services, sports leagues, large and small group picnics, and musical/performance entertainment.

There are several venues that are in or directly adjacent to Kapiʻolani Regional Park that have a direct influence on park use and experience. Several of these venues are managed by the Park and have regular activities associated with them, including: Sunset on the Beach (Zone 2), Kapiʻolani Bandstand (Zone 1), and Art on the Zoo Fence (Zone 1). In addition, there are also several venues that are not managed by the CCH-DPR, but are within or directly adjacent to the Kapiʻolani Regional Park. These include: the Honolulu Zoo, and the Waikīkī Shell, These venues were not specifically surveyed as a part of the Recreation Capacity Study, but are discussed briefly due to their impact on the recreational resources of the Park.

3.4.1 Special Events

Table 3.4-1 provides a chronological listing of over 80 permitted major events held at Kapiʻolani Regional Park during the Recreation Capacity Study period (July 5, 2011 - July 5, 2012). Brief descriptions of each of these major events are provided in Appendix C. In addition to the major events, Section 3.4.2 below provides a summarized list of smaller permitted events, by month, that were held at the Park during the RCS study period.

For both small- and large-scale permitted events, the Park's permitting process allows for a maximum number of participants only (e.g., 40 people for a picnic site, 9,999 people for a large event, etc.), not actual anticipated attendance. However, the number of permitted events along with the maximum number of attendees/participants does provide an estimate of permitted, special event use at the Park.

Table 3.4-1: Major Special Events at Kapi'olani Regional Park during the RCS Period

Major Special Events at Kapi'olani Regional Park [1]			
Date(s)	Event Name	Event Type	Permitted Attendance [2]
7/6/11 - 7/9/11	Korean Festival [3]	Cultural/Music	39,996
7/16/11 - 7/17/11	Ukelele Festival [3]	Cultural/Music	14,000
7/23/11 - 7/24/11	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,000
7/24/11	Tennis Tournament	Sports	500
7/30/11 - 7/31/11	Tinman Triathlon [3]	Sports	1,600
8/2/11 - 8/7/11	Na Hula Festival [3,4]	Cultural/Music	unknown
8/12/12 - 8/13/11	Heart Walk [3]	Sports/Fundraiser	10,000
8/14/11	ING Direct Tamanaha 15k Run	Sports	1,000
8/21/11	Slack Key Guitar Festival	Cultural/Music	1,000
8/27/11	Sand Volleyball Tournament	Sports	1,000
8/27/11 - 8/28/11	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,000
9/2/11 - 9/4/11	Okinawan Festival [3]	Cultural/Music	29,997
9/5/11	Waikīkī Rough Water Swim Race	Sports	1,200
9/5/11	Sports Festival Picnic	Sports	400
9/9/11 - 9/11/11	Sunset on the Beach [3]	Film/Music	3,000
9/10/11 - 9/11/11	Na Wahine Spirit Triathalon [3]	Sports	600
9/17/11	Recovery Walk/Dry Run 5K	Sports/Fundraiser	500
9/23/11	Honolulu Century Bike Ride	Sports	3,500
9/24/11 - 9/25/11	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,000
10/1/11	Kids Tennis Tournament/Clinic	Sports	400
10/1/11	Down's Syndrome Buddy Walk	Sports/Fundraiser	500
10/7/11 - 10/8/11	Kids Tennis Tournament/Clinic [3]	Sports	800
10/7/11 - 10/9/11	Hispanic Festival [3]	Cultural/Music	9,000
10/12/11 - 10/15/11	Kids Tennis Tournament/Clinic [3]	Sports	1,200
10/15/11 - 10/16/11	SGK Race for the Cure [3]	Sports/Fundraiser	21,000
10/15/11 - 10/16/11	Sunset on the Beach [3]	Film/Music	2,000
10/19/11	Kids Tennis Tournament/Clinic	Sports	400
10/22/11 - 10/23/11	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,000
10/23/11	808 Race Hawaii 30k Run	Sports	800
10/26/11	Kids Tennis Tournament/Clinic	Sports	400
10/28/11 - 10/30/11	Walk to Cure Diabetes [3]	Sports/Fundraiser	6,000

Major Special Events at Kapiʻolani Regional Park [1]			
Date(s)	Event Name	Event Type	Permitted Attendance [2]
10/28/11 - 10/30/11	Lacrosse Tournament [3]	Sports	2,850
10/28/11 - 10/29/11	Kids Tennis Tournament/Clinic [3]	Sports	800
10/31/11 - 11/14/11	Asian Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) [5]	Special	see notes
11/20/11	Val Nalasco Half Marathon	Sports	1,200
11/19/11 - 11/20/11	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,000
11/21/11 - 11/27/11	H.S. Band Holiday Parade Thanksgiving [3]	Special Event/Picnic	3,000
11/29/11	Fun Day	Special Event	350
11/30/11	Softball Tournament/Picnic	Sports	500
12/4/11-12/15/11	Honolulu Marathon [3,6]	Sports	27,000
12/19/11 - 12/22/11	Sunset on the Beach [3]	Film/Music	4,000
1/2/12	World Harmony Run	Sports	700
1/7/12	Sunset on the Beach (Pearl Harbor Day) [3]	Film/Music	5,000
1/8/12 - 1/9/12	Bob and Ron's 5K Run	Sports	400
1/16/12	Martin Luther King Celebration	Cultural/Music	2,000
1/20/12 - 1/21/12	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,000
1/22/12	Harold Chapson 8K Run	Sports	200
1/22/12	Vietnamese New Year Festival	Cultural/Music	900
1/27/12 - 1/28/12	Sunset on the Beach [3]	Film/Music	2,000
1/28/12	NFL Pro Bowl Festival	Special Event	1,500
2/5/12	Johnny Faber 10K Run	Sports	400
2/10/12 - 2/12/12	Makahiki Maoli Festival [3]	Cultural/Music	1,350
2/17/12 - 2/19/12	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,500
2/26/12	12th Annual Back Yard Jam	Music	3,000
3/4/12	Straub Clinic Women's 10K Run	Sports	2,500
3/10/12 - 3/11/12	Hapalua Half Marathon [3]	Sports	6,000
3/12/12 - 3/14/12	Rugby Tournament [3]	Sports	600
3/16/12 - 3/17/12	Diabetes Walk [3]	Sports/Fundraiser	7,000
3/17/12	E Malama I Ke Kai OceanFest	Cultural/Sports	400
3/17/12 - 3/18/12	Volleyball Tournament [3]	Sports	400
3/23/12 - 3/24/12	Prince Kūhiō Day Festival [3]	Cultural/Music	1,800
3/24/12 - 3/25/12	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,000
3/28/12 - 4/2/12	Scottish Festival and Highland Games [3]	Cultural/Sports	28,800
4/3/12	Hawaiʻi Invitational Music Festival	Music	600

Major Special Events at Kapiʻolani Regional Park [1]			
Date(s)	Event Name	Event Type	Permitted Attendance [2]
4/5/12 - 4/9/12	Netball Sports Festival [3]	Sports	1,000
4/6/12 - 4/7/12	Volleyball Tournament [3]	Sports	400
4/7/12	Thai Festival	Cultural/Music	300
4/14/12 - 4/15/12	Honolulu AIDS Walk [3]	Sports/Fundraiser	9,000
4/21/12 - 4/22/12	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,000
4/21/12 - 4/22/12	March of Dimes Charity Walk [3]	Sports/Fundraiser	5,000
4/26/12	Junior Police Officers (JPO) Field Day	Special Event	500
4/30/12 - 5/1/12	Lei (May) Day [3]	Cultural/Music	2,000
5/3/12	Junior Police Officers (JPO) Field Day	Special Event	500
5/10/12	Junior Police Officers (JPO) Field Day	Special Event	500
5/19/12	Waikīkī ArtFest	Arts/Crafts/Music	500
5/20/12	Pathfinders Fair	Special Event	300
5/26/12	Cystic Fibrosis Great Strides Walk	Sports/Fundraiser	200
5/27/12	Hibiscus Half Marathon 15k/5mile	Sports	1,000
6/2/12	Gay Pride Festival	Cultural/Music	2,000
6/5/12	Sunset on the Beach	Film/Music	500
6/8/12 - 6/9/12	King Kamehameha Day [3]	Cultural/Music	1,000
6/17/12	Aloha State Games 10K	Sports	200
6/23/12 - 6/24/12	Waikīkī ArtFest [3]	Arts/Crafts/Music	1,000
6/30/12 - 7/2/12	Sunset on the Beach [3]	Film/Music	1,500
7/4/12	4th of July Events	Special Event	unknown
TOTAL PERMITTED ATTENDANCE OF MAJOR SPECIAL EVENTS [1]			292,943

[1] Events during the Study survey period from July 5, 2011 to July 5, 2012. Major Events are those with over 300 people.

[2] Permitted Attendance totals represent the number issued in the permit and not necessarily the total number in attendance. The CCH permit entry is capped at 9,999 people.

[3] This event is a multiple day event. Permits are issued at a set number of people per day. The attendance amount reflects the sum of all days permitted.

[4] Some events are permitted for "0", as they are city-sponsored or non-profit, so are not charged for the permit and attendance is unknown.

[5] During APEC, Kapiʻolani Regional Park was prohibited from holding any special events due to Park areas being used by security/staging for APEC.

[6] The Honolulu Marathon requires 5-days of set-up and 4-days of tear-down, but the primary event is over 3 days, with the race on Sunday 12/11/11. Attendance reflects the 3 primary activity days of the event (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday).

The major special events during the Recreation Capacity Study period resulted in over 290,000 visitors to the Park. Since this estimate is based on permitted attendance only, the actual figure may be slightly higher or lower. As with the recreation use estimates provided in Section 3.3 applying a +/- 25% adjustment factor to the estimate results in a potential special event visitation estimate of 217,500 to 362,500 visitors over the one-year survey period.

3.4.2 Special Venues in Kapiʻolani Regional Park (Park Maintained)

Art on the Zoo Fence

For almost 60 years, local artists have been showing and selling their art along the Honolulu Zoo Fence. The Art on the Zoo Fence is held every weekend and operates on the southern fence line of the Zoo, across from the Kapiʻolani Bandstand. Artists who participate must conform to a set of rules regarding the setup and display of their work. Anyone is welcome to participate, subject to these rules. Stand-by artists may exhibit if space is available. Artists become permanent members by paying quarterly dues and having an assigned space. Artists may show only their own work. No agents or sales persons are allowed. If an artist is unable to attend, his or her space will be forfeited for that day.

Sunset on the Beach

Sunset on the Beach is a free event where movies are shown on a 30-foot screen at Queen's Surf Beach. Sunset on the Beach is also regularly accompanied by musical performances and food vendors. For larger events and movie premieres, the sand is covered with wooden platforms, and chairs and metal barricades are used to control access for exclusive events. Sunset on the Beach is organized by the Waikīkī Improvement Association and is held several times a year. Sunset on the Beach is located in a non-Trust lands area of the Park, and the grounds are maintained by Kapiʻolani Regional Park staff.

Kapiʻolani Regional Park Bandstand

The Kapiʻolani Bandstand is used regularly in support of Park events and for regularly-scheduled weekend concerts lead by the Royal Hawaiian Band, the oldest and largest City-sponsored band in the United States. Founded in 1836, the mission of the Royal Hawaiian Band is to promote and foster music, both current and historic, to preserve Hawaiian musical culture. The Royal Hawaiian Band performs a concert in the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Bandstand every Sunday afternoon from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. and at special events or performances.

Kapiʻolani Beach Center

The Kapiʻolani Beach Center (KBC) is the only permanent food concessionaire located within the Park. The KBC is located in an area of the Park that is not a part of the Kapiʻolani Park Trust. The KBC is currently on a one-year revocable permit to Optimum Marketing and Management Corporation (OMMC). As a part of their permit, OMMC is responsible for maintaining the building, restrooms, and grounds around the KBC. The permit is managed by the City and County of Honolulu Department of Enterprise Services (CCH-DES).

Queenʻs Surf Beach Concessionaire

Located next to the Waikīkī Wall, the Shaka Foundation operates a beach supply rental concession from a removable tent. This non-profit organization rents out boogie-boards, umbrellas, and beach chairs to beach goers and Park visitors. They operate under a five-year permit managed by the CCH-DES.

3.4.3 Special Venues near Kapiʻolani Regional Park

There are several venues within or adjacent to the Kapiʻolani Regional Park that, while not managed or maintained by Park staff, have a direct influence on the use of the Park and its facilities. These include the Honolulu Zoo, the Waikīkī Shell, and the Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park). During the Recreational Capacity Study period, these venues attracted approximately 950,000 visitors, many of whom likely also visited the

park. While these areas were generally excluded from the RCS, descriptions of each venue and its use over the survey period are provided below to help provide context.

Honolulu Zoo/Gateway Park

The Honolulu Zoo was started in 1914 as the Kapiʻolani Bird Park and in 1947 was re-designated as the Honolulu Zoo. The modern Honolulu Zoo originated in 1984 with a Master Plan for a Tropical Zoological Garden. The Zoo is operated by the CCH's Department of Enterprise Services and its property is part of the Kapiʻolani Park Trust. The Gateway Park (found at the Zoo entrance) and the Zoo are not part of the management responsibilities of the Kapiʻolani Regional Park staff. The Honolulu Zoo attendance averages by 1,658 people per day (based on 2011 data provided by CCH-DES). In the period from July 2010 to June 2011, Zoo attendance was over 600,000 visitors for the year. In 2011, the average weekday attendance was 1,537 people and 1,927 people on the weekends. The Zoo also holds special events (about 19) throughout the year including The Wildest Show on Earth and the Lokahi Tree events.

Waikīkī Shell

The Waikīkī Shell is managed by the CCH's Department of Enterprise Services. Its grounds (inside the fenced area) are managed and maintained by Waikīkī Shell or CCH staff (not Kapiʻolani Regional Park staff). The grounds and parking lots around the Waikīkī Shell are maintained by Kapiʻolani Regional Park staff. During events at the Waikīkī Shell, the parking lots are turned over to parking attendants who control access and space reservations for event vehicles. This includes parking for event vehicles, public paid parking, food trucks, merchandise vendors and other commercial vehicles that operate both within the grounds of the Waikīkī Shell and along the periphery of the fenced event area. Events held in the Shell also increase the usage of the Park outside of the fenced Shell area, particularly in Zone 1. Concerts and sports events attract attendees who use the Park to picnic and gather before, after, and during events at the Shell. Large concerts also attract Park users who listen (but cannot see) the concert from the Park grounds surrounding the Shell, without paying and entering the Waikīkī

Shell venue. Graduation ceremonies in the spring also attract families who picnic and take pictures in the Park before and after the ceremonies. Table 3.4-2 lists events that occurred at the Shell during the RCS period.

Table 3.4-2: Scheduled Events at the Waikīkī Shell during the RCS Period

Waikīkī Shell Events [1]				
Event Name		Event Type	Date(s)	Attendance (Box Office) [2]
FM 100 Birthday Bash (2-day)		Music	7/29/11-7/30/11	10,350
Spirit of '45 Alive Concert		Music	8/13/2011	450
Honolulu Marathon Carbo-Load		Sports/Music	12/9/2011	2,200
Bill Maher Concert		Comedy/ Political	12/31/2011	2,350
Heiva Concert (3-day)		Music	3/15/12 - 3/17/12	2,550
Jimmy Buffett Concert		Music	3/18/2012	5,500
Aloha International Spirit Championship (2-day)		Sports/Dance	4/6/12 - 4/7/12	1,800
May Jah Ray Jah Concert		Music	4/14/2012	4,500
Honolulu Community College Graduation		Graduation	5/11/2012	2,650
Castle High School Graduation		Graduation	5/18/2012	4,250
Kaimukī High School Graduation		Graduation	5/19/2012	3,650
L'Arc en Ciel Concert		Music	5/31/2012	4,250
Vertical Horizon Concert		Music	6/24/2012	1,000
Jason Mraz Concert		Music	7/1/2012	4,675
Amy Hanaiali'i Concert		Music	7/4/2012	900
TOTAL ATTENDANCE (Survey Period) [2]				**51,075**

[1] Events during the Study survey period from July 5, 2011 to July 5, 2012 Source: Hawai'i Department of Enterprise Services

[2] Attendance totals represent the number of tickets sold and do not account for Shell/Concert support staff or attendance "outside the venue" such as street vendors, and Park users/picnickers there to listen to, but not necessarily attend the event.

Waikīkī Aquarium

The Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park) was opened in 1904 (at another location nearby), was relocated to its current location in 1955. It is the third oldest aquarium in the United States. Founded by Castle & Cooke, the Aquarium was opened to entice passengers to ride to the end of the new trolley line at Kapi'olani Regional Park. The Aquarium is administered by the University of Hawai'i System (managed by a board of directors) and supported by the Friends of the Waikīkī Aquarium. The Aquarium is not a

part of the Kapiʻolani Trust Lands or Kapiʻolani Regional Park. The Aquarium also holds special concerts and benefits to support the Aquarium or other charitable endeavors. In 2010, 298,421 people visited the Aquarium (Pacific Business News 2010).

3.4.4 Other Permitted Events during the Study Period

In addition to major events at the Park and the special venues, Kapiʻolani Regional Park issues permits for numerous other activities in the Park. These include sports-based permits for events such as sports leagues, tournaments, clinics, charity runs, exercise and fitness clinics, and others. The Park also issues picnic permits for large groups who wish to reserve a location or have special equipment or needs that require a dedicated space for their event. Casual picnicking in the Park or beach does not require a permit, so while that activity certainly occurs in the Park, it is not captured in the Park's permitting system. The Park also issues permits for meetings (usually held at Paki Hale), smaller cultural events (like Hula Practice), photo shoots, group activities (like Kids Fun Day), and a host of other events. Table 3.4-3 contains a summary list of these event categories over the RCS period by month. A detailed list of each permitted event can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3.4-3: Other Permitted Events at Kapiʻolani Regional Park during the RCS Period

Other Permitted Events at Kapiʻolani Regional Park [1]		
Survey Month [3]	**Event Type**	**Permitted Attendance [2]**
Jul 05-31 2011 [1]	Sports [4]	1,120
Jul 05-31 2011 [1]	Picnics [5]	6,280
Jul 05-31 2011 [1]	Meetings/Other [6]	210
Jul Subtotal		**7,610**
Aug-11	Sports [4]	910
Aug-11	Picnics [5]	1,400
Aug-11	Meetings/Other [6]	160
Aug Subtotal		**2,470**
Sep-11	Sports [4]	3,245
Sep-11	Picnics [5]	1,295
Sep-11	Meetings/Other [6]	130
Sep Subtotal		**4,670**

Other Permitted Events at Kapi'olani Regional Park [1]		
Survey Month [3]	Event Type	Permitted Attendance [2]
Oct-11	Sports [4]	1,950
Oct-11	Picnics [5]	860
Oct-11	Meetings/Other [6]	305
Oct Subtotal		**3,115**
Nov-11 [7]	Sports [4]	2,490 [8]
Nov-11 [7]	Picnics [5]	1,710
Nov-11 [7]	Meetings/Other [6]	100
Nov Subtotal		**4,300**
Dec-11	Sports [4]	4,250 [8]
Dec-11	Picnics [5]	1,509
Dec-11	Meetings/Other [6]	381
Dec Subtotal		**6,140**
Jan-12	Sports [4]	4,209 [8]
Jan-12	Picnics [5]	665
Jan-12	Meetings/Other [6]	355
Jan Subtotal		**5,229**
Feb-12	Sports [4]	2,180 [8]
Feb-12	Picnics [5]	1,170
Feb-12	Meetings/Other [6]	551
Feb Subtotal		**3,901**
Mar-12	Sports [4]	3,975
Mar-12	Picnics [5]	1,600
Mar-12	Meetings/Other [6]	620
Mar Subtotal		**6,195**
Apr-12	Sports [4]	3,345
Apr-12	Picnics [5]	1,413
Apr-12	Meetings/Other [6]	905
Apr Subtotal		**5,663**
May-12	Sports [4]	4,784
May-12	Picnics [5]	1,430
May-12	Meetings/Other [6]	1,494
May Subtotal		**7,708**

Other Permitted Events at Kapi'olani Regional Park [1]		
Survey Month [3]	Event Type	Permitted Attendance [2]
Jun-12	Sports [4]	4,870
Jun-12	Picnics [5]	1,735
Jun-12	Meetings/Other [6]	723
Jun Subtotal		**7,328**
Jul 01-05 2012 [1]	Sports [4]	585
Jul 01-05 2012 [1]	Picnics [5]	1,025
Jul 01-05 2012 [1]	Meetings/Other [5]	424
Jul Subtotal		**2,034**
TOTAL PERMITTED ATTENDANCE OF EVENTS [1]		**64,329**

Based on the Park permit records for all events (major events and all others) permitted at the Park during the RCS one-year study period, the total attendance by permit was over 357,000 people.

[1] Events during the Study survey period from July 5, 2011 to July 5, 2012. Summary of all events, not including major events. See major events table for list of major events.

[2] Permitted Attendance totals represent the number issued in the permit and not necessarily the total number in attendance. The CCH permit entry is capped at 9,999 people.

[3] Please note that month totals for July 2011, starts after July 4th, and July 2012 end on July 5th.

[4] Sports include sports leagues, small tournaments, tennis classes, and other recreational activities under a Park permit. It does not include non-permitted casual recreational/sports activities by Park visitors. See major events table for major sporting events.

[5] Picnics include all permit-required picnic events, and not casual daily use of picnic areas by Park visitors or beach-goers.

[6] Meetings/Other include meeting held at Paki Hale, Photo Shoots, Music/Event Rehearsals, Hula Practice, or other such events. See Appendix C for full details.

[7] APEC restricted Park permits during the first two weeks of November, reducing the number of permits typically issued.

[8] An ILH soccer game was permitted from Nov 2011 - Feb 2012, but the permit did not contain an attendance count. Per Jim Bukes (AD for IHL) an estimate of 150 participants per day was used to calculate the attendance.

3.5 ESTIMATED PARK USE LEVELS

The Kapi'olani Regional Park Master Plan Update (CCH 2008) provided an estimate of approximately 3 million visitors a year to the Park. This estimate was based in part on visitor use estimates from events held at the Park. As noted in Section 3.4, permitted event use of the Park accounted for approximately 357,000 visitors during the RCS period. These estimates only include permitted attendance records and not regular, non-permitted visitor use of the Park.

To augment existing estimates of Park use, the RCS included visitor observations throughout the year-long study effort. The intent of the visitor observations was to

provide an estimate of actual use (as differentiated from attendance estimates associated with permits) during events, and to capture typical, daily use levels at the Park. To best facilitate this goal, observation times and dates were randomly chosen throughout the study period and included observations between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. on weekdays, weekends, and holidays. The observation study methodology is described in detail in Chapter 2 and the full schedule of observation periods is provided in Appendix C.

In total, Park staff and RCS researchers completed between 87 and 94 observation shifts per zone (Figure 2.1-1). Summaries of these visitor observations are presented below. Additional visitor observation results and summaries are available in Appendix C.

3.5.1 People-At-One-Time

People-at-one-time (PAOT) is a commonly used recreation measure that provides a snapshot in time of the number of people present at a Park (or subarea thereof) during a specific period of time. For the RCS, Park staff and researchers collected PAOT estimates in each Park zone. As noted in Chapter 2, subzones were also used to help facilitate more accurate visitor observations; however, all PAOT estimates are aggregated by zone. Table 3.5-1 displays the minimum, maximum, and average PAOT in each zone across the entire RCS period (includes all days, times, and months).

Table 3.5-1: Minimum, Maximum and Average PAOT

Minimum, Maximum, and Average PAOT			
	PAOT		
ZONE	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Zone 1	22	4,742	277.1
Zone 2	7	1,385	395.1
Zone 3	6	555	152.9
Zone 4	6	772	205.7
Zone 5	2	344	93.7
Zone 6	0	153	42.1
Zone 7	2	1,661	142.9
Zone 8	23	462	72.1

Many of the Park zones experienced acute fluctuations between the minimum and maximum number of observed visitors, in particular Zones 1, 2, and 7. Since many of the large events at the Park occur in Zones 1 and 2, it is not surprising to see large maximum PAOT values. Since Zone 7 includes most of the designated sports fields, it also experiences periods of heavy use typically associated with tournaments and league play. Zone 6 was the only zone where Park staff and researchers completed an observation shift without seeing any visitors (this only occurred once in Zone 6). This is a testament to the consistent level of use the Park receives throughout the year.

Zone 2 had the highest average PAOT (about 395) during the RCS (Table 3.5-1). This zone includes the Queen's Surf Beach and is the closest beach area to the Waikīkī resort area. Zones 1 and 4 each had average PAOT estimates above 200, and Zones 3 and 7 had PAOT averages above 100. Zone 6, which includes the Diamond Head Tennis Courts and archery range, had the lowest average PAOT during the RCS. Two factors likely contribute to lower average PAOT levels in Zone 6: 1) the number of tennis courts available at one time, and 2) safety procedures at the archery range (which limit other uses in the vicinity). The average PAOT estimates indicate a park that provides a range of recreational opportunities and corresponding use levels, from the more heavily used beach and sport areas to the less intensely used areas along Paki Avenue.

While daily PAOT averages are informative, further categorization of the PAOT estimates by daily time period helps ascertain daily fluctuations in use. For purposes of the RCS, each day was split into morning (7 AM – 12 PM) and afternoon (12 PM - 8 PM) time shifts. While the afternoon time shift is two hours longer, the total number of observation periods per time shift is about equal across all zones. Table 3.5-2 and Figure 3.5-1 present the average number of PAOT observed in each zone during the time shifts during the RCS. Table 1.2-2 provides the total acres per RCS zones.

Table 3.5-2: Average Morning and Afternoon PAOT

Average Morning and Afternoon PAOT		
	PAOT	
ZONE	Morning (6 AM - 12 PM)	Afternoon (12 PM. - 8 PM)
Zone 1	178.4	358.4
Zone 2	288.3	487.1
Zone 3	114.8	184.8
Zone 4	131.6	260.1
Zone 5	64.8	120.5
Zone 6	39.1	45.2
Zone 7	141.1	141.5
Zone 8	57.7	87.2

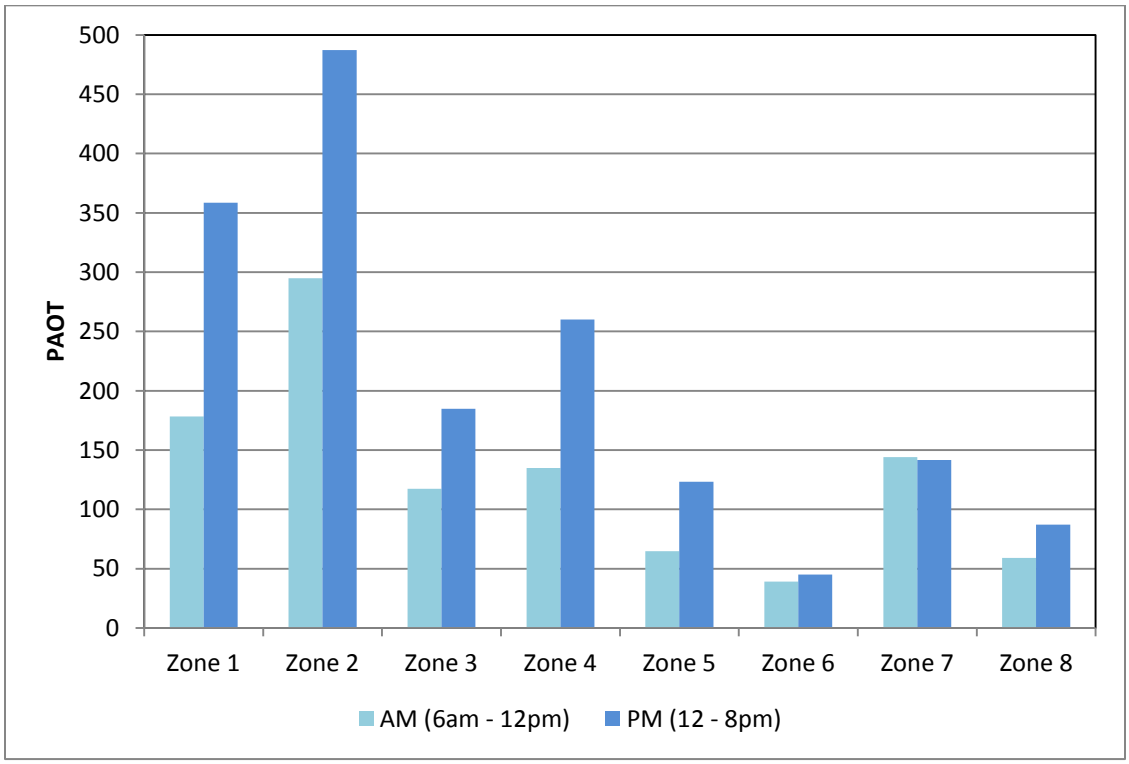


Figure 3.5-1: Average Morning and Afternoon PAOT

In general, and as further discussed in Section 3.5.2, almost all of the zones experience higher PAOT use levels during the afternoon time shift. At Zone 7, however, observed use levels remain constant through both the morning and afternoon time shifts.

3.5.2 Monthly and Annual Use Estimates

Accurately tracking use at parks and other natural open space areas is difficult, especially in areas with multiple or open access points. At Kapi‘olani Regional Park, there are no official or designated entrance points to the Park, making the use of manual (e.g., observations) and/or mechanical (e.g., entrance booth/fees, electronic counters, etc.) counters impractical for capturing use. Instead, the PAOT estimates provided in Section 3.5.1 can be extrapolated to derive use estimates. This extrapolation is accompanied by an additional variable: length of stay. Length of stay is defined as the total amount of time a person spends at a park during a visit. The Kapi‘olani Visitor Survey included a question about length of stay. Based on the survey results, visitors to Kapi‘olani Regional Park reported spending an average of 3.9 hours at the Park per visit. Table 3.5-3 displays the average length of stay by zone.

Table 3.5-3: Average Visitor Length of Stay by Zone

Average Visitor Length of Stay by Zone	
ZONE	Average Length of Stay (Hours)
Zone 1	3.9
Zone 2	4.3
Zone 3	4.8
Zone 4	4.6
Zone 5	3.6
Zone 6	3.8
Zone 7	3.3
Zone 8	2.9
AVERAGE	3.9

In Zones 2, 3, and 4, the average length of stay was over 4 hours. These three zones include the beach areas of Kapi‘olani Regional Park and offer multiple recreational opportunities (e.g., ocean activities, swimming, sun bathing, beach volleyball, resting and relaxing, etc.) that likely contribute to the longer lengths of stay compared to other zones. Zone 8 was the only zone where visitors reported an average length of stay of under three hours. While this zone is made up of several smaller pocket-like parks that provide varied recreational opportunities (e.g., sports courts, playground equipment,

botanical gardens, etc.), it generally does not provide a comprehensive set of experiences that would attract visitors for longer stays.

Combining visitor length of stay with PAOT estimates to derive use levels requires a conversion factor that is sometimes referred to as a turnover rate. This conversion factor assumes use levels are spread evenly over a specific period of time. For example, if researchers observe an average of 10 PAOT at a site and the average length of stay is 30 minutes, a conversion factor of 2 would be applied to the PAOT to derive an hourly use estimate of 20 visits (and a constant PAOT of 10 at all times during the hour). This example is expressed by the following equation:

Length-of-Stay Conversion Factor	*	PAOT	=	Total Hourly Visits
(60 minutes/30 minutes = 2)		(10)		(20)

Since each observation day was split into a morning (6 AM – 12 PM) and afternoon (12 PM – 8 PM) time shift of varying lengths (i.e., the morning shift covers six hours and the afternoon shift covers eight hours), separate morning and afternoon length–of-stay conversion factors were calculated for each zone. The length-of-stay conversion factors for each zone are listed in Table 3.5-4.

Table 3.5-4: Length of Stay Conversion Factors for Each Zone

Length-of-Stay Conversion Factors for each Zone		
	Length-of-Stay Conversion Factor[1]	
ZONE	Morning (6 AM - 12 PM)	Afternoon (12 PM - 8 PM)
Zone 1	1.5	2.0
Zone 2	1.4	1.9
Zone 3	1.3	1.7
Zone 4	1.3	1.8
Zone 5	1.6	2.2
Zone 6	1.6	2.1
Zone 7	1.8	2.4
Zone 8	2.1	2.8

[1] Length-of-Stay Conversion Factors = hours in time shift/length of stay.

Daily estimates of use can then be calculated with the average PAOT (Table 3.5-2) and the length-of-stay conversion factors (Table 3.5-4). Table 3.5-5 displays daily use estimates for each zone. Total Park use (combination of all zones) is estimated to be about 4,921 visits per day, of which approximately 32% occurs during the morning time shift and 68% during the afternoon time shift. These estimates assume a consistent level of use throughout the day (in reality, use fluctuates throughout the day, but the estimation process is based on applying averages to derive use). The daily use estimates are expressed in visits, not individual visitors. A visit is defined as a trip to the Park for any amount of time by a visitor.

Table 3.5-5: Estimated Daily Visits by Zone

Estimated Daily Visits by Zone								
	Estimated Daily Visits							
Time Shift	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
Morning (6 AM - 12 PM)	274	414	147	177	107	61	262	122
Afternoon (12 PM - 8 PM)	733	913	308	456	270	94	342	241
TOTAL	**1,007**	**1,327**	**455**	**633**	**377**	**155**	**604**	**363**

The daily use estimates in Table 3.5-5 can then be extrapolated to estimate annual use at Kapi'olani Regional Park. Table 3.5-6 displays monthly and total annual estimates of visits to the Park. Since the estimates in Table 3.5-5 are based on daily averages, the number of days in a month creates slight differences in the number of visits on a month-to-month basis. In total, annual use at Kapi'olani Regional Park is estimated at approximately 1.8 million visits. Considering that about 357,000 visitors attend permitted events at the Park (Chapter 3.4) and assuming that each of these visitors accounts for one visit to the Park, permitted or special event use of the Park likely accounts for approximately 20% of estimated annual use at Kapi'olani Regional Park.

Recreation use estimates that are built on observed PAOT estimates often make use of an adjustment factor that acknowledges the amount of error inherent in

observation-based studies. Adjustment factors (i.e., an acceptable range of error) of +/-40% or more are often used in observation-based studies. For purposes of the RCS, an adjustment factor of +/-25% was applied to the total estimated annual visits (Table 3.5-6) to calculate a possible range of annual use. Using the adjustment factor of +/-25%, recreation use at Kapi'olani Regional Park likely accounts for between 1,350,744 and 2,251,240 visits annually.

Table 3.5-6: Estimated Annual Use at Kapi'olani Regional Park

Estimated Annual Use at Kapi'olani Regional Park													
	Estimated Number of Visits												
ZONE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
Zone 1	31,189	29,177	31,189	30,183	31,189	30,183	31,189	31,189	30,183	31,189	30,183	31,189	368,232
Zone 2	41,134	38,480	41,134	39,807	41,134	39,807	41,134	41,134	39,807	41,134	39,807	41,134	485,646
Zone 3	14,108	13,198	14,108	13,653	14,108	13,653	14,108	14,108	13,653	14,108	13,653	14,108	166,566
Zone 4	19,622	18,356	19,622	18,989	19,622	18,989	19,622	19,622	18,989	19,622	18,989	19,622	231,666
Zone 5	11,683	10,929	11,683	11,306	11,683	11,306	11,683	11,683	11,306	11,683	11,306	11,683	137,934
Zone 6	4,829	4,518	4,829	4,673	4,829	4,673	4,829	4,829	4,673	4,829	4,673	4,829	57,013
Zone 7	18,722	17,514	18,722	18,118	18,722	18,118	18,722	18,722	18,118	18,722	18,118	18,722	221,040
Zone 8	11,256	10,530	11,256	10,893	11,256	10,893	11,256	11,256	10,893	11,256	10,893	11,256	132,894
TOTAL	**152,543**	**142,702**	**152,543**	**147,622**	**152,543**	**147,622**	**152,543**	**152,543**	**147,622**	**152,543**	**147,622**	**152,543**	**1,800,991**

3.6 VISITOR CHARACTERISTICS

Parks and recreation management strives for diversity in park uses to suit a diverse visitor base. While the advantages of diversity include a large constituent base that stretches across activity groups, preferences, socio-economic, racial, ethnic, and other cultural divisions, managing such diversity within parks and recreation areas is complicated (i.e., one-size does not fit all). Kapi'olani Regional Park is well known for hosting numerous cultural and ethnic events that celebrate diversity. The Kapi'olani Park Trust specifically identifies such events as appropriate uses for the Park, however, generalizations about visitors and the "appropriateness" of these events should be made with caution.

Considering the limitations inherent with broad generalizations, the following section provides an overview of visitor characteristics that are drawn from the results of the Kapi'olani Visitor Survey that was conducted as a component of the RCS. The following information is drawn from the 1,610 usable visitor surveys (1,447 on-site surveys and 163 online surveys) that were completed during the RCS. Appendix F provides detailed survey response frequencies and other statistics, as well as categorized and verbatim responses to open-ended questions.

3.6.1 General Visitor Profiles

Most visitors to Kapi'olani Regional Park are repeat visitors. Approximately 91% of those surveyed had visited the Park previously while 9% were first-time visitors.

Kapi'olani Regional Park visitors tend to be regular users of the Park. The average number of visits in the previous 12 months by survey participants was 64 (the median was 20 visits. The largest percentage of return visitors (25.5%) had made five or fewer trips to the Park in the previous 12 months (Figure 3.6-1). However, the majority of return visitors (74.5%) made more than five trips to the Park in the previous 12 months, with over a quarter (29%) having made 50 or more trips to the Park. As described in Appendix D, survey participants who provided a response greater than 365 trips were excluded from the general analysis. Less than 1% of survey participants indicated that they had made more than 365 trips to the Park in the previous 12 months.

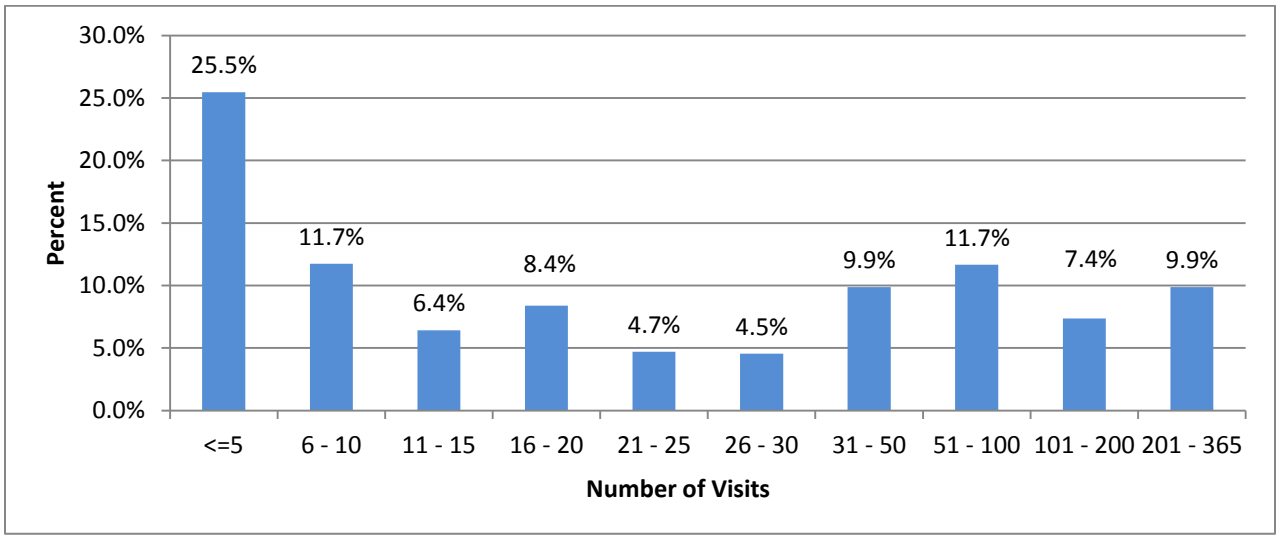


Figure 3.6-1: Frequency of Visits to Kapi'olani Regional Park.

The average length of stay of participants' visits to Kapi'olani Regional Park was 3.9 hours (the median was three hours). About a quarter (24.3%) of visitors reported a length of stay of two hours (Figure 3.6-2). The majority (88%) of visitors indicated a length of stay of 6 hours or less.

The majorities of visitors (62.9%) to Kapi'olani Regional Park drive personal vehicles to the Park (and presumably park their vehicles in or near the park) (Figure 3.6-3). Just over a quarter (26.1%) of visitors walk to the park. Cumulatively, slightly less than 11% of visitors take public transit (4.5%), ride a bicycle (4.4%), or are driven to the Park by someone else. (2%)

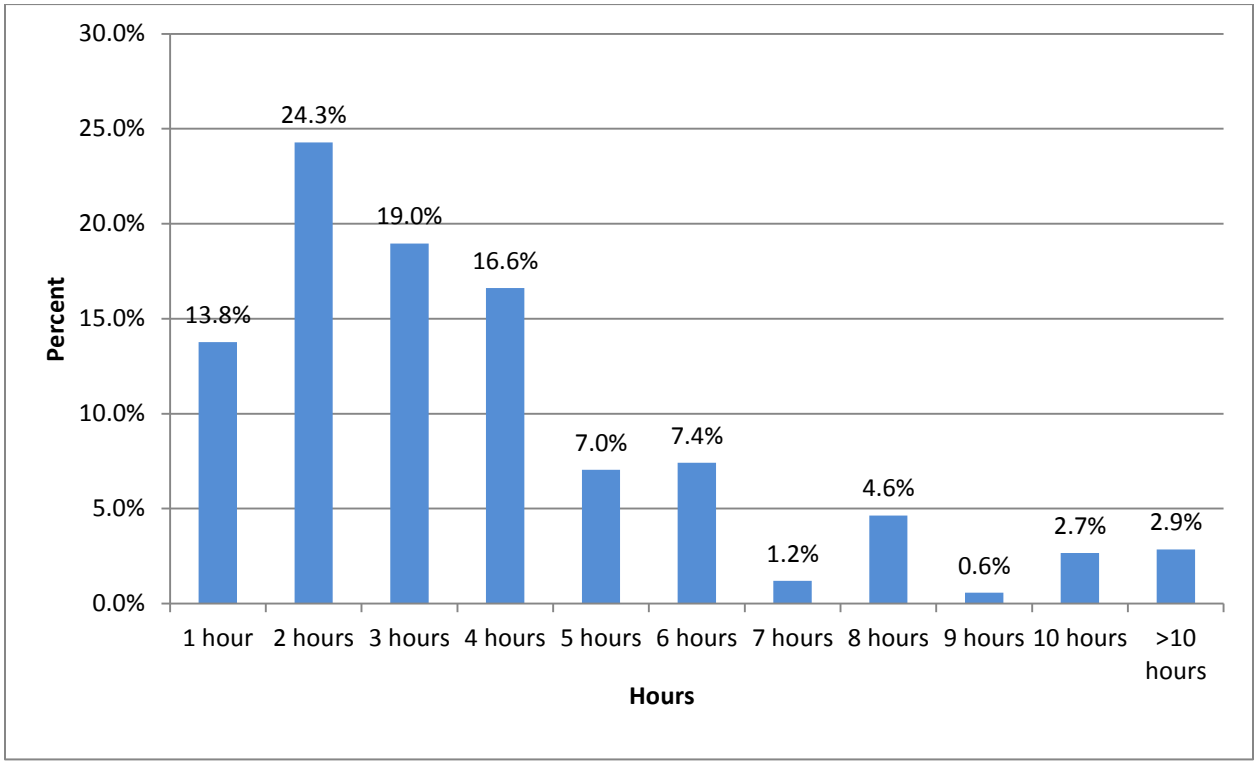


Figure 3.6-2: Length of Stay of Current Visits to Kapi'olani Regional Park

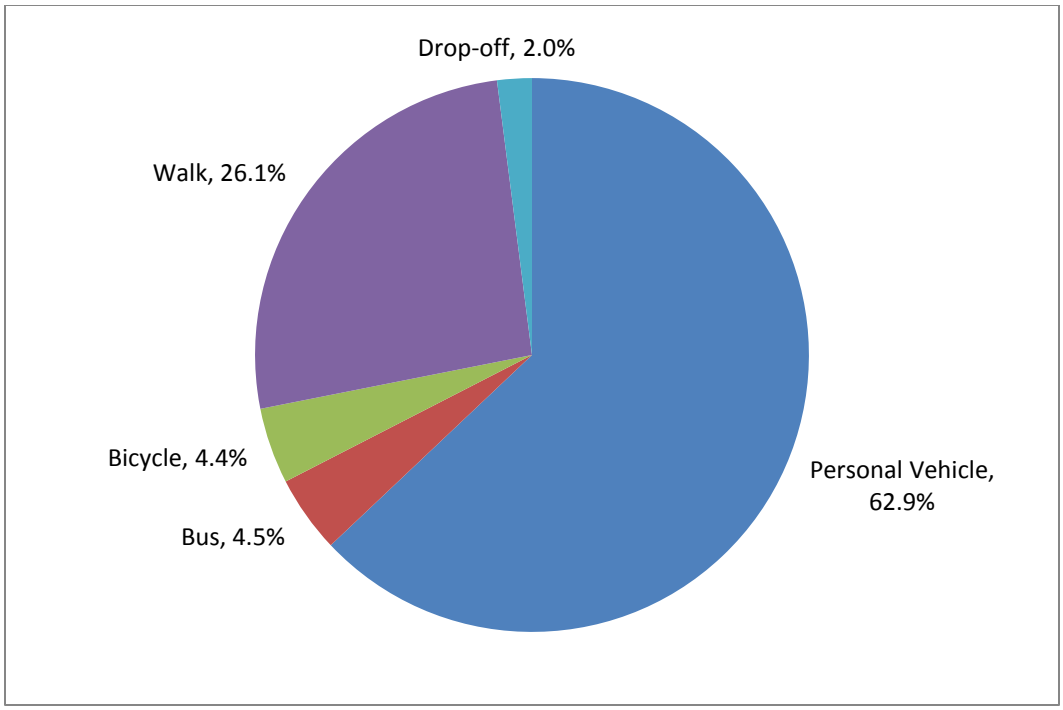


Figure 3.6-3: Mode of Travel to Kapi'olani Regional Park

Large visitor groups are a common occurrence at the Park, particularly when associated with permitted events. However, the majority of visitors (about 86%) spend time at the Park with five or fewer people. The greatest percentage of visitors (29.9%) identified their group as consisting of two people (Figure 3.6-4). The average visitor group size was approximately 6.5 people, due in part to several large groups (e.g., more than 50 people). By comparison, the median group size was three people.

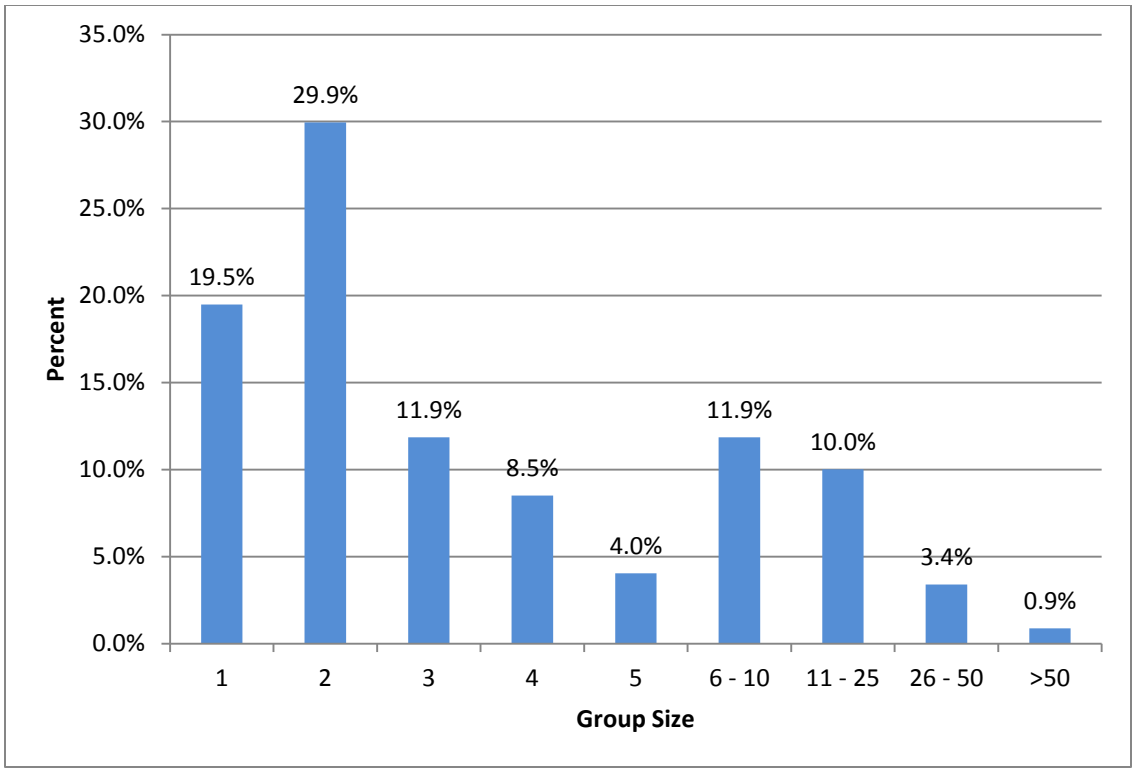


Figure 3.6-4: Group Size

Visitors are evenly divided as to having an event (permitted or otherwise) at Kapi'olani Regional Park during the previous 12 months. Approximately 50% of visitors indicated they had attended an event, while the other 50% indicated that they had not attended an event in the previous 12 months. Of those visitors who reported having attended an event in the previous 12 months, nearly 50% had attended either one or two events (Figure 3.6-5). Fewer than 8% of visitors attended more than ten events. In the previous 12 months, the average number of events attended was five, while the median was three.

The greatest percentage of visitors (34%) reported attending a cultural/ethnic event or festival at Kapi'olani Regional Park during the previous 12 months (Figure 3.6-6). About 30% of visitors attended music events (15.1%) or foot races (15%), including charity walks and runs. The long-standing Art on the Zoo Fence event was attended by just over 12% of visitors.

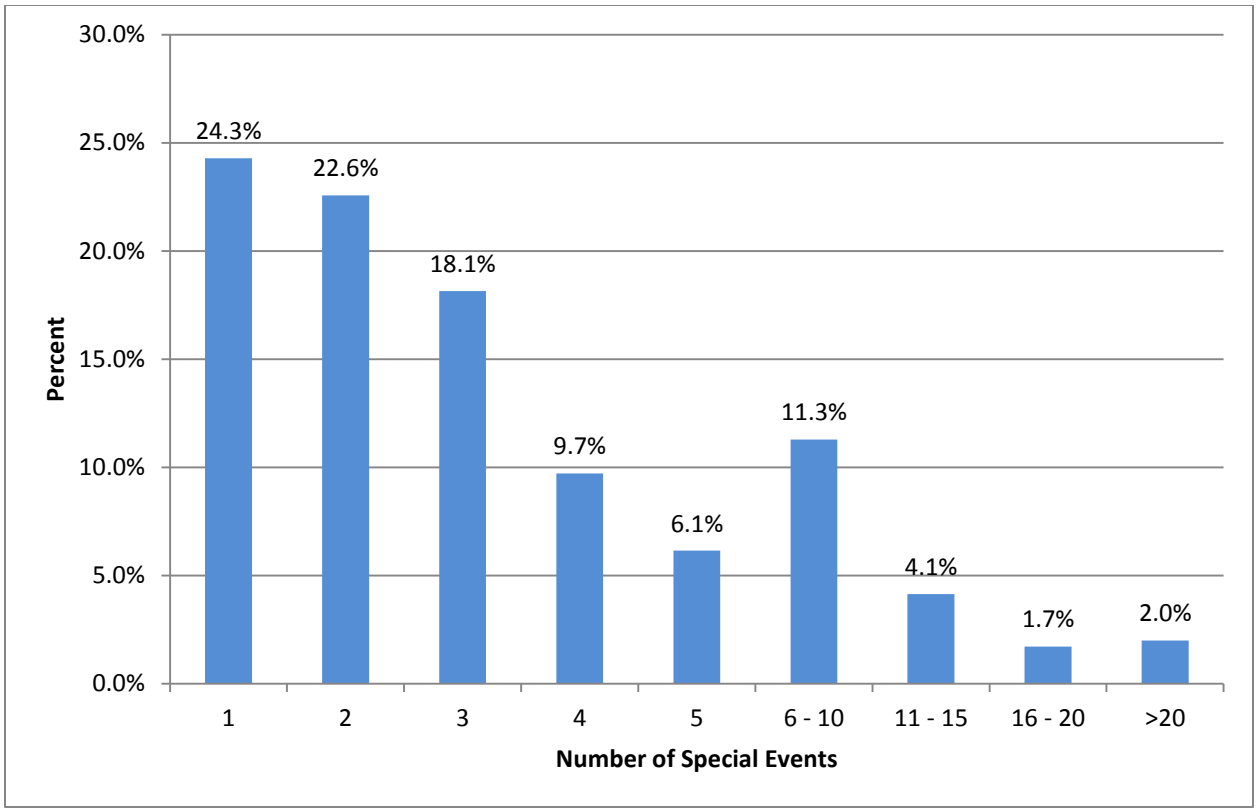


Figure 3.6-5: Number of Events Attended in Previous 12 Months

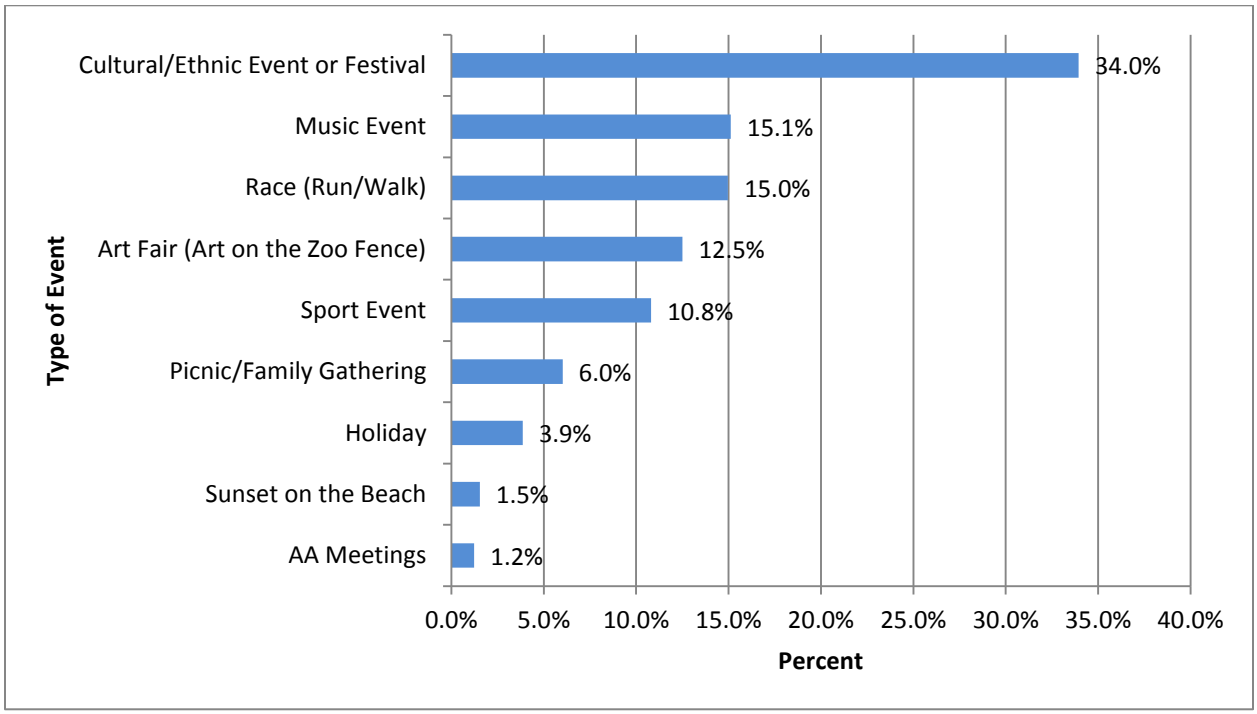


Figure 3.6-6: Types of Events Attended in Previous 12 Months

People choose to come to the Park for various reasons, including the Park's vicinity to hotels and residential areas, easy access, specific facilities, and resources. Among the eight reasons listed on the survey, nearly a quarter of visitors (24.1%) indicated relaxation as one of their motivations for visiting the Park (Figure 3.6-7). Slightly more than a quarter (27.1%) come to Kapi'olani for social reasons (cumulative percent of "spend time with family/friends" and "social interaction"). Conversely, only about 5% of visitors come to the Park seeking solitude. Similarly, more visitors come to the Park for its scenery and natural environment (12.3%) than for its facilities (3%). While nearly 50% of people reported visiting the Park to attend an event, only 7.5% indicated that a specific event was one of their primary motivations for visiting the Park. This is indicative of the diverse nature and variety of personal motivations for visiting parks and other outdoor recreation areas.

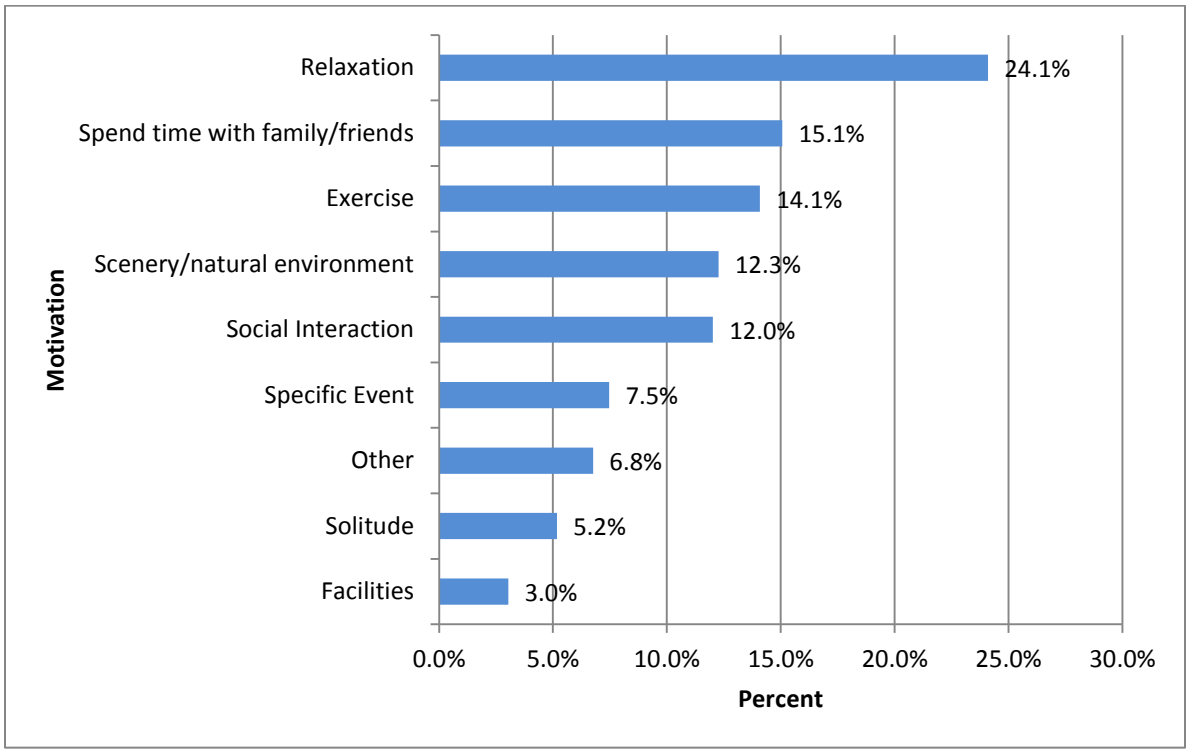


Figure 3.6-7: Motivations for Visiting Kapi'olani Regional Park

Slightly more men (about 54%) than women (approximately 46%) participated in the Kapi'olani Regional Park Recreation Visitor Survey. The average age of participants was about 45 years old, though participation tended to range between about 8 and 12 percent for most age groups (Figure 3.6-8).

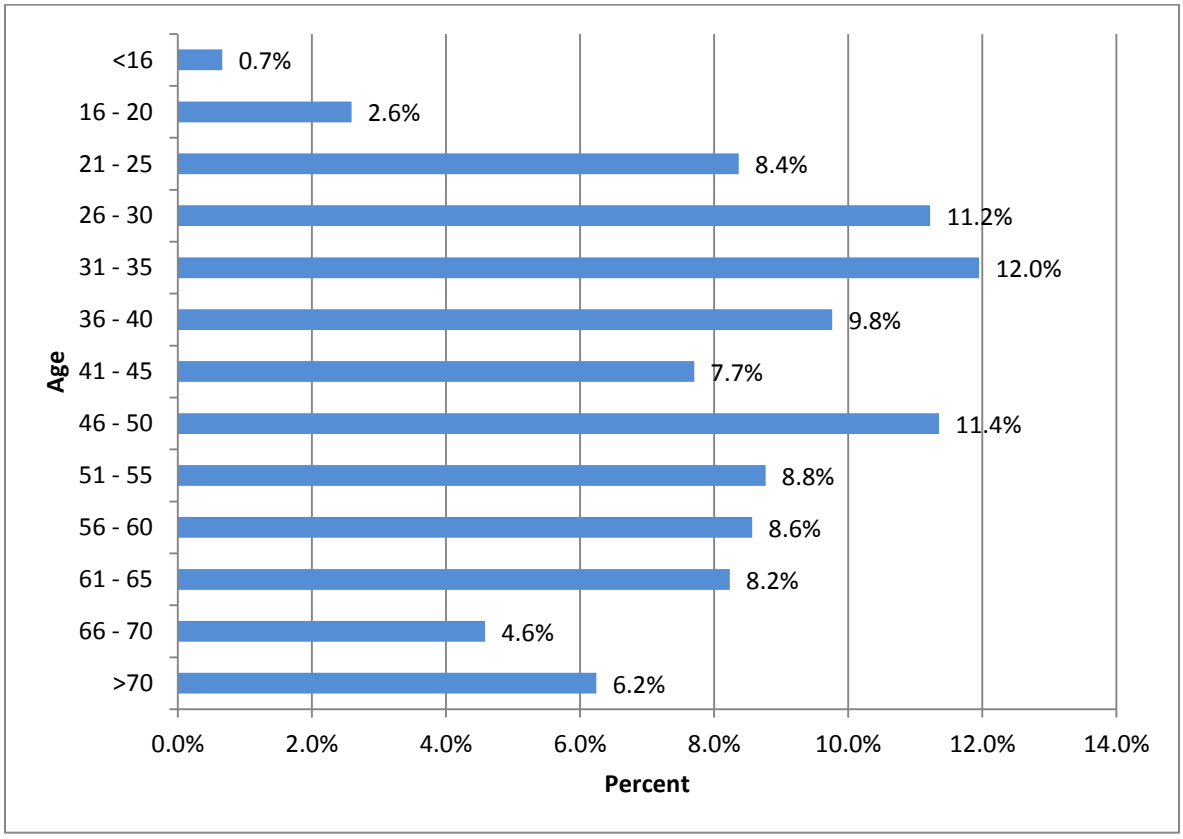


Figure 3.6-8: Ages of Kapi'olani Regional Park Recreation Visitor Survey Participants

About 80% of visitors to Kapi'olani Park were from Hawai'i, while the remaining 20% were from other states and international counties (Table 3.6-1). Of the visitors from Hawai'i, nearly 81% were from O'ahu (Table 3.6-2). This indicates that while the Park attracts visitors and tourists from around the country and world, most use tends to be local. Additionally, most visitors to Kapi'olani Regional Park are repeat visitors. Approximately 91% of those surveyed had visited the Park previously while 9% were first-time visitors. Of the 1,478 Park visitors who took the survey, 303 were from off-island and 1,175 where from Hawai'i. Figure 3.6-10 provides a map showing the zip codes for O'ahu, where the majority of survey respondents are from.

Table 3.6-1: Zip Code Locations of RCS Survey Participants

Visitor Origin	Number	% US	% Total
HI	1175	85.30%	80.00%
CA	57	4.10%	3.90%
WA	24	1.70%	1.60%
OR	10	0.70%	0.70%
International	9	-	0.60%
AK	8	0.60%	0.50%
IL	7	0.50%	0.50%
MN	7	0.50%	0.50%
NV	7	0.50%	0.50%
TX	7	0.50%	0.50%
AZ	6	0.40%	0.40%
MA	6	0.40%	0.40%
MO	6	0.40%	0.40%
CO	5	0.40%	0.30%
GA	5	0.40%	0.30%
UT	5	0.40%	0.30%
ID	4	0.30%	0.30%

Visitor Origin	Number	% US	% Total
KS	3	0.20%	0.20%
NJ	3	0.20%	0.20%
NY	3	0.20%	0.20%
OK	3	0.20%	0.20%
VA	3	0.20%	0.20%
FL	2	0.10%	0.10%
KY	2	0.10%	0.10%
MI	2	0.10%	0.10%
MT	2	0.10%	0.10%
NE	2	0.10%	0.10%
OH	2	0.10%	0.10%
PA	2	0.10%	0.10%
WI	2	0.10%	0.10%
CT	1	0.10%	0.10%
NC	1	0.10%	0.10%
RI	1	0.10%	0.10%
SD	1	0.10%	0.10%
TN	1	0.10%	0.10%

Table 3.6-2: Table 3.6-3. Zip Code Locations of Hawai'i Resident Survey Participants

Hawai'i Zip Code Detail		
Zip Codes	Community	Number
see table to right	Honolulu	948
96744	Kaneohe	40
96734	Kailua	22
96701	Aiea	21
96706	'Ewa Beach	20
96789	Mililani	20
96782	Pearl City	17
96792	Waianae	16
96797	Waipahu	16
96707	Kapolei	14
96786	Wahiawa	9
96795	Waimanalo	8
96740	Kailua Kona	4
96791	Waialua	4
96712	Haleiwa	2
96741	Kalaheo	2
96762	Laie	2
96709	Kapolei	1
96713	Hana	1
96722	Princeville	1

Zip Codes	Community	Number
96749	Keaau	1
96754	Kilauea	1
96761/96767	Lahaina	2
96763	Lanai City	1
96771	Mountain View	1
96858	Fort Shafter	1

Honolulu Zip Code Detail		
Zip Codes	Community	Number
96815	Honolulu	267
96816	Honolulu	192
96822	Honolulu	107
96826	Honolulu	78
96825	Honolulu	63
96813	Honolulu	58
96817	Honolulu	54
96821	Honolulu	37
96814	Honolulu	32
96818	Honolulu	26
96819	Honolulu	24
96828	Honolulu	3
96830	Honolulu	3
96823	Honolulu	1
96837	Honolulu	1
96839	Honolulu	1
96850	Honolulu	1

Figure 3.6-9: O'ahu Zip Code Locations

3.6.2 Activities

Kapi'olani Regional Park offers a diversity of recreation opportunities, including both water/beach-centric and land-based activities. The majority of visitors (60.4%) reported resting/relaxing as one of the activities they typically participate in at the Park (Figure 3.6-10). It is common for visitors to parks and other outdoor recreation areas to identify resting/relaxing as one of their primary activities given the refreshing or restorative nature often associated with these types of areas. More than a quarter of

visitors participated in four other activities including walking (40.7%), swimming (40.5%), picnicking (39.9%), and sunbathing (30.8%). Other popular activities tend to take place in the more visited zones of the Park, including the beach zones (Zones 2 - 4) and those along Kalākaua Avenue (Zones 1 and 5).

Visitors were also asked to indicate their top three activities during their trips to the Park. In general, the top five activities across each response category (primary, secondary, and third activity) matched the top activities listed in Figure 3.6-10: resting/relaxing, walking, swimming, picnicking, and sunbathing. Tennis was the only other activity to be listed in the top five first choice activities by visitors.

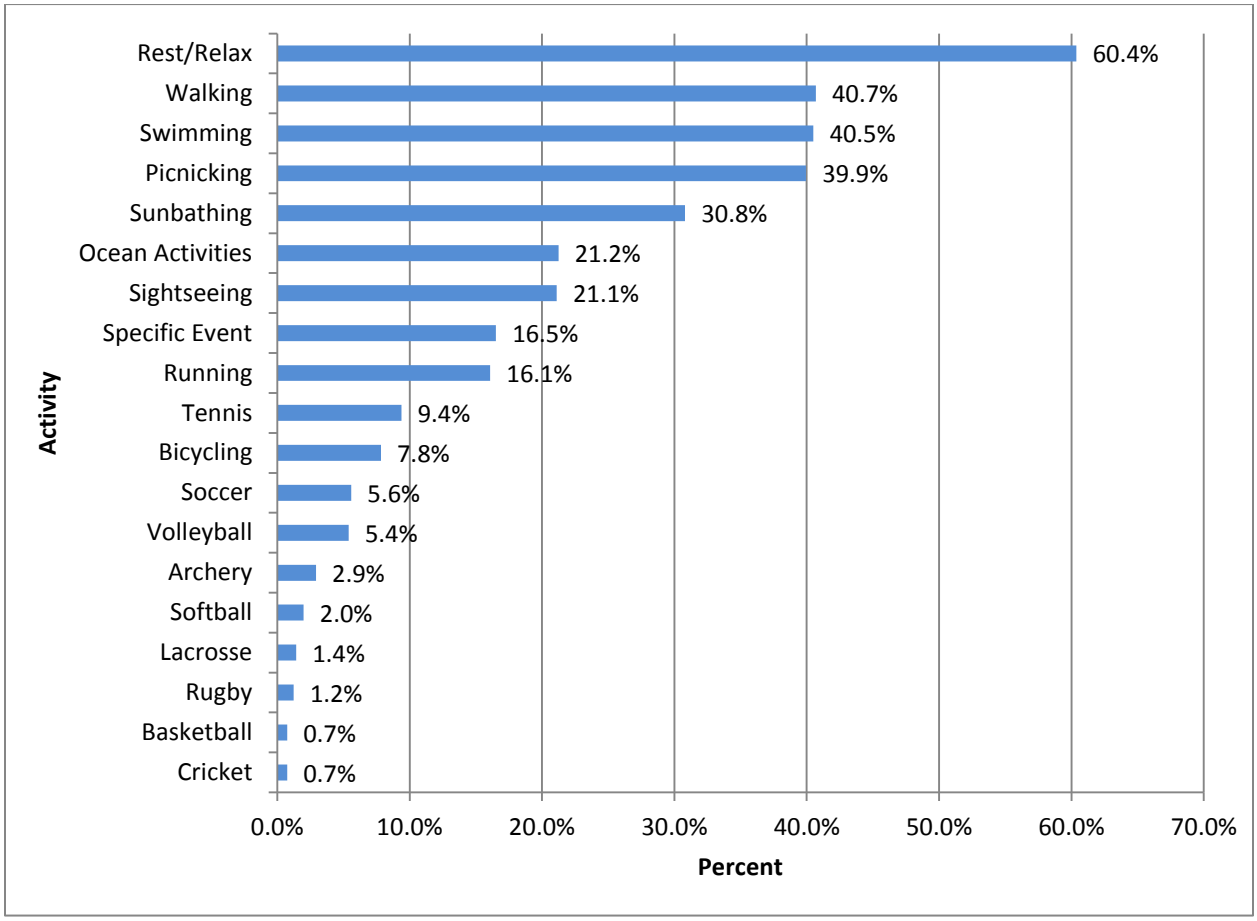


Figure 3.6-10: Recreation Activities (Reported by Visitors)

In addition to self-reported activities, researchers recorded activity information during observation shifts at the Park during the RCS. Table 3.6-3 lists the three most-observed activities by zone (the full list of observed activities is provided in Appendix F). In general, the observed activities tend to mirror those reported by visitors, with popular observed activities that include resting/relaxing, walking, swimming, sunbathing, and running/jogging, among others.

Table 3.6-3: Observed Activities by Zone at Kapi'olani Regional Park

Observed Activities by Zone			
Zone	Activities		
	First	Second	Third
Zone 1	Rest/Relax	Walking	Running/Jogging
Zone 2	Swimming	Rest/Relax	Sunbathing + Walking
Zone 3	Rest/Relax	Sunbathing	Walking
Zone 4	Swimming	Sunbathing	Rest/Relax
Zone 5	Walking	Rest/Relax	Running/Jogging
Zone 6	Tennis	Rest/Relax	Archery
Zone 7	Walking	Rest/Relax	Running/Jogging
Zone 8	Walking	Rest/Relax	Picnicking

Chapter 4: Capacity Estimates

This chapter provides estimates for each of the three primary capacity components (biophysical, social, and management) that were investigated during the RCS at Kapi'olani Regional Park. These estimates are typically considered the descriptive element of a capacity study; that is, they describe the current setting (and associated variables) of a park or natural area, and generally do not identify potential changes that may be considered to address capacity concerns. The evaluative component, sometimes referred to as the values or prescriptive element, is addressed separately in Chapter 5.

4.1 BIOPHYSICAL CAPACITY

Biophysical or ecological capacity[3] relates to the impacts of recreation on the environment and the amount of recreation use that can occur without detrimental impacts on the natural environment of an area. Ecological impacts from recreation typically include soil compaction, soil erosion, loss of vegetation/ground cover and associated habitat, and disturbance to unique resources (e.g., rare or sensitive plants and/or wildlife). This section describes observed biophysical impacts associated with recreational use at Kapi'olani Regional Park, and characterizes the current severity and extent of those impacts based on three field observations that were completed during the year-long study.

Kapi'olani Regional Park is a well-developed recreation site, with numerous facilities and hardened features that help lessen the potential for many types of biophysical impacts. However, some biophysical impacts are to be expected even at highly developed recreation sites despite the existence of facilities that support heavy use. Non-hardened, natural, and/or turf areas, such as those at Kapi'olani Regional Park, are all susceptible to potential impacts from recreation use. These types of areas were the focus of the biophysical capacity assessments that were conducted during the RCS.

[3] The terms biophysical and ecological are used interchangeably through the capacity report.

The emphasis of these biophysical assessments was on readily observable vegetation and soil characteristics. Several field observations provided the basis for estimates of the severity and extent of ecological impacts and subsequent qualitative capacity rating (below, approaching, at, exceeding) for each zone, as well as the entire Park. These field observations were completed in June 2011, December 2011, and June 2012. A concurrent turf assessment was also completed and factored into the overall biophysical capacity level or rating for the Park. The complete turf assessment is provided in Appendix D.

4.1.1 Biophysical Impact Ratings and Evaluation Factors

The biophysical impact variables identified in Chapter 2 were evaluated at each of the eight Kapi'olani Regional Park zones. Researchers completed qualitative assessments of observed impact severity (intensity of the impact) and extent (relative prevalence of the impact throughout the zone), two common elements in biophysical impact studies (Cole 2004). Both impact severity and extent were rated on 4-point scales: none, low, moderate, and high. Table 4.1-1 includes the general guidelines that were used to rate observed impact severity.

Table 4.1-1: Biophysical Variables, Indicators and Ratings

Biophysical Variable[1]	Indicator	Ratings[1]
Erosion	Observed soil loss	None = no evidence of soil erosion Low = observed soil loss with depths of approximately 6 inches or less Moderate = observed soil loss with depths of approximately 6 to 18 inches High = observed soil loss with depths of approximately more than 18 inches

Biophysical Variable[1]	Indicator	Ratings[1]
Exposed Soil	Observed loss of ground cover	None = no evidence of ground vegetation loss and exposed soil Low = observed loss in vegetative ground cover/areas of exposed soil less than 20% relative to "unimpacted" areas Moderate = observed loss in vegetative ground cover/areas of exposed soil between 20 and 40% relative to "unimpacted" areas High = observed loss in vegetative ground cover/areas of exposed soil more than 40% relative to "unimpacted" areas
Soil Compaction	Qualitative observation of soil surface hardening and prevalence of compaction-related effects (e.g., loss of vegetative cover, erosion, and root exposure)	None = no evidence of soil compaction Low = soil surface hardness and compaction related effects are minimal Moderate = soil surface hardness and compaction related effects are moderate High = soil surface hardness and compaction related effects are severe
Exposed Roots	Qualitative observation of the height of exposed roots	None = no trees in use area with exposed roots Low = exposed roots extend up to 6 inches above adjacent ground level Moderate = exposed roots extend 6 to 18 inches above adjacent ground level High = exposed roots extend more than 18 inches above adjacent ground level

Biophysical Variable[1]	Indicator	Ratings[1]
Vegetation Damage	Observed damage (e.g., broken limbs, tree carvings, etc.) to shrubs and trees	None = no signs of damage to vegetation Low = one sign of observed damage to vegetation Moderate = two signs of observed damage to vegetation High = two or more signs of observed damage to vegetation
Unique Resources (e.g., special status plants and/or wildlife, rare species, historic natural resources of importance, etc.)	Pre-field research and field-based observations	Impacts to unique resources were rated using the other biophysical variable ratings listed above depending on the observed impact

[1] The biophysical assessment forms (included in Appendix B) also included a litter variable; however, this variable is reported separately in Chapter 4.3 Management Capacity.

While specific ratings were used for each biophysical impact variable, the qualitative assessment and corresponding rating also factored in the potential level of management effort to correct the observed impact. This additional factor was considered consistently across all variables and included the following:

- None = no observed impact and no management effort needed
- Low = observed impact may be temporary, self-correcting, or requires little management effort to correct
- Moderate = observed impact requires some management effort to correct
- High = observed impact requires extensive management effort to correct

The extent of observed impacts was rated using a similar qualitative 4-point scale. The extent ratings included the following (applied consistently across all impact variables):

- None = no observed impacts
- Low = impact observed on less than 1/3 of zone

- Moderate = impact observed on 1/3 to 2/3 of zone
- High = impact observed on more than 2/3 of zone

An overall qualitative biophysical impact rating (e.g., below, approaching, at, or exceeding) was then determined for each zone based on an aggregate assessment of the severity and extent of all observed impacts. Generally, a zone where three or more biophysical variables were rated as high severity and high extent is considered to be exceeding biophysical capacity. Similarly, a zone where two variables were rated with high severity and moderate extent is considered to be at biophysical capacity. A zone where all biological variables were determined of low severity and low extent is considered to be below ecological capacity.

4.1.2 Observed Biophysical Impacts by Zone

As noted previously, much of Kapiʻolani Regional Park is developed (with hardened facilities that help protect natural elements in the Park) or maintained open turf consisting of Bermudagrass (*Cynodon spp.*) and Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia spp.*) in heavily shaded areas. The Kapiʻolani Regional Park Master Plan Update (CCH 2008) identifies several common trees that are found throughout the Park (including Monkey Pod, Ironwood, Banyan, Shower Tree, Kiawe, Date Palm, and Coconut), as well as several Exceptional Trees (some of which are also common trees) that are protected by City Ordinance (Article 13, Chapter 41, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, as amended). The Exceptional Trees include the following:

- Ironwood trees – along Kalakaua Avenue and the double row to the east of the bandstand
- Banyan trees – near Honolulu Zoo entrance, across from entrance to Honolulu Zoo (*makai* of Kalakaua Avenue), *ʻEwa* side of Queen's Surf Beach Center (*makai* of Kalakaua Avenue), *ʻEwa* side of Waikīkī Aquarium (not a part of the Park) (*makai* of Kalakaua Avenue), in front of the Natatorium, across the street from the Diamond Head Tennis Courts, at the Diamond Head corner of the archery range, and across the Diamond Head side of the Honolulu Zoo (*makai* side of the Waīkikī Shell parking lot entrance)

- Monkeypod trees – along Paki Avenue

Wildlife at the Park is primarily limited to bird species (e.g., Japanese white-eye, barred dove, common mynah, pigeon, house sparrow, Brazilian cardinal, and sooty tern), as well as occasional nuisance wildlife (e.g., rodents, feral cats and dogs, etc.).

During the biophysical field assessments, researchers noted flora, fauna and other natural and maintained elements of the Park, in particular the extent to which these resources are impacted by recreational uses. The results of these field observations are discussed below by zone. Table 4.1-2 provides a summary of observed biophysical impacts at each of the eight zones at Kapi'olani Regional Park. While the sections below include some photographs of observed biophysical impacts, Appendix G provides a photographic record of biophysical impacts that were observed during the three field assessments. In addition, the turf management study, which helped inform the biophysical capacity discussion below, is provided in Appendix D.

Table 4.1-2: Summary of Severity and Extent of Biophysical Impacts at Kapi'olani Regional Park

	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4	
Impact	Severity[1]	Extent[2]	Severity	Extent	Severity	Extent	Severity	Extent
Erosion	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Exposed Soil	M	L/M	M/H	M/H	N/L	N/L	M	M
Soil Compaction	M	L/M	L	M	N	N	L	L
Exposed Roots	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Vegetation Damage	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	N
Unique Resources	N	N	L	L	N	N	N	N

	Zone 5		Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8	
Impact	Severity	Extent	Severity	Extent	Severity	Extent	Severity	Extent
Erosion	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Exposed Soil	L	L	N	N	L	L	L	L
Soil Compaction	L	L	N	N	L	L	L	L
Exposed Roots	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N
Vegetation Damage	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N
Unique Resources	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N

[1] *Impact Severity:* N = none, L = low (impact is minimal/may be temporary, self-correcting, or requires little effort to correct), M = moderate (impact is moderate/requires some management effort to correct), H = high (impact is severe/requires extensive management effort to correct).

[2] *Impact Extent:* N = none, L = low (impact observed on less than 1/3 of zone), M = moderate (impact observed on 1/3 to 2/3 of zone), H = high (impact observed on more than 2/3 of zone).

4.1.2.1 Zone 1

The primary observed ecological impacts in Zone 1 include the following:

- Exposed soil – there are multiple linear social trails (i.e., user-defined pathways through vegetated areas), many of which flank paved pathways throughout this zone. Social trails that parallel paved pathways are a common occurrence in heavily used areas. There are also large swathes of bare ground, particularly in shaded and high use areas. The combination of shade, frequent use, and less resilient vegetation likely causes these large areas of bare soil.
- Soil compaction – the social trails and other areas of exposed soil in Zone 1 also show signs of moderate soil compaction.
- Vegetation damage – multiple trees have been defaced by graffiti/tree carvings. This damage is generally only visible at close range and does not appear to substantially affect the health of the impacted trees. Some of the banyan trees are being used as de facto trash containers.

Zone 1 also has several unique natural resources, including banyan and ironwood trees. The ironwood trees line the historic King and Queen's lanes and show no discernible impacts from recreational use of the area. The 2008 Park Master Plan update included recommendations to widen sidewalks around the Park.

4.1.2.2 Zone 2

The primary observed ecological impacts in Zone 2 include the following:

- Exposed soil – similar to Zone 1, there are also multiple linear social trails, many of which flank paved pathways throughout Zone 2. There are also large patches of bare ground, particularly in shaded and high use areas.
- Soil compaction – the social trails show signs of moderate soil compaction. The other areas with bare ground exhibit a range of compaction, from low (primarily in sandy areas) to moderate (primarily in areas without sand as the primary soil type).

- Vegetation damage – multiple banyan trees have been defaced by graffiti/tree carvings. This damage is generally only visible at close range and does not appear to substantially affect the health of the impacted trees.

The banyan trees in Zone 2 are considered a unique resource. In addition to the visible graffiti, Park visitors were observed swinging from the banyans' aerial prop roots and using the interior cracks/crevices as de facto trash receptacles. According to Park staff (*pers. comm., Park Manager, December 12, 2012*), rubbish and other trash left inside the banyan trees often attracts nuisance wildlife (e.g., rats).

While not a biophysical impact variable that was specifically assessed during the RCS, researchers observed a drainage issue near the sidewalk entrance to the beach in this zone. Storm water collects and puddles in a low-lying area near the sidewalk due to inadequate design, slope and underlying permeability.

4.1.2.3 Zone 3

The only observed ecological impact in Zone 3 is exposed soil. There are several small patches of bare ground throughout the manicured lawn area of this zone. The extent and severity of these patches likely changes during the year based on weather and rain fall, as well as use levels.

4.1.2.4 Zone 4

The primary observed ecological impacts in Zone 4 include the following:

- Exposed soil – there are large patches of bare ground near the beach, along the interior access road (to the Natatorium), and under the banyan trees in this zone. These areas are characterized by shade, frequent use, and less resilient vegetation. Much of the exposed soil in this zone has a high composition of sand.
- Soil compaction – some soil compaction is evident in areas without sandy soils.

Similar to other zones, there are several large banyan trees in Zone 4. While these trees are generally devoid of observable impacts (e.g., vegetation damage), some of the prop roots have been fenced by Park staff. The fencing helps protect the prop roots from damage that may result from visitors using the roots as swings.

4.1.2.5 Zone 5

The primary observed ecological impacts in Zone 5 include the following:

- Exposed soil – the social trail that parallels the sidewalk/pathway that rings Kapiʻolani Regional Park continues through Zone 5. Given frequent use, this social trail is denuded of vegetation. In addition to the social trail, the areas around several of the picnic tables and under some of the large banyan trees are also characterized by exposed soil. As noted previously, shade, frequent use, and less resilient vegetation in these areas likely makes them susceptible to impacts, including large areas of exposed soil.
- Soil compaction – similar to other areas, there are some patches of exposed soil that also exhibit signs of soil compaction. However, the extent of soil compaction is not widespread in Zone 5.
- Exposed roots – recreational use around some of the trees in Zone 5 has resulted in exposed roots. This impact is particularly evident in locations where picnic tables have been placed close to trees, concentrating use at the base of these trees and resulting in exposed roots. While evident in some locations, exposed roots are not a widespread impact in this zone.
- Vegetation damage – similar to other zones, multiple banyan trees in Zone 5 have been defaced by graffiti/tree carvings. This damage is generally only visible at close range and does not appear to substantially affect the health of the impacted trees. In addition to the visible graffiti, Park staff have also noted that visitors occasionally use the interior cracks/crevices in the banyan trees as de facto trash receptacles (despite the trash containers that are placed throughout this zone). Rubbish and other trash left inside the banyan trees often attracts nuisance wildlife (e.g., rats) that must then be addressed by Park staff.

Zone 5 has several unique natural resources, including banyan and ironwood trees. The ironwood trees are primarily located in the Ironwood Triangle area of Zone 5. The Ironwood Triangle area has a well-maintained/healthy grove of Ironwood trees that provide important habitat for the sooty tern.

4.1.2.6 Zone 6

Zone 6 consists of the hardened/developed Diamond Head Tennis Court Center and archery range, as well as a maintenance area/tree nursery that is closed to public use. The archery range contains most of the natural area (manicured lawns, trees, etc.) in this zone. No substantial biophysical impacts were observed in Zone 6.

4.1.2.7 Zone 7

Zone 7 is the primary sports field area at Kapi'olani Regional Park. The primary observed ecological impacts in Zone 7 include the following:

- Exposed soil – there is a social trail along the primary pathway/sidewalk that is denuded of vegetation in this zone. In addition, there are several small patches of exposed soil throughout the sports fields.
- Soil compaction – the areas of exposed soil also exhibit signs of soil compaction.

There are no unique resources in Zone 7. Appendix D (Turf Study) provides further details on the conditions and maintenance of the sports fields at Kapi'olani Regional Park.

4.1.2.8 Zone 8

The primary observed ecological impacts in Zone 8 include the following:

- Exposed soil – there are small patches of bare ground throughout this zone, as well as social trails that are denuded of vegetation (primarily in areas without sidewalks). Much of the zone consists of maintained lawn areas that do not show visible signs of widespread exposed soil.
- Soil compaction – some soil compaction is evident in those small patches of exposed soil noted above. This impact does not appear widespread.

While there are no unique resources in Zone 8, there is a botanical garden that is planted with native species. The Queen Kapi'olani Hibiscus and Rose Gardens plants are generally protected from visitor impacts, as use is concentrated on pathways. However, the garden is in need of maintenance and repair (this is addressed separately in the facility condition section of the report).

4.1.3 Biophysical Capacity Estimates

Based on the observed impacts identified above, Table 4.1-3 lists the biophysical capacity estimates for each zone. In general and in particular, given heavy use of the Park, the biophysical resources in most zones are well maintained and show few significant impacts from recreational uses. Zones 1 and 2 tend to exhibit the most observable impacts, in part due to high use levels (daily and event use) and other environmental factors (e.g., shade) posing a maintenance challenge to the resources.

Table 4.1-3: Biophysical Capacity Estimates by Zone

Zone	Biophysical Capacity Estimate
Zone 1	Approaching – At Capacity
Zone 2	Approaching – At Capacity
Zone 3	Below Capacity
Zone 4	Below – Approaching Capacity
Zone 5	Below – Approaching Capacity
Zone 6	Below Capacity
Zone 7	Below – Approaching Capacity
Zone 8	Below – Approaching Capacity

From these zone-specific estimates, the overall conclusion is that biophysical resources at Kapi'olani Regional Park are in relatively good condition, in particular given the intensive recreation use that occurs year-round. As such, the overall capacity estimate is that biophysical resources at the Park are estimated to be approaching capacity and not a limiting factor at this time. As previously noted, the extent to which biophysical

impacts have been limited and contained is in part due to the extensive efforts made by Park staff over the years to harden the site, protect significant resources, and provide routine maintenance and upkeep.

It is important to note that the overall purpose of this biophysical impact assessment and capacity estimate is to supply conclusions relevant to each zone and the Park as a whole. However, these geographic assessments should not obscure the relevance of individual impacts. Individual observed impacts that are significant and noteworthy, particularly those with a severity and/or extent impact ratings of moderate to high or high (as shown in Table 4.1-1), may require intervention to protect the affected resources and the associated visitor experience derived from the presence of these resources.

4.2 SOCIAL CAPACITY

Specific recreation choices (e.g., activities, settings, etc.) are influenced by an individual's needs, interests, and preferences (Jensen 1995). As noted elsewhere, people come to parks and other natural areas for a variety of reasons that are not always well defined or understood. The challenge in managing parks and natural areas is to provide appropriate recreation opportunities that meet the diversity of visitors' reasons or motivations for coming to the area. While visitors' motivations may differ, it is often possible to provide a variety of opportunities within a specific setting and management framework to ensure that these visitors have satisfying recreational experiences. Social capacity generally refers to the effects on the human dimensions of a recreation experience. The assessment of social capacity helps provide the justification for appropriate social contexts (e.g., activities, crowding levels, enforcement strategies, etc.) that influence recreation experiences and associated benefits and outcomes. See Appendix E for a full summary of the visitor survey results.

Part of the focus of recreation planning and management is on visitor needs, attitudes, opinions, and preferences. Most of the capacity-related literature, research studies and applications have focused on the human dimensions or social issues and concerns at developed recreation sites (specifically campgrounds) and backcountry or wilderness

areas (Manning 1999). This is not to imply that social capacity concerns have not been investigated at developed day use areas; rather, the breadth of research and corresponding literature is not as profound and tends to focus on negative visitor behaviors (e.g., violation of rules/regulations, vandalism, etc.) rather than visitor opinions and preferences.

For purposes of the RCS, both visitor behaviors and opinions/preferences were assessed. Specifically, the social capacity elements of the RCS included the following:

- Reactions to specific (i.e., permitted) events,
- Crowding,
- Conflict, and
- Satisfaction.

As with the other capacity parameters (e.g., biophysical, management), each of the social capacity components described below was considered individually and in aggregate to derive a social capacity conclusion (e.g., below, approaching, at, or exceeding capacity).

4.2.1 Visitor Reactions to Specific Events

Given the physical layout and range of facilities provided at Kapi'olani Regional Park, it is an attractive location for events, from small family picnics to large-scale events. As noted in Chapter 3, during the RCS data collection period, there were 85 permitted, larger-scale events (e.g., cultural and ethnic festivals, races and walks, etc.), as well as hundreds of smaller permitted events (e.g., picnics, sports leagues, meetings, etc.). To help gauge visitor perspectives on these events, the Kapi'olani Regional Park Visitor Survey included a series of questions about events and their potential influence on the visitor experience at the Park.

As noted in Chapter 3.6, about 50% of visitors attended an event at Kapi'olani Regional Park in the previous 12 months. While most of these visitors (50%) reported attending one or two events, the average number of events attended in the previous 12 months

was five. This implies that there is a contingent of the visitor population that routinely attends multiple events at the Park.

About 50% of visitors feel that the number of annual events that are held at the Park is about right (Figure 4.2-1). Just over 7% of visitors feel that there are too many events, while nearly 10% feel that there are too few events. About 33% of visitors had no opinion on the number of annual events held at the Park.

Approximately 64% of visitors indicated that events held at the Park generally have a positive influence (combined "Add a lot" and "Add a little" response categories) on their enjoyment at the Park (Figure 4.2-2). On the other hand, for fewer than 10% of visitors, events tend to have a negative effect (combined "Detract a lot" and "Detract" response categories) on their overall enjoyment of the Park. Events do not appear to be a widespread liability or detrimental factor on the enjoyment of the majority of visitors to Kapiʻolani Regional Park, in particular given the relatively small number of visitors (8.5%) who are negatively influenced by events.

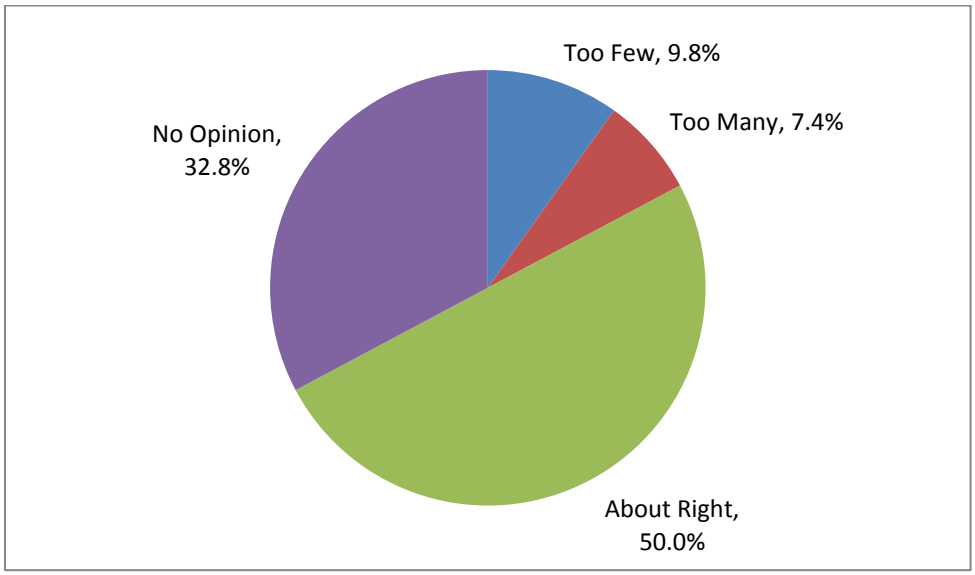


Figure 4.2-1: Visitor Opinions on the Number of Annual Events at Kapiʻolani Regional Park

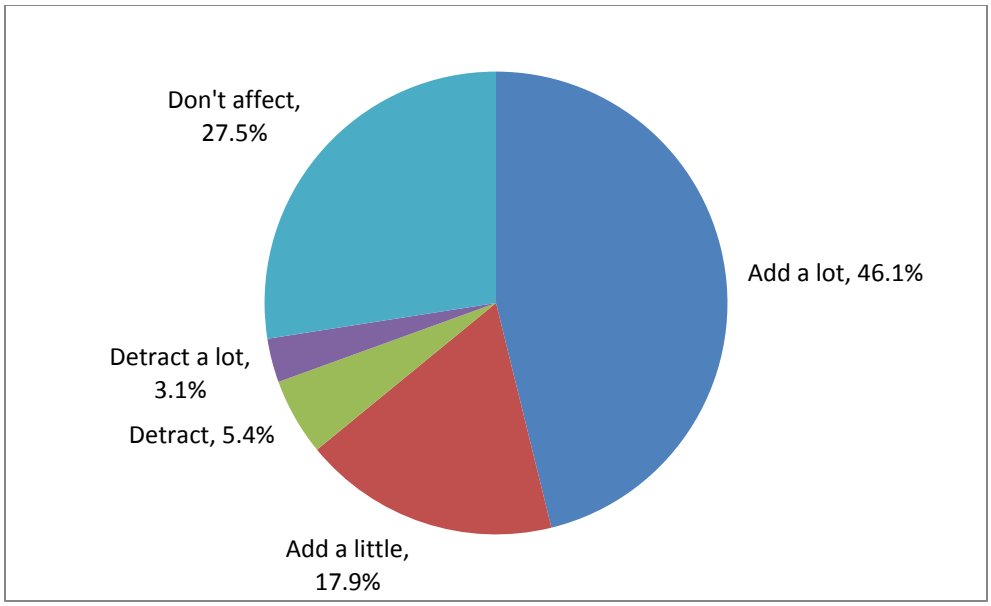


Figure 4.2-2: Effect of Events on Visitor Enjoyment of Kapi'olani Regional Park

That said, nearly 34% of visitors have altered their visitation plans or habits to avoid a specific event at the Park. So, while only a small minority of visitors report a negative influence from events on their enjoyment, nearly a third of them have actively avoided a trip to Kapi'olani Regional Park because of a specific event. These visitors indicated several common reasons for avoiding the Park during events (in particular major events), including, too much traffic, not enough or no parking and crowding.

4.2.2 Crowding

Crowding is one of the most frequently investigated issues in outdoor recreation. This is because of the link or relationship between perceived crowding levels and the quality of recreation experiences. There is general agreement that there is a level of use beyond which the quality of the recreation experience is diminished; however, this use level differs for individual visitors, specific user groups, and in distinct settings. Similar to other human dimensions, visitors to outdoor recreation areas experience and are willing to accept varying degrees of crowding. In general, prior research has found that perceived crowding tends to be greater at highly accessible sites (e.g., front-country developed recreation sites) and during peak use periods (e.g., summer weekends, holidays, etc.) and lower in those areas where management decisions and actions had been taken to limit crowding (Manning 1999).

Approximately 59% of visitors to Kapi'olani Regional Park indicated that they are satisfied (combined "Very Satisfied" and "Satisfied" response categories) with crowding levels at the Park (Figure 4.2-3). Less than 10% of visitors reported being dissatisfied (combined "Very Dissatisfied" and "Dissatisfied" response categories) with crowding at the Park. This would appear to indicate that for most visitors to the Park, crowding is not an issue.

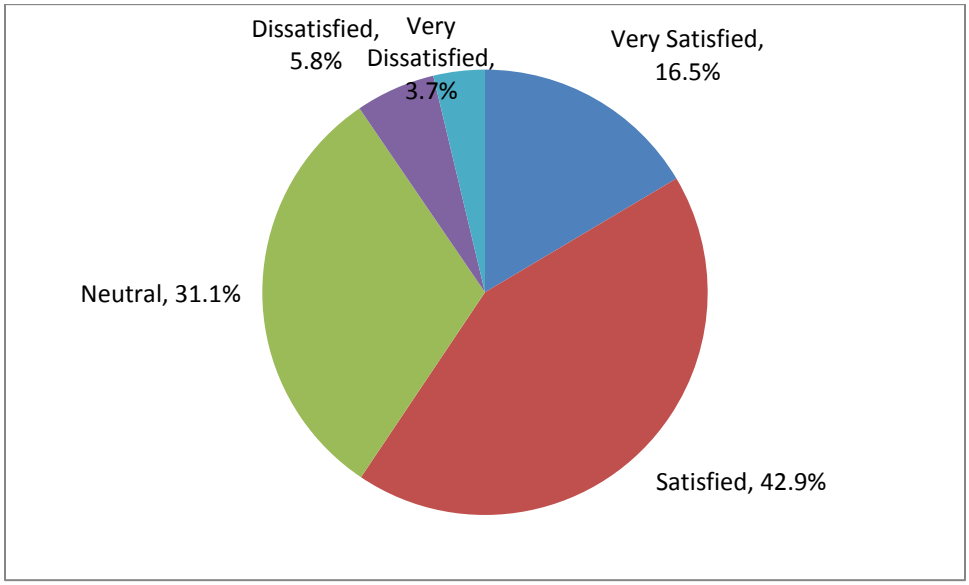


Figure 4.2-3: Visitor Satisfaction Levels with Crowding at Kapi'olani Regional Park

However, nearly 44% of visitors reported altered their visits to the Park to avoid crowds. Since crowding judgments tend to vary by visitor type, activity, and setting, a universally accepted crowding standard does not exist. A recent meta-analysis of over 180 crowding-related studies identified five distinct categories of crowding with corresponding capacity ranges (Vaske and Shelby 2008)[4]. These five categories are based on a traditional 9-point perceived crowding scale, but are simplified by using a

[4] The five categories include the following:

- Less than 35 percent of visitors in the crowded category = uncrowded or below capacity.
- 35 to 50 percent of visitors in the crowded category = low normal crowding or approaching capacity.
- 50 to 65 percent of visitors in the crowded category = high normal crowding or at capacity.
- 65 to 80 percent of visitors in the crowded category = high crowding or over capacity.
- Over 80 percent of visitors in the crowded category = extreme crowding or greatly over capacity.

crowded versus uncrowded dichotomy. Using the simplified crowded/uncrowded categories and given the number of visitors who report altering their visits to avoid crowding, Kapi'olani Regional Park experiences low levels of normal crowding that are typically associated with sites that are considered to be approaching their social capacity.

While a portion of the Park visitor population clearly experiences and actively avoids crowding, there tends to be a very weak relationship between perceived crowding and overall satisfaction with a recreation experience (Manning 1999). High crowding scores do not necessarily mean that visitors are dissatisfied with their recreation experience (see Chapter 4.2.4).

Closely related to crowding, visitor displacement is one type of coping mechanism that visitors use to deal or cope with perceived crowding at outdoor recreation areas (Manning 1999). Visitor displacement typically involves shifts in use to another recreation site or alterations in visitation patterns to the same site. Of those visitors who had altered their visits to Kapi'olani Regional Park because of crowding issues, avoiding holidays and events was the most cited (as indicated by 57.8% of visitors) mechanism (Figure 4.2-4).

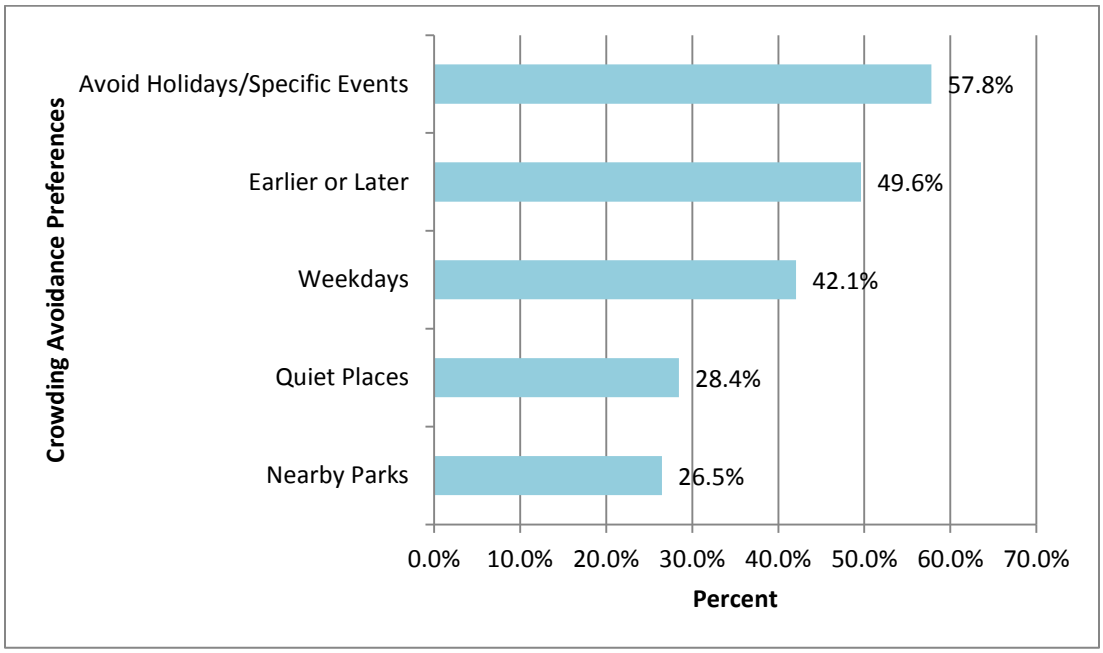


Figure 4.2-4: Coping/Crowding Avoidance Preferences at Kapi'olani Regional Park

While many visitors reported using one or more mechanisms to deal with crowding, most current visitors alter the timing of their visits rather than go to other nearby parks. Therefore, while crowding may be a concern, it does not seem to deter users from visiting the site entirely. That said, only current visitors were surveyed, so those visitors who have been completely displaced and no longer visit the Park are not represented in the survey results, which tends to underestimate these crowding effects (Manning 1999).

4.2.3 Conflict

In addition to crowding, conflict is another element of the human dimensions of outdoor recreation that is commonly researched and assessed. Conflict is typically defined as "goal interference attributed to others," or actions that affect a recreationist's goals for visiting a site and/or participating in an activity (Jacob and Schreyer 1980). Conflict may be between individual visitors, visitor groups, visitors and managers, and/or recreationists and other types of resource uses (Manning 1999). As with crowding, conflict is related to the overall quality of the recreation experience, but is equally complex and dependent on a number of variables including visitor motivations, social values, level of experience, expectations, and tolerance, among others.

About two-thirds of visitors (about 67.5%) to Kapiʻolani Regional Park have not experienced problems or conflict with other visitors during their current visit or during past visits. Conversely, approximately 32.5% of visitors have experienced problems with other users. However, a portion of these responses (approximately 27.6%) were actually not about conflicts with other visitors at the Park. These non-visitor conflict responses centered around three primary topics: lack of or other issues with parking (14.6%), the condition of the Park's comfort stations (8.8%), and excessive trash/garbage (4.2%).

Of the remaining identified problems (i.e., non-facility-related problems), issues and concerns with the homeless was the most dominant topic identified by visitors to Kapiʻolani Regional Park. Nearly 45% of visitors who reported having experienced problems indicated that these problems originated with homeless or itinerant use of the

Park. Other common problems identified by visitors included drug/alcohol use and associated inappropriate behavior (7.1%), dogs (3.5%), and fighting (1.9%). It is important to note that when considered within the context of the full visitor population and not just among those who identified experiencing a problem, the percentages listed above drop significantly. For example, issues and concerns with homeless use of the Park were reported by slightly less than 15% of all visitors to the Park as opposed to those who indicated they experienced an issue. None of the other problems were cited by more than 3% of the entire visitor population.

4.2.4 Satisfaction

The final element of this study's social capacity assessment was visitor satisfaction. In social capacity assessments, satisfaction is commonly used as the measure of quality of the recreation experience. However, there is little evidence that satisfaction is directly associated with crowding and/or conflict levels and instead is a complex, multidimensional quality measure that is dependent on a variety of factors (Manning 1999). While satisfaction is a good overall measure of quality, it is less useful in guiding specific management actions related to use levels.

At Kapi'olani Regional Park, approximately 85% of visitors reported being satisfied (combined "Very Satisfied" and "Satisfied" response categories) with their recreation experience (Figure 4.2-5). Less than 4% of visitors were dissatisfied (combined "Very Dissatisfied" and "Dissatisfied" response categories) with their experience. This is a very high level of visitor satisfaction, especially considering reported crowding and conflict concerns at the Park.

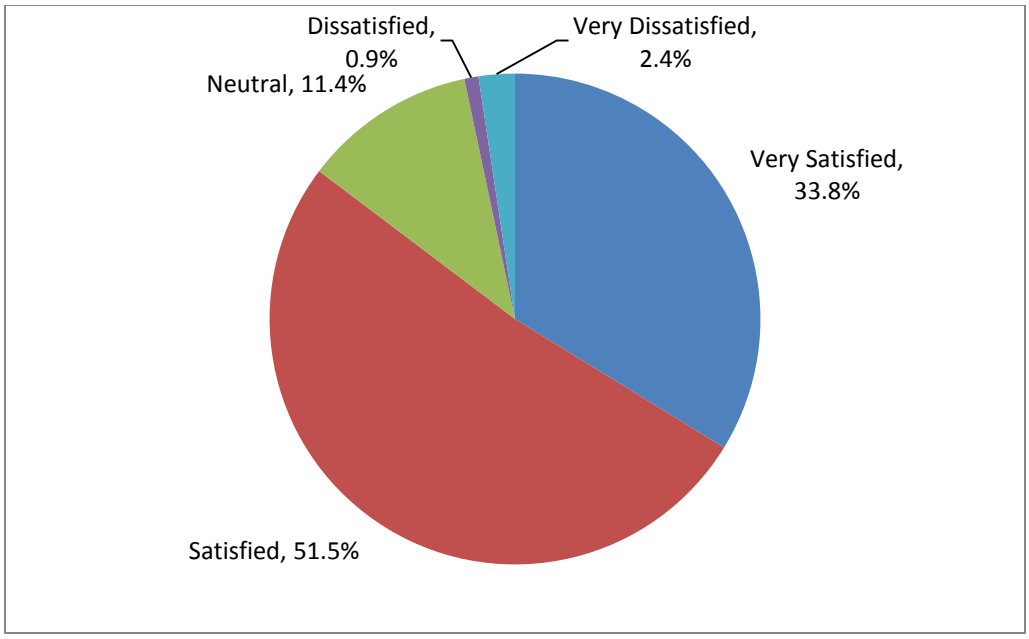


Figure 4.2-5: Visitor Satisfaction with the Recreation Experience at Kapi'olani Regional Park

While the high levels of visitor satisfaction at Kapi'olani Regional Park may be related to visitor expectations, norms, and/or preferences, it may also be indicative of visitor rationalization. Visitors typically invest time, money, and/or energy to visit a site and/or participate in an outdoor recreation activity. Given this investment, these visitors may rationalize their experience regardless of crowding and/or conflict conditions (i.e., they are able to enjoy their experience despite high levels of crowding and/or conflict) (Manning 1999).

4.2.5 Social Capacity Estimates

Considering the full suite of social variables/indicators (reactions to events, crowding, conflict, and satisfaction), use levels are likely approaching maximum social capacity at Kapi'olani Regional Park. Most visitors are generally supportive of the number of events held at the Park and indicate that these events tend to add to their enjoyment, though a third have also altered their visits to avoid an event at the Park. Only about 10% of visitors are dissatisfied with crowding levels, however, approximately 44% of visitors have altered their visits to the Park to avoid crowds. Additionally, nearly a third of visitors reported experiencing some type of conflict at the Park. Despite crowding, associated coping behaviors, and reported conflict, satisfaction levels (a broad measure

of the recreation experience) at Kapi‘olani Regional Park are very high. For these reasons, use is currently considered to be approaching maximum social capacity at Kapi‘olani Regional Park.

4.3 MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

This section assesses management capacity or capability as it relates to the ability of Kapi'olani Regional Park staff to effectively operate the site and provide high quality recreation experiences. Management capacity assessment is an important element to examine in terms of the ability or potential for the Park to maintain existing resources, absorb additional and/or new uses, and address other identified capacity stresses (biophysical, social), such as current economic challenges. Additionally, management capability is a critical third leg in informing the capacity-related decision-making process that evolves out of capacity studies. While individual decisions may be rooted in one type of capacity, failure to holistically synthesize biophysical, social, and management components can be ineffective and ultimately detrimental to the overall successful management of the Park.

4.3.1 Park Staffing, Budgets and Decision-Making

Kapi'olani Regional Park is one of approximately 84 staffed sites within the CCH park system. It is operated within the same system-wide management framework as other parks in the system. The Park has an extensive staff organizational structure owing to its wide range of specialized facilities, extensive acreage, historical features and aging physical plant. While one of the busiest parks in the City Parks Department, Kapi'olani Regional Park is also one of its oldest, warranting enhanced maintenance and repair less common with newer, less-used parks. Park management and staffing is divided by geographical region primarily along a *mauka-makai* demarcation. The Park has a staff of 52 personnel with (1) park manager, (4) office/event staff, (2) maintenance supervisors, and (45) maintenance-related personnel. Figure 4.3-1shows the structure of the organization as of 2010. This organization and chain of command can and does change based on funding availability and staffing needs.

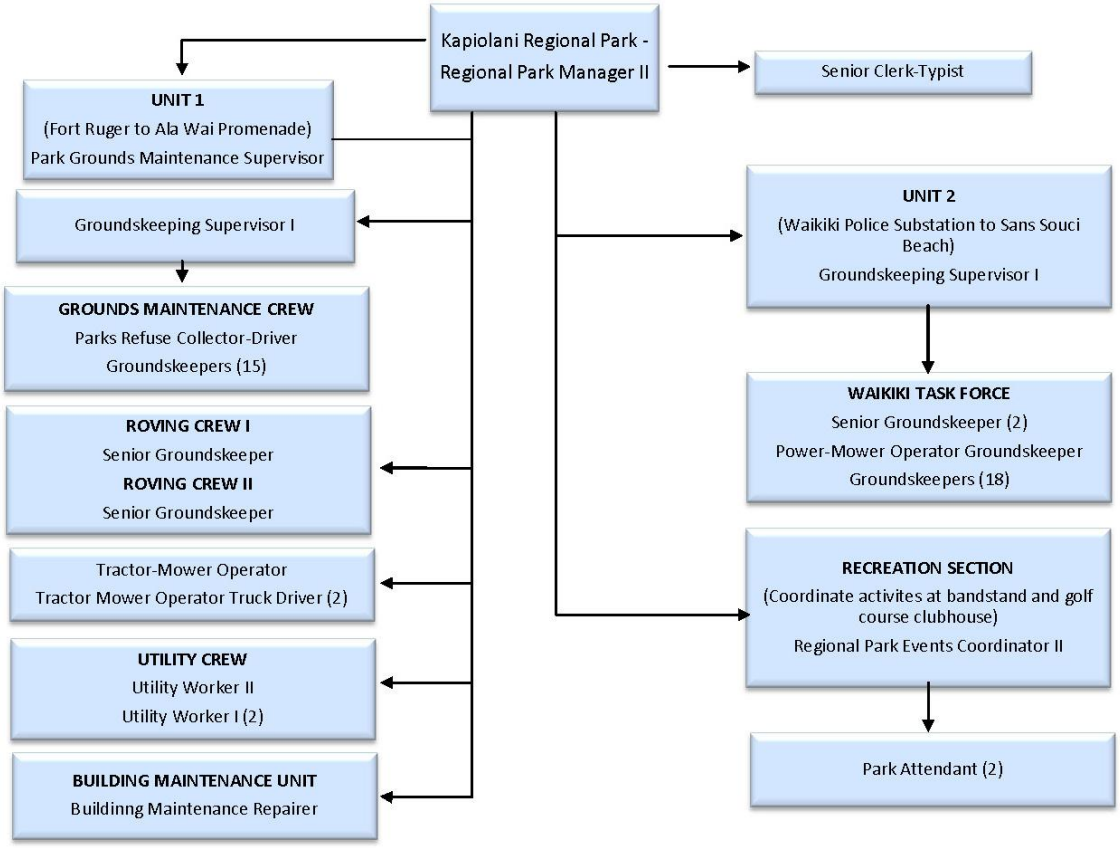


Figure 4.3-1: Kapi'olani Regional Park Staff Organizational Chart

Kapi'olani Regional Park has no dedicated annual budget, but is instead funded as part of the regular CCH Department of Parks and Recreation annual budget process as determined by the City Council. Conversely, all revenues generated at the Park are returned to the City's general fund and distributed based on budgeting priorities. Succinctly stated, there is no nexus between the revenues generated by Park activities, annual operational/maintenance costs and needs, and the prioritization of general funds or capital improvements programming to the Park. Since the Park is funded from CCH's general fund, budgeting can, and does, vary annually and is usually influenced by overall CCH budget and tax revenues. During interviews Park staff indicated that currently 30% of positions shown on the chart above are currently unfilled. This understaffed status has existed for numerous years and, based on current CCH budget and funding trends, it appears that this situation may not improve significantly in the near future.

The Trustees (City Council) of the Kapi'olani Park Trust are the designated governing body for the Park, but daily operational and maintenance needs of the Park are performed by the staff under the aforementioned structure and within the oversight framework of the CCH Department of Parks and Recreation. In response to a 1991 Circuit Court ruling, the Trustees are to file "a report with the Court on the Trustees' administration of the Trust once every three years". The most recent report was submitted for the period July 1, 2007 to February 28, 2011. Generally, the Trustees/City Council does not get involved with the operations of the Park, unless there is a specific issue or concern raised by the public or organization.

4.3.2 Physical/Spatial Opportunities and Constraints

For purposes of this component of the RCS, two physical/spatial factors were assessed, including the following:

- Visitor use density, and
- Existing and potential future level of development.

Overall, while visitor densities can be high, in particular during events, and many areas of the Park have low development potential, there are opportunities to increase the physical/spatial distribution of recreation opportunities at Kapi'olani Regional Park.

4.3.2.1 Visitor Use Density

Visitor use density is not well documented, with the exception of wilderness areas and from a social perspective (i.e., crowding), in the recreation literature. Additionally, there are very few accepted visitor use density standards (e.g., number of people per acre, number of people per mile of trail, etc.) and the few that do exist tend to be activity specific (e.g., four users per tennis court, 16 users per basketball court, etc.) or facility-specific (e.g., number of picnic tables per acre, number of sports fields per acre, etc.). That said, visitor use densities provide an additional data point by which to gauge overall use patterns and potential needs at parks and other outdoor recreation use areas.

Table 4.3-1 summarizes several visitor use density standards that were reviewed for the RCS. As noted above, these standards are activity-specific and generally do not fully capture the open, multi-use areas that are found throughout much of Kapi'olani Regional Park. However, they do provide some guidance for establishing density ranges that are appropriate for comparison purposes with current use levels at the Park.

Table 4.3-1: Examples of Visitor Densities

Facility Type	Density Standard
Picnicking	35 users/acre[1] 32 – 75 people/acre[2] 28 – 80 people/acre[3]
Field Games	15 users/acre[1]
Tennis Courts	4 users/court[1]
Basketball	16 users/court[1]
Swimming (beach)	87 – 218 people/acre[2] 135 – 405 people/acre[3] 135 – 270 users/acre[4]

[1] Source: New York State Parks (2008)

[2] Source: Florida State Parks (2004)

[3] Source: British Columbia Parks (1995)

[4] Silva et al. (2007) and Jurado et al. (2009)

Based on the visitor use density standards identified in Table 4.3-1, Table 4.3-2 lists the Kapi'olani Regional Park-specific use density guidelines that were developed for purposes of the RCS. The density standards provided in Table 4.3-2 are guidelines only and should not be interpreted as standards. They were developed solely for comparison purposes and to help provide context to existing at-one-time use levels at Kapi'olani Regional Park.

Table 4.3-2: Kapiʻolani Regional Park Visitor Use Density Guidelines

General Area Description	Zones	Visitor Use Density Range
Sports courts and smaller open areas with few formalized facilities	Zone 6 Zone 8	4 – 35 people/acre
Large open areas and sports fields	Zone 1 Zone 7	15 – 40 people/acre
Picnic areas	Zone 5	35 – 80 people/acre
Beach areas	Zone 2 Zone 3 Zone 4	135 – 405 people/acre

Table 4.3-3 provides visitor per acre estimates for each zone of Kapiʻolani Regional Park based on the existing at-one-time visitor estimates (from Tables 3.5-1 and 3.5-2) and total number of acres in each zone (Table 3.5-3).

Table 4.3-3: Kapiʻolani Regional Park Visitor per Acre Estimates

Zone	Visitors/Acre[1]			
	Minimum	AM Average	PM Average	Maximum
Zone 1	<1	6.4	12.8	169.7
Zone 2	<1	16.4	27.8	79.0
Zone 3	<1	6.2	10.0	30.1
Zone 4	<1	11.2	22.2	66.0
Zone 5	<1	2.4	4.5	12.8
Zone 6	0	4.3	4.9	16.7
Zone 7	<1	4.2	4.2	49.0
Zone 8	1.7	4.4	6.6	34.9

[1] Visitors per acre calculated based on minimum, average AM, average PM, and maximum number of observed visitors and total usable (by public) zone acreage.

Comparing the existing density (visitor per acre) estimates in each zone with the guidelines in Table 4.3-3, average AM and PM use levels at Kapi'olani Regional Park are within and in many cases below the density guidelines. Excluding potential social and/or biophysical impacts, there appears to be ample density-related capacity (i.e., more visitors could use the park at-one-time) in all zones of the Park to absorb additional at-one-time use. However, several zones' maximum observed use levels exceed the density guidelines in Table 4.3-3. In Zone 1, maximum observed use clearly exceeds the upper bound of the density guideline for the zone. Given that Zone 1 hosts many of the larger-scale permitted events at the Park, it is not surprising that the guideline is exceeded. The nature of large events tends to create high-density use situations that visitors anticipate and are temporary. The maximum bound of the density range guideline is slightly exceeded in Zone 7. This zone hosts several sports leagues, which periodically draw higher levels of use. Finally, the maximum observed use level in Zone 8 is at the upper bound of the density range. This zone periodically experiences higher use levels associated with the Paki playground and community center, as well as the Waikīkī playground that is used by the Waikīkī Elementary School across the street.

4.3.2.2 Existing and Potential Level of Development

The ability to expand and/or add new opportunities within the existing footprint of a Park is one method to help address visitor needs and/or capacity-related concerns. The focus of this assessment was on the level of development (i.e., number and type of site amenities) that currently exists and could potentially be accommodated at Kapi'olani Regional Park to enhance the visitor experience (the condition of existing facilities and visitor perceptions of facility need are addressed separately in Chapter 4.3.3. Physical expansion of the Park is highly constrained (due to land use patterns, geography, and other factors), but some small additions may be feasible (as identified below). Additionally, potential facility or site amenity additions and/or enhancements within the existing footprint of the Park are also likely in several locations.

Two primary factors were used to assess the potential for enhanced and/or new facilities at the Park: 1) visitor preferences, and 2) professional judgment. The visitor

survey included several questions about facilities (Appendix E). The results from the questions provide insight on visitor preferences for enhanced and/or new facilities at the Park. In particular, about 35% of visitors reported that the current recreation facilities provided at the Park are not adequate to meet their needs. Follow on questions indicate that visitors likely want better-maintained facilities (e.g., cleaner restrooms), as well as new site amenities (e.g., benches, picnic tables, play equipment, etc.). That said, visitors also ranked facilities last in terms of what motivated their trip to Kapiʻolani Regional Park. This appears to indicate that while there is a need or desire for both improved and new amenities, the existing suite of facilities is not the primary motivator for most visitors to the Park.

Professional judgment and prior experience with parks and recreation planning and management was also a factor in determining the potential for enhanced and/or new facilities at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. PBR Hawaii/AECOM team members and Kapiʻolani Regional Park staff performed a walk-through of the Park in December 2011, in part to discuss development potential. The walk-through and subsequent application of professional judgment with the knowledge of the relationship between the Park and Kapiʻolani Park Trust. Per the legislative directives establishing the Park and associated Trust, Kapiʻolani Regional Park (at least the portions covered by the trust) is to be "permanently set apart as a free public park and recreation ground forever" (Act 53). As such, any potential new development on Trust land must be for park purposes only.

With visitor preferences in mind and through the application of professional experience, PBR Hawaii/AECOM team members rated existing and potential development for each zone of the Park. Each zone was assigned a high, moderate, or low rating using the definitions in Table 4.3-4.

Table 4.3-4: Recreation Facility Development Ratings

Rating	Low	Moderate	High
Existing Development	High level/number of existing facilities and site amenities	Moderate level/number of existing facilities and site amenities	Low level/number of existing facilities and site amenities
Potential for Development	Low potential for additional facilities and/or site amenities	Moderate potential for additional facilities and/or site amenities	High potential for additional facilities and/or site amenities

A zone with a "high" rating does not necessarily mean that there is no potential for development; rather, while development is constrained, there may likely be opportunities to add small-scale amenities (e.g., benches, path or sidewalk improvements, etc.) that would enhance the visitor experience. While larger-scale development (e.g., sports courts or fields, indoor recreation center, parking lots, etc.) may be possible in some locations (i.e., zones with a "high" rating), the intent is to maintain the overall lower density, lightly developed, natural character of the existing Park. That said, specific development options are not identified, but instead are evaluated comprehensively along with the other components of the RCS and presented in the recommendations in Chapter 5.

Table 4.3-5 lists the potential expansion options and recreation facility development ratings for each zone of Kapi'olani Regional Park. In general, there is very little expansion potential and most of the Park's zones have low recreation facility development ratings, meaning there is little potential for additional facilities and/or site amenities (in particular, larger-scale development).

Table 4.3-5: Expansion Potential and Facility Development Potential at Kapi'olani Regional Park

Zone	Expansion Potential	Recreation Facility Development Rating
Zone 1	None – constrained by Honolulu Zoo and other Park zones (no available adjacent areas for expansion)	Low
Zone 2	None – constrained by Waikīkī Beach and other Park zones (no available adjacent areas for expansion)	Low
Zone 3	None – constrained by Honolulu Aquarium and other Park zones (no available adjacent areas for expansion)	Low
Zone 4	None – constrained by Honolulu Aquarium, residential development, and other Park zones (no available adjacent areas for expansion)	Low
Zone 5	None – constrained by residential development and other Park zones (no available adjacent areas for expansion)	Moderate
Zone 6	None – constrained by residential development and other Park zones (no available adjacent areas for expansion)	Low – Moderate
Zone 7	None – constrained by other Park zones (no available adjacent areas for expansion)	Moderate – High
Zone 8	Some – while physical expansion beyond Leahi Avenue is unlikely, there are several residential inholdings currently within the general Zone 8 footprint (between Paki and Leahi Avenues) that could be acquired and incorporated into Zone 8. These residential areas are also identified as a long-term acquisition strategy in the 2008 Kapiʻolani Regional Park Master Plan Update (CCH 2008).	Moderate

Zone 8 is the only zone with some potential for physical expansion. As noted in Table 4.3-5 several residential areas may be targeted for acquisition and incorporated into Zone 8 (these properties are also identified in the 2008 Kapiʻolani Regional Park Master Plan Update). This would add new areas for recreation pursuits, but also create a more cohesive Park experience in Zone 8. While not acknowledged in Table 4.3-5, areas currently occupied by non-Park facilities (e.g., the Waikīkī Shell, Honolulu Zoo, Park Maintenance Areas, etc.) could be considered potential expansion areas. This is not to say or advocate for the removal of these structures (which provide important opportunities and uses); rather, it simply acknowledges that at some point in the future, the land currently occupied by these facilities could be reclaimed and incorporated into the Park if they no longer function as intended or designed.

Zones 1 through 4 have low recreation facility development ratings. These areas tend to be fully developed and large-scale changes to the level of development are unlikely without substantial changes to the current character of these areas. Zone 6 has a low to moderate recreation facility development rating. This area is dominated by the Diamond Head Tennis Center and the archery range. Under this current use regime, few additional facilities or site amenities could be added without compromising the character of this zone. However, the archery range was closed in April 2012 for safety reasons and remained closed through the end of the RCS. If the archery range remains closed, this area could be redeveloped to serve another recreational function.

Both Zones 5 and 8 have moderate levels of current development. There are opportunities in both zones to add facilities and/or site amenities that would enhance and/or provide new recreational visitor experiences. Zone 7 is the only zone where the potential level of recreation facility development is moderate to high. This zone is dominated by open fields, many of which are designated for specific sports (e.g., soccer, softball, etc.), though there is very little formal infrastructure to support these activities. Given the open nature of this zone and low level of existing development, the potential exists to formalize existing uses and/or add new facilities to support new recreational uses of the area.

4.3.3 Facility Conditions and Needs

Parks are dynamic and changes can be incremental or sudden and dramatic. The intent of Park and natural area research and subsequent planning and management is to consistently and properly address change so as to safeguard natural, cultural, and historic assets, while providing satisfying recreational experiences and associated benefits. The RCS captures Park and facility conditions as they existed during the year-long study period. During this period and beyond, Park staff worked to maintain, improve, and enhance the conditions of the Park and its facilities.

Facility conditions were primarily assessed during periodic field assessments during the RCS, in particular a December 2011 walk-through of the Park with Kapi'olani Regional Park and PBR Hawaii/AECOM team staff. The results of interviews with Kapi'olani Regional Park staff and the summarized responses provided by visitors regarding facility conditions and needs also factored into the overall condition assessment, identification of needs, and assessment of management capabilities.

4.3.3.1 Facility Conditions

Table 4.3-6 provides an overview of the types of facilities and site amenities found in each zone of Kapi'olani Regional Park. Photographs of these facilities are provided in Appendix G.

Table 4.3-6: Types of Recreation Facilities and Amenities at Kapi'olani Regional Park

Zone	Facilities/Site Amenities	
Zone 1	• Signs • Picnic tables • Trash receptacles • Charcoal disposal bins • Paved pathways • Water fountains/spigots • Comfort stations	• Exercise equipment • Tennis courts • Parking (street and lots) • Benches • Kapi'olani Bandstand • Other (pond, statues, etc.)

Zone	Facilities/Site Amenities	
Zone 2	• Signs • Picnic tables • Trash receptacles • Charcoal disposal bins • Paved pathways • Water fountains/spigots	• Showers • Comfort station • Street parking • Benches • Other (statues, Sunset on the Beach structure)
Zone 3	• Signs • Picnic tables • Trash receptacles • Charcoal disposal bins • Paved pathways • Water fountains/spigots	• Showers • Comfort station • Street parking • Benches • Concessionaire facility (Kapi'olani Beach Center)
Zone 4	• Signs • Picnic tables • Trash receptacles • Charcoal disposal bins • Paved pathways	• Water fountains/spigots • Restrooms (in Natatorium) • Parking (street and lot) • Natatorium[1] • Other (statue/rock monument)
Zone 5	• Signs • Picnic tables • Trash receptacles • Charcoal disposal bins • Paved pathways • Comfort station	• Water fountains/spigots • Street parking • Benches • Dillingham Fountain • Other (monument, exercise equipment)

Zone	Facilities/Site Amenities	
Zone 6	• Signs • Picnic tables • Trash receptacles • Water fountains/spigots • Restrooms (at Diamond Head Tennis Center)	• Diamond Head Tennis Center (tennis courts) • Parking (street and lot) • Benches • Archery Range
Zone 7	• Signs • Picnic tables • Trash receptacles • Water fountains/spigots	• Paved pathways • Comfort stations • Sports fields • Parking (street and lot)
Zone 8	• Signs • Picnic tables • Trash receptacles • Charcoal disposal bins • Paved pathways • Comfort stations	• Children's play equipment • Benches • Basketball court • Volleyball courts • Parking (street and lot) • Botanic garden

[1] While Zone 4 includes the Natatorium, a conditions assessment of this facility was not conducted as a component of the RCS.

Overall, the condition of recreational facilities at Kapi'olani Regional Park is generally good, though there are specific facilities and site amenities in each zone that need maintenance, repair, or replacement. As noted previously, the RCS captured facility conditions as they existed at the time of the assessment. Kapi'olani Regional Park staff continuously maintains, improve, and replace site facilities and amenities, and conditions may have changed since the conclusion of the RCS data gathering effort.

4.3.3.2 Zone 1 Facility Conditions

Zone 1 is generally in good condition and functions as designed, though some of its facilities are in need of maintenance and repair. Specifically, several of the signs, trash receptacles, and water fountains are in need of maintenance (Photo 4-1 and 4-2), while several picnic tables need to be repaired or replaced (Photo 4-3). The comfort stations are generally well maintained, though periodically show signs of heavy use and abuse (this is common to most of the comfort stations at Kapiʻolani Regional Park).

Photo 4-1 Example of a Park sign in need of maintenance (graffiti)

Photo 4-2: Example of a water fountain in need of maintenance (paint)

Photo 4-3: Picnic table in need of replacement

Park staff mentioned that the Zone 1 pond, near the Kapiʻolani Bandstand, is difficult to maintain. Organic material and trash must be removed daily and the pond needs to be periodically drained and more thoroughly cleaned to avoid algae blooms. The benches at the Kapiʻolani Bandstand are another maintenance challenge and require daily cleaning.

Birds, perching, and nesting in trees around the bandstand defecate on the benches under trees. This creates an unsightly mess that can results in visitor complaints.

In addition, many site amenities are aesthetically diverse and do not project a sense of site cohesiveness (the same is true in most of the other zones of Kapi'olani Regional Park). For example, in Zone 1 there are two types of picnic tables (hard plastic, and wood and metal) (Photo 4-4), as well as four types of water fountains (Photo 4-5). Photographs of the diversity of site amenities in Zone 1 are provided in Appendix G.

Photos 4-4: Two examples of picnic tables in Zone 1

Photos 4-5: Two examples of water fountains in Zone 1

Zone 2 Facility Conditions

The beach area of Zone 2 tends to be well maintained and free of trash and other refuse. Many of the site facilities and amenities in Zone 2 show signs of normal wear-and-tear associated with higher use areas, though others are in need of more extensive

repair or replacement. Specifically, several of the signs and trash receptacles are in need of maintenance (Photo 4-6), many of the water fountains need repair (Photo 4-7), and several picnic tables need to be repaired or replaced. While the comfort station functions, it requires continual maintenance given the high levels of visitor use in Zone 2. Park staff indicates that the comfort station in this zone is one of the heaviest used comfort stations in the Park.

Photo 4-6: Example of a trash receptacle in need of maintenance (paint)

Photo 4-7: Example of a water fountain in need of repair (paint, clogged drains)

The showers in Zone 2 function, but have drainage issues (Photo 4-8). The drainage issues tend to originate with the high level of beach-related use in this zone and the subsequent and frequent clogging of the drain by excessive amounts of sand (the drains do not have sand traps). According to Park staff the shower drains in this zone need to be pumped out (to unclog the drain) at least once a month during the summer months.

Photo 4-8: Example of a drainage issue at shower in Zone 2

Similar to Zone 1, many of the site amenities in Zone 2 are aesthetically diverse and do not project a sense of site cohesiveness. For example, in Zone 2 there are several types of trash receptacles, water fountains, showers, and benches, among others. Photographs of the diversity of site amenities in Zone 2 are provided in Appendix G.

Zone 3 Facility Conditions

Zone 3 is generally in good condition, with most facilities and site amenities in functioning and good condition. Some trash receptacles and drinking fountains are in need of maintenance (Photos 4-9 and 4-10), while several of the shower heads are in need of repair (e.g., broken, missing, etc.). Similar to other Park areas, many of the Zone 3 site amenities are also aesthetically diverse and do not project a sense of site cohesiveness. Photographs of the types of Zone 3 site amenities are provided in Appendix G.

Photo 4-9: Trash receptacle in need of paint

Photo 4-10: Water fountain in need of paint

At the start of the RCS, the Kapi‘olani Beach Center in Zone 3 was vacant (no concessionaire) and the area around this building was in disrepair and used heavily by homeless/transient people. During the RCS, a concessionaire (Optimum Marketing & Management Corp.) was given a permit to operate a food service station out of the Kapi‘olani Beach Center. As a stipulation of the permit, the concessionaire is required to maintain the comfort station, as well as the areas immediately surrounding the Kapi‘olani Beach Center. Since the concessionaire began operating the Kapi‘olani Beach Center, the general maintenance of this area has greatly improved and exhibits

little of the degradation that was originally observed at this facility (Photo 4-11) when the RCS began in July of 2011.

Photo 4-11: Current Conditions (end of RCS) at Kapi'olani Beach Center

Zone 4 Facility Conditions

The facilities and site amenities in Zone 4 are in good condition and generally show normal patterns of wear-and-tear associated with typical use of a recreation site. Several of the older, wooden picnic tables are in disrepair and need to be replaced (Photo 4-12). Furthermore, there are about three styles of picnic tables in Zone 4, which contributes to the overall lack of site cohesiveness that is found in this zone and elsewhere at Kapi'olani Regional Park. Photographs of the types of site amenities in Zone 4 are provided in Appendix G.

The water fountains and spigots in Zone 4 function, but have drainage issues (Photo 4-13). According to Park staff, the drainage issues are likely due to heavy use of the water system by visitors. In particular, stand-up surfers, kayakers, and other visitors use the water fountains and spigots to wash down prior to leaving the Park. Standing water (puddles), over-saturated ground, and other drainage issues plague Zone 4 since the water fountains and spigots were not designed to accommodate this type of heavy use. This issue may signal the need for a shower or other improved water system and associated drainage improvements at Zone 4.

Photo 4-12: Example of a picnic table in need of replacement

Photo 4-13: Example of drainage issues in Zone 4

While the condition of the Natatorium was not assessed during the RCS, this facility houses the restrooms for visitors to Zone 4 of Kapi'olani Regional Park. These restrooms are generally in good, working condition. The future of the Natatorium is in flux and may impact the future availability of these restrooms. For example, if the Natatorium is refurbished or rehabilitated, the restrooms may also require renovation. On the other hand, if the Natatorium is demolished, an alternative restroom/comfort station facility would likely need to be constructed in Zone 4.

Zone 5 Facility Conditions

Similar to other zones, the facilities and other site amenities provided in Zone 5 are generally in good condition. The majority of facilities provided in this zone are picnic tables and several are in need of maintenance, repair, and/or replacement (Photo 4-14). A few of the signs (Photo 4-15) and water fountains are also in need of maintenance. While most of the facilities in Zone 4 are in good condition, some of the site amenities (e.g., benches, signs, etc.) in Zone 5 are aesthetically diverse and do not project a sense of site cohesiveness. Photographs of the types of site amenities in Zone 5 are provided in Appendix G.

Photo 4-14: Example of a picnic table in need of replacement

Photo 4-15: Example of a park sign in need of maintenance (graffiti)

The ironwood triangle area of Kapi'olani Regional Park is located in Zone 5. This visually distinct area (because of the presence of a stand of ironwood trees) has a series of signs marking an old (historic) exercise circuit (Photo 4-16), as well as the Dillingham Fountain (Photo 4-17). The exercise circuit signs are an interesting feature (from a nostalgic perspective) and are in varying condition. The condition of the Dillingham Fountain was not specifically assessed during the RCS, but Park staff indicate that the surface coating of the fountain is difficult to maintain and elements of the fountain's water system (in particular the pumps) need to be replaced approximately every three years.

Photo 4-16: Example of the exercise circuit signs in the ironwood triangle of Zone 5

Photo 4-17: Dillingham Fountain

Zone 6 Facility Conditions

All of the facilities in Zone 6 are in good condition. According to Park staff, Zone 6 typically has the fewest routine maintenance issues. This may be partially attributable to the help that several volunteer groups provide in maintaining both the Diamond Head Tennis Center and the archery range. As noted previously, the archery range was closed at the end of the RCS due to safety concerns. When open, Kapi'olani Regional Park staff typically replaces the hay bales that are used as targets at the archery range. Photographs of the types of site amenities provided in Zone 6 are included in Appendix G.

Zone 7 Facility Conditions

Zone 7 is characterized by large, open fields that are often used for both informal and league sports, though there is little actual infrastructure in place to support these types of uses. The facilities that are provided in Zone 7 are similar to those found elsewhere at Kapi'olani Regional Park and include picnic tables, trash receptacles, a comfort station, and water fountains, among others (photographs of these site amenities are provided in Appendix G). Most of these facilities are in good condition and function as designed. Several signs are in need of maintenance (Photo 4-18) and there is a drainage issue in the parking lot located adjacent to the comfort station (Photo 4-19).

Photo 4-18: Example of a sign in need of maintenance (paint)

Photo 4-19: Parking lot drainage issue in Zone 7

Zone 8 Facility Conditions

Many of the facilities and other site amenities provided in Site 8 are in good condition (photographs of site amenities in this zone are provided in Appendix G), though several are in need of maintenance and/or repair. In particular, the main sign for the botanic garden (Queen Kapiʻolani Garden) is broken (Photo 4-20) and in need of replacement (in general, the botanic garden could benefit from a higher level of upkeep). Several of the zone's picnic tables and benches are in need of maintenance or repair (Photo 4-21). The only children's play structures in the Park are both located in Zone 8 and both are in need of maintenance or replacement. The play structure located near the Paki Community Center is in need of maintenance to remove graffiti and replace broken swings (Photo 4-22). The Waikīkī Playground structure is dated and in need of replacement (Photo 4-23).

Photo 4-20: Example of sign in need of maintenance (paint) and repair

Photo 4-21: Example of bench in need of maintenance (paint) and repair

Photo 4-22: Play structure at the Paki Community Center in need of maintenance (damaged ground surface)

Photo 4-23: Photo 4.23: Waikīkī Playground play structure in need of replacement

Visitor-Identified Facility Conditions and Needs

The results of the visitor survey also provide indicators on the quality of and need for facilities and other site amenities at Kapi'olani Regional Park. About 30% of visitors to the Park are dissatisfied (combined dissatisfied and very dissatisfied response categories, see Appendix E) with the current facilities and site amenities provided at the Park (Figure 4.3-2). Conversely, slightly less than 44% of visitors are satisfied with the current facilities. In addition, about a third of Park visitors feel that the current recreation facilities provided at Kapi'olani Regional Park are not adequate to meet their needs (Figure 4.3-3). Open-ended responses to two survey questions provide some insight into why these visitors may be dissatisfied and/or consider the facilities inadequate.

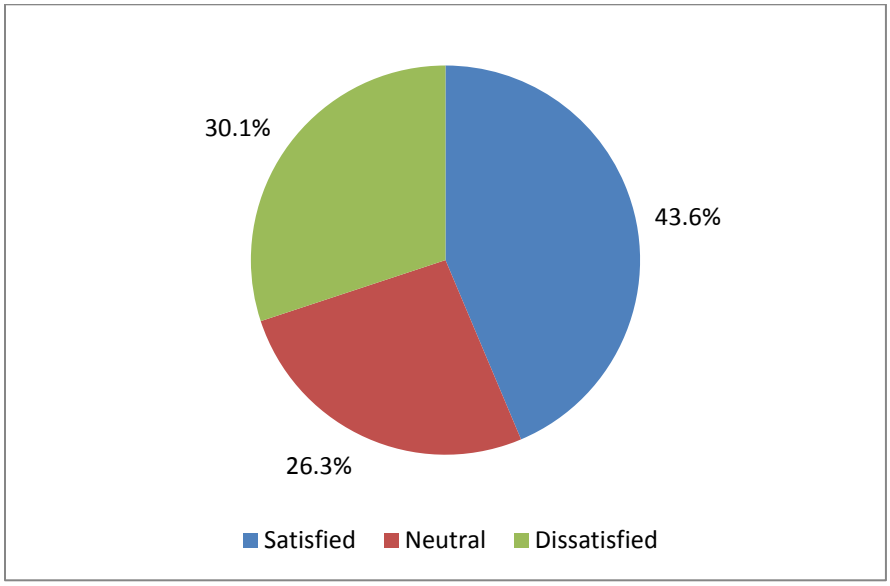


Figure 4.3-2: Satisfaction Levels with Current Facilities.

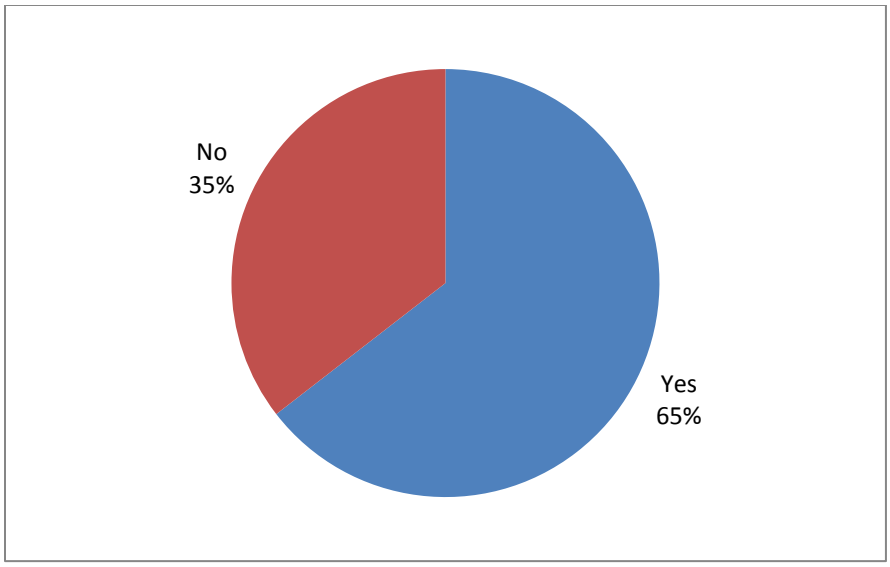


Figure 4.3-3: Adequacy of Current Facilities

Visitors were asked to describe any problems they may have had with other Park visitors during their visits to Kapi'olani Regional Park. While the intent of this question was to gauge visitor conflict (as addressed in Chapter 4.2), several visitors provided responses that were about facilities and/or the condition of facilities. Specifically, these visitors identified the following concerns:

- Lack of or other issues with parking (e.g., cost),
- The condition of the Park's comfort stations/restrooms, and
- Excessive trash/garbage.

The final question of the survey also provided an opportunity for visitors to identify a potential improvement at Kapi'olani Regional Park. Nearly three-quarters (73.3%) of participants provided a response to this final question. Many of these responses are pertinent to ongoing operations and management of Kapi'olani Regional Park, including:

- Other facility and activity-specific needs (19.8%)[5]
    - Better/wider/more paths and sidewalks (8.9%)[6]

[5] Percentage of open-ended responses to this question is provided in parentheses for the primary topics.

  - More benches (8.1%)
  - Children's play equipment (7.7%)
  - More picnic tables (7.4%)
  - Improve/renovate the Natatorium for recreational use (7.4%)
  - More water fountains (7.0%)
  - More tennis courts (6.6%)
  - Improve the archery range (6.3%)
  - More showers (5.2%)
  - Add lighting (4.1%)
  - More basketball courts (3.3%)
  - More barbecues/grills (3.3%)
  - Add a dog park (2.6%)
  - More exercise equipment (1.5%)

- Bathrooms (18.5%)
  - Cleaner bathrooms/restrooms (55.1%)
  - Better/improved bathrooms (19.5%)

- Parking (18.4%)
  - Provide more parking (52.4%)
  - Provide free parking (17.1%)

- Operations and maintenance, security, and/or management concerns (14.7%)
  - Improve maintenance/provide cleaner facilities (30.2%)
  - Improve landscaping – trees, plants, grass, etc. (26.7%)
  - Increase enforcement – safety, security, police, etc. (11.9%)

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[6] Common summarized responses are also listed by primary response category. The percentage of responses (within each category, not of all open-ended responses) is provided in parentheses.

- Allow dogs (8.4%)
- Allow alcohol (3.5%)

A full summary of open-ended responses to this question is provided in Appendix E.

Based on visitor responses to these questions, there is general support for some new, smaller scale facilities at Kapiʻolani Regional Park, as well as a higher level of routine operations and maintenance (identified in responses to both questions).

Interestingly, parking was identified in responses to both questions. The number of parking spaces, availability of these spaces, and the cost of parking are clearly concerns among the visitor population (in particular given the large percentage of visitors who report driving to the Park). There are several parking lots, as well as street parking at Kapiʻolani Regional Park, but the number of spaces and their availability for Park visitors is clearly a constraint. While there may be some spatial capacity to add additional parking at Kapiʻolani Regional Park, it should be acknowledged that it is unlikely that enough parking could be provided to fully meet demand. Additionally, there is an inherent tradeoff in providing additional parking at a spatially constrained site; that is, converting existing Park lands into additional parking capacity results in a net loss of Park land that is available for recreational uses.

4.3.4 Management Capacity Estimate

Similar to the other capacity types assessed during the RCS, management capacity or capability may change over time. Staffing levels, capital facility priorities, maintenance requirements, and annual budgets fluctuate and influence a Park manager's ability to address not only management-related concerns (e.g., visitor safety and security, facility conditions, etc.), but also other biophysical and social concerns at the Park. Considering the timing of the RCS, as well as the suite of management-related variables, recreation use levels and the ability of management to address concerns related to both routine and organized event use at Kapiʻolani Regional Park are considered to be at or approaching management capacity.

According to Park staff, operations and maintenance staffing is currently below ideal levels at Kapi‘olani Regional Park. While adequate staffing does not guarantee better facility conditions, it does go a long way toward meeting basic operations, maintenance, and general upkeep requirements. That said, many of the facilities and site amenities at the Park are currently in good condition. This is not to imply that improvements are not needed (see Chapter 4.3.3.1), rather given the levels of use currently experienced at Kapi‘olani Regional Park, operations and maintenance staff generally does a good job at keeping up with most facility and site amenity upkeep (though clearly this is a challenge at the Park's comfort stations). While density-related use levels are generally within the established density guidelines established for the RCS, use does periodically approach and in some cases exceed the guidelines, in particular during large, permitted events (e.g., cultural festivals, sports leagues, races, etc.). Additionally, there are other management-related concerns, including the lack of large-scale expansion potential, amount and availability of parking for visitors, and the condition of existing recreation facilities and site amenities at the Park, that likely constrain overall use levels and may influence the overall visitor experience at the Park. For these reasons, current management capabilities at Kapi‘olani Regional Park are considered to be approaching or at capacity at this time.

Chapter 5: RCS Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter presents the Kapi'olani Regional Park RCS conclusions, bringing together the quantitative and qualitative results of the three capacity assessments (biophysical, social, and management) described in Chapter 4, as well as the existing conditions described in Chapter 3. The conclusions include a discussion of policy and operational recommendations to address key capacity management issues identified by the RCS. As a prelude to the conclusions and recommendations, the chapter provides a descriptive and evaluative capacity framework that describes how the study conclusions and recommendations can best be interpreted and applied to address recreation capacity issues at Kapi'olani Regional Park.

5.1 Descriptive and Evaluative Capacity Framework

Before summarizing the capacity conclusions drawn from the capacity assessments, the concept of a descriptive ("facts") and evaluative ("values") capacity framework is important to consider when interpreting the capacity conclusions and applying them to management decisions (Shelby and Heberlein 1986). The descriptive component seeks to answer:

What is happening now in terms of the numbers and types of recreation visitors and the character of biophysical and social recreation conditions and impacts?

Determining these essential facts is a primary contribution of the RCS. The next step is the evaluative component, which can be expressed with the question:

How should the Park be managed in regards to allowable use types and levels, and capacity limits?

Essentially, the evaluative component of capacity seeks to answer the defining question of a capacity study; that is, how much change or impact is too much? The answer is a judgment based not only on study data and professional evaluation, but also on agency and public values, preferences, and choices.

To complete the evaluative component of recreational capacity, evaluative standards need to be established through the development and implementation of a capacity-based management plan. The hallmark of capacity planning frameworks, such as Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) and Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (VERP), developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and National Park Service, respectively, set indicators of quality and evaluative standards that help guide the management decision-making process. Furthermore, these planning frameworks include a monitoring protocol focused around these indicators and standards.

Since Kapiʻolani Regional Park currently lacks a capacity-based management plan or framework, this RCS provides policy and operational recommendations that can enhance capacity management in the near term to meet immediate needs and to respond to current capacity issues. As noted in the recommendation section below, a longer-term need at Kapiʻolani Regional Park is a capacity-based management plan to help guide the evaluative decision-making inherent in Park management.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions bring together the threads of all three capacity types that were investigated during the RCS at Kapiʻolani Regional Park by identifying which type (or types) of capacity appear to be a concern or a constraint on the overall recreational capacity of the Park. Viewing each capacity type as a capacity "indicator," this section aggregates each capacity estimate to provide an overall capacity estimate ("below," "approaching," "at," or "exceeding") for Kapiʻolani Regional Park.

As noted in Chapter 1, capacity levels expressed in maximum numbers of users or vehicles, for example, are not the focus of this assessment because of the complexity inherent in the range of capacity types or factors at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. Absolute numbers proposed as "capacity limits" have proven to be incorrect over time in many recreation settings, and previous efforts have resulted in strong reservations with such a numerical approach to recreation capacity (Borrie et al. 1998, McCool and Lime 2001).

At Kapi‘olani Regional Park, using maximum use levels to determine capacity may not be practical, for reasons expressed in the recreational capacity literature. First, use levels only appear to be exceeding capacity periodically during special and/or large permitted events; however, it is not known if a lower level of use (or what lower level of use), would reduce ecological, social, and/or management-related impacts to an acceptable level. Second and as noted in Section 5.2.1 below, use levels are not likely to decline in any significant amount absent new restrictions, and restricting access to the Park is likely not a viable option, or one acceptable to the visiting public. That said, management could consider limiting the number of special and/or large permitted events, though it is unknown if this would be acceptable to the public (in particular those who come to the Park for a specific event), as well as event organizers. Other management actions may also have the potential to reduce impacts below capacity thresholds without a reduction in use levels (e.g., halting or remediating ecological and/or social impacts).

Capacities reported in this assessment are presented in the qualitative terms (“below,” “approaching,” “at,” or “exceeding”), as first introduced in relation to the individual capacity types. Because capacities are expressed in qualitative terms and as estimates, capacity levels should be monitored over time to adapt to changing conditions. Monitoring of specific capacity indicator variables is an essential component of capacity processes, such as those described above (LAC and VERP) and similar frameworks.

5.2.1 Existing Capacity Utilization of Kapi‘olani Regional Park

Given the current context and suite of variables and information sources that were investigated during the RCS, Kapi‘olani Regional Park is considered to be approaching its recreation capacity at this time. That is, the Park is currently approaching its ability to provide a suite of recreation opportunities and resulting use levels without substantially degrading either resource conditions and/or the visitor experience. This capacity conclusion is based on an aggregated review and consideration of the three primary capacity types that defined the RCS: biophysical, social, and management capacity. In deriving a capacity conclusion, no attempt was made to prioritize one capacity type over

another; rather, all capacity types were considered equally with no prioritization or ranking of importance among the factors.

Table 5.2-1 presents the capacity estimates by capacity type, as well as the overall capacity conclusion for Kapiʻolani Regional Park. As noted elsewhere, the capacity estimates and conclusions are based on current recreational use of Kapiʻolani Regional Park and do not take into account future desired conditions for the Park (i.e., explicitly defined capacity standards).

Table 5.2-1: Summary of Kapiʻolani Regional Park Capacity Estimates and Conclusions

Capacity Type	Capacity Estimate	Overall Capacity Conclusion
Biophysical	Approaching	Approaching
Social	Approaching	
Management	Approaching/At	

Kapiʻolani Regional Park tends to receive moderate levels of use year-round, with periods of heavy use that are typically associated with large special and/or permitted events that draw larger temporary crowds. Despite these moderate to high use levels, biophysical and social conditions in the Park tend to be well maintained. As noted in Chapter 4, this does not mean that Kapiʻolani Regional Park is devoid of biophysical and social impacts; rather, the observed biophysical and social impacts tend to lag the level of impacts that would generally be expected or associated with moderate to high use levels in other comparable outdoor recreation areas.

Overall, biophysical resources at Kapiʻolani Regional Park are in relatively good condition and as such, the capacity estimate is that biophysical resources at the Park are approaching capacity and not a Park-wide limiting factor at this time. The extent to which biophysical impacts have been limited and contained is in part due to the extensive efforts made by Park staff over the years to harden the site, protect significant resources, and provide routine maintenance and upkeep. Furthermore, several observed biophysical impacts (e.g., bare ground in heavily shaded areas) at Kapiʻolani

Regional Park may have as much to do with environmental durability or resistance (i.e., the ability of an area to tolerate and sustain use without changing or being substantially disturbed) as they do with recreation use levels. While biophysical capacity is considered to be approaching capacity, this should not obscure the relevance of individual impacts and zones of concern. In particular, the magnitude of observed biophysical impacts in both Zones 1 and 2 is a concern and may need a greater effort on management's part to help prevent biophysical impacts from exceeding capacity.

As identified in Chapter 4, social capacity is also considered to be approaching capacity at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. Only about 10% of visitors are dissatisfied with crowding levels and while approximately 44% of visitors have changed their visits to Kapiʻolani Regional Park to avoid crowds, these visitors by and large change the timing of their visits rather than go to other nearby Parks. Nearly a third of visitors reported experiencing some type of conflict at the Park. The most commonly cited conflict by visitors was issues with homeless or itinerant users of the Park, as well as inappropriate behaviors by other Park visitors (e.g., excessive drug and alcohol use, fighting, etc.). Despite this moderate level of reported conflict, satisfaction levels (a broad measure of the recreation experience) at Kapiʻolani Regional Park are very high. Additionally, most visitors are generally supportive of the number of events held at the Park and indicate that these events tend to add to their enjoyment. While social capacity is currently estimated to be approaching capacity, the level of reported conflict bears some concern and is likely a limiting factor (i.e., a factor that may limit recreation use and/or the quality of recreation experiences at the Park).

When management capacity or capability is also considered, the overall conclusion that the Kapiʻolani Regional Park is approaching its recreational capacity is reinforced. In general, management has the ability (if it so chooses) to influence and/or address specific biophysical and social capacity-related concerns, as well as other facility specific constraints. However, as management capabilities become constrained (e.g., less than ideal staff, lower budgets, etc.), the suite of potential actions available to remedy and address existing concerns diminishes and may ultimately exacerbate these concerns.

Currently, management's capacity to address (both proactively and reactionary) concerns at Kapi'olani Regional Park is considered to be approaching or at capacity. Density-related recreation use levels are generally within the density guidelines established for the RCS, though use does periodically approach and in some cases exceed the guidelines, in particular during large, permitted events (e.g., cultural festivals, sports leagues, races, etc.). While many of the facilities and site amenities at the Park are currently in good condition, many visitors contacted during the RCS identified increased and improved operations and maintenance as a need at the Park (in particular at the Park's comfort stations). Operations and maintenance staffing levels at Kapi'olani Regional Park are currently below ideal levels, which likely exacerbate the perception and actual need for increased and improved operations and maintenance of the Park's facilities and site amenities. Furthermore, there are other management-related concerns at Kapi'olani Regional Park (e.g., lack of large-scale expansion potential, amount and availability of parking for visitors, etc.) that likely constrain overall use levels and may influence the overall visitor experience at the Park. As such, management-related capabilities at Kapi'olani Regional Park are likely approaching or at capacity and are another limiting factor at this time.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Similar to the 2008 Kapi'olani Regional Park Master Plan Update (CCH 2008), the intent of these recommendations is to help enhance visitor experiences at the Park, while providing for the continued health of the natural environment. Given the historic context and importance of the long-term management of this "green jewel" as a public recreation site, maintaining recreational use within acceptable levels is tantamount to ensuring high quality recreational experiences, outstanding scenic qualities, and a healthy/functioning natural environment.

While this report provides recommendations, these should not be interpreted to be management prescriptions. Management prescriptions evolve out of an open planning process that engages and encourages open dialogue between management staff and Park constituents (e.g., visitors, area residents, etc.). They provide a framework for

decision-making that is not arbitrary or capricious and that does not conflict with the long-term vision for the Park.

5.3.1 Context of Recommendations

The following points provide the context within which the policy and/or operational recommendations presented in Sections 5.3.3 through 5.3.6 were developed:

- The current character of the Park (high scenic quality, lightly developed and programmed) is highly desirable and should be maintained.
- Since most visitors are Hawaii residents, management decisions should factor in the opinion and preferences of repeat visitors and local residents.
- Visitors tend to be satisfied with most aspects of their recreational visits to Kapiʻolani Regional Park.
- Given size and physical layout, Kapiʻolani Regional Park is an attractive and popular location for outdoor events of varying size (attendance).
- While use levels tend to fluctuate (daily, monthly), many areas of the Park receive high levels of use – this is unlikely to change and use levels may indeed increase in the future given population and tourism trends.
- Kapiʻolani is a large, urban Park – visitors expect and are tolerant of high use levels, a diversity of activities, and periodic special events.
- There is limited ability to impose use level constraints at Kapiʻolani Regional Park (given the open nature of access and management capabilities) – however, availability of parking may constrain (to a certain extent) use levels and management may influence permitted/special event use.
- Current staffing levels are not optimal for appropriately maintaining the Park at all times – given fiscal and other constraints, this staffing challenge may persist.

5.3.2 General Capacity Strategies

Capacity-related research and management experience have identified a variety of strategies and tactics to address resource, experiential, and other impacts that typically result from recreational use. A capacity management handbook developed by the National Park Service (Anderson et al. 1998), with the input of other federal and state resource management agencies, provides a useful framework for considering a range of management strategies and specific tactics to address capacity concerns. The handbook identifies five general management strategies that Park and other outdoor recreation area managers can use to address recreational use impacts:

- Increase the supply of recreation opportunities
- Reduce use in specific areas or the entire Park
- Modify the character of use (e.g., use types, where/when use occurs, visitor behavior)
- Modify visitor attitudes and expectations
- Modify the resource base (rehabilitate/restore natural environment, harden impacted areas)

A combination of strategies is typically the best approach to address capacity concerns. At Kapi'olani Regional Park, few options are likely available to pursue the first two strategies listed above. The supply of recreation opportunities is for the most part fixed as there is no significant opportunity to expand the Park's land base, though small acquisitions and additions may be possible and the addition of some new facilities or site amenities may be feasible. Demand for the recreation opportunities offered at Kapi'olani Regional Park will remain high; as such, significantly reducing overall Park use seems unlikely, although it may be possible to reduce the number and/or size of specific permitted events.

Tactics are the specific actions or means by which the general management strategies may be implemented. Within a particular management tactic category, a number of specific management actions (policy or operational) may be taken as appropriate to

help address or remedy the identified situation. Table 5.3-1 summarizes the overall management tactic categories and several specific management tactics that may be considered to address capacity-related concerns.

Table 5.3-1: Potential Recreational Capacity Management Strategies and Tactics

Management Tactic Categories	Specific Management Tactics	General Purpose of Tactics
Site Management	• Facility design or improvements • Vegetation management • Site hardening • Physical barriers • Area or facility closure	Maintain desired resource conditions by directly or indirectly controlling how visitors use an area, and how that use physically impacts the Park's resources.
Use Rationing and Allocation	• Limit Park access • Change Park fees • Reservation systems	Regulate use intensity by directly controlling or indirectly influencing how many visitors use an area, and when.
Use Regulation	• Restrict uses/behaviors • Restrict equipment • Zoning uses • Restrict or prohibit use of sensitive areas	Modify visitor use of an area by directly controlling what recreational uses/ behaviors occur and where they occur.
Deterrence and Enforcement	• Signage • Sanctions for non-compliance • Increase or target ranger or law enforcement presence	Control and eliminate undesired visitor behavior by indirectly influencing visitor behavior.
Visitor Education	• Inform visitors about appropriate/desired behaviors • Inform visitors about desired use patterns • Incentive programs	Increase low-impact behaviors and reduce visitor-caused resource and social impacts by indirectly influencing visitor behavior.

Source: Adapted from Anderson et al. 1998.

While situational conditions help narrow the list of potential tactics or actions to address a specific concern, ultimately the selection of tactics is often decided by professional judgment and/or general agency priorities and capabilities (i.e., a value judgment). That said, careful consideration of the issue to be addressed, range of possible tactics, and anticipated outcomes is a key step in the decision-making process and is typically helped by focusing on three key questions (Anderson et al. 1998):

- Does the tactic adequately address the root cause of the problem or concern?
- Is the tactic direct or indirect?
- It the tactic subtle or obtrusive?

An indirect or persuasive strategy may be most appropriate when an impact or concern is not yet at a high level (i.e., not clearly at an unacceptable or unsustainable level). When an impact or concern is at a high level (i.e., clearly at an unacceptable or unsustainable level), a direct or restrictive strategy may be most appropriate. Indirect tactics generally target the decision factors that influence visitor behavior. These tactics persuade visitors to behave appropriately or differently (e.g., by redirecting recreation use to shoulder seasons or less-impacted or more resilient locations). Direct management tactics operate directly on visitor behavior and restrict behavior in some way (e.g., by preventing or prohibiting recreation use in total or some aspect of that use). Indirect and unobtrusive actions are generally much more supported by visitors than are direct, more obtrusive measures.

5.3.3 Overall Capacity Recommendations

The overall objective of a capacity-based approach to management at Kapi'olani Regional Park is to balance the provision of highly valued recreation opportunities with the preservation of the natural, cultural, and historic resource base within the Park (this tends to be the fundamental management challenge at most outdoor recreation areas). Capacity management seeks to influence several factors (e.g., biophysical, social, facility, physical/spatial, etc.) by acting on limiting factors and specific variables within those factors. In effect, these actions may function to increase capacity, not necessarily so that more visitors may use the area but so that an undesirable or unacceptable level

of impact and degradation of resources and visitor experiences is avoided. These actions can help ensure that capacity status is maintained at "below capacity" or "approaching capacity," rather than "at capacity" or "exceeding capacity."

Increasing capacity does not imply increasing visitor numbers to Kapiʻolani Regional Park. Considering the moderate to high visitor use the Park is already receiving, increasing visitor numbers may lead to further Park degradation, visitor dissatisfaction, and a saturation of facilities. Instead, increasing capacity implies that appropriate management actions are taken to manage the existing levels of visitation and limit visitor use such that the Park environment is not degraded, adequate facilities and services are provided, and visitor needs are met and satisfaction is high.

Overall, Kapiʻolani Regional Park could benefit from a comprehensive recreational capacity strategy. Desired conditions, indicators of quality, and standards are key components of a capacity-based management framework and should be considered for the Park. It is clear from visitor opinions and from the assessments of impacts described in this report that while current management policies and activities may be adequate, they are currently deficient in some areas and are precariously close in others to not being enough to ensure preservation of the Park's resources and high quality recreation opportunities.

In addition to developing a capacity-based management strategy or framework for Kapiʻolani Regional Park, several additional strategies and potential tactics to address the specific capacity concerns identified during the RCS are presented below. In the absence of a capacity-based management plan, these recommendations are intended to meet immediate needs and to respond to existing capacity issues.

5.3.3.1 General Capacity Recommendations

The following recommendations address capacity-related concerns that likely have a larger context than Kapiʻolani Regional Park; that is, their consideration and implementation would likely need to be made at the departmental level (e.g., CCH

Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Enterprise Services, etc.) as opposed to Park level.

- **Explore and institute revenue-generating policies and procedures** – the ability to generate revenue (that could be used for Park-specific projects) is currently highly constrained at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. Given the overall budget constraints that most Park systems face, on-site revenue generation options may need to be explored to help facilitate management's ability to adequately address capacity-related concerns. At Kapiʻolani Regional Park, these options may include charging for permits and parking, as well as facilitating additional opportunities for concessionaires, among others.
- **Institute a consistent parking policy** – currently, there is a mix of free and paid street and lot parking at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. While some of this parking capacity is reserved for Park visitors, most is also used by employees of local (Waikīkī) resorts and business, and area residents. Given Park visitors' dissatisfaction with the current availability of parking and observed frustrations with other peoples' (non-Park visitor) use of Kapiʻolani Regional Park parking spaces, a consistent strategy to prioritize Park visitor-designated parking should be explored. The availability of free versus paid parking should also be considered as part of this strategy.
- **Address persistent homelessness/itinerant use of the Park** – Park visitors identified a substantial concern with homeless/itinerant use at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. The continued long-term presence and use of the Park by homeless/itinerant users may ultimately degrade the visitor experience. The root causes (e.g., lost/low paying jobs, time in prison, alcoholism and drug use, mental illness, etc.) and effects of homelessness are beyond the scope of the RCS and this report. That said, addressing the persistently poor, providing affordable housing, and exploring other strategies to help alleviate homelessness should continue to be a priority for the CCH, as the presence of homeless/itinerant users at Kapiʻolani Regional Park (and other parks within the

system) influences the overall experience and image of outdoor recreation for both visitors and tourists.

5.3.3.2 Biophysical Capacity Recommendations

This section covers recommendations to address biophysical capacity issues at Kapi'olani Regional Park. These recommendations include the following:

- **Provide new and/or widen pathways/sidewalks**
  - Improve city sidewalk connections in to the Park (e.g., Kalakaua Avenue Crossing, Botanical Gardens)
  - Improve outer path width to accommodate increased pedestrian capacity
  - Consider paving stones and other hardened surfaces (and associated drainage improvements) where vegetation re-growth is unlikely to occur (e.g., Queen's Surf Beach, near Banyan Tree)
- **Temporarily close and/or rehabilitate severely impacted areas capable of recovery**
  - Consider hardening of areas where rehabilitation is not feasible
  - Use temporary signage to alert Park visitors to rehabilitation areas to discourage access to these areas
  - Use design features such as ground-level vegetation or rock/boulder perimeters to discourage public access to areas under long-term recovery.
- **Control amount and timing of visitor use in high impact (soil compaction, loss of vegetation) areas**
  - Schedule events (Exhibitions, Sports, etc.) on a rotational schedule to allow time for turf to recover. This should be coordinated with the ground maintenance staff to conduct fertilization, aeration, and other maintenance procedures.

- **Increase visitor awareness of impacts**
  - Use signage, barricades, and information boards to alert Park visitors to on-going restoration projects
  - Continue to involve friends and/or community groups in Park clean-up, plantings, and other Park beautification/improvement efforts
- **When/where possible, shift large-scale special event uses to hardened areas**
  - Consider use of sidewalks, roadways
  - Add formalized, hardened areas for special events/uses (e.g., standard tent layouts)

5.3.3.3 Social Capacity Recommendations

This section covers recommendations to address social capacity issues at Kapi'olani Regional Park. These recommendations include the following:

- **Develop visitor awareness and education program**
  - Add messages to inform visitors on appropriate behaviors
  - Discourage littering
  - Respect other visitors
  - Enhance (where possible) visitor understanding of history of Park
  - Consider more than traditional signage – messages on pavers, stone fixtures, trash receptacles, Quickness Response (QR) codes
- **Maintain and formalize use areas**
  - Maintain and formalize defacto use areas (as needed) to help minimize the potential for visitor conflict (e.g. ocean use at beach, sports fields, picnic locations, etc…),and provide signage where necessary (Dog leash areas)
  - Add new delineated/defined areas for emerging activities, as needed

- **Increase public awareness of on-site staff (staff vehicle signage, uniforms) to provide Park visitors with visual assurance of a management presence**
  - Uniforms, shirts, hats (note: in the time since the RCS data collection ended, the CCH Department of Parks and Recreation has returned to using uniformed staff)
  - Use of CCH Department of Parks and Recreation and/or Kapi'olani Regional Park logo/branding

5.3.3.4 Management Capacity Recommendations

This section covers recommendations to address management capacity issues at Kapi'olani Regional Park. These recommendations include the following:

- **Improve maintenance of comfort stations**
  - Continue to educate staff and use maintenance standards and best practices
  - Increase frequency of maintenance/cleaning
  - Increase number of staff
  - Install fixtures and use materials that minimize maintenance and/or facilitate easy cleaning

- **Provide maintenance, repair, and/or replace facilities and site amenities (as identified in Chapter 4)**
  - Repair and replace broken facilities
  - Paint facilities on a routine and as-needed basis
  - Maintain drinking fountains and showers
  - Address drainage issues

- **Add small-scale site amenities, where appropriate, to enhance the visitor experience**
  - Children's play equipment
  - Benches

  - Pathways
  - Picnic tables
  - Exercise stations

- Use consistent sign and site amenities (need for visual cohesiveness)
  - Develop design guidelines or typology for all site amenities (e.g., picnic tables, water fountains, signs, etc.)
  - Provide way-finding and informational signage that informs visitors on Park locations/opportunities

- Educate/inform visitors of public transportation options to the Park
  - Use shuttle buses for large events
  - Encourage bus use by daily users
  - Encourage biking (provide bike racks)

- Explore parking expansion options
  - Investigate options for new parking lots and/or re-configuration of street parking to increase the overall parking capacity at Kapi'olani Regional Park
  - Coordinate parking options with other parking-related strategies identified in Chapter 5.2.3.1

Note: there will never be enough on-site parking to accommodate visitor demand and there is an inherent tradeoff between providing more parking and the associated loss of Park lands for recreational purposes.

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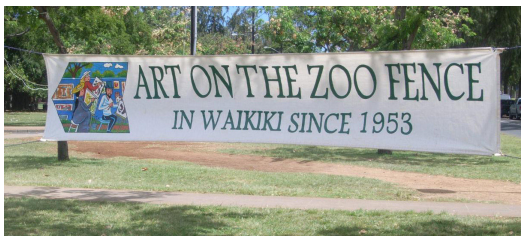
KAPI‘OLANI REGIONAL PARK RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY APPENDIX A



TRUSTEES’ MASTER REPORT

Department of Design and Construction

City and County of Honolulu

November 2013

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APPENDIX A – Trustees' Master Report

Appendix A contains the Amended Report of the Master on the Trustees' Petition for instructions regarding Art Fence and Craft Fairs at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. This document served as the impetus for the Kapiʻolani Recreation Capacity Study (RCS) and provides valuable insight into the history of the Park, Kapiʻolani Park Trust, and litigation in relation to the use of the Park.

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FIRST CIRCUIT COURT
STATE OF HAWAII
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Master

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAII

IN THE MATTER OF THE KAPIOLANI PARK TRUST	T. No. 03-1-0018 (Trust Proceeding) **AMENDED REPORT OF THE MASTER ON TRUSTEES' PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK (Filed February 25, 2003); EXHIBITS "A", "B", "C" and "D"; CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** Hearing Date: Continued Until Moved On Time: Not Applicable Judge: Hon. Colleen K. Hirai

AMENDED REPORT OF THE MASTER
ON TRUSTEES' PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS
REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK
(Filed February 25, 2003)

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REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK
(Filed February 25, 2003)

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AMENDED REPORT OF THE MASTER
ON TRUSTEES' PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS
REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK
(Filed February 25, 2003)

NOTE: This Amended Report wholly replaces the report filed at 2:14 p.m. on April 16, 2009, which was not the final version and is missing several paragraphs. For the convenience of the Court and the parties, the report is resubmitted in its entirety, with its exhibits attached. The April 16 filing should be entirely disregarded.

A. OPENING STATEMENT

A.1. The Trust which is the subject of these proceedings was created in 1896. A half dozen years earlier, a Russian artist had created the first Russian matryoshka, the nesting doll which opens to reveal another similar figure, which in turn opens to reveal another like it, and so on. Matryoshki were presented to the world at the Paris Exhibition in 1900 and remain popular today. This case is a legal matryoshka. It can be said to have started with the Petition filed herein in 2003, but that Petition derives from a COMPLAINT FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK filed as a special proceeding in 1999, which was the latest in a series of actions going back to 1987. The litigation has entailed an exegesis of deeds and statutes dating from 1896 with their own origins in events beginning about 1876-77.

A.2. The parties have provided this Master with an abundance of antecedent materials. The temptation to dismiss many of them as historically fascinating but not relevant in the present circumstances was easily overcome when it became clear that, like a matryoshka, comprehension requires one to open the doll and look inside.

A.3. The quality of the legal work done by the parties to this continuing saga is impressive. The research and arguments advanced in the various memoranda is thorough-going. The submissions of the Trustees, the City Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Hawaii Attorney General are comprehensive. Professional legal services have been devoted to the presentation of the issues to this Court.

A.4. This Master's Report cannot touch upon all of the points and counterpoints briefed. To do so, this Master's Report would have to be as lengthy and detailed as the four volumes of materials provided to this Master. Nonetheless, this Master assures this Court and the parties that all of those materials have been read and cross-checked against each other and against the authorities cited.

A.5. This Master also invited submissions from entities that sought to intervene in this case, namely, the Kapiolani Park Preservation Society, the Zoo Fence Artists, the Kapiolani Park Advisory Council, and the Handcrafters And Artisans Alliance, has reviewed the responses received and has spoken with those groups' representatives who have contacted him.

B. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

B.1. The Petitioners herein are the members of the Honolulu City Council acting in their capacities as the Trustees of the Kapiolani Park Trust (the "**Trust**"). The TRUSTEES' PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK ("**Petition**") was filed herein on February 25, 2003.

B.2. The Petition shows that the primary asset of the Trust is a substantial portion of the land known as Kapiolani Park; that a portion of the Trust land underlies the so-called "Art Fence", a portion of a chain link fence surrounding the Honolulu Zoo ("**Zoo**") which is used by artists to hang, display and sell artwork; that the artwork faces Monsarrat Avenue and is not accessible from the Zoo; and that the artists situate themselves between the fence and the sidewalk along Monsarrat Avenue.[1]

B.3. The Petition adverts to the AMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSION OF LAW AND ORDER, entered on June 28, 1991 in City and County of Honolulu v. Warren Price III and Kapiolani Park Preservation Society, in S.P. No. 89-0015, Circuit Court, First Circuit, State of Hawaii (the "**1991 Order**") and states that the Trustees believe there is an actual controversy

[1] Petition, ¶¶ 6 & 7.

concerning the permissibility of the sale of artwork at the Art Fence which should be resolved.[2]

B.4. The Petition further shows that the City and County of Honolulu (the "**City**") permits qualifying nonprofit organizations, on a first come, first served basis, to conduct cultural events at the makai portion of Kapiolani Park immediately adjacent to the bandstand; that these permitted events may include the display and sale of crafts related to the culture being celebrated, and may only be sold by the crafters themselves.[3] The Petition states that these events are scheduled every thirty to forty-five days.[4]

B.5. The Petition next shows that the City previously permitted so-called "stand-alone" craft fairs at Kapiolani Park, allowing nonprofit organizations to conduct craft fairs for fund-raising purposes in the same portion of Kapiolani Park permitted to cultural events with associated craft fairs. Permitting was handled on a lottery basis with a weekend stand-alone craft fair being scheduled about every thirty days.[5] This practice was resumed at some point after the Petition was filed.[6]

B.6. The Petition states that the craft fairs, whether associated with cultural events or "stand-alone", are attended and enjoyed by residents and visitors. It further explains that the Kapiolani Park Preservation Society (the "**Society**") has demanded that the City "halt all craft fairs at Kapiolani Park, as well as the sale of crafts at cultural events," asserting that such activities violate the terms of the Trust.[7]

B.7. The Petition asserts that, given the intermittent nature of the various cultural

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[2] Petition, ¶ 10. The 1991 Order is attached as Exhibit "B" to the Petition and as Exhibit "B" to this Master's Report.

[3] In fact, the cultural craft fairs include an array of merchandise, not just crafts.

[4] Petition, ¶¶ 12, 13, 14 & 21. In fact, the cultural events are held more frequently.

[5] Petition, ¶¶15, 16 & 21.

[6] There is a suggestion that the Petition is simply mistaken in its allegation that the stand-alone craft fairs ever were wholly suspended. See AG's Supplemental Petition, ¶ 8 at 26.

[7] Petition, ¶¶ 17 & 18.

events and craft fairs, they are permitted activities and a proper use or accessory use of Kapiolani Park.[8]

B.8. The Petition requests instructions from this Court as follows:

A. Determining the permissibility of allowing sales at the Art Fence under the Trust Instruments; and

B. Determining the permissibility of allowing craft fairs at Kapiolani Park; and

C. Determining the permissibility of allowing craft fairs at Kapiolani Park which are restricted to sales of only crafts which include a cultural aspect relevant to the purpose of the craft fair event; and

D. Determining any other issue relevant to the above issues.

B.9. The Attorney General of the State of Hawaii, appearing in his capacity as *parens patriae* to charitable trusts (the "**AG**"), responded to the Petition on March 25, 2003. In his response, the AG agrees with the Petitioners that the controversies concerning the Art Fence and the craft fairs are subject to reasonable doubt and properly the subject of a petition for instructions.[9] The AG further explains that the Petition is a successor vehicle to a special proceeding initiated by the Petitioners as a Complaint For Instructions in 1999 as S.P. No. 99-0272 in the civil division of the First Circuit Court, which was resolved in part in 2002 by an order authorizing interested persons to raise the issues in separate proceedings. The present Petition, initiated as a Trust Number in Probate is that separate action.

B.10. On April 27, 2006, the AG filed herein his ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK FILED ON FEBRUARY 25, 2003 ("**AG's Supplemental Response**"). The AG's Supplemental Response is a tour de force, presenting research, extensive fact gathering and balanced point and counterpoint arguments on the part of the AG. The information presented

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[8] Petition, ¶¶ 20 & 21.

[9] ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK FILED ON FEBRUARY 25, 2003, filed herein on March 25, 2003 ("**AG's Response**"),at 7.

has been most helpful to this Master. In this Master's opinion, the AG has more than adequately discharged his duties as *parens patriae* with respect to the issues presented by the Petition.

B.11. This Master was appointed by ORDER OF REFERENCE entered herein on January 29, 2008, to "review the issues regarding the permissibility of the Art Fence and Craft Fairs at Kapiolani Park, raised in the *Petition for Instructions*, and [to] report his/her recommendations regarding said issues to the Court."

B.12. In 1999, in S.P. 99-0272, referenced above, Judge Kevin Chang granted a non-hearing motion submitted by Corporation Counsel on behalf of the Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu (the "**Department**") to intervene as a party defendant in the special proceeding initiated by the City Council members in their capacities as trustees of the Kapiolani Park Trust. In granting that motion, Judge Chang said:

> The Court having reviewed the Applicant Intervenor's Motion to Intervene as Defendant, and there being no opposition to the motion and the Court finding that the Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu has a legally protectable interest related to or arising from the subject matter of the underlying case ... the Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu's Motion to Intervene as a Defendant filed on August 2, 1999 is GRANTED.[10]

B.13. Insofar as these proceedings are a continuation of the 1999 Special Proceedings, it follows that Petitioners (as Trustees) have made the Department a party hereto.[11]

B.14. The Department's RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ART FENCE AND CRAFT FAIRS AT KAPIOLANI PARK filed March 25, 2003 ("**Department's Response**")

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[10] ORDER GRANTING DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU'S MOTION TO INTERVENE AS DEFENDANT FILED ON AUGUST 2, 1999, entered October 19, 1999 in S.P. 99-0272.

[11] The 1991 Order provides that "the role of the City Council, sitting as trustees, shall be limited to enforcing the provisions of the Trust, i.e., insuring that those portions of Kapiolani Park which are part of the Trust are kept within the Trust in perpetuity, and that the Trust lands are used only for park purposes within the terms of the Trust; but the day-to-day operations, maintenance and running of Kapiolani Park, including the Trust lands, shall remain with the executive branch of the City, ..." ¶ 22, pp. 9-10. The 1991 Order does not state whether the Trustees or the executive branch is responsible for master planning and policy determinations. See also footnote 65 and ¶ P.2 below.

and its subsequent RESPONDENT DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU'S RESPONSE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPLY ... filed herein on January 25, 2008 ("**Department's Supplemental Response**") offer facts and analysis that have been most helpful to this Master.

B.15. In combination, the AG's Supplemental Response, the Department's Response and the Department's Supplemental Response are a mine of information, reasoning and legal analysis which discuss and argue in great detail the issues raised by the Petition.

C. ORIGINS OF KAPIOLANI PARK

C.1. Before its reincarnation as a public park, Kapiolani Park was created incident to residential development at Diamond Head. This early phase of park history is perhaps the source of some of the romanticized characterizations of the park's modern purposes that appear in various letters. It is discussed here both as a preface to later events and to shed light on the source of some of the non-party position statements.

C.2. In 1876-77, the Kapiolani Park Association ("**Association**") established a park, a portion of which is now known as the Kapiolani Park.[12] Most of the park property was leasehold and was comprised of a portion of the Crown Land of Kaneloa and land in the adjoining Ili of Kapua owned by Allen Herbert, one of the investors in the park enterprise.[13] Weyeneth concludes that the Association was founded for the purpose of building residences for its

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[12] See Robert R. Weyeneth, Kapi'olani Park: a history ("**Weyeneth**") at 22 (Kapiolani Park Preservation Society 2002).

[13] Weyeneth attributes the lease to King Kalakaua when, in fact, title was vested in the Commissioners of Crown Lands who alone had power to lease Crown Lands. L. 1864, p. 69; Cp. L. p. 523, published in R.L.H. (1925) at 2177-79. King Kalakaua was one of the Association members, acquiring ten shares at $50 each. Weyeneth, at 18. Bidding on parkside house lots was limited to stockholders and the number of shares determined the number of lots on which a member could bid. Large stockholders were thus enabled to acquire multiple parcels and consolidate them. Weyeneth identifies some of these major stockholders as James Campbell, Allen Herbert, William G. Irwin, and Emanuel S. Cunha, among others. Id., at 37.

Mr. Herbert leased about 24 acres of land owned by him to the Association for $24 per year. Id., at 23. Herbert was also the lessee-operator of the government-sponsored Old Royal Hawaiian Hotel at Alakea and Hotel Streets, now the site of the Hawaii State Art Museum. See, Gavan Dawes, Honolulu The First Century at 285-86, (Mutual Publishing 2006.

stockholders along the ocean at Waikiki and on the slopes of Diamond Head, and laying out a horse-racing track. He says that the Association operated the park incident to its vision of an exclusive residential retreat, drawing from English notions of rural estates, with tropical touches. Weyeneth says that Victorian cottages, four miles outside of Honolulu, would be focused on a park featuring a race track surrounded by ornamental ponds and carriage paths and that the goal was to attract affluent investors and promote suburban development.[14]

C.3. Weyeneth notes that at dedication ceremonies, the president of the Association, James Makee, "encouraged use of the park for 'biennial exhibitions of the agriculture and manufactures' of the kingdom." Weyeneth comments that "Makee's views on using the park for the equivalent of a modern trade fair were completely consistent with the association charter, which announced that the site would have as one of its purposes 'promoting Agricultural and Stock exhibitions.'"[15]

C.4. Weyeneth asserts that while the dedication oratory also spoke of creating "a large public park where 'families, children, and quiet people' might find 'refreshment and recreation' in the open air and kindly influences of nature," the real motivation of the sponsors was "considerably more circumscribed and less inclusive." He writes, "The Kapiolani Park enterprise provided a unique opportunity for the few, the rich and the well-born to construct a showplace for their suburban villas."[16]

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[14] Weyeneth., at 22 – 25.

[15] Id., at 25.

[16] Id., at 27-28. The Society, which published Weyeneth's book, has disputed some of his comments. In the Society's preface to the book, the Society's President stated flatly that [W]hile the society is publishing this book, it and the sponsors cannot and do not necessarily stand behind all of the authors' interpretations and opinions." In a letter to the AG dated November 23, 2007, a collateral descendant of William G. Irwin also contests Weyeneth's inferences, offering her own interpretation of the developers' motivations in creating the original park. See Exhibit 98 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

The purposes of the original park are largely irrelevant today except insofar as some may conflate those purposes with the purposes of the modern public park.

D. ACT 53 (1896)

D.1. On June 6, 1896, the President of the Republic of Hawaii, Sanford Ballard Dole, approved Act 53 of the 1896 Legislature, which transferred the management of Kapiolani Park from the Association to the Honolulu Park Commission ("**Commission**").[17]

D.2. Act 53 sets forth the terms of the Kapiolani Park Trust.[18] Subsequent legislative enactments and the evolution of the trust are explained in detail in Kapiolani Park Preservation Soc. v. City and County, 69 Haw. 569, 751 P.2d 1022 (1988) ("**KPPS v. C&C**").

D.3. Briefly stated, Act 53 created the Commission, to be comprised of six trustees, three to be appointed by the President of the Republic and three by the Association. The Commission would be a public agency but without authority as to any parks other than Kapiolani Park. Act 53 provided that the park premises were to be "permanently set apart as a free public park and recreation ground forever."[19] The Commission members, as trustees, were to have "the possession, control and management of the Kapiolani Park and all property belonging thereto ...."[20]

D.4. Weyeneth speculates that William G. Irwin, who owned many of the lots surrounding the park and wielded a great deal of influence within and without the Association, orchestrated the arrangements whereby the Commission acquired the park premises while Irwin

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[17] Act 53, Hawaii Session Laws of 1896, was amended by Act 73, Hawaii Session Laws of 1896. The amendment corrected an omission in Act 53 that is not relevant here.

[18] A copy of Act 53 is attached to this Master's Report as Exhibit "A."

[19] See Exhibit "A" hereto, at 163.

[20] Id., at 165.

secured fee title to more than three dozen surrounding house lots.[21] Irwin was appointed as one of the first six trustees.[22]

D.5. The preamble to Act 53 explained that the Kapiolani Park Association held various lands in fee and under lease, including a lease from the former Commissioners of Crown Lands. This property comprised both the area then known as Kapiolani Park and thirty-seven house lots within and adjacent to the park premises, nineteen on the beach and eighteen mauka. Irwin held the leases and subleases as to all thirty-seven of these lots, with an aggregate area of 10.02 acres. The remaining park area was about 26 acres in all. With the cooperation of the Kapiolani Park Association, Irwin proposed to convey to the Republic of Hawaii an area of 25.65 acres within the park premises in exchange for fee title to the thirty-seven house lots. This arrangement is narrated in part as follows:

> ,,, upon the consideration that the Government shall by sufficient proceedings cause the Park proper, that is to say, all the said premises heretofore known as Kapiolani Park, and used as a public park, except as a aforesaid, <u>to be permanently set apart as a free public park and recreation ground forever</u>, and also shall without further consideration or cost furnish him, the said William G. Irwin, a fee simple title to the thirty-seven lots, held by him as aforesaid, and shall also surrender to him, the said William G. Irwin, the lease upon that portion of his said fee simple land lying outside of the boundaries of the Park proper;

Act 53, Preamble (Emphasis supplied)

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[21] Weyeneth, at 46-55. William G. Irwin is described in the <u>The Story of Hawaii and Its Builders</u>, (Honolulu Star Bulletin, Ltd., 1925). He was a native of England and arrived in Hawaii as a child. Described as an industrial builder, capitalist and philanthropist, he was associated with the "Sugar King" Claus Spreckels, and held interests in Spreckels' bank and varied sugar plantations. He had extensive business interests in California, especially San Francisco. He was a member of the Privy Council under King Kalakaua and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in recognition of his services as Hawaii's representative to the Paris Exposition of 1900. At one time, he owned the island of Lanai. Irwin was one of the friends of Queen Lili'uokalani who was required to witness her signature on her abdication papers in 1893. <u>See</u> Lili'uokalani, <u>Hawaii's Story By Hawaii's Queen</u>, c. XLIV. He died in 1914, leaving an estate said to be worth $15 million. Newspaper accounts valued his gift of his interests in Kapiolani Park at $30,000. <u>See</u> New York Times, January 29, 1914.

[22] <u>Id.</u>, at 45. The author of the letter referred to in Footnote16 above (Exhibit 98 to the AG's Supplemental Response) urges that Mr. Irwin's motivations were largely charitable. Weyeneth asserts an economic motivation. Again, it does not matter. The result of Mr. Irwin's maneuverings, however motivated, was Act 53, which the Supreme Court in <u>KPPS v. C&C</u> determined to have created a charitable public trust.

D.6. The Executive Council of the Republic accepted Irwin's proposal and the President of the Republic was authorized by Act 53 "to arrange with the said William G. Irwin and the said Kapiolani Park Association a plan to create the said Kapiolani Park into a permanent park and recreation ground," to accept conveyance of the 25.65 acres from Irwin and the surrender of leases from the Kapiolani Park Association, and to convey the 26.65 acres to six trustees "for the maintenance of a free public park." In exchange, Irwin was to receive fee title to the thirty-seven surrounding lots and to a 0.35 acre area within the park.

D.7. Pursuant to Act 53, a series of deeds were exchanged as of July 1, 1896, by which Irwin, the Kapiolani Park Association, and the Republic of Hawaii effectuated the transfers contemplated by the Act. The deeds specifically incorporated Act 53 by reference.[23]

D.8. In 1910, Irwin gifted additional land to the Honolulu Park Commission, including 4,281 square feet lying between Leahi Avenue and the 25.65 acre park, as well as 0.17 acre along Leahi Avenue, to be held on the same trusts as established for the park.[24] Act 12 of the 1911 Territorial Legislature accepted the gift, saying that the additions "are hereby declared and dedicated as a public park and are hereby declared to be part of Kapiolani Park, and shall be under the control and management of the Honolulu Park Commission."[25]

D.9. In 1913, Act 163 directed the Commission to transfer Kapiolani Park to the Territory, "in trust, to maintain the same forever as a public park and recreation ground."[26] And, the Governor of the Territory was authorized by the same Act to set the park aside by executive order to the City and County of Honolulu, "subject to the trusts and for the purposes aforesaid."

D.10. By Executive Order 22 dated July 1, 1913, Governor Frear did as directed. Kapiolani Park was transferred to the City and County of Honolulu "for the purposes of a public

[23] Copies of the deeds are attached as Exhibits 15, 16 & 17 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[24] See Exhibit 18 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[25] See Exhibit 19 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[26] See Exhibit 20 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

park and recreation ground under the direction of the City and County of Honolulu ... subject however ... to the trusts set forth in said Act 163."[27]

D.11. The terms and circumstances of the transfer of the Trust's assets to the City was the subject of litigation which ultimately determined that legislation subsequent to Act 53 could not and therefore did not alter the essential terms of the original Trust instrument. KPPS v. C&C, 69 Haw. 569, 577-78; 751 P.2d 1022, 1027-28 (1988).

D.12. In summary, what began in 1877 as a park for those Weyeneth calls "the few, the rich and the well-born" became a public park in 1896, operated at first by a public agency (the Commission) and later by the City and County of Honolulu, whose council members are now constituted as the park's Trustees.[28] Act 53 is the trust agreement that, as judicially construed, governs and controls the use of those portions of Kapiolani Park which were acquired subject to its terms.

D.13. Not all of the property which comprises the public park areas at the Diamond Head end of Waikiki are subject to the Kapiolani Park Trust. The details of the land transfers from Irwin and the Association to the Republic and thence from the Republic to the Commission are complex and have been the subject of prior litigation. Briefly stated, by reason of Act 53 and transfers made pursuant to it, and subsequent court orders, the area subject to the Kapiolani Park Trust is approximately described as being bounded by Kapahulu Avenue, Paki and Leahi Avenues, Poni Mo'i Road and Kalakaua Avenue, with two lots on the makai side of Kalakaua Avenue added in 1998 pursuant to order of the First Circuit Court in S.P. No. 89-0015.[29] These include land in front of the Natatorium and a beachfront parcel between the Aquarium and the

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[27] See Exhibit 21 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[28] See 1991 Order, ¶ 22 at 9-10.

[29] Incident to the 1991 Order, it was established that a strip of property located in the Ili of Kapahulu, between Paki and Leahi Avenues, which the original Association had acquired from the Estate of King Lunalilo, had also constituted a portion of the original Trust corpus. Public use of some of this property (*e.g.*, the fire station) resulted in a land exchange whereby properties lying makai of the original Trust lands were exchanged for some of the Kapahulu lots.

former Queen's Surf property. Significantly, Trust property does not include the park lawns and beaches makai of Kalakaua Avenue from the groin at the foot of Kapahulu Avenue to and including the former Queen's Surf premises. Hereafter, in this Master's Report, the term "**Park**" refers to those portions of modern Kapiolani Park which are subject to the Trust.

D.14. In conversations with persons other than the City and the AG, this Master has discerned some confusion as to which lands are subject to Trust restrictions and which are not. This Master submits that it would be useful for the City to publish a definitive boundary survey and thereby lay to rest some of the mythology as to where the Trust perimeter is located. Doing so might serve to minimize some of the disputes as well. For example, the City's "Sunset on the Beach" program and other activities conducted on the makai side of Kalakaua Avenue do not appear to be on Trust property (albeit they impact roadways and parking spaces which are). It appears that at least some of the photos provided to the AG of alleged abuses of the Trust concern activities occurring outside the Trust perimeter of the Park.[30]

D.15. Significantly, the creation of the Trust did not entail any funding for the Trust and the Trust has no significant endowment or independent income. The City must pay for its operation out of general City revenues. The Trustees today are blessed with a delightful asset with no independent source of revenue to operate or maintain it.

E. THE TERMS OF THE TRUST

E.1. It is axiomatic that the trust document "constitutes the charter of the trustee's powers and duties. From it he derives the rule of his conduct. It prescribes the extent and limits

[30] See, e.g., photos following Exhibit 6 to AG's Supplemental Response, several of which appear to show activities taking place on the makai side of Kalakaua Avenue. Note references to "50 feet from the sand," "pavilions on the sand:" and signage which suggests that the displays are in the "Beach Area" and in or near the "Waikiki Marine Life Conservation District." See also photos attached as Exhibit 84 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

of his authority." Ross v. Freeman, 180 A. 527, 532 (Del. Ch. 1935).[31] Here, the charter of the trustee's powers and duties is derived from a legislative enactment – namely, Act 53, codified as Revised Laws of Hawaii Chapter 59, Section 765-770.

E.2. Pleadings and memoranda in this and previous Park litigation (and in many publications concerning it) have tended to emphasize the words of one of the recitals in Act 53 that the Park premises "be permanently set apart as a free public park and recreation ground." These words are repeated in Section 1 of the Act, wherein the President of the Republic of Hawaii, with the approval of his Cabinet, was "authorized to arrange with the said William G. Irwin and the said Kapiolani Park Association a plan to create the said Kapiolani Park into a permanent public park and recreation ground" and to accept conveyances from them and then to convey the premises "in trust forever, for the maintenance of a free public park."[32]

E.3. Significantly, Act 53 does not end with the preamble and Section 1. It includes Sections 5 and 6, which contain significant provisions concerning future use of the lands subject to the Trust. They read in full as follows:

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[31] The AG challenges the Department's citation to Ross v. Freeman as somehow importing the peculiar facts of that case (a failed trust for a utopian and impracticable scheme). AG's Supplemental Response, fn. 193 at 38. This Master finds the above-quoted statement to be a sound principle of trust law, regardless of the facts narrated in Ross v. Freeman. Moreover, that opinion attributes the statement to an earlier decision of the Supreme Court of Maine. In turn, the Maine opinion attributes the words to Pomeroy's renowned treatise on Equity Jurisprudence:

> "It is an elementary principle in the law of trusts that: 'Under the general obligations of carrying the trust into execution, trustees are bound, in the first place, to conform strictly to the directions of the trust. *** The trust itself, whatever it be, constitutes the charter of the trustee's powers and duties. From it he derives the rule of his conduct. It prescribes the extent and limits of his authority. It furnishes the measure of his obligation. *** A trustee can use the property only for the purpose contemplated in the trust, and must conform to the provisions of the trust in their true spirit, intent, and meaning; not merely in their letter.' 2 Pom.Eq.Jur. § 1062."

Murphy v. Delano, 95 Me. 229, 49 A. 1053, 1055 (1901) (ellipsis in the original.)

Thus, despite the facts of Ross v. Freeman, the principle cited above is sound.

[32] The Association's conveyance incident to Act 53 contains phrases to same effect: "for the purpose of creating a public park and recreation ground," "a permanent public park and recreation ground," upon trust for the purposes declared in said [Act 53]". AG's Supplemental Response, Exhibit 15.

> Section 5. The following powers in relation to the said Kapiolani Park are hereby granted to the said Commission, to wit: to prevent trespass, to lay out, construct and maintain carriage roads and bridal paths, to plant and remove trees and shrubs, to construct reservoirs for the storage of water and drains for the removal of water, to sell such products of the said Park as may be incidentally produced in the management thereof, to erect necessary buildings for the use of workmen and for storage purposes, to grant and terminate franchises and permits for public entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions, and to make and enforce regulations for the protection of the grounds, and the tree and plant growth of said park and the products of such growth, and for the conduct of such entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions, and all persons using the public privilege of the said park, and all other powers necessary to the proper management of the said park.
>
> Section 6. The said Commission shall not have authority to lease or sell the land comprising the said park or any part thereof, nor to compel the payment of an entrance fee as a condition to the admission of any one to the grounds of the same; provided, that the said Commission may authorize the proprietors or managers of any special entertainment or exhibition which may be permitted within the Park limits, to charge and collect fees for admission to such entertainment or exhibition.

(Emphasis supplied)

E.4. Although Section 6 is clear that the Trustees cannot sell or lease the trust land nor charge Park entrance fees, it expressly empowers the Trustees to authorize others to charge admissions to entertainments and exhibitions within the Park. And, Section 5 empowers the Trustees to grant "franchises and permits" to others for "public entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions" in the Park. This language is plain and unambiguous.

E.5. Nothing in the Trust instrument expressly forbids the sale of goods, services, wares, crafts, food, art or other products in the Park.

F. CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRUST

F.1. When construing statutory language, Hawaii courts are guided by the following established rules:

> First, the fundamental starting point for statutory interpretation is the language of the statute itself. Second, where the statutory language is plain and unambiguous, our sole duty is to give effect to its plain and obvious meaning. Third, implicit in the task of statutory construction is our foremost obligation to ascertain and give effect to the intention of the legislature, which is to be obtained primarily from the language contained in the statute itself.

> Fourth, when there is doubt, doubleness of meaning, or indistinctiveness or uncertainty of an expression used in a statute, an ambiguity exists.

Flores v. Rawlings Co., LLC, 117 Haw. 153, 158, 177 P.3d 341, 346 (2008)(citing Peterson v. Hawaii Elec. Light Co. Inc., 85 Haw. 322, 327-28, 944 P.2d 1265, 1270-71 (1997)(superseded on other grounds by Hawaii Revised Statutes 269-15.5 (Supp. 1999))).

F.2. The same rules apply to the construction of trust instruments:

> The cardinal rule governing any trust requires that the intention of the settlor as expressed shall prevail unless contrary to some positive rule of the law. As stated by Mr. Justice Pitney in Chater v. Carter, 238 United States Reports 572, 59 Law Edition 1462, at page 1490: "The guiding principle must be, to seek the intention of the settlor. We mean, of course, his intention as expressed. Not, What did he intend to say? but, What did he intend by what he did say? must be the test." (See also McCandless v. Castle, 25 Haw. 22.)

Bishop Trust Co. v. Cooke Trust Co., 39 Haw. 641, 644 (1953); See also In Re Robinson's Trust, 110 Hawaii 181, 184, 130 P.3d 1046, 1049 (2006); Queen's Hospital v. Hite, 38 Haw. 494 (1950).

F.3. There has been a good deal of discussion in the memoranda herein concerning the court's role in interpreting the Trustees' powers under the Trust, it being variously argued that, absent a breach of trust, courts generally do not review a trustee's exercise of discretion. That statement is accurate, as far as it goes. But the Petition filed by the Trustees requests instructions. This is not a case in which this Court can be accused of interfering with the Trustees' exercise of their discretion. This Court has been asked by the Trustees to give them directions. Although the Trustees allege a belief that there is an "actual controversy" concerning the issues raised, this phraseology, perhaps derived from practice with respect to declaratory judgments, is misleading. In fact, it is plain from the totality of the Petition that the Trustees harbor reasonable doubts as to their authority and are asking for instructions. As noted above, the AG agrees that the instant controversies are subject to reasonable doubt and are properly the subject of a petition for instructions.[33] Case law concerning review for alleged abuse of Trustee discretion is off-point.

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[33] AG's Response at 7.

F.4. Similarly, arguments about strict construction of grants by private owners for public parks fall short of the point. While the law is well-established that permitted uses under park dedications made by private individuals are strictly construed (and putting aside whether the Trust was privately or publicly endowed – the private conveyances having been made to the Republic of Hawaii at least partly in consideration of the disposition of public land to Mr. Irwin, and the Republic then having endowed the Trust), the point here is that the focus needs to include the enabling and prohibitory words of Sections 5 and 6 and not only the words of the preamble and Section 1 concerning a free public park and recreation ground.[34]

F.5. Moreover, case law supports the view that the donation of a "free public park" does not preclude development of that property for park purposes nor does it freeze the property like an object in amber, immutable and untouchable, to be enjoyed only by viewing. This point is discussed in Paragraphs M.5 through M.9 below and in Paragraphs N.7 through N.10 below.

F.6. The AG refers to the fact that the Trust, inasmuch as it was created by statute, may be characterized as a 'statutory trust.'[35] This Master respectfully submits that the distinction is irrelevant here. While it is true that a statute, Act 53, is the governing trust instrument, the Court in KPPS v. C&C concluded simply that the Act created a "public charitable trust."[36]

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[34] Indeed, if the only assets now held by the Trust were those held by the Association in 1896, the Trust would consist largely of long-expired leaseholds and a strip of fee simple land lying between Paki and Leahi Avenues (or lands conveyed in substitution for that strip). An examination of the deeds reveals that the bulk of the Trust's fee title came from the Republic's conveyance to the Commission of (a) a portion of the former Crown Land of Kaneloa, and (b) a portion of the Ili of Kapua which the Republic acquired from Mr. Irwin by way of exchange for former Crown Lands. Even his collateral descendant characterizes his deal with the Republic as an exchange for "*fair value*." See Exhibit 98 to the AG's Supplemental Response at p. 3. (italics in the original). As noted above, Mr. Irwin donated an additional 11,686 square feet in 1910. See ¶ D.8.

[35] AG's Supplemental Response, fn. 18 at 9-10.

[36] See quoted text in Paragraph J.6.

G. "EXHIBITIONS"

G.1. Section 5 of Act 53 expressly authorizes the Trustees "to grant and terminate franchises and permits for public entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions."[37]

G.2. The term 'exhibition' is not defined in the Trust instrument. it is defined in Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1993) as:

> **ex·hi·bi·tion** . . . **3:** a public show or showing as **a:** a display esp. of works of art or object of manufacture – often used with *on* <the coin collection will be on ~ next week>; *specif.* a display or show where the display itself is the chief object and from which the exhibitor derives or expects to derive a profit <an industrial ~>[.]

Emphasis Added.

G.3. 'Exhibition' is also defined in Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition (1970) as:

> **ex·hi·bi·tion** . . . **3.** a public show or display, as of pictures, merchandise, athletic feats, etc.

Emphasis Added.

G.4. Under the plain meaning of the term "exhibition," the display of works of art and objects of manufacture, such as the arts and crafts found at the Zoo Fence art shows and the craft fairs, are considered "exhibitions." Thus, without a doubt, by the plain meaning of Act 53, the Trustees are authorized to grant franchises or permits for such public displays of art and crafts.

G.5. There is nothing in Act 53 that requires the word "exhibition" to be limited to the display of horses, philatelic materials, art or crafts, however. This Master submits that when a word is used in a Nineteenth century document, it is appropriate and even necessary to consider what the word likely meant to persons of that era, especially persons involved in drafting the document.

G.6. As noted in Paragraph C.1 above, when the original Kapiolani Park was first

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[37] See Paragraph E.3.

dedicated, the president of the Association, James Makee, encouraged "exhibitions of the agriculture and manufactures" of the kingdom and the charter of the Association which included among its purposes "promoting Agricultural and Stock exhibitions." The purposes of the predecessor park operated by the Association do not govern the modern public park but his use of the word 'exhibitions' illustrates Nineteenth century thought and usage. Weyeneth likened the term 'exhibitions' to "modern trade fairs."[38]

G.7. Exhibitions (also called Expositions and World's Fairs) were very popular in the Nineteenth Century. Perhaps the most famous was London's Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, popularly known as the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851. A self-financed exhibition, housed in a massive glass building specially erected in Hyde Park (the "Crystal Palace"), it attracted more than six million people and netted a profit of more than £186,000. The profits were used to fund construction of the Victoria and Albert Museum, among other things.[39]

G.8. In 1893, the World's Columbian Exposition, also known as the Chicago World's Fair, celebrated the 400th anniversary of Columbus' landing in the Americas and served to demonstrate Chicago's recovery from the Great Fire. It was held in and around that City's Jackson Park, among other venues. Forty-six nations participated and about 26 million people attended this great exhibition. The Midway Plaisance was the site of paid entertainments, including the first Ferris wheel, the first paid motion picture theater, and exotic dancer "Little Egypt" who performed the "hootchie kootchie" for paying audiences. A Hawaiian troupe introduced mainland Americans to a form of the hula.[40] "The Midway's money-making concessions and sideshows made over $4 million in 1893 dollars, and it was the more

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[38] Weyeneth., at 25.

[39] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Great_Exhibition (April 14, 2009).

[40] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World's_Columbian Exposition (April 14, 2009).

memorable portion of the Exposition for many visitors."[41]

G.9. In 1894, the California Midwinter International Exposition operated for six months in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park. Among its attractions was "Dante's Inferno" described in the official guide as follows:

> Situated on the south drive near the Firth Wheel [an evolution of the Ferris Wheel]. The entrance to this exhibition is through a Dragon's Head. The interior is arranged in a series of startling and illusory scenes, such as burning lakes filled with dancing skeletons, bottomless pits and other ingenious mechanical contrivances to harrow up the soul, but without the objectionable chamber of horrors. Admission 25 cents.

http://www.sanfranciscomemories.com/mwf/opening.html (April 14, 2009)

G.10. More enduring legacies of the 1894 event are the M.H. de Young Memorial Museum and the famous Japanese Tea Garden.

G.11. Although organized after the Trust was formed, the Panama Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915 is also noteworthy. It celebrated San Francisco's recovery from the Great Fire and earthquake of 1906 and featured the Tower of Jewels, the Palace of Fine Arts and numerous other "palaces."[42] The Hawaii pavilion was one of the most popular attractions.

G.12. Between 1851 and 1896, there were over eighty other great exhibitions around the world, including Paris (in 1855, 1867, 1878, and 1889, the latter celebrating the 100th anniversary of the French revolution and featuring the newly constructed Eiffel Tower, reportedly turned almost 50 million francs in receipts)[43], London and other cities in Europe, Australia and North America. Between 1890 and 1896, about twenty such exhibitions were held in such places as Antwerp, Atlanta, Australia, Berlin, Chicago, Genoa, Kingston (Jamaica),

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[41] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midway_Plaisance (April 14, 2009).

[42] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panama-Pacific_International_Exposition_(1915) (April 14, 2009).

[43] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exposition_Universelle_(1889) (April 14, 2009). Hawaii also exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1889. The major plantations, the Kamehameha Schools, and the royal family all contributed exhibits. See Harold Winfield Scott, Treasury of Hawaiian Words at 157 (Univ. of Hawaii Press, 1986).

Lyon, Madrid, Moscow, New York, Oporto (Portugal), Prague, South Africa and Tasmania. The list continued to grow until interrupted by World War I.

G.13. While Honolulu might not have aspired to the level of the Crystal Palace or Columbian exhibitions, there is ample evidence that Hawaii was keenly aware of its strategic importance and central location in the Pacific.[44] A scant six years after Act 53 created the Trust, Mr. Fitch, in a concurring opinion in a dispute concerning sand mining of Queen Liliuokalani's land at Hamohamo in Waikiki, wrote:

> Western civilization is now rapidly extending its spheres of influence in the eastern hemisphere. A commerce of incalculable extent and value is being developed between the lands whose shores are washed by the vast elliptic of seas which extend from Valparaiso to Vladivostok, from Alaska to New Zealand. Hawaii is almost the centre where the currents of commerce must meet. Maritime cities will necessarily be developed here.

Territory v. Lili'uokalani, 14 Haw. 88, 103-04 (1902).

G.14. This Master submits that the phrase "public entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions" should be read broadly enough to admit of exhibitions conducted for the edification of the general public and the celebration of the community. There is certainly no room in the words for any serious argument that the Park should be operated merely as a picnic ground and athletic field.[45]

H. "FRANCHISES"

H.1. The term 'franchise' also merits discussion. Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1993) offers the following definition:

> **fran·chise . . . 3 a :** a right or privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government and vested in an individual or a group; *specif.* a right to do business conferred by a government – see FRANCHISE TAX ... **c** (1) **:** the

[44] Hawaii participated in numerous international exhibitions. As noted in fn. 21 above, William G. Irwin was honored by the French government for his services to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Hawaii's late Nineteenth century leaders were very familiar with the term 'exhibitions' and all that it entailed.

[45] The various "shows" (*e.g.*, Auto, Home Products, Food, Home and Garden) held periodically at the Blaisdell Center Exhibition Hall are illustrative of the wide variety of possible exhibitions sponsored by trade groups and others to exhibit and promote trade and consumer goods and services.

> right granted to an individual or group to market a company's goods or services in a particular territory [.]

Emphasis Added.

H.2. 'Franchise' is also defined in Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition (1970) as:

> **fran·chise**. . . . **2** *a*) any special right or privilege granted by the government ... **4.** the right to market a product or provide a service, often exclusive for a specified area, as granted by a manufacturer or company[.]

Emphasis Added.

H.3. Black's Law Dictionary (Revised Sixth Edition 1990) defines a "franchise" as "a special privilege to do certain things conferred by government on individual or corporation, and which does not belong to citizens generally of common right ... A privilege granted or sold, such as to use a name or to sell products or services." (Emphasis Added.)

H.4. These definitions are consistent with usage of the term in the late Nineteenth century by the Hawaii Court in discussing a franchise to operate a street car (*e.g.*, Honolulu Hawaiian Government v. Hawaiian Tramways Co., 7 Haw. 683, (1889)); a franchise to sell opium (Magoon v. Ahmi, 11 Haw. 256 (1897)); a franchise to construct and operate a railroad (Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. v. Kahului R. Co., 11 Haw. 479 (1898)).

H.5. It is noteworthy that the more current word 'concession' is synonymous with the older word 'franchise.' A concession is defined in Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition (1970) as:

> **con·ces·sion**. . . . **3.** a privilege granted by a government, company, etc. ; *esp.*, *a*) the right to use land, as for a specific purpose ... *c*) the right or a lease to engage in a certain activity any special right or privilege granted by the government ... **4.** the right to market a product or provide a service, often exclusive for a specified area, as granted by a manufacturer or company[.]

H.6. The AG concedes that the term 'franchise' in Section 5 may include the power to permit the conduct of business in the Park but argues that the term might be limited by context

to the charging of admissions rather than the sale of goods and services.[46] This Master perceives no such limitation.

H.7. The meaning of Section 5 is unambiguous. The Commission (a public agency) (and now the Trustees, a public body) was given power to grant franchises and permits, and a franchise is a right or license, including a license to market goods and services in a particular area. Ergo, the Trustees have power to grant licenses for the sale of goods and services in the Park.

H.8. There is no reason to read the proviso in Section 6 concerning admission fees as limiting or qualifying the power to grant franchises and permits under Section 5. Rather, the Trustees' power to authorize proprietors and managers to charge admissions is merely an express exception to the general prohibition in the preceding clause of Section 6 which prohibits the Trustees themselves from charging admissions to the Park.

H.9. Sections 5 and 6 of the Act make clear that the framers did not condemn profit on the part of those holding franchises and permits. While the Trustees are forbidden to charge entrance fees to the Park itself, they are expressly empowered to authorize the proprietors or managers of special entertainments or exhibitions to charge admissions, and may grant franchises and permits to others to market products and services. The fact that the exhibitors and franchisees may be motivated in whole or in part by profit is not necessarily inconsistent with the Trust. But all such activity must be consistent with overriding Park purposes.

I. "ENTERTAINMENTS"

I.1. Although use of the Park is also permitted for "entertainments," in this Master's opinion, the term does not lend support to Park use for craft fairs (cultural or stand-alone) or the Art Fence. Dictionary definitions of 'entertainment' suggest an active performance aimed specifically at engaging the audience, whether it be a concert, ballet or other dance, a play,

[46] AG's Supplemental Response, p.41.

juggling, or other activity.[47] While anything diverting, interesting or amusing might be called an entertainment, the AG's point that if craft fairs are an entertainment so are department stores, is well-taken.[48] When the framers of the Trust spoke of "entertainments," they most likely meant performance activities and not retail sales. Those seeking to justify craft fairs and the Art Fence should look to the words "exhibitions" and "franchises" and not to the word "entertainments."

J. JUDICIAL CONSTRUCTION – SUPREME COURT

- **SUMMARY OF KPPS v. C&C**

J.1. In KPPS v. C&C, the decision that revivified the Trust when the Park was threatened with a City-sponsored arrangement to enable a fast food operation to operate in the Park, also makes clear that commercial activity, if properly structured, is permissible in the Park.

J.2. In KPPS v. C&C, the Court was called upon to decide whether a proposed fifteen year lease of space within the Park to Pentagram Corporation for operation of a restaurant (a Burger King, although the opinion does not say so) was permitted. The City and the AG had not acted on objections received and the Society took the matter to Court. A significant part of the case was the determination that the Park was subject to a Trust and that, in the circumstances the Society had standing to seek judicial enforcement of that Trust. The Court also concluded that legislation enacted after 1896 could not have abrogated the Trust nor given the Trustees the power to sell or lease Park property in violation of Act 53.

J.3. Having concluded that the Trust was extant and binding, the Court went on to analyze the proposed arrangement, famously concluding that a rose by any other name is still a rose and that the City's proposed arrangement was nothing more than a lease prohibited by Section 6 of Act 53, and not a license.

J.4. Under the proposed agreement, Pentagram would have rented a specific area of

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[47] See, e.g., Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition (1970)

[48] AG's Supplemental Response, pp.43-44.

10,000 feet adjacent to the Honolulu Zoo and within the bounds of the Park, for 15 years. Pentagram was required by the agreement to expend not less than $1,500,000 to erect a restaurant and would have the right, with the consent of the City, to assign the agreement and to mortgage its interest. It was also required to maintain and replace the improvements and to conduct a restaurant business under specified conditions.

J.5. On these facts, the Court held: "[t]he proposed concession agreement has all of the indicia of a lease, and none of a license. It is legally, despite the name given to it by the appellees, what common sense tells us it clearly is, *i.e.*, a lease. The agreement therefore is a breach of trust on the part of the City and beyond the powers of the City as a trustee."[49] Id. at 579.

- **EXTRACTS FROM THE DECISION IN KPPS v. C&C**

J.6. The majority opinion in KPPS v. C&C was authored by Justice Padgett in his inimitably pithy style. Having first narrated the history of the Trust, he addressed the issues at hand, saying:

> Thus, it is clear and indisputable that, beginning with the deeds of July 1, 1896, Kapiolani Park was a public charitable trust, and the park commissioners were its trustees. With respect to their power to make leases, it has been said, "Whether the trustees may lease the property is primarily dependent on the terms of the instrument creating the trust." 14 C.J.S., Charities § 48 at p. 506 (1939). In this case, there can be no doubt. The trustees were expressly forbidden, by Act 53, and therefore by the deeds in question, to enter into leases or deeds of the trust lands, or any part thereof.FN3
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> FN3. Appellees argue that the power to alienate the trust lands, forbidden by the instruments creating the trust, is merely incidental to, and not a part of the essential terms of the trust. Such has never been the law of trusts or conveyancing. The fact that the power of alienation is restricted is one of the characteristics which distinguishes trust estates from those held free of trust.
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> ... Accordingly, we reject appellees' argument that Act 163 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1913 gave to the City the power to lease, or deed away, all,

[49] KPPS v. C&C, 69 Haw. at 579, 751 P.2d at 1029.

or portions, of Kapiolani Park, which had been expressly forbidden in the trust instruments to its predecessor trustees. We hold that that Act did not give the City, as trustee, the power to lease or deed all, or portions of the Park, which appellees claim the City has.

Since the leasing of lands of the Park is not consistent with the original trust documents, it follows that HRS § 171-11 does not, and could not, confer upon the City power to make leases or deeds of a part or all of the lands of Kapiolani Park.

KPPS v. C&C, 68 Haw. at 574, 751 P.2d. at 1025-36.

J.7. Having determined that leasing was not permitted, Justice Padgett turned to the City's effort to characterize the arrangement as a concession. He wrote:

We turn then to the question of whether the proposed transaction between the City and Pentagram is a lease. Appellees have chosen to denominate it a "concession". Their denomination or characterization of the transaction, however, is not binding, for as appellant correctly notes, quoting the bard,

> What's in a name? that which we call a Rose by any other name would smell as sweet[.]

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, II, ii.

There are a plethora of decided cases distinguishing between leases, which convey an interest in the land, and mere licenses, of which concessions are an example. As we have pointed out, here we have a transfer of possession for a fixed term of 15 years of a definite parcel of real estate. The interest granted is not terminable at will. It is, however, assignable, with the consent of the transferor, the trustee. It is mortgageable. The improvements are to be constructed, maintained and, in the event of destruction, replaced by the transferee. In the event of default, rights are given to any mortgagee. There are even provisions concerning apportionment of proceeds on condemnation. The agreement generally has all of those provisions normally found in commercial leases.

Two Hawaii cases, which address the distinction between leases, and licenses, are McCandless v. John Ii Estate, Limited, 11 Haw. 777 (1899), and In re Fasi, 63 Haw. 624, 634 P.2d 98 (1981). Measured by the criteria laid down in those cases, the agreement challenged here clearly calls for an instrument transferring an interest in the land. As this court said, long ago, but almost contemporaneously with the creation of the Kapiolani Park trust, in McCandless v. John Ii Estate:

> A "license" in the law of real property is an "authority to do a particular act or series of acts upon another's land without possessing any estate therein." [Citation omitted.] It is a personal privilege, is not assignable, ceases upon the death of either party and is revoked by a sale of the land by the licensor. But the agreement expressly binds the executors, administrators and assigns of the parties.... If the instrument in question passes to the plaintiff a right to use the land for a definite term for a

> specific purpose, ... it creates an "interest" in the land, and therefore it does not create a license revocable at the will of the licensor[.]
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> 11 Haw. at 788-89 (emphasis in original).
>
> The proposed concession agreement has all of the indicia of a lease, and none of a license. It is legally, despite the name given to it by the appellees, what common sense tells us it clearly is, i.e. a lease. The agreement therefore is a breach of trust on the part of the City and beyond the powers of the City as trustee. The judgment below is reversed and the case is remanded for further proceedings consistent herewith.

KPPS v. C&C, 68 Haw. at 578-79, 751 P.2d. at 1028-29.

J.8. The Supreme Court opinion is also significant for what it does not say. Nowhere in the opinion is there any suggestion that commercial activity conducted on the Park property by licensees, concessionaires or others is forbidden. Indeed, the opinion would not have needed to discuss the differences between leases and licenses if the Court thought that money-making activity was *per se* objectionable.

K. JUDICIAL CONSTRUCTION – CIRCUIT COURT, 1991

K.1. Thereafter, the City and County of Honolulu initiated proceedings in the Circuit Court (S.P. No. 89-0015) for instructions in light of the Supreme Court's decision. Among other things, the City asserted that a concession agreement for the golf driving range was a permitted use of the Park, as were the Shell, the Kodak Hula Show, the Zoo and other facilities. [50]

K.2. In January, 1990, the Society responded to the Complaint for Instructions, conceding that some of the subject uses were permitted (bike paths, tennis courts) and

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[50] It does not appear that all of the pleadings discussed in this subpart of this Master's Report are filed in this Trust Number. This Master was provided with copies by the parties. This Court may wish to take judicial notice of the record in S.P. No. 89-0015 and S.P. No. 99-0272.

> "A circuit court can take judicial notice of the pleadings, findings of fact and conclusions of law, and judgments contained in the file in another case in the same circuit, but cannot take judicial notice at all of the rest of the file and of the files in other circuits and courts."

Myers v. Cohen, 67 Haw. 389, 688 P.2d 1145 (1984) (statement in the syllabus by the Court).

> "A circuit court may take judicial notice of pleadings, findings of fact and conclusions of law, and orders in another case in the same circuit under Rule 201(b), HRE, but if it does so, it should so indicate, in order to give the parties an opportunity to be heard thereon, as required by Rule 201(e), HRE."

Fujii v. Osborne, 67 Haw. 322, 687 P.2d 1333 (1984) (statement in the syllabus by the Court).

otherwise arguing for a strict construction of the words "free public park and recreation ground." The Society indirectly acknowledged that true licenses could be allowed, urging that the court "closely review the written agreements to determine their true legal nature." It urged that the agreements for the Kodak Hula Show, the golf driving range and the food concession agreements be reviewed. Numerous other issues also were argued by the parties.

K.3. On June 28, 1991, the court (The late Honorable Philip T. Chun), entered its AMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSION OF LAW AND ORDER (the "**1991 Order**" referred to in Paragraph B.3 above). A copy of the 1991 Order is attached hereto as Exhibit "B."

K.4. The 1991 Order concluded that the Trust extends only to those portions of Kapiolani Park expressly conveyed to the Trust.

> 3. [A]dditional lands acquired by the City and County of Honolulu or State of Hawaii for incorporation into the Kapiolani Park, through condemnation or purchase subsequent to the establishment of the Trust, are not bound by the terms of the Trust, unless the acquisition and conveyance documents specifically subject such additional lands to the terms of the trust.[51]

K.5. The 1991 Order also appointed the council members serving from time to time as the successor trustees of the Trust "with powers limited and consistent with these Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law."[52] As noted above, the 1991 Order confirmed that day-to-day management of the park would remain with the executive branch of the City.[53]

K.6. In the 1991 Order, Judge Chun held, *inter alia*, that the former golf driving range concession, let out as a commercial venture on an annual basis similar to the Pentagram agreement ("i.e., the agreement was essentially a lease with assignability and revocation provisions") violated the Trust. To this, he added, "however, ... a concession agreement for a strictly accessory park use, and not structured as a lease, would not be a violation of the

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[51] 1991 Order, ¶3 at 6.

[52] Id., ¶2 at 11.

[53] Id., ¶22 at 10. See fn. 11 above.

Trust."[54]

K.7. He concluded that the Waikiki Shell is a facilty appropriate to the Park and that "its use for short-term entertainment events of the type currently being conducted" was not a violation. Neither was the Honolulu Zoo. An information kiosk with historical information and announcing recreational opportunities was not a violation, "so long as the kiosk is not used as a billboard for commercial events."[55]

K.8. Judge Chun approved the concession agreement with the Kodak Hula Show at the Waikiki Shell "so long as the Kodak Hula Show operates under a revocable permit without an admission charge."[56] He ordered that the concession agreement be modified "to prohibit the charging of any admission fee to that event at the Waikiki Shell."[57]

K.9. He allowed existing parking lots in and around the Park for park users, "if clearly marked "For Park Users Only."[58] Metered parking at the Zoo was permitted "since only a reasonable fee is charged at the metered parking lots and signs clearly restricting the use of parking spaces to park users only, are posted at all of these parking locations."[59]

K.10. The Diamond Head tennis facilities and provision for lighting those facilities were permitted "since the tennis facilities are being used for public recreational purposes and not as a

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[54] Id., ¶5 at 6. The former golf concession is discussed in Hawaiian Isles Enterprises Inc., v. City and County, 76 Haw. 487, 879 P.2d 1070 (1994). In 1990, the concessionaire sued the City for fraud and breach of contract, alleging, inter alia, that the City should have known that the agreement violated the Trust. HIE had been the winner of a competitive bid but vacated on March 31, 1990, after the decision in KPPS v. C&C and before the 1991 Order was entered. HIE's claims were motivated in part by competition beginning in late 1989 from another City-sponsored golf driving range at the Ala Wai Golf Course, as a result of which HIE claimed to have lost patronage. The opinion states that "[t]he Concession Agreement became effective on February 1, 1988, and ran for a period of five years in consideration of HIE's agreement to pay the City $26,000 per month in rent." 76 Haw. at 488, 879 P.2d at 1071.

[55] Id., ¶¶ 6, 7, & 8 at 6.

[56] Id., ¶11 at 7.

[57] Id., ¶1.b at 11.

[58] Id., ¶12 at 7.

[59] Id., ¶13 at 8.

private club."[60]

K.11. As this Court is now, Judge Chun was asked to determine whether specific activities were permitted in the Park. He was not asked to enunciate a policy for all activities for all times. Nonetheless, there appears to be a common theme running through the 1991 Order, although it is not expressly articulated: If the activity involves public exhibitions or entertainments, physical activity or accessory purposes to assist Park users in the enjoyment of the Park and the permitted activities at the Park, and is not a lease in name or in effect, it may be permitted. Agreements that contain the hallmark characteristics of leases are not permitted. Commercial uses are permitted but are subject to special scrutiny.

K.12. Thus, the long-term, regular and repeating Kodak concession, a privately sponsored entertainment, was permitted provided that it did not charge admission; the publicly-sponsored Waikiki Shell's kaleidoscope of short-term events, although admission charging and privately produced at the Shell, was permitted. The Zoo, an exhibit of birds and animals, was permitted. The tennis courts, as site of physical activity, were permitted provided that they were not operated as a private club. The driving range failed because the underlying arrangement was *"essentially a lease"* but a true concession *"not structured as a lease"* would have been acceptable. Metered parking was permitted.[61]

L. JUDICIAL CONSTRUCTION – CIRCUIT COURT (1994 AND 1999)

L.1. In 1993, the Society filed a petition in S.P. No. 89-0015 seeking an order instructing the Trustees on several matters. By FINDINGS AND ORDER entered December 29, 1994 (the "**1994 Order**"), Judge Patrick K.S. L. Yim declined to grant much of the relief

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[60] Id., ¶17 at 8.

[61] Some would argue that metered parking is not primarily intended to make money but to encourage turn-over. Recent news stories indicated, however, that the City is considering raising the parking fees at the Honolulu Zoo by 500% as a means of generating revenue: "The proposed increase to $1.50 an hour from 25 cents was just one of a series of increased user fees Hannemann unveiled as a way to balance the city's budget." Richard Borreca, "Reactions mixed for proposed hike to zoo parking." (March 3, 2009). http://www.starbulletin.com/news/090303 (April 14, 2009).

requested. Among other things, he concluded as follows:

> 11. KPPS [the Society] has not established sufficiently that the City's issuance of parking permits for recreational activities in Kapiolani Park and the signage are inconsistent with Judge Chun's Order, or that the alleged failure of the City to enforce any limitations as to the parking at Kapiolani Park is contumacious and in violation of existing Orders of the Court.
>
> 12. KPPS has not established sufficiently that the overhead utilities in and about the Trusts [sic.] property, including electric service and street lighting, are inconsistent with the Trust, utterly fail to contribute to the public usage of Park and the safety of the public users of the Park and violative of existing Court orders; said request is not consistent with a Petition for Instructions.
>
> 13. It is a matter of judicial notice that the absence of Park lighting during hours of darkness would substantially contribute to jeopardizing the safety of the public and therefore discourage the enjoyment and use of the Park by the public.
>
> 14. It is therefore a matter of judicial notice that lighting at the outskirts of the Park and at strategic locations contribute to the park security.
>
> 15. KPPS has not established sufficiently that any perceived damage to the park's foliage, trees and facilities are due to the neglect of the City as opposed to heavy public usage, vandalism, the general lack of regard on the part of a few park users, or termite and diseases damage.

L.2. On March 29, 1999, Judge Kevin Chang entered an ORDER DENYING INTERVENOR-DEFENDANT KAPIOLANI PARK PRESERVATION SOCIETY'S SECOND PETITION FOR INSTRUCTIONS TO TRUSTEES OF THE KAPIOLANI PARK AND REQUEST FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS FILED FEBRUARY 11, 1999 (**"The 1999 Order"**).[62]

L.3. The 1999 Order contains the following findings, among others:

> 3. The Court finds that a prior court order has determined that the Honolulu Zoo is a permissible use of the Trust's lands. The Zoo admission fee is a permissible user fee for admission to the Honolulu Zoo. Therefore, the City and Zoo may continue using such lands as a zoo and charging an admission fee to the Honolulu Zoo.

L.4. The decisions in KPPS v. C&C, the 1991 Order, the 1994 Order, and the 1999 Order are, to the best of this Master's knowledge, the sum of judicial construction of the Trust relevant to the questions presented by the Petition.

L.5. They do not directly address the Art Fence or craft fairs. Hence, these

[62] Exhibit 92 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

proceedings.

M. "NEW" ACTIVITIES NOW AT ISSUE

M.1. Petitioners now seek instructions from the Court as to the permissibility of sales at the Art Fence, craft fairs which are restricted to sales of crafts which include a cultural aspect relevant to the purpose of the craft fair event, and so-called stand-alone craft fairs. Significantly, none of these events charges admission fees of any kind.

M.2. The point is made that for the first many decades of the Trust, there was no Art Fence or craft fairs.[63] However, if duration confers legitimacy, the Art Fence, with a fifty-five year history, is within striking distance of being half as old as the Trust itself (113 years).

M.3. If the point is that any "new" uses are inherently suspect, the argument is specious. There weren't any automobiles in the Park in 1896.[64] Judge Chun's 1991 Order approved the presence of parking meters. Construction of the Waikiki Shell began the same year (1954) as the Art Fence is said to have been started and the Shell did not open until 1956.[65] Judge Chun's 1991 Order approved the Shell's operations.

M.4. More important, any argument that "new" uses are suspect denies the Park's administrators the continuing power and authority granted them by Act 53 to manage the Park, "grant and terminate" franchises and permits, "make and enforce" regulations and "authorize" proprietors and managers to charge admission. The Trust is a living instrument intended to provide for governance of the Park in perpetuity. Its administrators are empowered to make decisions, including new and different decisions from time to time, provided only that such

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[63] AG's Supplemental Response, p.1.

[64] *"The first two automobiles seen on the streets of Honolulu—one belonging to Henry P. Baldwin, the other to Edward D. Tenney—arrived on the same day, October 8, 1899. Only five months later, the Territory recorded its first traffic accident.*

Robert C. Schmitt, quoted at http://www.hawaiianhistory.org/moments/acci.html (April 14, 2009)

[65] See article by Leila Fujimori in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Friday, March 2, 2007, http://archives.starbulletin.com/2007/03/02/news/story13.html (April 14, 2009)

decisions are consistent with the terms of the Trust. It is not necessary that they be consistent with historical uses. As a public park, Kapiolani Park is not an operation like Colonial Williamsburg or other period-piece venues intended to preserve the ambience of a bygone era.[66]

M.5. The Department cites ample and persuasive authority on this point. In a dispute concerning Griffith Park, which had been donated to the City of Los Angeles in 1898, the court said:

> [A] dedication must be understood and construed with reference to its primary object and purpose. Nothing is improper which conduces to that object. The real question is whether the use in a particular case, and for a designated purpose, is consistent or inconsistent with such primary object. Such use is authorized as is fairly within the terms of the dedication and reasonably serves to fit the property for enjoyment by the public in the manner contemplated. The dedicator is presumed to have intended the property to be used by the public in such way as will be most convenient and comfortable, and according to not only the proprieties and uses known at the time of the dedication, but also to those justified by lapse of time and change of conditions. [Citation omitted] It cannot reasonably be supposed that the dedicators intended otherwise than that Griffith Park should respond to whatever demands new improvements and increased facilities might make on it, so long as such demands always be consistent with the conditions stated in the grant.

Griffith v. City of Los Angeles, 175 Cal.App.2d 331, 337, 346 P.2d 49, 54 (1959). (Emphasis added.)

M.6. The dispute in the Griffith Park case concerned a proposal to fill a natural canyon in the park in order to create an additional 40 acres of level land for recreational use. This was opposed by an heir of the donors of Griffith Park who argued that it was their intention "that the mountain area was to remain in its original state of nature for all time." The appellate court rejected this because no such restriction appeared in the grant:

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[66] This Master uses the term "administrators" advisedly. Act 53 vested all of the cited powers in the original Commissioners as trustees. The 1991 Order vests day-to-day management in the Department and limits the role of the City Council Members as Trustees to enforcing the provisions of the Trust. It is not now entirely clear who is empowered to master plan the future of the Trust or even to chart new directions for it – activities which are neither day-to-day operations nor strictly matters of enforcement of Trust purposes. See also fn. 11 above.

> This is not a condition of the grant. On the contrary, the grant expressly says that Griffith Park is to be used 'for purposes of recreation, health and pleasure'; that it is to be 'used and maintained' by the city 'exclusively as a public park and pleasure ground, for the amusement, recreation, health and pleasure of its inhabitants'; and 'uses incident to the aforesaid uses according to the intents and meanings of the same.' The court correctly ruled that evidence of the intention of the grantors 'that the mountain area was to remain in its original state of nature for all time' was inadmissible.

Griffith v. City of Los Angeles, supra, 175 Cal.App.2d at 340, 346 P.2d at 56. (Emphasis added.)

M.7. A New Jersey decision further illustrates the point. Washington Field had been donated in 1919 by Richard Colgate for use as a playground and place of recreation. In time, West Orange, New Jersey, became the owner, taking subject to the restricted use provision. In 1965, West Orange decided to construct a pool, dressing area, snack bar and administrative office in the park. Successors of the donor sued. The court sustained the planned development, saying:

> We are aware that municipal swimming pools were not common when Mr. Colgate died in 1919 or when the land was conveyed to the town in 1927. However, in interpreting the scope of the deed's limitation we are not bound by the usages prevalent at the time the dedication was made. 'The dedicator is presumed to have intended the property to be used by the public, within the limitations of the dedication, in such way as will be most convenient and comfortable and according to not only the proprieties and usages known at the time of the dedication, but also to those justified by lapse of time and change of conditions.' 16 Am.Jur. Dedications s 61, pp. 407-408.

Biglin v. Town of West Orange, 46 N.J. 367, 373, 217 A.2d 135, 138, N.J. 1966. (Emphasis added.)

M.8. Similarly, in Angel v. City of Newport, 109 R.I. 558, 288 A.2d 498 (1972), plaintiffs challenged a lease of a small portion of public park land to an organization for retarded children which proposed to build an indoor recreational facility. The court approved the use, saying:

> We hold, then, that where land has been conveyed to a municipality and dedicated to use as a public park or a public recreational area, the dedicator will be presumed to have contemplated that the manner in which the land is used to accomplish the intent of the dedicator may, with the passage of time or the alteration of circumstances, require adjustment or change if the intent of the dedicator is to be given effect under changed circumstances or new conditions. In our opinion, to rebut this presumption, it is necessary to establish that the change or variation in the use that has been made would have the effect of defeating or frustrating the basic intent of the dedicator.

Angel v. City of Newport, 109 R.I. at 562, 288 A.2d at 501 (1972). (Emphasis added.),

M.9. These and other cases make clear that changes in park use to promote public enjoyment and serve public convenience and comfort within the limitations of the governing trust are permissible, and that, to be compelling, a donor's intentions must be expressed in the words of the trust instrument and not gleaned from extrinsic sources. Thus, the words of King Kalakaua and Captain Makee at ceremonies held twenty years before the inception of the Trust cannot be controlling today. They are not even proper evidence.

M.10. The detailed and thought-provoking discussion of the history of the evolution of park uses in the United States offered by the Department make the significant sociological and cultural point that the manner in which the American public enjoys its parks and recreation grounds has changed significantly over the course of the past eleven decades since the Trust was created.[67] It will continue to evolve.

M.11. The Department and the AG both discuss several cases from other jurisdictions concerning appropriate park uses. Generally, these cases demonstrate that courts accept the view expressed in Bernstein v. City of Pittsburgh that:

> A public park may be defined as a tract of ground kept more or less in its natural state, or embellished by the planting of additional trees, and flowers, and devoted to the purposes of pleasure, recreation and amusement. In ancient times the term 'park' was applied to an enclosed tract stocked with beasts of the chase, such as that described by Xenophon as belonging to Cyrus, King of Persia, but, as humorously pointed out by Mr. Justice Dean in Commonwealth v. Hazen, 207 Pa. 52, 57, 56 A. 263, 265, the ordinary citizen of today does not obtain his notion of a part from a reading of the Anabasis. In modern times the principal purpose of a park, namely, public recreation, is not limited to physical recreation but includes aesthetic recreation and mental and cultural entertainment as well. While the entire park acreage or any substantial part of it cannot, of course, be built upon so as unduly to destroy the enjoyment of fresh air, sunshine and exercise, the erection within its borders of monuments, museums, art galleries, public libraries, zoological and botanical gardens, conservatories, and the like, is commonly recognized and accepted as being within the normal scope and ambit of public park purposes, and an open-air public auditorium comes within the same category as such other permissible structures. Los Angeles Athletic Club v. City of

[67] Department's Response, pp. 10-12; Department's Supplemental Response, p. 16-25.

> Long Beach, 128 Cal. App. 427, 17 P.2d 1061. Nor is the propriety of the operation of enterprises of that nature within the park limits militated against by the fact that patrons may be obliged to pay for admission thereto; ....

Bernstein v. City of Pittsburgh, 366 Pa. 200, 206-07, 77 A.2 452, 455 (1951) (Emphasis added.)

M.12. In modern Honolulu, public parks, including Kapiolani Park, are places that people go to do things they cannot do in their condominiums and R-5 zoned house lots, including picnics, athletic competitions, affinity group activities, open-air concerts, and so forth. It is the Trustees' task to decide which of these and other activities are consistent with the underlying purpose of the Trust. Given that the possible range of human outdoor activities includes archery, skeet-shooting, off-road motor-biking, auto races, sky-diving, golfing, fishing, camping, and paintball, to name only a very few, it is incumbent on the Trustees to determine what will be allowed at the Park, not in terms of what was allowed in 1896 but in light of the Trust instrument and evolving community needs and usages.

M.13. As stated in 795 Fifth Avenue Corp. v. City of New York, 242 N.Y.S. 2d 961 (1963), "[t]he test of a non-park use, in the opinion of this court, is not whether the facilty attracts people who are not already in the park. ... The test is rather whether the facility concerned offers substantial attractions to the public, which would only be possible in a park setting."

N. "COMMERCIALISM" IN THE PARK

N.1. A letter dated September 9, 2004, written on behalf of the Society, asserts that "craft fairs *per se* are not a permissible use of the Park since the staging of events simply for the sale of merchandise is inconsistent with the grantor's intent that the Park be a place of quiet repose."[68]

N.2. In the Society's Preface to Weyeneth's above-mentioned book, published by the Society in 2002, the Society's president offered a précis of the Society's view, saying in part:

> [U]nder Act 53, the only allowable commercial activity in the park is in the form of exhibitions. The zoo is considered an exhibition. The cultural

[68] See AG's Supplemental Response, Exhibit 6 at 4. See also, Id., at 9 and Exhibit 7 at 4.

> festivities enjoyed in the park from May Day to the Okinawan Festival are temporary exhibitions. Recently, sidewalk sales spilled over into the park from Waikiki ... Under the guise of "craft fairs," these sales activities continue to turn valuable park open space into a location for sales marts where items are sold on Trust land for enjoyment and use outside of the park ... This abuse of the Kapiolani Park Trust is currently being challenged by the Society."

Weyeneth., at 7.

N.3. The Society's view is also set forth in letters dated October 17, 1997, one of which said in part:

> For several years now, Art and Craft Fairs have become frequent intrusions into Kapiolani Park. It is difficult to find any redeeming historical, cultural, recreational or social value to these events as they appear to most closely resemble the swap meets that one may encounter at the Aloha Stadium.
>
> Our recent monitoring of this event revealed to us a total of seven food vendors dispersed among a collage of colourful [sic.] tarps and canopies. The blaring sounds of music from the loud speakers interspersed with the hawking of the vendors, certainly is of a calibre [sic.] of event one would more likely associate with a carnival midway.
>
> ...Entrepreneurs and dollar signs, once again, seem to be the fare of the day. The tiny quality of the event speaks for itself.[69]

See Department's Response, Exhibit "A."

N.4. In a similar vein, in 1987, the Hawaii State Legislature was induced to adopt Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14, which among other things, stated:

> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it is the desire of the Legislature that the open space of Kapiolani Park be preserved and that it remain, in the words of Captain James McKee [sic.] at the 1877 dedication of the Park, "free from everything which shall render it unworthy of the gentle lady whose name it bears [,] from everything which may debar families, children and quiet people from frequent resort to it; ...."[70]

N.5. Captain Makee's flowery 1877 oratory notwithstanding (and subject to Weyeneth's observation quoted in Paragraph C.4 above that the real motivation of the Park promoters was "considerably more circumscribed and less inclusive"), the drafters of the resolution not only misspelled the Captain's name but overlooked the fact that Act 53 of the 1896 Legislature

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[69] See Exhibit "A" to Department's Response.

[70] AG's Supplemental Response, Exhibit 8B.

creating the public park, not speeches given at the dedication of the Association's park in 1877, controls the modern Park.

N.6. Personally, this Master is sympathetic to the Society's stated concerns and the Legislature's desire. This Master has no love for what passes for music today, would surcharge the sale of 'boom boxes,' and does not particularly enjoy craft fairs. He fondly remembers a time when Kapiolani Park was less crowded, parking was easy to find and the Park roads (especially Kalakaua and Paki Avenues) entailed a leisurely drive among majestic trees rather than bumper-to-bumper traffic. But this Master's personal preference for Mozart, string quartets and the Hawaii of the 1950s and 60s is irrelevant. And so are the preferences of the Society's members. Contrary to the implication of the 2004 letter quoted above, the words "place of quiet repose" do not appear anywhere in Act 53 or in the ensuing conveyances to the Trust. There is nothing in the Trust document (Act 53) or the conveyances to support the assertion that the grantors of the Trust intended the Park primarily "to serve as a family park for beach and picnic use set in a rare urban open space and among its many trees."[71]

N.7. The Department's reference to the words of a New York court is apposite here. That case concerned the construction of a café in the southeast corner of New York's Central Park, using funds donated for the purpose. A neighboring property owner objected. The court held in favor of the café, to be called the Hartford Pavilion in recognition of the donor, saying:

> Ultimately, the only real source of dissatisfaction with the proposed Hartford Pavilion - the motive force which led to some newspaper criticism and some other opposition - is that it replaces the green of nature with human effort. In part, this criticism reflects a legitimate and urgent social interest in the preservation of a necessary modicum of untrammelled natural beauty amidst civilization. In part, however, such criticism of the Hartford Pavilion is based upon a romantic longing for a past that can and should no longer be.
>
> The realities of our everyday city life require that every attempt to improve a park so as to better satisfy human needs for relaxation, refreshment and enjoyment should be encouraged rather than be met with strong opposition. The point of view of a minority interested in preserving its satisfactions amidst

[71] See the Society's website, http://www.kapiolanipark.org/about/mission.html (April 14, 2009), quoted in the Department's Response, p. 35.

> unimproved natural settings should not be imposed upon a majority which seeks and finds satisfaction in sipping coffee or a liqueur seated at a table surrounded by trees.

795 Fifth Avenue Corp. v. City of New York, supra, 242 N.Y.S. 2d 961, 970-71, (1963). (Emphasis added.)

N.8. The Department's rebuttal to the charge that the sales activities associated with the Art Fence, craft fairs and cultural festivals may cause commercialism is on point and instructive.[72]

N.9. While judicial construction of other trusts in other jurisdictions is not necessarily dispositive in the case of the Kapiolani Park Trust, the fact that other courts have concluded that profit making activities do not automatically violate the terms of park trusts is certainly significant. Thus, Bernstein, supra, makes the following additional point:

> More particularly it is urged that the word 'free' precludes the right of the city or any lessee or licensee thereof to charge admission fees for any entertainment specially provided within the park limits. In our opinion no such import can be ascribed to the word 'free', which evidently means merely that the park is to be a place of free resort in the sense that it is to be a public, not a private, park, and, as such, is to be open to the public without charge or hindrance in any respect; it cannot be realistically construed, however, as meaning that wholly, out of keeping with the practice common in the parks of all the large cities both in this country and in Europe, there can be no restaurants or refreshment stands for the sale of food and beverages within the park, no charge made for admission to zoological or botanical gardens or for the use of the golf course, tennis courts and other extra facilities furnished for physical, intellectual or aesthetic enjoyment. Schenley Park will still remain free to all who wish to enter it, but where special privileges, in addition to the ordinary, natural, 'free' use of the park, are granted to those who wish to utilize them, there is no legal reason, nor any inference to be drawn from the terms of the deed of grant, that would compel the necessity either of furnishing such extra facilities, privileges and entertainment 'free', or of abolishing them altogether.

Bernstein v. City of Pittsburgh, supra, 366 Pa. at 209-10, 77 A.2 at 456.

N.10. Similarly, in White v. Metropolitan Dade County, 563 So.2d 117 (Fla.App. 3 Dist.,1990), the Court approved the County's development of 28 acres of donated park land (out of 680 acres) on Key Biscayne into a permanent tennis complex, replete with a stadium and

[72] See Department's Supplemental Response, p. 35 ff.

club house, including locker rooms, training and exercise equipment, meeting rooms, food and beverage concessions, and a sporting goods store. It rejected, however, a lease which would have enabled the Lipton Tournament to have exclusive use of the tennis facilty for professional competitions for as much as five months per year. The Court recognized both ends of the spectrum:

> [A] park is considered not only as ornamental but also as a place for recreation and amusement. Changes in the concepts of parks have continued and the trend is certainly toward expanding and enlarging the facilities for amusement and recreation found therein.

And:

> Courts have unfailingly guarded against encroachments on public parkland where such parkland is under the protection of a deed restriction or restrictive covenant.

In conclusion, the court said:

> We therefore declare Dade County to be in violation of the deed restriction. We reverse the trial court order as to the deed restriction, and remand for entry of an order enjoining Dade County from permitting the Lipton tournament to proceed as it is presently held. Our ruling does not prevent Dade County from using the tennis complex for tennis tournaments. It merely seeks to insure that in holding such tournaments, public access to the rest of Crandon Park is not infringed; and use of the tennis complex is not denied to the public for unreasonable periods of time.

White v. Metropolitan Dade County, 563 So.2d 117, 123, 124 & 126 (Fla.App. 3 Dist.,1990),

O. "TO WIT"

O.1. The AG makes a brief argument that the "to wit" language of Section 5 of Act 53 ("The following powers in relation to the said Kapiolani Park are hereby granted to the said Commission, to wit: ...." (emphasis added) perhaps should be interpreted as creating an exclusive list of Trustee powers. The AG notes that "to wit" means "namely" and generally is used to introduce a list of specifics following a more general statement.[73]

O.2. Assuming that the list of powers following "to wit," is exclusive, it remains that the

[73] AG's Supplemental Report at 116.

list includes the powers "to grant and terminate franchises and permits for public entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions" discussed at length above, as well as "all other powers necessary to the proper management of the said park."

O.3. Read in conjunction with Section 6, ("[the] Commission may authorize the proprietors or managers of any special entertainment or exhibition which may be permitted within the Park limits, to charge and collect fees for admission to such entertainment or exhibition") the Trustees' powers are quite comprehensive within the context of the Trust property being a park.

O.4. When the provisions of the Uniform Trustee's Powers Act, Section 554A-3(a), Hawaii Revised Statutes, also are considered ("[A] trustee has the power to perform, without court authorization, every act which a prudent person would perform for the purposes of the trust including but not limited to the powers specified in subsection (c)"), it is clear that the "to wit" phrase does not alter the foregoing analysis in any respect. The Trustees are not proposing to expand their powers or to alter radically the use of the Park property. They seek instructions concerning the exercise of existing powers, not the grant of new ones. Thus, the case authorities cited above are on point and the phrase "to wit" is not in issue.[74]

P. CITY REGULATIONS

P.1. The parties have devoted a fair measure of effort to reviewing the history of the City's rules and regulations for Kapiolani Park. Those regulations, however, are not the issue here. If this Court were reviewing the Trustees' conduct for abuse of discretion, then the rules they have promulgated (or allowed the Department to promulgate) could be the subject of scrutiny. But the questions here are generic. Are the Art Fence and various craft fairs permitted or not? If not, the rules are irrelevant. If permitted, then the Trustees must decide whether the

[74] The early Commission's letter declining to allow the Army to build a military barracks at Kapiolani Park cited in the AG's Supplemental Response at 117 is an excellent example of a use so outside the realm of public parks as to need no further explanation. Certainly, the Commissioners could not accommodate that request, then or now, under any meaningful definition of park use.

existing rules are consistent with the Trust and, if not, cause new ones to be adopted.

P.2. It is not evident from the materials provided that the Trustees, as Trustees, have been especially active in promulgating, adopting, enforcing or interpreting rules applicable to the Park. While Judge Chun's 1991 Order left the day-to-day "operations, maintenance and running of Kapiolani Park ... with the executive branch of the City," he also said that the City Council, sitting as Trustees, is charged with "enforcing the provisions of the Trust, i.e., insuring ... that the Trust lands are used only for park purposes within the terms of the Trust."[75] It appears that it has been the Department's task to promulgate rules designed to comply with the Trust, assuage the Society and serve the public.

P.3. However, in 1998, then-councilmember Rene Mansho, writing as chair of the Kapiolani Park Trustees on stationery of the Honolulu City Council addressed a letter to William D. Balfour, then the Council-approved Director of the Department, saying:

> The Kapiolani Park Trustees support the display of artwork on the zoo fence facing Monsarrat Avenue.
>
> However, we object to the sale of the zoo fence artwork and any other commercial activity of the artists on Kapiolani Park Trust property.
>
> Please take steps immediately to halt and prevent the sale of the zoo fence artwork and any other commercial activity of the artists on Kapiolani Park Trust property.
>
> Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.[76]

P.4. If it is still the position of the Trustees that art displays are permitted but sales and any other commercial activity are objectionable and should be immediately halted, then they may be said to have answered at least two of their own questions.

P.5. Such a view, however, would ignore the realities of the "damned if you do, damned if you don't" situation in which the Trustees and the Department find themselves. No doubt, the Trustees have sought a judicial declaration because they want certainty and the comfort of an

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[75] See fns. 11 & 66 above.

[76] See Exhibit 8R to the AG's Supplemental Response.

order on which to defend future action. This is not inappropriate. Most petitions for instructions arise because trustees are confronted with (or expect that they will be confronted with) conflicting demands and fear potential liability if they make the wrong response. The Hawaii Court has noted that it "is beyond cavil" that:

> The trustees of a charitable trust, like the trustees of a private trust, can maintain a suit for instructions. The trustees are entitled to instructions as to the proper construction of the trust instrument, ... and as to the extent of their powers and duties. The purpose of the giving of instructions by the court is to enable the trustees properly to discharge their duties under the trust and to protect them in the discharge of these duties.

Takabuki v. Ching, 67 Haw. 515, 527, 695 P.2d 319, 327 (1985).

P.6. Quoting Professor Bogert, the Hawaii Court has said:

> On the subject of what advice trustees may seek Bogert says:
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> "It is elementary that either the trustee or any other party having a financial interest in the trust may obtain from an appropriate court a construction of the trust instrument, and consequently advice as to the exact extent of the powers and duties of the trustee, where there is doubt on the subject * * *.
>
> "The advice will not be given where the trust powers are clearly fixed by the trust instrument or a statute; but only in cases of real ambiguity or difficulty, as to legal problems. The court will not exercise the trustee's discretion for him. The court will not discuss problems which may never arise, or difficulties which are to confront the trustee at a remote date * * *.
>
> "This power does not extend to an increase or decrease in the powers of the trustee, but merely to a clarification of his powers." 3 Bogert, Trusts and Trustees § 559, pp. 472-477.

In re Campbell's Estate, 38 Haw. 573, 581 (1950).

P.7. Thus, what rules the Trustees and the Department have or have not enacted for the past fifty-five years is not the issue. This is not a proceeding for surcharge and the questions the Trustees have asked are inherently prospective.

Q. THE ART FENCE

Q.1. The history of the Art Fence is not disputed. The Department's Response describes the evolution of the Saturday Art Mart of 1954 to a weekend-long display in the

1970s, which later came to include a Tuesday (or Wednesday) component as well.[77] The Art Fence originally consisted of 6 or 7 artists. By the 1970's, the Art Fence grew to accommodate 50 permanent artists, with approximately 300 artists on a waiting list. In 1977, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 77-478, authorizing the art mart and craft fairs held at City parks, including Kapiolani Park.[78] In August 1982, the City also adopted rules and regulations relating to craft fairs and art marts held in City parks, pursuant to Chapter 91 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes.[79] These rules and regulations were amended in 1985, which is the version currently being administered by the City.[80]

Q.2. In the early years, the City required that the artists displaying at the Art Fence be amateurs and limited displays to oil paintings, water colors, finger or palette knife paintings. Later, woodcarvings were allowed but crafts were forbidden. Professional artists were allowed after 1973 but sales were not allowed to occur on City land. In 1977, Resolution No. 77-478 allowed sales.[81]

Q.3. From the perspective of some, this history reflects unwarranted creeping commercialization. Others would argue that with population changes and increased tourism after 1954, change and growth was inevitable.

Q.4. On November 21, 2002, Art on the Zoo Fence, Inc. ("**AZFI**"), a domestic nonprofit organization, was incorporated.[82] According to AZFI representatives, all the organizations that received permits to exhibit art on the Art Fence since the 1950's collectively merged into AZFI

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[77] See also Exhibit 23 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[78] Exhibit "K" to the Department's Response. Resolution No. 77-478 was codified in 1980 as Revised Ordinance of Honolulu No. 80-56. Exhibit "L" to the Department's Response.

[79] Exhibit "M" to the Department's Response.

[80] Exhibit "N" to the Department's Response.

[81] Exhibit "K" to the Department's Response.

[82] Exhibit 26 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

and the Zoo Fence Artists ("**ZFA**"), which operate together as if they were one organization.[83] Currently, there are approximately 42 or 43 regular members and six to eight standby members of AZFI/ZFA.[84]

Q.5. The sole source of AZFI and ZFA's income is from the dues paid by the members.[85] There are approximately 25 fence spaces and additional spaces on the grass on which the artists can display their artwork. AZFI/ZFA require that all artwork be original, and that the artists themselves be present at the exhibition.[86] Although the stated purpose of the Art Fence show is to exhibit the art work of local artists, revenue is generated from the sale of art on display. The artists keep any revenue they generate from the sale of their artwork. No revenue is given to AZFI or ZFA.[87]

Q.6. The permits issued by the City and County to AZFI for 2003-2004, and 2004-2005 allowed the Art Fence to be held three times a week on Wednesday, Saturdays, and Sundays. The permits are issued without cost to the permit applicant. The permits also expressly state that a "City-sponsored event may pre-empt this permit" and that the permits grant "permission to have temporary concession for art exhibition." (Emphasis in the original.) Moreover, the permits provide that "The Department of Parks and Recreation shall have the authority to revoke a permit upon reasonable notification and the opportunity to cure a violation . . ." The permits are revocable and do not grant AZFI the power to exclude others from the property. They are explicit that the purpose is "art exhibition" and that "[s]ale of original works of art only" is permitted.[88]

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[83] Exhibit "25" ¶¶ 3 and 7 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[84] Id., ¶ 14 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[85] Id. ¶¶ 4 and 5 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[86] Exhibit "32" attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[87] Exhibit "25" ¶ 16 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[88] See Exhibits "28" and "29" attached to the Attorney General's Supplemental Response.

Q.7. According to the Zoo Fence Rules, "Art on the Zoo Fence is an organization dedicated to educating, informing and encouraging art appreciation and providing a showcase for local artists to display their work and to dispense 'The Spirit of Aloha' to visitors and locals."[89] The Zoo Fence Rules also state that the exhibition of art by the artists is meant to be a "learning experience for the public."[90] The Zoo Fence Rules are clear that art on display must be conceived by the artist, who must be present, and that sales of crafts and trinkets are forbidden. Artists are allowed to sell 5" x 7" note cards of their work if they are individually packaged and displayed in a rack or bin attached to the fence. The Zoo Fence Rules dictate how the artists' chairs must be arranged to assure comfortable passage by those viewing the art on display and forbid the use of mats for sitting or sleeping. The Zoo Fence Rules strongly imply that the sale of art work at the Zoo Fence is secondary or of subordinate importance to the exhibition and education of the public about the art that is displayed.

Q.8. Of course, one can wonder if the majority of the artists displaying art work would continue to do so if sales were prohibited. Or, perhaps such a prohibition would simply result in a subterfuge whereby artists and purchasers would wander off Park property to conclude their business. AZFI concedes that "the Art Fence would probably cease to exist if the artists were only permitted to display the art because there would be no incentive for the artists to participate."[91]

Q.9. The Art Fence has been institutionalized to such a degree that AZFI and ZFA, operating as one organization, are in charge of it and seniority dictates who among the members is entitled to use the fence itself, with AZFI/ZFA deciding how long an absentee

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[89] Exhibit "32" attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[90] Id.

[91] See Exhibit 25 to the AG's Supplemental Response at ¶ 8.

member may keep his or her "place" in the pecking order.[92] Any rotation appears to be due to attrition.[93]

Q.10. This Master visited the Art Fence, unannounced, on a Sunday, purportedly the busiest day, and found the displays to be consistent with the Zoo Fence Rules. Much of the art was hanging from the Art Fence; a considerable amount was displayed on portable pegboards erected perpendicular to the Art Fence. The sidewalk was clear and there were easy pedestrian ways on all sides of the pegboards. The artists were nearby, usually in beach chairs. Several were painting or sketching. One appeared to be asleep with an iPod in his ears. A few were conversing with each other. Most had boxes or containers piled next to them, some filled with bottled water and art supplies for personal use and others appearing to be for purposes of transporting the art works. Only one artist/seller approached this Master. He opened with the time-honored question of all merchants, "May I help you?" This Master's reflexive "Just looking" resulted in the artist's polite withdrawal to the shade of a tree. The overall impression was certainly not one of a shopping center, which would have been more orderly and uniform in appearance and a great deal more persistent about making a sale. The Art Fence was a casual, outdoor, potpourri of sizes, colors, styles and qualities.[94] Most of the other visitors were simply walking by, some stopping to call their companion's attention to one or another of the works on display. This Master witnessed no active "education" of the public but the situation was hardly comparable to a commercial operation, either. In fact, this Master witnessed no sales whatsoever in the time he was there. Everyone else was also "just looking."

Q.11. In many respects, the Zoo Art Fence resembles the old Kodak Hula Show. Just as

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[92] Id., at ¶ 9.

[93] See generally, Id., at ¶ 13.

[94] The Society is not impressed by the quality of the art on display. In a caption on photos it provided to the AG, the Society comments: "Note poor quality of art. Hawaii's best artists would not show here!" The Society advocates that some expert government or nonprofit entity should monitor the quality of the art on display. Exhibit 84 to AG's Supplemental Response, at sixth page.

the Kodak Hula Show was created to promote the sale of color film but provided a famous free entertainment, the Zoo Art Fence may be designed in part to promote the sale of art but it offers a well-known, free exhibition for those who happen upon it or who seek it out.

Q.12. The Art Fence should not live or die on the basis of a convenient (and possibly genuine) mission statement in its governing rules nor by the willingness of its participants to indulge a scofflaw ruse in order to make sales.[95] Either the Art Fence, with sales, is appropriate to the Park or it is not. This is discussed further below.

R. CRAFT FAIRS RELATED TO CULTURAL EVENTS

R.1. In addition to the "stand alone" craft fairs (discussed in Section S below), the Trustees in their Petition also identify a different type of craft fair that is held at Kapiolani Park – craft fairs related to cultural events. Permits for such craft fairs are issued pursuant to the "RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING FUND-RAISING ACTIVITIES SPONSORED BY COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS; SPORTS ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY EITHER A LEAGUE, ORGANIZATION, ASSOCIATION, GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL; MEETINGS, GATHERINGS OR OTHER SIMILAR ACTIVITY HELD BY ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS OR GROUPS; NONRECREATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES HELD BY ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITIES OR GROUPS ON CITY PARK PROPERTIES" ("**Cultural Event Rules**").[96] These Cultural Event Rules are not unique to Kapiolani Park but govern all parks and recreational facilities under the management of the Department.

R.2. The Cultural Event Rules require that the cultural craft fair be held "in conjunction with another event or activity."[97] According to the Petition, these cultural events may include the

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[95] This Master recalls dropping cash on the floor of a small West Texas market to compensate the owner for birthday cake candles that Texas blue laws prevented the merchant from selling on a Sunday. The merchant "found" the money and waved. The formalities of the law were observed. Crossing Kapahulu Avenue to make the sale of art displayed on the Art Fence is a similar charade.

[96] See Exhibit "42" attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[97] See Exhibit "42" Section 5.B.1 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

display and sale of crafts that relate to the culture being celebrated at the cultural event.[98] The crafts must include a cultural aspect relevant to the purpose of the cultural event.[99] In addition, the Petition states that, in Kapiolani Park, "[c]raft items may only be displayed and sold by the crafters themselves."[100] That injunction does not appear in the Cultural Event Rules or in the City's standard permit form, however, although it is set forth in Resolution No. 77-478 and in Ordinance 80-56, both mentioned in Paragraph Q.1 above. Given the array of goods offered at cultural event craft fairs, it is unlikely that the "crafters" are always personally present.

R.3. Responses to the AG's inquiries received from representatives of several of the cultural craft fairs show that the purposes of these events varied, but the majority stated that the purpose of their cultural craft fair was to exhibit the culture of a particular group of people. Of the ten groups that responded to the AG's questionnaire, only one group stated that the purpose of their fair was fundraising.[101] Others responding to the questionnaire indicated that the purpose of the fair was to promote a specific culture or foster a sense of community. None of the responding groups said its purpose was the sale of merchandise. Many acknowledged selling food, cultural items, crafts and items with the event logo.[102]

R.4. For example, the Filipino Community Center, Inc. stated that the purpose of the "Fiesta Filipino" cultural craft fair was to "promote awareness of the Filipino culture and heritage in Hawaii's diverse multi-ethnic society. The event also unites the Filipino community and brings FilCom closer to the community it serves."[103] According to the Honolulu Festival Foundation, the purpose of the Honolulu Festival was to "exchange ideas on both Hawaii and

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[98] See Petition ¶13.

[99] Id.

[100] See Petition ¶14.

[101] See Exhibit 45 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response

[102] See Exhibits 43 through 50 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[103] Exhibit 43 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

Japan lifestyles through cultural activities and education."[104] The purpose of the "Japanese Heritage Fair" is to "promote the Japanese culture at a free event, tying in cultural displays, food, crafts and entertainment. . . ."[105] The purpose of the "Martin Luther King Parade and Rally" is to "promote the M.L.K Jr. Holiday as a day of National and Community Services."[106] The Hispanic Heritage Festival was held "in celebration of the Hispanic Heritage month. To promote awareness of the Hispanic culture, the food and heritage."[107] Thus, while food and crafts were sold at many of these cultural craft fairs, the primary purpose of these types of craft fairs was largely the promotion of culture and community; the sale of food and crafts was said to be merely secondary and of subordinate importance.

R.5. At least one organization conceded to the AG that the event in the Park was a fundraiser. Wat Buddhajakramongkolvararam, a 501(c)(3) entity, said the purpose of its Thai Festival was "Fun [sic.] Raising for the non-profit organization." It did not sell crafts, however, only Thai foods and desserts.

R.6. Several years ago, this Master worked as a volunteer at an annual Scottish cultural event at Richardson Field overlooking Pearl Harbor. The primary purpose of the event was truly non-commercial. It was staffed and promoted by uncompensated people anxious to share their heritage, music, dance, and foods. It was an opportunity to wear traditional garb and demonstrate traditional games. That being said, the sale of t-shirts emblazoned with the event's logo was essential to the effort. Flags, banners and tents cost money. So did event insurance. Trophies given to prize winners in various competitions had to be funded. Grants from the State Foundation For Culture And The Arts were few and lean. Cash donations were thin and admission charges were self-defeating. Vendors were an important component of the event.

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[104] Exhibit 44 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response

[105] Exhibit 47 attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[106] Exhibit "48" attached to AG's Supplemental Response.

[107] Exhibit "49" attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

The availability of cultural materials (CDs, calendars, books, jewelry, traditional apparel and fabrics) attracted residents and visitors who then were invited to join the sponsoring organizations, share in the festivities (and buy t-shirts). Food was deemed essential. If an army travels on its stomach, the ability to retain a crowd in Hawaii is directly proportional to the capacity to feed and water them. When refreshments run out, the crowd thins, regardless of how exciting the next cultural event might be (or how many t-shirts remain unsold).

R.7. Thus, in this Master's experience, craft and food sales are ancillary or accessory to cultural activities in public parks much the same way that rice is ancillary or accessory to a plate lunch. It's not the entrée, but the lunch wagon proprietor who doesn't provide it won't be around next week.

R.8. The caption at the bottom of the sixth page of photos attached to a letter submitted to the AG in 2004 complains: "Cars fill side streets in quiet neighborhoods. Park is largely empty except for the attendance at the Okinawa Festival. 5 Sept 04." (Emphasis in the original.)[108] The photos above this caption appear to show parking on Noela Street, mauka of the Park and along the makai side of Leahi Avenue, between Noela and Holei Streets. These are public streets and the complaint about overflow parking in "quiet neighborhoods" could be made by almost every homeowner on Oahu, from Portlock to Makaha and from Waialua to Waimanalo.

R.9. The underlying complaint about the Okinawan festival is interesting, however, because it demonstrates the dilemma here. What the Society perceived as a *per se* violation of the Trust featuring "mass-produced," "off the rack" items, the sponsor itemized to the AG in a four page exhibit as items related to the festival because, for example, "pottery is traditional folk and fine art in Okinawa and Japan." The sponsor noted that the crafters "incorporate Okinawan/Japanese textiles or themed fabrics" and "Okinawan/Japanese themes." The

[108] These photos are mentioned in Paragraph D.14 above and the letter is referred to in Paragraph N.1 above. See Exhibit 6 to the AG's Supplemental Response, sixth page of photos.

sponsor also noted that items on sale included imported Okinawan food and craft items not generally available in Hawaii and crafts incorporating Okinawan or Japanese coins, beads and other objects. The Okinawan festival also sold orchids, potted plants, fruits and vegetables, fresh produce and themed t-shirts.[109]

R.10. The photos of the event provided by the Society show huge tents crowded with tables covered with boxes of goods, racks of clothing and large crowds. There is an undeniable aspect of a 'people's open market' or 'sidewalk sale' about it. However, upon closer examination, the racks of clothing (other than the t-shirts) appear to be characteristically Japanese or Okinawan in design and print. The packaged foods bear labels such as 'Ito Konnyaku', 'Fukkura Fukuramu' and 'Kokuto Andagi Mix.' This Master concedes total ignorance of what these foods might be but respectfully submits that to those viewing and buying them, it was most likely akin to finding a display of Lyle's Golden Syrup, Glenfarclas Marmalade and Walker's (shortbread) Petticoat Tails. If you know it, you love it. If you don't know it, you might try it or at least learn something by looking at it. Such is the nature of an "exhibition."

R.11. This Master thinks that cultural festivals not only are "permissible" at Kapiolani Park but are entirely consistent with the purposes of the Park. One way to celebrate our diversity is to share our disparate cultures, including our foods and crafts, as well as goods from our once-, twice-, thrice- or more removed homelands. Practically speaking, such celebrations can only be held in parks and other public facilities and Act 53 authorizes such exhibitions.

R.12. Captions on the same set of photos also complained of the "Amusement Park at the Beach – part of Okinawa Festival – commercial rides and amusements have nothing to do with Okinawan culture."[110] Section 5 of Act 53 is explicit that one of the powers of the Trustees is "to grant and terminate franchises and permits for public entertainments." Section 6 of Act 53

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[109] See Exhibit 50 to the AG's Supplemental Response, being a detailed response from the Hawaii United Okinawa Association dated April 2, 2004.

[110] See Exhibit 6 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

authorizes the managers of any special entertainment to charge fees for admission. Thus, the 'Amusement Park' complained of, while incident to a cultural festival, stands on its own two feet. It is not a craft fair and is not within the scope of the Petition, which seeks instructions concerning the Art Fence and craft fairs, not festivals and their associated amusements other than craft fairs.

S. "STAND-ALONE" CRAFT FAIRS

S.1. Permits for the stand-alone craft fairs are issued by the City Department of Parks and Recreation, with a limit of one per month. In most years, it appears that eleven stand-alone craft fairs are planned, one in each month except December, which is reserved for the Honolulu Marathon.[111] The craft fairs take place in the triangle formed by Monsarrat and Kalakaua Avenues, and the bandstand, which is part of the Trust portion of Kapiolani Park.[112]

S.2. The stand-alone craft fairs are mostly sponsored by the Handcrafters and Artisans Alliance ("**HAA**").[113] While any qualified group may apply for one of the available permits, in recent years, HAA has been the primary applicant. When there are multiple applications for the same weekend, the applicants draw straws. On occasion HAA has ceded its time to another entity. HAA obtains the permits and the vendors (members of HAA) pay a flat booth fee to HAA. Booth fees are used for operating expenses of the craft fairs, including publicity, advertising, permitting costs, reservations of parking stalls for vendors, police officers, portable bathrooms and other City requirements. As of 2009, HAA's booth fee was $100.00/per member and

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[111] See Exhibit 24 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[112] The types of crafts currently sold in these craft fairs include but are not limited to dolls, clothing (e.g., hand painted, hand printed, batik, children, embroidered shirts, etc.), etched glass, hula costumes, jewelry (e.g., fun, origami, black pearl, fused glass, sterling, crystal, wire, beads, clay, wood, oriental, etc.), airbrush, silkscreen, photography, Hawaiian flower lamps, wind mobiles, stained and blown glass, natural soap, hand-built clay, pottery (e.g., hand painted, stoneware, etc.), cards/stationary, wood crafts, yarn and ribbon leis, knitting, Hawaiian quilts, bags, hats, painted coconuts, rubber stamps, ceramics, etc. See Exhibit "34" attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[113] See Exhibit "34" to the AG's Supplemental Response.

$120.00/per non-member. The proceeds from the sale of crafts are retained by the vendors.[114]

S.3. The permits issued to HAA and various organizations authorize the permit applicant to have a temporary concession for a day or two at a time.[115] The permits state that "The Department of Parks and Recreation shall have the authority to revoke a permit upon reasonable notification and the opportunity to cure a violation . . ."[116] At least some of the permits also require that the permittee "provide free entertainment or exhibition for the public."[117] HHA features a strolling musician (Hawaiian and contemporary music) at most of its craft fairs but occasionally includes hula halau and other Hawaiian entertainment.

S.4. In her written communication with this Master, Nancy Calhoun, Executive Director of HAA, offers some important comments.[118] She distinguishes the stand alone craft fairs organized monthly by HAA from special events such as the Slack Key Guitar Festival and Sunset on the Beach, saying that such events, which HAA does not control, are not restricted to handcrafted items. She says, "The Festival directors choose their own vendors." She describes the screening process employed by HAA, saying, "No artisan is allowed to participate in our Artfest events without screening." She disputes the Society's characterizations of the crafts as "tourist trinkets," noting that items shown in some of the photos submitted by the Society to the AG involve intricate wire wrap work by a skilled local artisan accomplished in lapidary. She also points out that some of the photos were taken at Sunset on the Beach, a special event, and not at an HAA-sponsored craft fair. Ms. Calhoun also says that HAA's directors circulate through the craft area to screen out non-craft items. She writes, "If a vendor

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[114] See generally Exhibit "34" attached to the AG's Supplemental Response. This Master also obtained information directly from Nancy Calhoun, Executive Director of HAA.

[115] See Exhibits "63"-"69" attached to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[116] Id.

[117] Exhibits "63," "66," and "67" attached to the Attorney General's Supplemental Response.

[118] Letter dated July 16, 2008 in the files of this Master and available to the Court and the parties upon request.

cannot satisfy the screeners, any item that is questionable is removed from display. Any vendor who persists in presenting non-screened items is told that they can no longer participate."

S.5. Ms. Calhoun also provided a copy of the 2007-2008 application form and rules published by HAA for crafters desiring to present at its craft fairs. Paragraph 1 of the form supports her statements in her letter to this Master. It reads:

> 1. HAA grants craftspersons a concession to sell and display items which are handcrafted by the seller. No kits, imported items, assembled items or mass-printed publications will be allowed. All crafters will be screened by HAA. If you have not been screened or wish to offer new items, you must be screened. You will be screened from time to time in the future as well. Craftsperson must be present in the booth both days in order to sell his/her crafts.[119]

T. SALES ARE NOT PROHIBITED

T.1. As noted above, the Trust instrument does not forbid art on the fence or craft fairs. In fact, it does not mention them one way or another. Thus, if opponents of such activities are to prevail, it must be because the very nature of the Art Fence and craft fairs, as conducted, is somehow inconsistent with the Trust.

T.2. That disabling inconsistency cannot arise merely because the events are noisy or crowded or somehow offend private perceptions of appropriate Park decorum. It would have to arise from the text of Act 53.

T.3. And, the inconsistency cannot be the mere fact that the events have a commercial connection or involve the exchange of monies. If such were the case, the paid-admission events at the Shell and metered car parking would have been forbidden. The 1991 Order (Judge Chun) would not have concluded that a golf concession properly created as a license and not structured as a lease could be allowed. The 1999 Order (Judge Chang) would not have approved admissions to the Zoo. Indeed, the Supreme Court's (Justice Padgett's) discussion of the difference between a lease and a license would have been unnecessary if the Court's

[119] Application form, Handcrafters & Artisans Alliance 2007 & 2008 Events, in the files of this Master and available to the Court and the parties upon request.

opinion had simply held that any activity involving the exchange of monies was forbidden, regardless of its structure.

T.4. The Park is not a temple such that the moneychangers must be driven from it. Act 53 admits of "franchises and permits," and, as shown in Paragraph H.7 above, that authority contemplates licenses for the sale of goods and services in the Park. Act 53 also allows that the "proprietors and managers" of special entertainments and exhibitions may be enabled to "charge and collect fees" for admissions. Plainly, it is permitted that concessionaires make money from Park activities. The Trust says so. The very nature of exhibitions, from Victorian times, has entailed the charging of admissions and the display of works of art and objects of manufacture "from which the exhibitor derives or hopes to derive a profit."[120] The fact that money is changing hands at the Art Fence and at craft fairs (cultural or stand-alone) is not determinative. Craft fairs are not *"per se"* impermissible.

T.5. The real question, then, is whether the Art Fence and the craft fairs as now conducted are inconsistent with the Trust, not because they involve money but because their money-making activities have overrun their role as public exhibitions. As noted in Murphy v. Delano, 95 Me. 229, 49 A. 1053, 1055 (1901) discussed above, "A trustee can use the property only for the purpose contemplated in the trust, and must conform to the provisions of the trust in their true spirit, intent, and meaning; not merely in their letter."[121]

T.6. At least some who oppose the Art Fence and the craft fairs argue that the craft fairs and art sales have made the Park nothing more than another Ala Moana Center, Kahala Mall or Aloha Stadium Swap Meet.

T.7. The analogy fails, however. It is as easy to identify acceptable similarities as it is to draw unacceptable monetary parallels. It is well known that senior citizens "walk" the

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[120] See Section G above.

[121] See fn. 31.

shopping centers for exercise because they are comparatively safe and convenient and some are air-conditioned. Teenagers congregate at shopping centers to see and be seen. Fashion shows and art exhibits are featured at shopping centers. Families fan out and enjoy the attractions of shopping centers, sitting beside landscaping features while watching koi and resting tired feet. Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny make appearances and free entertainment abounds. All of this is designed by proprietors, often the employees of publicly traded real estate investment trusts, to attract customers. And the REITs' attorneys are paid substantial fees to defend against any suggestion or inference that shopping center malls have become public forums.

T.8. Just as a shopping center is not a park just because some senior citizens walk the mall and landscaping provides shade and beauty, the Park is not a shopping center just because someone makes a sale there.

T.9. The great exhibitions of the Nineteenth century all included the sale of foodstuffs, memorabilia and assorted kitsch. Indeed, there is a veritable industry in collecting souvenirs of these events. A quick visit to eBay reveals that the world is awash in spoons, coffee cups, belt buckles, medallions, elongated pennies, bookmarks, posters, coasters, plaques and trivets sold at one or another of the great Exhibitions. People most likely did not go to the exhibitions to buy a trivet but having ridden the Ferris wheel and seen Little Egypt perform, they bought souvenirs of the day. And, as noted above, the great Exhibitions of the Nineteenth century realized huge profits.

T.10. This Master perceives the sale of art and crafts at the Park in this light. If having come to look at art, someone decides to buy a painting, the purchase follows from the display. Certainly the artists hope to sell and maybe some of the customers are there with the express purpose of buying but, on the whole, the substance of the activity is a display, free of admission, free of charge, open to the public, at which some sales are made.

T.11. Similarly, if having listened to the bagpipers at a Scottish festival and having watched the caber being tossed, a nostalgic Scot wants to buy a plaid pinned with a cairngorm brooch or a book about the Highland clans, the purchase is ancillary to the event. The piping is free for the listening (even for those who might prefer not to) and the caber toss is open for everyone to observe. No admission is charged. Commercial activity is not driving the day.

T.12. Some would argue that such retail activity can be excused because it is "accessory" to the display or cultural event. But there is no magic in the word "accessory." It does not appear in Act 53 at all. It is not used in KPPS v C&C even once. Judge Chun used it twice in his 1991 Order, once in the findings concerning bus stops in the Park (permitted "as an accessory use ... to assist park users") and again with respect to a golf driving range (extant lease not permitted but "a concession agreement for a strictly accessory park use, and not structured as a lease, would not be a violation of the Trust."[122]

T.13. Dictionaries define "accessory" as something extra or additional, having a secondary, supplementary or subordinate function, and as something nonessential but desirable and contributing.[123] The term is useful to describe activities or facilities that would not themselves be Park purposes but that can be allowed because they facilitate or enhance proper use and permitted enjoyment of the Park. Obvious examples are restrooms, bus stops, the snack bar at the Zoo and parking areas.

T.14. In the context of the Art Fence and craft fairs, it is sometimes suggested that sales are "accessory" to the exhibitions; that somehow otherwise non-commercial events are made better by having a commercial component. It is more honest, however, to concede that the commercial component is vital to the success of the Art Fence and the cultural events and, rather than being "accessory" to them, in most cases is essential to their very existence. The

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[122] 1991 Order, ¶¶ 4 & 5 at 6.

[123] See, e.g., Webster's New World Dictionary, Second College Edition (1970).

key considerations are that (a) the events are exhibitions or entertainments, which are expressly permitted by Act 53 and (b) the profit motive has been inherent in exhibitions and entertainments since before the inception of the Trust and is not precluded by Act 53.

T.15. The stand-alone craft fair that is not allied with or sponsored by a cultural group is open to closer scrutiny but can still be conducted in a manner consistent with the terms of the Trust. A craft fair is at least a free exhibition as much as it is a marketplace. If it is operating under a true license or permit, and not under a disguised lease, and if the crafts on offer are genuine crafts (*i.e.*, not mass produced manufactured goods but the concept and product of a craftsperson present to discuss his or her work), there is no cause to ban the stand-alone craft fair from the Park.

T.16. Conversely, unlike the cultural event where some manufactured goods might be appropriate (the above-mentioned plaid, cairngorm and clan book being examples), a stand-alone craft fair operating to sell the same goods might be questioned as being less "craft" than "retailing."

T.17. There are, for example, at Ward Centre, Ward Warehouse, Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center and elsewhere, retail stores that promote the fact that they are 'filled with the best locally made gifts, clothing, food and art' and 'feature original paintings and prints, ... exceptional handcrafted jewelry, ...' These businesses laudably promote authentic Hawaii-made crafts. But they are unmistakably retail operations. The artisans are not the merchants and are not present in the stores to discuss their work or make the sales. Customers with questions can read the label or hope for a knowledgeable sales clerk. They will not be able to ask a crafter how to make the items or where to buy supplies, how best to pierce a shell or dye yarn, or whether acrylic or watercolor best captures the effects of sunlight. At craft fairs, the items and the expertise that created them are available to the public.

T.18. In short, if the sales activity described in Paragraphs R.9 and R.10 above that

accompanied the Okinawan Festival (selected here for discussion solely because of the coincidence of a complaint from the Society that focuses on that event and the detailed letter from the sponsoring organization discussing its sales activity) were conducted at a stand-alone craft fair, it could be very difficult to defend it as a Park activity. It would be in many respects, more appropriate to a Fort Street side-walk sale than to the Park. The fact that the sales were incident to a festival of Okinawan and Japanese culture makes them acceptable where they might not survive scrutiny as a stand-alone sales fair. Stand-alone craft fairs should involve 'crafts' and crafters. While there is room for manufactured but culturally significant merchandize at a fair incident to a festival, a stand-alone craft fair featuring manufactured goods is little more than a swap meet or other marketplace.

U. LEASE VERSUS LICENSE

U.1. The decision in KPPS v. C&C is clear that an agreement, however characterized, that bears the hallmarks of a lease is a violation of the Trust. Thus, if the permits granted by the City to the Art Fence and craft fairs are de facto leases, such permits would be prohibited, not because of a profit motive but because of a violation of the provision of Section 6 of Act 53 which forbids leasing.

U.2. The question is essentially the same as that which has already been determined by the Court in KPPS v. C&C; only now, the agreements at issue have no indicia of a lease.

> A "license" in the law of real property is an "authority to do a particular act or series of acts upon another's land without possessing any estate therein." [Citation omitted.] It is a personal privilege, is not assignable, ceases upon the death of either party and is revoked by a sale of the land by the licensor. But the agreement expressly binds the executors, administrators and *assigns* of the parties. . . . If the instrument in question passes to the plaintiff a right to use the land for a definite term for a specific purpose, . . . it creates an "interest" in the land, and therefore it does not create a license revocable at the will of the licensor[.]

McCandless v. John Ii Estate, Limited, 11 Haw. 777 (1899)(brackets, emphasis, and ellipsis in original).

U.3. In KPPS v. C&C and Kiehm v. Adams, 109 Hawaii 296, 303, 126 P.3d 339, 346

(2005), the Court listed several factors that should be considered in determining whether an agreement is a lease or a license: (1) Does the grantee have the right to occupy a distinct and separate part of the premises; (2) is the grantee's right to possession assignable (suggesting a lease) or is it a personal privilege (suggesting a license), and (3) is the agreement for a fixed term (suggesting a lease)? In addressing the first factor, the Court in Kiehm, noted that exclusive possession of the premises is essential to the character of a lease.[124] In a lease, the lessee possesses an estate and controls the property against the lessor and all the world.

U.4. In Bush v. Watson, 81 Hawai'i 474, 918 P.2d 1130 (1996) (fn.11), the Court discussed the distinction between a lease and a license as follows:

> A license in real property is defined as a personal, revocable, and unassignable privilege, conferred either by writing or parole, to do one or more acts on land without possessing any interest therein.... [A] license is distinguishable from a lease in that a lease conveys an interest in land and transfers possession[.]
>
> 25 Am.Jur.2d Easements and Licenses § 125 at 527-28 (1966). See also Black's Law Dictionary 919-20 (6th ed. 1990) (A "license" is a "personal privilege to do some particular act or series of acts on land without possessing any estate or interest therein, and is ordinarily revocable at the will of the licensor and is not assignable.").

U.5. Here, the permits issued by the Department merely authorize the permittees to set up a temporary concession and lack the essential characteristic of a lease. The permits do not grant the permittees exclusive possession of the premises.[125] They do not expressly or impliedly authorize the permittee to exclude anyone from the property. The permits merely authorize the permittee to set up in a designated area. There is no conveyance of property and nothing prevents the Department from issuing another permit for the same area at the same date and time. At least two of the permits reported by the AG expressly provide that City events may pre-empt the permittee's temporary concession.[126] Permittees are not given an interest in

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[124] Kiehm, 109 Hawaii at 303, 126 P.3d at 346 (citing 49 AM.JUR.2d Landlord and Tenant § 21).

[125] See Exhibits 28, 29, and 69 attached to the Attorney General's Supplemental Response.

[126] Id., Exhibits 28 and 29.

the property, they are merely authorized to use the area for a specific purpose. They cannot assign their rights and they have no tenure or long-term assurances. They are given nothing more than a nonexclusive, revocable privilege to locate within a general area of the Park for a limited time. These are the hallmarks of a license, permit or concession and not of a lease.

U.6. Moreover, the permits lack the consideration necessary to support a lease. The Hawaii Supreme Court has recognized that "[l]eases are essentially contractual in nature."[127] Consideration is an essential element of a valid contract.[128] The permits indicate that no fees are collected for the issuance of the permit.[129] There also does not appear to be any other form of consideration given by the permittees in exchange for the use of the Park property.[130] Without rent, the arrangement can hardly be called a lease. Without question, the Department is extending privileges characteristic of licenses; it is not granting leases.

V. FREQUENCY AND IMPACT

V.1. Other concerns are frequency and impact. If a single event, no matter how appropriate to the Park, entirely took it over for an extended period, the point of the Park would be defeated. Thus, while athletics are certainly an appropriate Park use, if the whole of the Park were to be divided into rugby fields for daily practice and weekly league play among dozens of nonprofit teams for a period of three years, those preferring other uses would doubtless have a valid objection. Too much of a good thing would be an abuse of the Trust.

V.2. In prohibiting leases, the framers of Act 53 precluded the making of agreements that would have the effect of tying up the Park property, or portions of it, for fixed terms for fixed

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[127] Hi Kai Inv. v. Aloha Futons Beds, 84 Haw. 75, 78, 929 P.2d 88, 91 (1996) (citing Cho Mark Oriental Food v. K & K Int'l, 73 Haw. 509, 519, 836 P.2d 1057, 1063 (1992)

[128] See Epp v. Epp, 80 Haw. 79, 89, 905 P.2d 54, 64 (Haw.App., 1995).

[129] Sponsors of the Craft Fairs may be required to make a deposit, but the deposit is returned if there is no damage to the Trust property after the event. See Exhibit 33, Part II.A.8.

[130] Membership dues paid to the organizations that sponsor the Art Fence and Craft Fairs do not benefit the Trust; thus, are not consideration for a lease.

uses, to the exclusion of others. Concessions and licenses, which are permitted by Act 53, are revocable, non-assignable arrangements that grant no interest in the land and merely authorize the permittee to do an act or a series of acts on the land of another. The decision in KPPS v. C&C and Judge Chun's 1991 Order are clear about this distinction.

V.3. However, by a process of winks and nods, a license or concession could become so entrenched or automatic as to become a virtual lease. Maybe that is what concerned Judge Chun about the Kodak Hula Show arrangements and why he ordered that admission fees be expressly prohibited in the Kodak agreement. Conversely, the mere fact that an activity or series of activities is allowed to continue, or is regularly renewed, does not mean there is a conspiracy to avoid the prohibition against leasing.

V.4. If one imagines a spectrum where, on the one hand, there is a single, annual weekend craft fair and, on the other, fifty-two seven-day craft fairs, the line at which the use becomes an abuse is much closer to the first than to the second.

V.5. In 2007, Marcia H. Mitchell, the acting Kapiolani Regional Park Manager, stated that 11 stand-alone craft fairs and 30 festivals which are issued temporary concession permits are held in the Park annually. She stated, "Of the 365 days in a year, approximately 75 days are used for these activities."[131]

V.6. There is no showing that this frequency is crowding out other Park activities, interfering with other entertainments, competitive activities or exhibitions. Rather the complaint is that the use, in and of itself, regardless of its frequency, is *per se* objectionable.

V.7. The Art Fence occupies an area of the Park between an existing fence and a street. While the street is a Park road, it is also a major public thoroughfare. No one can seriously contend that the Art Fence is interfering with the public use and enjoyment of the Park.

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[131] See DECLARATION OF MARCIA H. MITCHELL, acting Kapiolani Regional Park Manager, attached to the Department's Response.

And, many would argue that it adds to their enjoyment of the Park.[132]

V.8. The monthly stand-alone craft fairs are confined to Area 1 as shown on Exhibit 7 to the Department's Supplemental Response, leaving the greater portion of the Park open to other uses. Copies of maps provided by the Department are attached hereto as Exhibits "C" and "D". Exhibit "C" shows the entirety of the Park and its environs. Exhibit "D" shows the designated areas within the Park, with Area 1 being available for craft fairs. Exhibits "C" and "D" are copies of Exhibits 6 and 7 to the Department's Supplemental Response.

V.9. Cultural events and craft fairs associated with them are assigned to Areas 2 and 3 and the area adjacent to the Kapiolani Park bandstand, which areas are also used by musical performances, concerts, running and walking events and festivals.[133]

V.10. The fairs are perhaps more visible, located as they are in the prominent triangle created by Kalakaua and Monsarrat Avenues, but the area actually occupied by them is comparatively small.

V.11. This Master thinks that the magnitude of the events as now conducted is acceptable. Further expansion (spatial or total number of days) could become problematic. But this Court has not been asked to promulgate the regulations or fix the schedules.

V.12. There are complaints about damage to the lawns from the craft fairs. This Master submits that once an activity is targeted, everything about it is likely to be faulted. Ball games are hard on lawns, too, and the City regularly begs picnickers to refrain from dumping hot coals against trees. Again, the City endeavors to keep vehicles off the lawns and to minimize damage while enabling reasonable, responsible use of the Park by permittees. The Park is there to be used and use entails some wear and tear.

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[132] There is a wide strip of Park land constituting a median in Kalakaua Avenue between the Dillingham Fountain and Poni Mo'i Road. It is considerably wider than the area occupied by the Art Fence. This Master cannot recall ever having seen anyone picnicking or playing ball in the area and doubts that anyone would use the Art Fence area for relaxation or recreation either.

[133] Id.

V.13. The AG repeats the arguments of the Society that craft fairs damage the grounds of the Park by attracting large crowds but also notes that the property manager at the Park attributes greater damage to cultural events than to stand-alone craft fairs. The argument concerning use resulting in damage is a facet of the issues of frequency and impact but it also reflects the dilemma of groundskeepers everywhere. Is the Park to be kept pristine so that it looks beautiful or is to be used and enjoyed? Small signs at various properties in Honolulu ask the public to "keep off the grass." Where obeyed and where the lawn is maintained, the grass is beautiful but one wonders what purpose it serves to create expanses of open space and then bar the public from enjoying them except visually.

V.14. The AG quotes the minutes of a meeting of the Park Commission (the original Trustees of the Trust) on October 18, 1901, where Mr. Thurston reported on a request of Messrs. Dillingham and Damon on behalf of the Honolulu Polo Association to use the Park. Mr. Thurston is quoted as having discussed the matter with Mr. Irwin who said he did not object provided that precautions were taken so that the use did not injure the turf.[134] While this may suggest that Mr. Irwin was very concerned about the lawn, this Master suspects that there was more to it than that. The Polo Association had applied to use the "ground enclosed in the race track as a 'polo field.'" The next item on the agenda included a comment about "the large expense which [the Jockey Club] had been put to in repairing the track, caused by the United States soldiers camping thereon."[135]

V.15. Kapiolani Park had been an army encampment during the Spanish American War and for a few years thereafter. So-called Camp Otis was located in the infield of the Park's racetrack.[136] This use must have been especially painful for the Commission. Weyeneth notes

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[134] AG's Supplemental Response at 68-69.

[135] See Exhibit 82 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

[136] Weyeneth, at 58.

that:

> The track was the park's recreational focus and, consequently, the centerpiece of its original design. While most of the rest of Kapi'olani Park was neglected in the early years, the race track received the lion's share of attention, and visitors to the park commented on 'the special care taken of it.'"[137]

V.16. Weyeneth says that when the Army departed, "the cavalry and supply wagons had reduced the soil of the race course and park drives to their original sandy condition, damage for which the Army was subsequently billed."[138]

V.17. Mr. Irwin's concern for the turf in the ground enclosed in the race track was perhaps less a concern about the integrity of the Trust property as such than about renewed damage to the just-restored track and its environs.

V.18. Perhaps the real message in this historical footnote, however, is that in 1901 the Commission allowed polo to be played in the Park, subject to Mr. Irwin's caveats, with polo eventually displacing horse racing at the Park.[139] No activity should be prohibited simply because it will be such a success as to attract large crowds that may damage the lawns.

V.19. Parking is another hot button. The City allows the craft fairs to secure a limited number of parking stalls in connection with their permits. It does the same for the Honolulu Marathon and numerous other Park users. Judge Chun approved the stalls, even the metered ones, so long as they are marked as being restricted to Park users.[140] Park permittees are, by definition, Park users. It is not as though the stalls are being commandeered by the City for the use of the neighboring hotels, clubs and restaurants. If the City allowed the pemittees to reserve scores of spaces to the exclusion of other Park users, there might be grounds for

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[137] Id., at 38.

[138] Id., at 65.

[139] Id.

[140] The City charges the permittees for parking. This is not a prohibited "lease" however. It simply recovers the meter fees authorized by the 1991 Order that would have been realized if the spaces were not allotted to the permittee. See Exhibits 66 and 67 to the AG's Supplemental Response.

complaint but a few spaces set aside for the use of permittees whose vehicles are not supposed to be parked on the lawn and must be parked somewhere, is not abusive.

V.20. The fact that a major event, the Okinawan Festival being an example, may attract such large crowds as to tie up all the available parking is not a reason to preclude them. Any suggestion that only unpopular events should be permitted is silly. Other events in the Park also tie up parking, including May Day concerts at the Shell, the Honolulu Marathon, and some parades. Parking, except for a handful of spaces allotted to events, is on a first-come, first-served basis.[141] No legitimate use of the Park is less entitled than any other and the fact that a given use attracts early crowds and fills the available parking to the point that public streets in adjacent neighborhoods are impacted merely underscores what a precious resource the Park is.[142]

W. PROFIT VERSUS NONPROFIT

W.1. The AG notes that at least some of the organizations sponsoring cultural events and related craft fairs at the Park are not nonprofit entities, giving as examples the Queen Emma Hawaiian Civic Club, Kinetsu [sic.] International Express, and the NFL Pro Bowl Festival, sponsored by the City and the Paradise Yellow Pages.[143]

W.2. As discussed at length above, Act 53 speaks of "proprietors" and "managers",

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[141] In fact, when this Master made an unannounced visit to a cultural event and associated craft fair at the Park on a busy Sunday afternoon, there were by this Master's count far more parking spaces sitting empty and reserved for the Royal Hawaiian Band (which was due to perform three hours later), than for all of the event organizers and exhibitors. Someone had reserved the entire rank of stalls in the makai portion of the Zoo parking lot along Monsarrat Avenue for the Band, leaving this Master wondering if the Band needs a bus.

[142] The Society submits numerous comments to the effect that the Okinawan Festival on Labor Day, 2004, was so heavily attended that all available parking was taken, leaving the rest of the Park comparatively idle. See captions on photos at Exhibit 6 to the AG's Supplemental Response. Maybe events elsewhere drew the crowds away. But, even if the Okinawan Festival did cause the rest of the Park to enjoy a quiet day, it remains that the festival was a legitimate cultural exhibition and its visitors were as entitled to use the scarce parking as anyone else. The alternative of a multi-deck parking structure to enable heavier use of the entire Park on busy days is hardly attractive.

[143] AG's Supplemental Response, pp. 125 ff.

"franchises," "exhibitions" and "entertainments." It does not require that the permittees be non-profit entities and this Master thinks that the words of Act 53 make clear that for-profit activity can be permitted. Kodak was not a non-profit entity. The operators of the golf-driving range (which the 1991 Order said could be legitimatized if operated as a concession) expected to make some money. They sued the City for creating competition at the Ala Wai golf course.[144]

W.3. Nonetheless, use of the Park by for-profit entities should be subject to closer scrutiny, especially if the entity's primary motivations are to make a profit off the activity in the Park. Kodak, for example, created the hula show to promote the sale of color film. The show was not an altruistic effort but it was free, open to all and well-attended, even by people using Fuji film or Polaroids. Judge Chun found it acceptable, as long as it was free. If a business wants to offer a festival open to all that will be attractive to the public and make a day at the Park enjoyable, there is no requirement under Act 53 that it be turned away, even if it is selling food and drink and has no bona-fide craft booths.

W.4. The AG notes, however, that such use appears to violate the City's own rules about the use of the Park.[145] If so, the violation is not an abuse of the Trust but a breach of municipal rules and is not a proper issue for this Court to decide. The Trustees are free to establish rules more stringent than Act 53 requires. If they wish to bar the Queen Emma Civic Club, Kinetsu and the NFL Festival from the Park, nothing in Act 53 prevents them from doing so. Otherwise, the City may need to amend its own rules.

X. CONCLUSIONS

X.1. Based upon and subject to the foregoing, this Master responds to the three specific questions asked by the Petitioners, as follows:

X.2. "Determining the permissibility of allowing sales at the Art Fence under the Trust

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[144] Hawaiian Isles Enterprises Inc., v. City and County, supra, 76 Haw. 487, 879 P.2d 1070 (1994). See fn. 54.

[145] AG's Supplemental Response at 119 ff.

Instruments."

Sales of art work at the Art Fence as now conducted are a permitted use of the Park. This conclusion is driven in large part by the fact that the sales are incident to an exhibition of art and that sales activity is not the sole function of the Art Fence. Other important considerations include the facts that (i) the artists themselves are present; (ii) the art being displayed and sold is original; (iii) the sale of trinkets and crafts is not allowed; (iv) use of the area of the Art Fence is non-exclusive; (v) no admission fees are charged; (vi) there is no lease of Park space to AZFI/ZFA or anyone else; (vii) the existing arrangements are a license and not a disguised lease; (viii) the permit, albeit regular, is not for a continuous use (i.e., it is for three days a week and not for seven); and (ix) the area allowed to the Art Fence does not unreasonably interfere with other Park uses or users.

X.3. "Determining the permissibility of allowing craft fairs at Kapiolani Park."

So-called "stand-alone" craft fairs as now conducted are a permitted use of the Park. This conclusion is supported by several considerations: (i) the craft fairs are an exhibition of crafts at which the crafters are present to interact with the public; (ii) the crafts being displayed and sold are the product of the crafters present and are not mass-produced items; (iii) no admission fees are charged; (iv) use of the area allotted to the craft fairs is non-exclusive; (v) there is no lease of Park space to the craft fairs, including HAA; (vi) the existing arrangements are a license and not a disguised lease; (vii) the permits are for short term, temporary arrangements; (viii) the areas allowed to the craft fairs Fence do not unreasonably interfere with other Park uses or users; (ix) the number of craft fairs is limited; and (x) some free public entertainment is offered in conjunction with the craft fairs, even if only a strolling musician.

X.4. "Determining the permissibility of allowing craft fairs at Kapiolani Park which are restricted to sales of only crafts which include a cultural aspect relevant to the purpose of the craft fair event."

This question is perhaps badly phrased. As discussed above, the cultural craft fairs

generally include crafts and other goods, the common denominator being the cultural aspect of the items on display. If the question is exactly as presented in the Petition, then the same answer that applies to stand-alone craft fairs may be given: they are a permitted activity in the Park, the same way that stand-alone craft fairs are permitted.

If the question is interpreted to refer to craft fairs at cultural festivals which offer both crafts and other cultural goods, including food stuffs and event-related goods, including particularized t-shirts, they too are a permitted activity in the Park. This conclusion is supported by many of the same considerations that apply to stand-alone craft fairs but a broader range of goods may be appropriate because of the cultural link. Such cultural craft fairs are more easily defended against charges of commercialism because they are associated with or ancillary or accessory to free public exhibitions and entertainments. They may be intrinsic to the events with which they are associated but they are not the driving purpose of the events. The public is enabled to come to the Park and enjoy music, dance, festivities, and demonstrations without having to buy or pay anything for the privilege.

X.5. This Master emphasizes that the "considerations" enumerated above are not requirements. They are considerations that, on balance, make the Art Fence and craft fairs permissible Park activities. Other than compliance with Act 53's prohibition against leasing, none is itself determinative. Collectively, they support the conclusions stated. A different mix of considerations might accomplish the same result.

Y. COMMENTS

Y.1. In Section X above, this Master's Report has responded to the specific, generic questions raised in the Petition and has not attempted to define the outer limits of permitted use. However, some comments may be appropriate. These are not necessarily responsive to the questions presented by the Petition (other than, perhaps, "4. Determining any other issue relevant to the above issues") and should not be considered as formal recommendations nor as necessarily exhaustive.

Y.2. The Art Fence managed by AZFI/ZFA has expanded to three days a week and enjoys a virtual monopoly on the use of the Zoo Fence on weekends and Wednesdays. If it grows in size or further expands its days, it may become too big, too often, and too much of an intrusion to be allowed to continue making sales on Park land.

Y.3. This Master does not share the Society's enthusiasm for an art czar to determine the quality of art to be displayed but the suggestion that there be some rotation of artists is worth noting. The comments contained in the September 9, 2004 letter to the AG suggesting a variety of community art exhibits on a regular and rotating basis are very interesting.[146] It is obviously easier for the Department to issue a permit to AZFI/ZFA and let it sort out the details. A more active hand on the part of the Department or another City agency such as the Mayor's Office of Culture and the Arts might facilitate the kind of rotation proposed in the letter. Such a rotation of exhibits could be both more interesting and less commercial.

Y.4. Like AZFI/ZFA's unique place with respect to the Zoo Art Fence, HAA has become the primary licensee for stand-alone craft fairs. Again, this is easy for the Department. HAA knows the rules, publishes its own supplementary rules and polices its members' compliance with them. It is not clear to this Master that there are any genuine alternative organizations or that change for the sake of change would necessarily be an improvement.

Y.5. When craft fairs genuinely associated with cultural events are 'accessory,' 'ancillary,' 'secondary' and 'subordinate' to the primary event, they can be accorded more latitude in the scope of their offerings. This Master thinks that cultural items, whether fabricated by an artisan present at the fair or imported for the event, are acceptable. If the wares on offer

[146] See Exhibit 6 to the AG's Supplemental Response at 4-5 reporting a discussion among the then-Executive Director of the Hawaii Consortium For The Arts, a representative of Kapiolani Community College's Art Department, the then-Managing Director of Art in Public Places (and the State Art Museum), and others. The same letter suggests that the Zoo Art Fence might be better administered by the City's Office of Culture and the Arts or by the Waikiki Improvement Association. The former, of course, is part of the Executive branch of the City, to which the 1991 Order assigned day-to-day management of the Park.

are reasonably related to the culture being celebrated, the fact that the goods are made elsewhere or even manufactured rather than crafted is less significant.

Y.6. Stand-alone craft fairs, on the other hand, should not be allowed to become swap meets where discounted factory seconds, odd lots and 'Souvenirs of Hawaii' made in China are on offer. Stand-alone craft fairs should be limited to goods made by the artisans present and the goods should be the product of their concept, artistry or handiwork. The ubiquitous t-shirt is an example of a mass-produced item that, at craft fairs associated with cultural events is acceptable if it bears the sponsoring group's icon or logo or some other cultural connection but which is less acceptable at stand-alone craft fairs unless it is hand-screened or otherwise meaningfully decorated by an artist present to sell it.

Y.7. Mass produced T-shirts ("Grandma Went To Hawaii & All I Got Was This T-Shirt," "Baby On Board," "Hawaii," "My Reality Check Bounced"), towels and other generic, manufactured merchandise (*e.g.*, refrigerator magnets, postcards and bobble heads) that have no particular cultural connection have no place at stand-alone craft fairs or at cultural craft fairs. They are purely commercial offerings available up and down Kalakaua Avenue. There is no reason to have them in the Park as incidents of any kind of "craft" fair.

Y.8. The City says that the current count for craft fairs (cultural and stand-alone) at the Park is seventy-five days out of 365.[147] This is about 20% of the time. But it is also somewhat more than 2/3 of the weekends and holidays in a year.[148] This Master thinks that this load may be at or near the tolerances of the spectrum discussed in Paragraph V.4 above where an

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[147] See DECLARATION OF MARCIA H. MITCHELL, acting Kapiolani Regional Park Manager, attached to the Department's Response. Compare this with the Petition (filed in 2003) which states that stand-alone craft fares are held every 30 days and cultural craft fairs are held every 30 to 45 days. If the statistics were correct when stated, there has been a significant increase in cultural craft fairs since 2003.

[148] Not all festivals that draw a concession permit offer crafts. Some only offer food and soft drinks. And not all festivals occur on weekends and major public holidays.

otherwise permissible activity becomes abusive.[149]

Y.9. It may be that the most likely sources of mass-produced "tourist trinkets" in the Park are the special events not presented by any cultural or ethnic group and not offered under the auspices of AZFI/ZHA or HAA but simply designed to entertain crowds in Waikiki. Examples may include Sunset on the Beach, Brunch on the Beach, the NFL Pro-Bowl event, and other mass gatherings where the vendors may be left free to determine their own wares. Perhaps the City should review the nature of the goods offered at such events and determine if the vendors are simply running competition with the Swap Meet, the International Market Place and similar retail operations. This Master emphasizes, however, that use of the Park for such events is not inherently incompatible with the Trust and that sales of items at such events are not *per se* violations of the Trust. Such events can be "public entertainments" and "exhibitions" within the meaning of the Trust and, as discussed above, sales activity incident to such events is not forbidden.

Y.10. At the same time, Kapiolani Park is a park, not a fairground.[150] Too many special events can be just as much of an abuse or surcharge of the Park as would be too many craft fairs or rugby matches.

Y.11. Food and beverages sold at bona-fide cultural events do not violate the Trust. They are plainly ancillary to the events and are accessory uses.

Y.12. The City needs to take another look at its rules for Park use. Rule making under the Hawaii Administrative Procedure Act is arduous and this Master appreciates that the City

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[149] The precise location of this balance is, of course, a matter for the Trustees, in the prudent exercise of their discretion, to decide.

[150] An often forgotten fact is that the Ala Wai Golf Course was constructed on the Territorial Fairgrounds. See Act 151, Haw. Session Laws, 1921. The Territorial Fairgrounds, created in connection with construction of the Ala Wai Canal, was controlled by its own board of commissioners. Thus, the Territorial government implicitly recognized that Kapiolani Park and the Ala Wai site were intended to host different functions. Over time, the fairgrounds evolved into a golf course. The Fair Grounds Commission was abolished effective September 1, 1960, and the site was transferred to the City to operate the golf course. See Act 1, Section 29, Haw. Sessions Laws 1959 (2nd Spec. Sess.) and § 46-65.7 Hawaii Revised Statutes.

probably would prefer to let sleeping dogs lie. However, the AG makes several valid points concerning apparent noncompliance with the City's own rules concerning who can draw permits for festivals and what they can offer at the Park in connection with them. As discussed above, such noncompliance does not necessarily offend the Trust and is not now before this Court, but it would be desirable that the City mesh its rules with practice or vice-versa, all in compliance with the terms of the Trust. Given legal requirements for the adoption of new governmental rules, this would take awhile.

Y.13. In fact, Kapiolani Park is a special situation and deserves its own rules and regulations. When Judge Chun's 1991 Order vested the management of the Park in the executive branch of the City, it did not preclude the City through the Department or the Trustees on their own initiative from promulgating rules for Kapiolani Park. The City has capable lawyers and a knowledgeable Department. The rules for the Park should be tailored to the Park and available for distribution to anyone requesting a permit for the use of Trust property. The City has a freer hand with its other parks and recreation areas (and even as to non-Trust portions of Kapiolani Park) and "one-size fits all" rule-making for Oahu parks overlooks the unique character of Kapiolani Park, not as place of quiet repose, which is a confabulation, but as a celebrated place and a Trust asset entitled to particularized handling and management.

Y.14. Kapiolani Park is a public park, not a tourist facility. While visitors are members of the public, too, it does not necessarily follow that what is good for the visitor industry is necessarily appropriate for the Park. The AG's Supplemental Response noted announcements in 2006 of plans to open a "South Pacific Cultural Center" at the Waikiki Shell. A Honolulu Star-Bulletin story, headlined "Swap meet to open at Waikiki Shell," described the plans in part as follows:

> The city's Waikiki Shell, devoid of regular events since the former Kodak Hula Show pulled out in 2002, could soon be bustling with tourists again when the South Pacific Cultural Center at Waikiki opens next week.

A self-proclaimed cultural village, the center will showcase made-in-the-islands fine art and crafts and offer cultural learning in a stylized swap-meet atmosphere. ....

"Waikiki has been dead for many years, and many travelers complain that there is nothing new to do, especially at night," said ... the chairwoman and chief executive officer of the South Pacific Cultural Center.

By opening a cultural village and offering retail and learning opportunities to tourists during the day and a place to see a cultural show and have dinner at night, [the chairwoman] hopes to give Waikiki's ever-growing number of repeat visitors something new to revitalize their interest in a mature destination.

"People are traveling to other destinations -- we want to bring them back to Hawaii," said [the chairwoman], who has been granted a revocable permit from the city to operate her village at the Shell.

The center, which will hold its grand opening next Wednesday, will host between 20 and 40 vendors each day on the 2.5-acre grounds, said ...[the] marketing director and vendor coordinator for the center.

"We're working with several master woodcarvers and artisans to create a village concept where people can train to produce cultural products," [the marketing director] said.

The local-style retail village will spotlight the cultures of Hawaii, Fiji, Tonga, Polynesia, Samoa and the Maori, he said.

Gates will open from 10:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. for shopping and cultural demonstrations. A snack bar, coffee stand and bar will be open during both the day and evening.

[T]he manager of the Aloha Stadium Swap Meet, has been contracted to serve a Hawaiian-style buffet dinner nightly, with seating starting at 6 p.m. ...., a local fire dancer, will produce an island-style show that will run each night from 7 to 8:30 p.m.

Eventually, [the marketing director] hopes to help create employment and training opportunities in the village for recovering drug addicts and other disenfranchised populations.

"These people need something to give them purpose," he said. The center is trying to develop a nonprofit agency to handle its rehabilitation offshoot.

http://archives.starbulletin.com/2006/02/07/business/story01.html (April 14, 2009). (Emphasis added.)

Y.15. The story suggests to this Master that someone at the City forgot the word "park" in the name "Kapiolani Park" and overlooked the Trust entirely. At the risk of sounding flippant, this Master is reminded of the words of Justice Stewart, concurring, in Jacobellis v. State of Ohio, 378 U.S. 184, 84 S.Ct. 1676 (1964). Describing efforts to define pornography, he said:

> In saying this, I imply no criticism of the Court, which in those cases was faced with the task of trying to define what may be indefinable ... I shall not today attempt further to define the kinds of material I understand to be embraced within that shorthand description; and perhaps I could never succeed in intelligibly doing so. But I know it when I see it, ...

Jacobellis v. State of Ohio, 378 U.S. at 197, 84 S.Ct. at 1683 (1964). (Emphasis added.)

Y.16. Although Sections 5 and 6 of Act 53 plainly envision active, money-making use of the Park by proprietors and managers holding franchises to stage exhibitions and entertainments, they must be read in light of, and tempered by both Judge Chun's 1991 Order, which required an amendment of the Kodak Hula Show agreement to prohibit the charging of admissions, and the fact that Kapiolani Park is held in trust to be operated as a park and is not just another publicly owned property that may be converted to the use of any social or economic need identified by the City.

Y.17. Lastly, it must be noted that the Park and the community it serves will continue to evolve. The Trustees' task is to manage the Park in accordance with the Trust. There are few "once and forever" answers in the management of such a unique and precious asset other than the rule enunciated in Pomeroy's work on Equity Jurisprudence and quoted twice above:

> "A trustee can use the property only for the purpose contemplated in the trust, and must conform to the provisions of the trust in their true spirit, intent, and meaning; not merely in their letter."

Murphy v. Delano, 95 Me. 229, 49 A. 1053, 1055 (1901) quoting 2 Pom.Eq.Jur. § 1062.

There is a corollary rule, however, that is also vitally important. The determination of intent is made by reference to the trust instrument itself.

> "As explained in Matter of Nicol's Trust, 24 A.D.2d 191, 197, 264 N.Y.S.2d 787, 'It is the intention which exists at the time of execution which controls, not one thereafter formulated and not expressed in the instrument.' See, also, City Bank Farmers Trust Co. v. Macfadden, 65 N.Y.S.2d 395 ("The intention of the grantor is that intent revealed by the words used in the trust instrument and not his secret wishes, desires or thoughts after the event.")"

In re Gallet, 196 Misc.2d 303, 305-06, 765 N.Y.S.2d 157, 160 (2003).

In the context of the Kapiolani Park Trust, these rules impose upon the Trustees and

other interested persons the obligation to abide by the spirit, intent and meaning of all of the provisions of Act 53 and neither by aspirational or romanticized statements concerning the predecessor park operated by the Association nor by a selective reading of the enabling phrases of the Act.

Z. RECOMMENDATIONS

Z.1. Upon the foregoing, this Master recommends that this Court:

a. Approve and adopt this Master's Report;

b. Instruct the Petitioners (i) that sales of art work at the Art Fence as now conducted are a permitted use of the Park; (ii) that so-called "stand-alone" craft fairs as now conducted are a permitted use of the Park; (iii) that craft fairs restricted to sales of only crafts which include a cultural aspect relevant to the purpose of the craft fair event are a permitted use of the Park; and (iv) that craft fairs at cultural festivals which offer both crafts and other cultural goods, including food stuffs, and event-related goods, are a permitted use of the Park; and

c. Authorize payment to this Master of reasonable fees in amounts to be shown by separate declaration to be filed herein.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, April 17, 2009.

ROBERT BRUCE GRAHAM, JR.
Master

three, to be called the Districts of Hilo, Kohala and Kona. The Collection District of Hilo shall comprise all those portions of Hawaii, known as Kau, Puna and Hilo; the Collection District of Kohala, all those known as Hamakua and Kohala, and the Collection District known as Kona, all that known as North and South Kona. Of the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai and Kahoolawe, the Collection District of Lahaina shall comprise the Islands of Molokai, Lanai and the District of Lahaina; the District of Wailuku shall comprise the Taxation Districts of Makawao, Hana and Wailuku. The Island of Oahu shall be known as the Collection District of Honolulu. The Islands of Kauai and Niihau shall be known as the Collection District of Koloa."

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect and become a law at the date of its approval.

Approved this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1896.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

ACT 53.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF KAPIOLANI PARK.

Whereas the Kapiolani Park Association, a chartered corporation of the Hawaiian Islands, holds certain premises in the District of Honolulu, including the lands known as the Kapiolani Park and certain lots adjacent thereto, by lease from the Crown Commissioners having upwards of twenty-two years to run, and by a lease from Allen Herbert, having upwards of ten years to run, and by a deed of conveyance

from the trustees of the Lunalilo Estate recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Book 83, pages 135 and following:

And Whereas William G. Irwin is now the owner of the fee of the premises leased by said Allen Herbert as aforesaid;

And Whereas a number of house-lots within said premises and on the outskirts of the said Park have been laid out by said Association, and by it leased and sub-let to persons, some of whom have improved and occupied the same, the said William G. Irwin now holding under such leasing and sub-leasing thirty-seven of said lots, to wit: nineteen on the beach and eighteen mauka, the aggregate area of said thirty-seven lots being 10.02 acres;

And Whereas the said William G. Irwin has proposed to the Executive Council to convey that part of his said fee simple premises now under lease to the Kapiolani Park Association that lies within the Park proper (except 35-100 of an acre thereof reserved by him), containing 25.65 acres, to the Government upon the consideration that the Government shall by sufficient proceedings cause the Park proper, that is to say, all the said premises heretofore known as Kapiolani Park, and used as a public park, except as aforesaid, to be permanently set apart as a free public park and recreation ground forever, and also shall without further consideration or cost furnish him, the said William G. Irwin, a fee simple title to the thirty-seven lots, held by him as aforesaid, and shall also surrender to him, the said William G. Irwin, the lease upon that portion of his said fee simple land lying outside of the boundaries of the Park proper;

And Whereas the said Association is ready to do all things necessary for it to do to carry out the said permanent establishment of said Park, including a surrender, release and conveyance to the Government of all its remaining interests and rights to all the premises aforesaid, subject only to the rights

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EXHIBIT "A"

of third parties in the lots aforesaid, and delivery of all its tools, carts and other personal property used in the care of said Park: Now Therefore

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby authorized to arrange with the said William G. Irwin and the said Kapiolani Park Association a plan to create the said Kapiolani Park into a permanent public park and recreation ground, and to accept a conveyance of the said 25.65 acres from the said William G. Irwin, and the surrender, release and conveyance from the Kapiolani Park Association aforesaid, subject to the rights of third parties in any of said lots, and to convey to said William G. Irwin the lease upon that portion of his said fee simple land retained by him as aforesaid, and thereupon to convey the remainder of the premises, including the 25.65 acres and not including any of the said adjacent lots, by trust deed to six persons to be selected as hereinafter provided, and to their heirs and successors in trust forever, for the maintenance of a free public park; and to do all other acts and things necessary or incidental to the carrying out of this Section.

SECTION 2. The selection of the said six persons and their successors in interest shall be as follows: The President with the approval of the Cabinet shall select three, and the Kapiolani Park Association shall select three. The six persons so selected shall be divided by ballot into three classes of two each, and shall thereupon be commissioned by the President as follows: the first class for six years, the second class for four years, and the third class for two years; and as the terms of such classes shall expire, the vacancies shall be filled by new appointments for terms of six years, by the President with the approval of the Cabinet, so that thereafter there shall be

a continued succession of such classes, each one having a tenure of office of six years, and one class going out of office every two years.

SECTION 3. Such body of trustees shall be called the Honolulu Park Commission, and shall have the possession, control and management of the Kapiolani Park and all property belonging thereto, and the administration of all funds which may be hereafter received on account of the said Park from Government appropriations or otherwise and shall serve without pay.

SECTION 4. The said Commission shall possess the powers and privileges of a corporation, except as herein limited.

SECTION 5. The following powers in relation to the said Kapiolani Park are hereby granted to the said Commission, to wit: to prevent trespass, to lay out, construct and maintain carriage roads and bridal paths, to plant and remove trees and shrubs, to construct reservoirs for the storage of water and drains for the removal of water, to sell such products of the said Park as may be incidentally produced in the management thereof, to erect necessary buildings for the use of workmen and for storage purposes; to grant and terminate franchises and permits for public entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions, and to make and enforce regulations for the protection of the grounds, and the tree and plant growth of said park and the products of such growth, and for the conduct of such entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions, and all persons using the public privilege of the said park, and all other powers necessary to the proper management of the said park.

SECTION 6. The said Commission shall not have authority to lease or sell the land comprising the said park or any part thereof, nor to compel the payment of an entrance fee as a condition to the admission of any one to the grounds of the same;

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provided, that the said Commission may authorize the proprietors or managers of any special entertainment or exhibition which may be permitted within the Park limits, to charge and collect fees for admission to such entertainment or exhibition.

SECTION 7. The said Commission may, with the approval of the Executive Council, grant a right of way through such Park on a line parallel with the makai street thereof, to any car system, but such right of way shall not extend further than from the makai West Entrance to the makai South-east end thereof.

SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 6th day of June, A. D. 1896.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

ACT 54.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 68 OF CHAPTER LVII OF THE LAWS OF 1892, RELATING TO APPEALS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 68 of Chapter LVII of the Laws of 1892, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 68. Appeals shall be allowed from all decisions of District Magistrates in all matters, whether civil or criminal, to the Circuit Court of the same Circuit, whenever the party appealing shall file notice of his appeal within five days, and shall pay the costs accrued within ten days and, if it is a civil cause, shall deposit a sufficient bond in the sum of one hundred

dollars conditioned for the payment of the costs further to accrue in case he is defeated in the Court above, or money to the same amount within ten days after the decision appealed from; provided however, that if in his notice of appeal he signifies his desire to waive a jury, he shall only be required to deposit as surety for further costs a bond in the sum of twenty dollars, or money to the same amount. And in such case, if it is a civil cause, if the appellee, or any appellee in the cause, shall desire to have it tried before a jury on appeal, he shall not be denied if he shall, within twenty days after the decision appealed from, file his motion to that effect in the Circuit Court, and shall deposit his bond or money in the sum of one hundred dollars for the payment of costs to accrue in case he is defeated in the Court above. But in case such waiver of Jury by the appellant is not objected to by any appellee as signified by his motion for a trial by jury as aforesaid, the cause shall be tried without a jury, and may be tried by the Circuit Judge in vacation by agreement of parties. And after the trial and conclusion of such cause on appeal, whether by verdict of a jury or by the decision of the Circuit Judge, jury being waived as aforesaid, there shall in such cause be no further trial of the issue of fact (unless a new trial of such cause shall be awarded according to law), but exceptions upon questions of law may be taken to the Supreme Court, and further provided, that any appeal solely upon points of law from a decision of a District Magistrate shall be so stated in the notice of appeal, and such appeals upon points of law may be made either to the Circuit Court of the same Circuit, or to the Supreme Court, at the option of the party appealing, and such appeal shall be heard and determined without the intervention of a jury; and the bond shall be the same as hereinbefore provided in the case of waiver of Jury.

If the appeal shall be in a criminal cause other than a capital case, the appellant may in his notice of appeal signify his de-

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KARL K. ICHIDA, 1775
Deputy Corporation Counsel
City and County of Honolulu
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Telephone: 523-4832

Attorneys for Plaintiff

1991 JUN 28 PM 3:37
B. CHO
CLERK

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAII

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, a municipal corporation, Plaintiff, vs. WARREN PRICE III, Attorney General of the State of Hawaii, Defendant, and KAPIOLANI PARK PRESERVATION SOCIETY, a Hawaii non-profit corporation, Intervenor-Defendant.	S. P. NO. 89-0015 (Special Proceeding) AMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

JUL 3 4 53 PM '91
LEGAL SECTION
DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

AMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

This matter came on for hearing before the Honorable Philip T. Chun, Judge of the above-entitled Court, on March 7, 1990, at 9:30 a.m., on Plaintiff City and County of Honolulu's Complaint for Instructions with Deputy Corporation Counsel Maria C. Avinante-Tanaka representing Plaintiff; Deputy Attorney

I do hereby certify that this is a full, true, and correct copy of the original on file in this office.
Clerk, Circuit Court, First Circuit

EXHIBIT "B"

General Randall Y. K. Young representing Defendant State of Hawaii ("State"); and Carroll S. Taylor, Esq. representing Intervenor-Defendant Kapiolani Park Preservation Society ("Society").

The Court, having duly considered the evidence presented, the briefs filed herein, the oral arguments of counsel and the Court being fully advised in the premises and for good cause appearing, makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Portions of Kapiolani Park are the subject of a public charitable trust ("Trust"). See Kapiolani Park Preservation Society v. City and County of Honolulu, et al., 69 Haw. 569, 751 P.2d 1022 (1988).

2. Plaintiff, having its principal place of business within the City and County of Honolulu, State of Hawaii, is a municipal corporation and, as trustee, has been holding and administering Kapiolani Park, pursuant to Act 53; Act 163, 1913 Session Laws of Hawaii; and Executive Order No. 22.

3. Defendant Warren Price III was made a party to this Complaint in his capacity as Attorney General of the State of Hawaii and is the official authorized to represent the interests of the public as parens patriae in matters concerning the administration of those portions of Kapiolani Park which are the subject of the Trust.

4. Intervenor-Defendant Society is a Hawaii non-profit corporation with its principal place of business within the City and County of Honolulu, State of Hawaii. Members of the Society include persons who live adjacent to Kapiolani Park and persons who make use of Kapiolani Park.

5. The beneficiaries of the Trust are members of the general public.

6. On or about February 5, 1987, the Society instituted a suit, as Civil No. 87-0634-02, against the City and County of Honolulu, the State of Hawaii, Pentagram Corporation ("Pentagram") and Royal Contracting Co., Ltd. ("Royal"). The gravamen of the ensuing litigation was whether a concession agreement with Pentagram to operate a restaurant in Kapiolani Park, and a license agreement with Royal, to store its equipment in Kapiolani Park, were permitted under the Trust. The Court has taken judicial notice of the records and files in that litigation.

7. An order granting the City and County of Honolulu's Motion for Summary Judgment and for Dismissal and Denying Motion for Partial Summary Judgment was entered in Civil No. 87-0634-02.

8. The lower court's decision was appealed and reversed by the Hawaii Supreme Court on March 22, 1988. The Hawaii Supreme Court found that the terms of the 1896 Trust still govern the uses of Kapiolani Park and "(w)here the trust instruments expressly forbad the trustee of a charitable trust leasing or deeding the whole or any part of the land thereof, the

legislature of the Territory of Hawaii could not grant such a power to the trustee . . . Act 163 of the Session Laws of 1913 cannot be construed to grant to the City and County of Honolulu, as Trustee of Kapiolani park, a charitable trust, the power to lease or deed all, or portions, of the park land, which was expressly denied the trustee by the instruments creating the trust."

9. The City and County of Honolulu has many responsibilities and duties with regard to the management of Kapiolani Park, under Executive Order No. 22. The Society has questioned some of the activities of, and uses by Plaintiff, vis-a-vis its management and use of Kapiolani Park, claiming that these activities and uses are possible violations of the Trust.

10. The uncontroverted evidence shows that while the trustees under Act 53 are not permitted to lease or deed park land, Act 53, Section 5, provides in pertinent part as follows:

> The following powers in relation to the said Kapiolani Park are hereby granted to the said Commission, to wit: . . . to grant and terminate franchises and permits for public entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions, and to make and enforce regulations for the protection of the grounds . . . and for the conduct of such entertainments, competitive exercises and exhibitions, and all persons using the public privilege of the said park, and all other powers necessary to the proper management of the said park.

11. The trustees under Act 53, Section 6

> shall not have authority to lease or sell the land comprising the said park or any part

thereof, nor to compel the payment of an entrance fee as a condition to the admission of anyone to the grounds of the same; provided that the said Commission may authorize the proprietors or managers of any special entertainment or exhibition which may be permitted within the park's limits, to charge and collect fees for admission to such entertainment or exhibition.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Pursuant to the foregoing Findings of Fact, the Court concludes:

1. That Executive Order No. 22 provides, in pertinent part, that the lands comprising Kapiolani Park "are hereby set aside for a public purpose, to wit, for the purposes of a public park and recreation ground under the direction of the City and County of Honolulu." And further that since Executive Order No. 22 can be construed as only authorizing uses of the land which are consistent with the terms of the Trust, Executive Order No. 22, in and of itself, does not violate the Trust.

2. That the withdrawal by executive order of lands from Kapiolani Park, which were not Trust lands, is legal, and those withdrawn lands are not subject to the terms of the Trust; however, that the withdrawal by executive order of Trust lands for purposes not permitted by the Trust is not legal.

3. That the additional lands acquired by the City and County of Honolulu or State of Hawaii for incorporation into Kapiolani Park, through condemnation or purchase subsequent to the establishment of the Trust, are not bound by the terms of

the Trust, unless the acquisition and conveyance documents specifically subject such additional lands to the terms of the Trust.

4. That the addition to Kapiolani Park of unobtrusive bus stops or bus facilities, as an accessory use of Kapiolani Park to assist park users to get to Kapiolani Park, is not a violation of the terms of the Trust.

5. That the former golf-driving range concession was not permissible under the Trust, since it was a commercial venture let out on a annual basis on terms similar to the Pentagram agreement (i.e., the agreement was essentially a lease with assignability and revocation provisions); however, that a concession agreement for a strictly accessory park use, and not structured as a lease, would not be a violation of the Trust.

6. That the Waikiki Shell is a facility appropriate to a park, and its use for short-term entertainment events of the type currently being conducted is not a violation of the Trust.

7. That the use of Trust lands for the Honolulu Zoo is not a violation of the Trust.

8. That the information kiosk at Kapahulu and Kalakaua Avenues, with panels depicting the history of Kapiolani Park and announcing recreational opportunities, is a proper use under the Trust, so long as the kiosk is not used as a billboard for commercial events.

9. That the City and County of Honolulu's fire station, at Kapahulu and bounded by Leahi and Paki Avenues, located on lands

which were originally part of the Trust and which were withdrawn from Kapiolani Park by Executive Order No. 384, is in violation of the Trust. However, because of public-safety reasons and based on the Court's equitable powers, the Court concludes that these lands can continue to be used for a fire station, and that small remnant portions of Trust lands ewa of Kapahulu Avenue, which have been incorporated into public streets and a public school, may continue to be used for street, school and other public purposes, so long as an equal amount of existing park land (acquired by the City and/or State through purchase or condemnation), adjoining or part of Kapiolani Park and not already encumbered by the Trust, be added to the Trust lands and be irrevocably subject to the terms of the Trust and that this conveyance shall be subject to the Court's approval.

10. That the Waikiki Aquarium, located on land purchased by the Territory of Hawaii in 1919, and later withdrawn from Kapiolani Park by Executive Order No. 1817, is permissible since it is located on lands that were never Trust lands and therefore not subject to the Trust.

11. That the concession agreement for the operation of the Kodak Hula Show, located at the Waikiki Shell, is not a violation of the Trust so long as the Kodak Hula Show operates under a revocable permit without an admission charge.

12. That existing parking in and around Kapiolani Park for park users, if clearly marked "For Park Users Only," is not a violation of the Trust.

13. That the metered parking lots at the Zoo and free parking spaces at the former golf-driving range facility and Winstedt House is not a violation of the Trust, since only a reasonable fee is charged at the metered parking lots and signs, clearly restricting the use of parking spaces to park users only, are posted at all of these parking locations.

14. That the use of the Winstedt House as a community center by the Parks Department is permissible because Winstedt House is located on land which was condemned by the City and County of Honolulu and is therefore not part of the Trust.

15. That the City and County of Honolulu's maintenance and service facility, adjacent to the City's Kapahulu fire station, is a violation of the Trust since it is not used for recreational park purposes.

16. That the City's nursery, located in Kapiolani Park for nearly 60 years, is permissible under the Trust, so long as the nursery and the plants, which are grown and stored there, are used for City park purposes only. Further, the Court concludes that under the Trust, City vehicles, necessary for nursery use, may be parked overnight in the nursery, so long as those vehicles are used by City nursery staff for nursery purposes.

17. That the City's expansion of the Diamond Head tennis facilities and provision of lighting for those facilities is permissible under the Trust since the tennis facilities are being used for public recreational purposes and not as a private club.

18. That the withdrawal of the Natatorium from Kapiolani Park is permissible since the lands on which it is located were never part of the Trust.

19. That bikeways are a permissible park use and are not a violation of the Trust.

20. That the City lifeguard offices and adjacent parking lot, located along Leahi Avenue, are permissible, since they are situated on lands purchased by the City without Trust restrictions and therefore are not subject to the restrictions of the Trust.

21. That the City and County of Honolulu's improvement of the Waikiki Shell facilities with a sound barrier, as may be permitted and/or required by applicable statutes and ordinances, is not a violation of the Trust.

22. That it is not necessary for the Court to recreate a Park Commission as requested by Intervenor; however, since only the Courts have authority to appoint successor trustees of a public charitable trust if the trust instrument does not provide the means for such appointment, and in order to provide for a body to enforce the basic provisions of the Trust, it is the Court's order that members of the City Council, from time to time serving, become the successor trustees of the Trust, subject to the supervision of the Courts. Being sensitive to a possible conflict-of-interest issue arising from individuals' sitting as both members of the City Council and as Trustees, the Court further concludes that the role of the City Council, sitting as

trustees, shall be limited to enforcing the provisions of the Trust, i.e., insuring that those portions of Kapiolani Park which are part of the Trust are kept within the Trust in perpetuity, and that the Trust lands are used only for park purposes within the terms of the Trust; but that the day-to-day operations, maintenance and running of Kapiolani Park, including the Trust lands, shall remain with the executive branch of the City, and the budget for Kapiolani Park shall continue to be developed and approved in the current manner, both as provided for under the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu. Further the Court concludes that members of the City Council, as trustees of the Trust, shall have the duty of filing a report on their administration of the Trust, at least every three years, and that they shall not be compensated for their services as such trustees.

23. That the Society is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees since this action would not have been brought before the Court but for intervenor's actions and since the Society's arguments and evidence have assisted the Court in its deliberations, and the Court reserves jurisdiction over the attorneys' fees.

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

1. That, effective the date of the filing of this Order, the City and State shall take all necessary actions in order to comply with, implement and effectuate the Findings of Fact and

Conclusions of Law, which actions shall include, but not be limited to:

a. A conveyance by the City and/or the State of an equal amount of non-Trust park land adjoining Kapiolani Park Trust land, into the Trust, which park land shall be irrevocably subject to the terms of the Trust, in exchange for the use of Trust lands at Kapahulu, bounded by Paki and Leahi Avenues, and ewa of Kapahulu Avenue, for the Kapahulu Fire Station and for public streets and public school purposes, respectively. This Court reserves jurisdiction to approve such conveyance.

b. An amendment of the revocable permit issued to the Kodak Hula Show, to prohibit the charging of any admission fee to that event at the Waikiki Shell.

c. A phaseout, within a reasonable time, of the use of the City's one-story facility, adjacent to the Kapahulu Fire Station, as a maintenance and service facility, and conversion to a recreational park facility or to open space for public park use.

2. That effective the date of filing of this Order, the members of the City Council of the City and County of Honolulu, from time to time serving, are hereby appointed and shall become the successor trustees of the Trust with powers limited and consistent with these Findings and Fact and Conclusions of Law, and as trustees, they shall file a report with this Court on their administration of the Trust, at least every three years, but shall not be compensated for their services as such trustees.

3. That the Society's attorney shall submit an affidavit detailing the time spent, work performed and fees billed the Society. And further, if there are no objections to the amount of fees stated in the affidavit, that the City and State shall each pay one-third of such fees. If either the City or State object to the amount of fees stated in the affidavit, they shall file their objection within ten (10) days of service of the Society's affidavit, and the Court will thereafter rule on the Society's request.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, JUN 2 6 1991.

/s/ Philip T. Chun
Judge of the above-entitled Court

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

RANDALL Y. K. YOUNG
Deputy Attorney General
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465 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Attorney for Defendant

CARROLL S. TAYLOR
Taylor, Leong & Chee
737 Bishop Street, #2060
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Attorney for Intervenor-Defendant

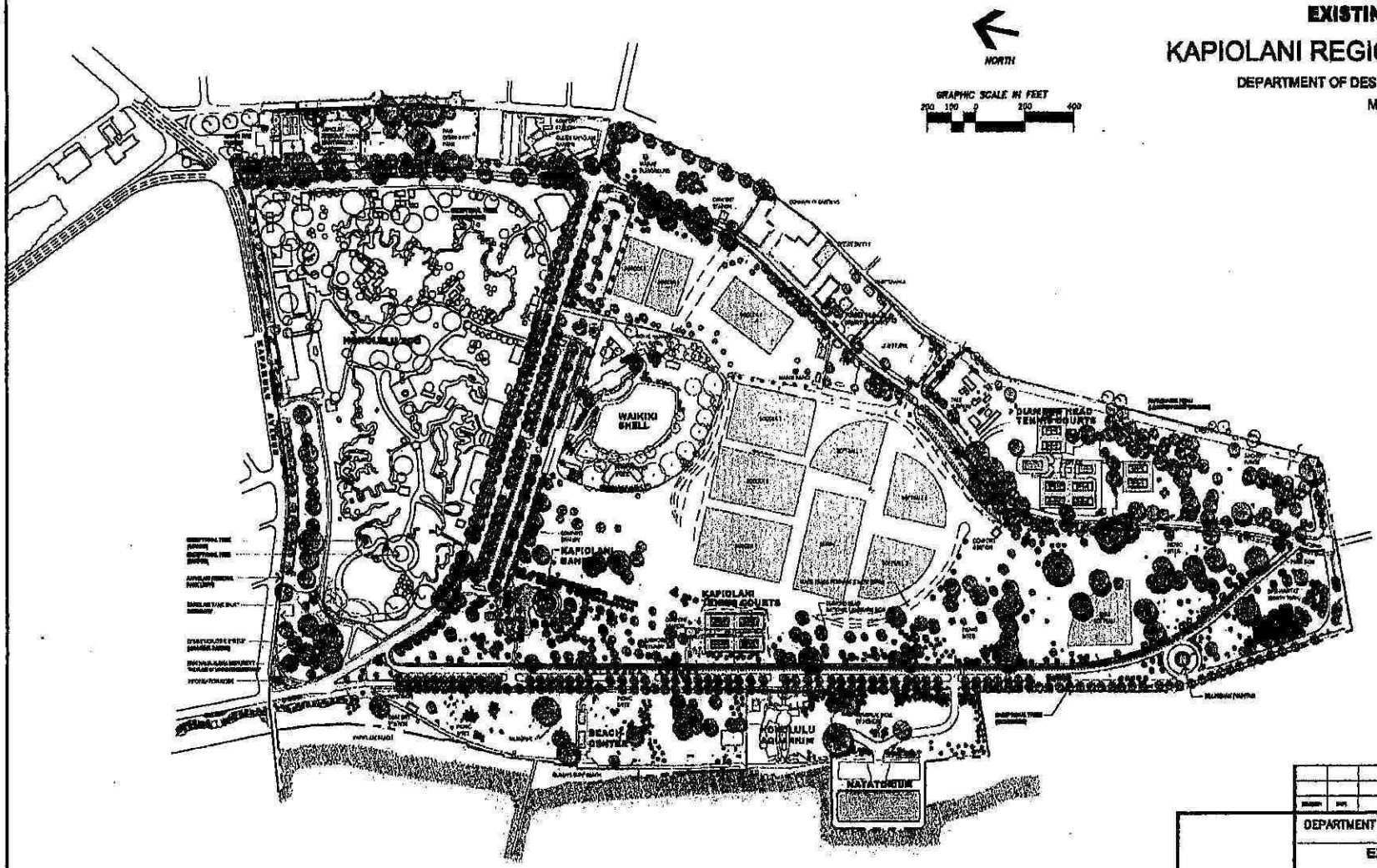
890015M.RFT

EXISTING CONDITIONS

KAPIOLANI REGIONAL PARK

DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION

MIYABARA ASSOCIATES



DESIGN	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MADE BY	APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

EXISTING CONDITIONS
FOR
KAPIOLANI REGIONAL PARK
MASTER PLAN UPDATE

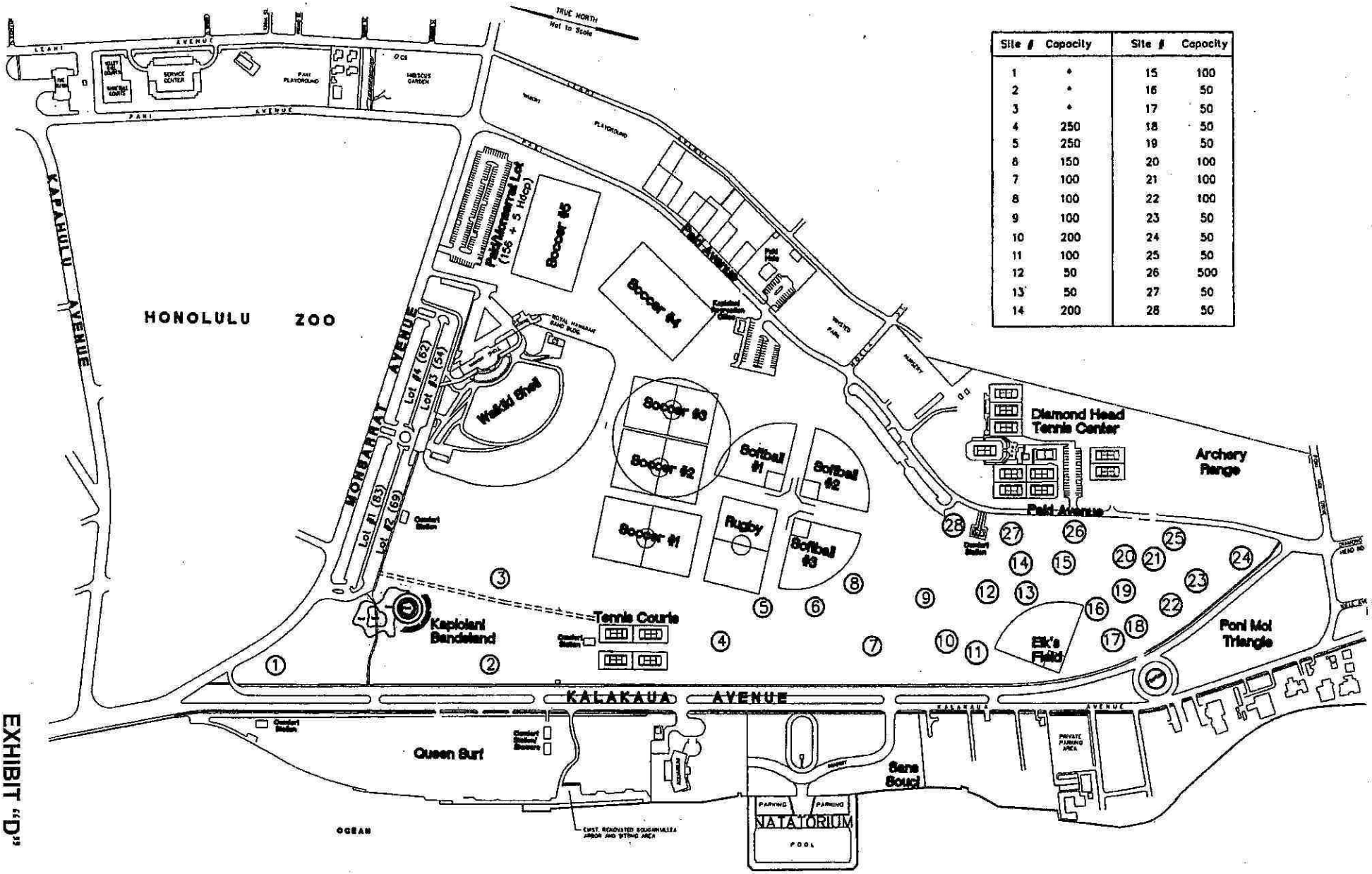
APPROVED

Director, Department of Design and Construction — Date

CONCUR

Director, Department of Parks and Recreation — Date

EXHIBIT "C"



Site #	Capacity	Site #	Capacity
1	*	15	100
2	*	16	50
3	*	17	50
4	250	18	50
5	250	19	50
6	150	20	100
7	100	21	100
8	100	22	100
9	100	23	50
10	200	24	50
11	100	25	50
12	50	26	500
13	50	27	50
14	200	28	50

QUEEN KAPIOLANI PARK

EXHIBIT "D"

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAII

IN THE MATTER OF THE KAPIOLANI PARK TRUST	)	T. No. 03-1-0018 (Trust Proceeding) **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** Hearing Date: Continued Until Moved On Time: Judge: Hon. Colleen K. Hirai

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was duly served on the date set forth below by United States mail, postage prepaid, or by hand delivery on the following parties:

HUGH R. JONES, ESQ.
MARY BAHNG YOKOTA, ESQ.
Deputy Attorneys General
Department of the Attorney General
State of Hawaii
Hale Auhau
425 Queen Street
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Attorneys for Respondent Mark J. Bennett, Attorney General, State of Hawaii, in his capacity as *parens patriae*

CARRIE K. S. OKINAGA, ESQ.
Corporation Counsel
DAWN D. M. SPURLIN, ESQ.
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Honolulu Hale
530 South King Street
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Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Attorneys for Respondent Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu

CARRIE K. S. OKINAGA, ESQ.
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JESSE K. SOUKI, ESQ.
Deputy Corporation Counsel
Department of Corporation Counsel
Honolulu Hale
530 South King Street
Room 110
Attorneys for Petitioners Todd K. Apo, Romy M. Cachola,
Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Charles K. Djou, Nestor R. Garcia,
Duke Bainum, Gary H. Okino and Rod Tam,
in their capacities as the Trustees of
The Kapiolani Park Trust

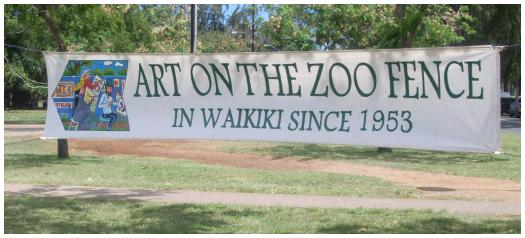
DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, April 17, 2009.

ROBERT BRUCE GRAHAM, JR.
Master

PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

AECOM

KAPI‘OLANI REGIONAL PARK RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY APPENDIX B



BIOPHYSICAL, FACILITY, OBSERVATION AND VISITOR SURVEY FORMS

Department of Design and Construction

City and County of Honolulu

November 2013

APPENDIX B – Biophysical, Facility, Observation, and Visitor Survey Forms

Appendix B includes the forms used to collect data for the Kapiʻolani Recreation Capacity Study (RCS). These forms include:

- *Biophysical Capacity Analysis Form*
- *Facility Condition Assessment Form*
- *Observational Survey Forms (by RCS Zone, see Figure 1)*
- *Visitor Survey Form*

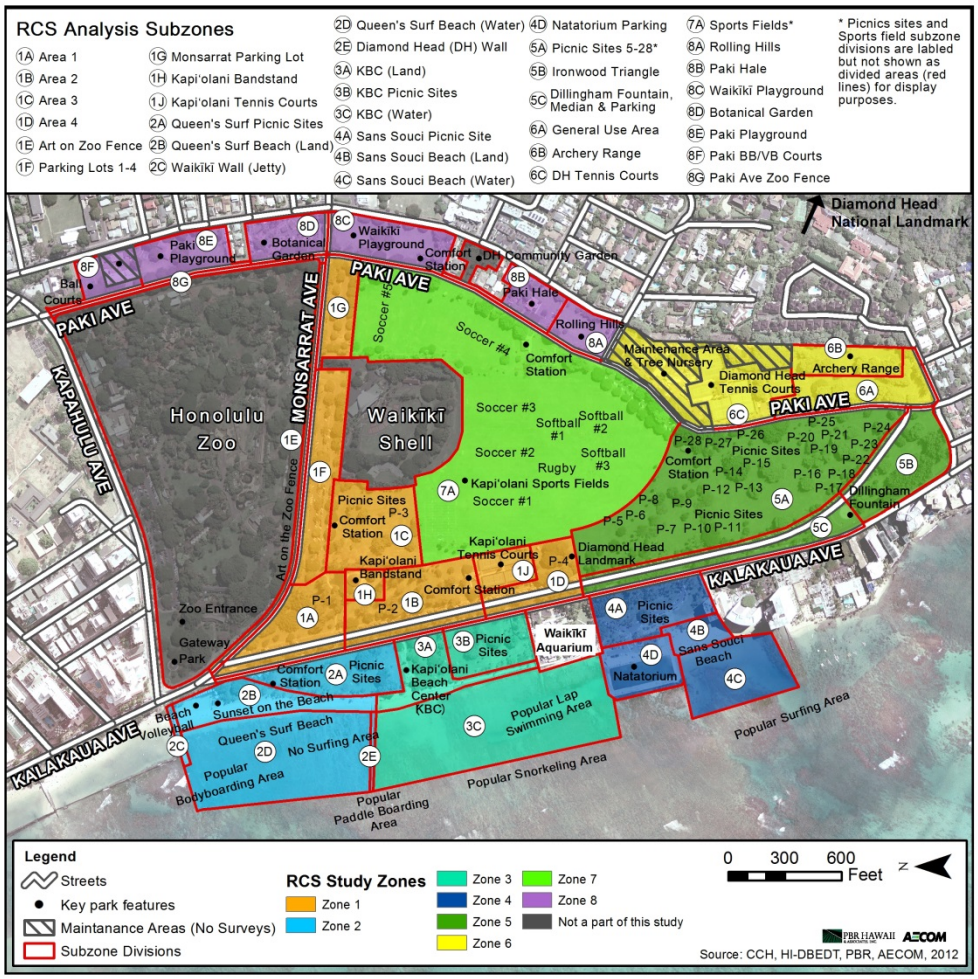


Figure 1. Recreation Capacity Study Zones and Subzones

Kapiʻolani Park Biophysical Capacity Assessment Form

Zone _____ Date _____ Researcher _____

SOIL IMPACTS		Impact Severity	Impact Extent
Erosion	☐ None Description:	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low
		Photos:	
Exposed Soil	☐ None ☐ Linear (trail) ☐ Non-Linear Description:	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low
		Photos:	

Kapiʻolani Park Biophysical Capacity Assessment Form

SOIL IMPACTS		Impact Severity	Impact Extent
Soil Compaction	☐ None	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low
	Description:	Photos:	

Impact Severity

High: impact is severe/requires extensive management effort to correct

Moderate: impact is moderate/requires some management effort to correct

Low: impact is minimal/may be temporary, self-correcting, or requires minimal effort to correct

Impact Extent

High: impact observable on more than 2/3 of zone

Moderate: impact observable on 1/3 to 2/3 of zone

Low: impact observable on less than 1/3 of zone

Kapiʻolani Park Biophysical Capacity Assessment Form

VEGETATION IMPACTS		Impact Severity	Impact Extent
Exposed Roots	☐ None	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low
	Description:	Photos:	
Vegetation Damage	☐ None	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low
	Description:	Photos:	

Impact Severity

High: impact is severe/requires extensive management effort to correct

Moderate: impact is moderate/requires some management effort to correct

Low: impact is minimal/may be temporary, self-correcting, or requires minimal effort to correct

Impact Extent

High: impact observable on more than 2/3 of vegetation (shrubs/trees) in zone

Moderate: impact observable on 1/3 to 2/3 of vegetation in zone

Low: impact observable on less than 1/3 of vegetation in zone

Kapiʻolani Park Biophysical Capacity Assessment Form

OTHER IMPACTS		Impact Severity	Impact Extent
Litter	☐ None Description:	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low
		Photos:	
Unique Resources	☐ None Description:	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low
		Photos:	

Impact Severity

High: impact is severe/requires extensive management effort to correct

Moderate: impact is moderate/requires some management effort to correct

Low: impact is minimal/may be temporary, self-correcting, or requires minimal effort to correct

Impact Extent

High: impact observable on more than 2/3 of zone

Moderate: impact observable on 1/3 to 2/3 of zone

Low: impact observable on less than 1/3 of zone

Kapiʻolani Park Inventory/Condition Form

Zone _____ Date _____ Researcher _____

General Zone Description

Features	Condition				
	Number	Good	Needs Maintenance	Needs Repair	Needs Replacement
☐ Signs		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Picnic Tables		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Trash Receptacles		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Paved Pathways		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Water Fountain/Spigots		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Showers		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Comfort Stations		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Exercise Equipment		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Tennis Courts		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Sports Fields		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Basketball Courts		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Play Equipment		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Parking		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other		☐	☐	☐	☐

KAPIʻOLANI PARK – ZONE 1
Recreation Use Observation Data Log Form

Date: _____ **Observer:** _____

Time Shift

☐ Earlier than 7am	☐ 10 – 11 am	☐ 2 – 3 pm	☐ 6 – 7 pm
☐ 7 – 8 am	☐ 11 am – 12 pm	☐ 3 – 4 pm	☐ 7 – 8 pm
☐ 8 – 9 am	☐ 12 – 1 pm	☐ 4 – 5 pm	☐ Later than 8 pm
☐ 9 – 10 am	☐ 1 – 2 pm	☐ 5 – 6 pm	

Number of Visitors

Subzones 1 (1A)	Parking Lots 1 – 4 (1F)
2 (1B)	Monserrat Lot (1G)
3 (1C)	Bandstand (1H)
4 (1D)	Tennis Courts (1J)
Art on the Zoo Fence (1E)	General
Total (of all subzones)	Transient/Homeless

Activities Observed

☐ Resting/Relaxing	☐ Walking	☐ Volleyball	☐ Rugby
☐ Sunbathing	☐ Running/Jogging	☐ Frisbee	☐ Basketball
☐ Swimming	☐ Biking	☐ Soccer	☐ Archery
☐ Ocean Activities	☐ Sightseeing	☐ Softball	☐ Group Exercise
☐ Picnicking	☐ Tennis	☐ Cricket	☐ Special Event
Other Activities (list):			

Notes

KAPIʻOLANI PARK – ZONE 2
Recreation Use Observation Data Log Form

Date: _____ **Observer:** _____

Time Shift

☐ Earlier than 7am	☐ 10 – 11 am	☐ 2 – 3 pm	☐ 6 – 7 pm
☐ 7 – 8 am	☐ 11 am – 12 pm	☐ 3 – 4 pm	☐ 7 – 8 pm
☐ 8 – 9 am	☐ 12 – 1 pm	☐ 4 – 5 pm	☐ Later than 8 pm
☐ 9 – 10 am	☐ 1 – 2 pm	☐ 5 – 6 pm	

Number of Visitors

Subzones Picnic Sites (2A)	Queen's Surf Beach (in water – 2D)
Queen's Surf Beach (land – 2B)	Wall (DH – 2E)
Wall (Waikīkī – 2C)	
Total (of all subzones)	Transient/Homeless

Activities Observed

☐ Resting/Relaxing	☐ Walking	☐ Volleyball	☐ Rugby
☐ Sunbathing	☐ Running/Jogging	☐ Frisbee	☐ Basketball
☐ Swimming	☐ Biking	☐ Soccer	☐ Archery
☐ Ocean Activities	☐ Sightseeing	☐ Softball	☐ Group Exercise
☐ Picnicking	☐ Tennis	☐ Cricket	☐ Special Event
Other Activities (list):			

Notes

KAPIʻOLANI PARK – ZONE 3
Recreation Use Observation Data Log Form

Date: _____ **Observer:** _____

Time Shift

☐ Earlier than 7am	☐ 10 – 11 am	☐ 2 – 3 pm	☐ 6 – 7 pm
☐ 7 – 8 am	☐ 11 am – 12 pm	☐ 3 – 4 pm	☐ 7 – 8 pm
☐ 8 – 9 am	☐ 12 – 1 pm	☐ 4 – 5 pm	☐ Later than 8 pm
☐ 9 – 10 am	☐ 1 – 2 pm	☐ 5 – 6 pm	

Number of Visitors

Subzones KBC (land – 3A)	KBC (in water – 3C)
Picnic Sites (land – 3B)	General
Total (of all subzones)	Transient/Homeless

Activities Observed

☐ Resting/Relaxing	☐ Walking	☐ Volleyball	☐ Rugby
☐ Sunbathing	☐ Running/Jogging	☐ Frisbee	☐ Basketball
☐ Swimming	☐ Biking	☐ Soccer	☐ Archery
☐ Ocean Activities	☐ Sightseeing	☐ Softball	☐ Group Exercise
☐ Picnicking	☐ Tennis	☐ Cricket	☐ Special Event
Other Activities (list):			

Notes

KAPIʻOLANI PARK – ZONE 4
Recreation Use Observation Data Log Form

Date: _____ **Observer:** _____

Time Shift

☐ Earlier than 7am	☐ 10 – 11 am	☐ 2 – 3 pm	☐ 6 – 7 pm
☐ 7 – 8 am	☐ 11 am – 12 pm	☐ 3 – 4 pm	☐ 7 – 8 pm
☐ 8 – 9 am	☐ 12 – 1 pm	☐ 4 – 5 pm	☐ Later than 8 pm
☐ 9 – 10 am	☐ 1 – 2 pm	☐ 5 – 6 pm	

Number of Visitors

Subzones Picnic Sites (4A)	Sans Souci Beach (in water – 4C)
Sans Souci Beach (land – 4B)	Natatorium Parking Area (4D)
General	
Total (of all subzones)	Transient/Homeless

Activities Observed

☐ Resting/Relaxing	☐ Walking	☐ Volleyball	☐ Rugby
☐ Sunbathing	☐ Running/Jogging	☐ Frisbee	☐ Basketball
☐ Swimming	☐ Biking	☐ Soccer	☐ Archery
☐ Ocean Activities	☐ Sightseeing	☐ Softball	☐ Group Exercise
☐ Picnicking	☐ Tennis	☐ Cricket	☐ Special Event
Other Activities (list):			

Notes

KAPIʻOLANI PARK – ZONE 5
Recreation Use Observation Data Log Form

Date: _____ **Observer:** _____

Time Shift

☐ Earlier than 7am	☐ 10 – 11 am	☐ 2 – 3 pm	☐ 6 – 7 pm
☐ 7 – 8 am	☐ 11 am – 12 pm	☐ 3 – 4 pm	☐ 7 – 8 pm
☐ 8 – 9 am	☐ 12 – 1 pm	☐ 4 – 5 pm	☐ Later than 8 pm
☐ 9 – 10 am	☐ 1 – 2 pm	☐ 5 – 6 pm	

Number of Visitors

Subzones 5	14	23
6	15	24
7	16	25
8	17	26
9	18	27
10	19	28
11	20	Ironwoods Triangle (5B)
12	21	Kalakaua Median (5C)
13	22	General
Total (of all subzones)	Transient/Homeless	

Activities Observed

☐ Resting/Relaxing	☐ Walking	☐ Volleyball	☐ Rugby
☐ Sunbathing	☐ Running/Jogging	☐ Frisbee	☐ Basketball
☐ Swimming	☐ Biking	☐ Soccer	☐ Archery
☐ Ocean Activities	☐ Sightseeing	☐ Softball	☐ Group Exercise
☐ Picnicking	☐ Tennis	☐ Cricket	☐ Special Event
Other Activities (list):			

Notes

KAPIʻOLANI PARK – ZONE 6
Recreation Use Observation Data Log Form

Date: _____ **Observer:** _____

Time Shift

☐ Earlier than 7am	☐ 10 – 11 am	☐ 2 – 3 pm	☐ 6 – 7 pm
☐ 7 – 8 am	☐ 11 am – 12 pm	☐ 3 – 4 pm	☐ 7 – 8 pm
☐ 8 – 9 am	☐ 12 – 1 pm	☐ 4 – 5 pm	☐ Later than 8 pm
☐ 9 – 10 am	☐ 1 – 2 pm	☐ 5 – 6 pm	

Number of Visitors

Subzones Open Area (6A)	DHTC (6C)
Archery Range (6B)	
General	
Total (of all subzones)	Transient/Homeless

Activities Observed

☐ Resting/Relaxing	☐ Walking	☐ Volleyball	☐ Rugby
☐ Sunbathing	☐ Running/Jogging	☐ Frisbee	☐ Basketball
☐ Swimming	☐ Biking	☐ Soccer	☐ Archery
☐ Ocean Activities	☐ Sightseeing	☐ Softball	☐ Group Exercise
☐ Picnicking	☐ Tennis	☐ Cricket	☐ Special Event
Other Activities (list):			

Notes

KAPIʻOLANI PARK – ZONE 7
Recreation Use Observation Data Log Form

Date: _____ **Observer:** _____

Time Shift

☐ Earlier than 7am	☐ 10 – 11 am	☐ 2 – 3 pm	☐ 6 – 7 pm
☐ 7 – 8 am	☐ 11 am – 12 pm	☐ 3 – 4 pm	☐ 7 – 8 pm
☐ 8 – 9 am	☐ 12 – 1 pm	☐ 4 – 5 pm	☐ Later than 8 pm
☐ 9 – 10 am	☐ 1 – 2 pm	☐ 5 – 6 pm	

Number of Visitors

Subzones Softball 1	Rugby	Soccer 3
Softball 2	Soccer 1	Soccer 4
Softball 3	Soccer 2	Soccer 5
General		
Total (of all subzones)	Transient/Homeless	

Activities Observed

☐ Resting/Relaxing	☐ Walking	☐ Volleyball	☐ Rugby
☐ Sunbathing	☐ Running/Jogging	☐ Frisbee	☐ Basketball
☐ Swimming	☐ Biking	☐ Soccer	☐ Archery
☐ Ocean Activities	☐ Sightseeing	☐ Softball	☐ Group Exercise
☐ Picnicking	☐ Tennis	☐ Cricket	☐ Special Event
Other Activities (list):			

Notes

KAPIʻOLANI PARK – ZONE 8
Recreation Use Observation Data Log Form

Date: _____ **Observer:** _____

Time Shift

☐ Earlier than 7am	☐ 10 – 11 am	☐ 2 – 3 pm	☐ 6 – 7 pm
☐ 7 – 8 am	☐ 11 am – 12 pm	☐ 3 – 4 pm	☐ 7 – 8 pm
☐ 8 – 9 am	☐ 12 – 1 pm	☐ 4 – 5 pm	☐ Later than 8 pm
☐ 9 – 10 am	☐ 1 – 2 pm	☐ 5 – 6 pm	

Number of Visitors

Subzones Rolling Hills (8A)	Pakī Playground (8E)
Paki Hale (8B)	VB/BB Courts (8F)
Waikīkī Playground (8C)	Pakī Ave (8G)
Botanic Garden (8D)	General
Total (of all subzones)	Transient/Homeless

Activities Observed

☐ Resting/Relaxing	☐ Walking	☐ Volleyball	☐ Rugby
☐ Sunbathing	☐ Running/Jogging	☐ Frisbee	☐ Basketball
☐ Swimming	☐ Biking	☐ Soccer	☐ Archery
☐ Ocean Activities	☐ Sightseeing	☐ Softball	☐ Group Exercise
☐ Picnicking	☐ Tennis	☐ Cricket	☐ Special Event
Other Activities (list):			

Notes

Kapiʻolani Park Visitor Survey Log Form

Zone _____ **Date** _____ **Researcher** _____

"Hi. My name is _____ and I'm doing a recreation survey of visitors to Kapiʻolani Park to find out what people think of how the area is operated and managed. I'm doing this survey for the City and County of Honolulu, who is responsible for managing the park. Your responses will help guide future management decisions at the park. Would you be willing to participate in a short survey about your experience at the park?"

NON-RESPONDENT QUESTIONS:

1. (FIRST TIME) – Is this your first visit to Kapiʻolani Park?
2. (SPECIAL EVENT) – Have you attended a special/specific event at Kapiʻolani Park during the past 12 months?
3. (FACILITIES ADEQUATE) – Are the current recreation facilities provided at the park adequate to meet your needs?
4. (SATISFACTION) – Overall, how satisfied are you with your recreation experience at Kapiʻolani Park?

Participation	Survey #	Gender	1	2	3	4
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied

Kapiʻolani Park Visitor Survey Log Form

Participation	Survey #	Gender	1	2	3	4
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ R ☐ NE		☐ Man ☐ Woman	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Very Dissatisfied ☐ Dissatisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Satisfied ☐ Very Satisfied

KAPIʻOLANI PARK RECREATION VISITOR SURVEY

The City and County of Honolulu is conducting a recreation survey of visitors to Kapiʻolani Park. This survey relates to your recreational use of Kapiʻolani Park (not including the Waikiki Shell and Zoo). All responses will be reported in aggregate and any personal information will be kept strictly confidential.

1. Is this your first visit to Kapiʻolani Park? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If ***no***, about how many times have you visited in the past 12 months? _____ times

2. On this visit, how did you get to Kapiʻolani Park?

☐ Personal vehicle ☐ Bus or Van ☐ Bicycle ☐ Walk-in ☐ Drop-off

3. How many people are in your group today? _____

4. About how much time will you spend at Kapiʻolani Park today? _____ hours

5. Which of the following activities are you (and/or members of your group) participating in during this visit to Kapiʻolani Park? *(check ✓ all that apply)*

☐ (1) Picnicking	☐ (7) Running/Jogging	☐ (13) Volleyball	☐ (19) Special Event
☐ (2) Sightseeing	☐ (8) Walking	☐ (14) Cricket	☐ (20) Other (*list below*)
☐ (3) Sunbathing	☐ (9) Bicycling	☐ (15) Lacrosse	_____
☐ (4) Resting/Relaxing	☐ (10) Softball (league)	☐ (16) Archery	_____
☐ (5) Swimming	☐ (11) Soccer (league)	☐ (17) Tennis	_____
☐ (6) Ocean Activities	☐ (12) Rugby (league)	☐ (18) Basketball	_____

6. Of the activities you checked above, what are the top three (3) that you're participating in during today's visit to Kapiʻolani Park? *(write in corresponding number)*

Primary Activity _____ Second Activity _____ Third Activity _____

7. Are the current recreation facilities (e.g., restrooms, sports fields, parking, etc.) provided at Kapiʻolani Park adequate to meet your needs? ☐ Yes ☐ No If ***no***, please explain below.

_____

_____

_____

8. Have you attended a specific event at Kapiʻolani Park during the past 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If ***yes***, about how many events have you attended in the past 12 months? _____

And, which ones (please list)? _____

_____

_____

9. In your opinion, the number of specific events held at Kapiʻolani Park on an annual basis is *(check ✓ one)***:**

☐ Too few ☐ About right ☐ Too many ☐ No opinion

Continue on Next Page (turn over)

Survey Number _____

KAPIʻOLANI PARK RECREATION VISITOR SURVEY

10. In general, specific events at Kapiʻolani Park…*(check ✓ one)*

☐ Add a lot to my enjoyment ☐ Detract a little from my enjoyment ☐ Don't affect my enjoyment
☐ Add a little to my enjoyment ☐ Detract a lot from my enjoyment

11. Have you ever changed your visits to Kapiʻolani Park to avoid a specific event? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If ***yes***, how? _____

_____

12. On this visit, what motivated you to visit Kapiʻolani Park? *(check ✓ all that apply)*

☐ Relaxation ☐ Specific event ☐ Other (*please describe below*)
☐ Social interaction ☐ Facilities provided _____
☐ Solitude ☐ Spend time with family/friends _____
☐ Exercise ☐ Scenery/natural environment _____

13. How satisfied are you with the following aspects of Kapiʻolani Park?

	Very Dissatisfied	**Dissatisfied**	**Neutral**	**Satisfied**	**Very Satisfied**
Overall recreation experience	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Overall scenic beauty	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Facilities (restrooms, fields, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Availability of parking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Park staff	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Safety and security	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cleanliness	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Crowding/number of people	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. Have you ever changed your visits to Kapiʻolani Park to avoid crowding? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If ***yes***, I sometimes…*(check ✓ all that apply)*

☐ Visit on weekdays instead of weekends ☐ Seek out quiet places at the park
☐ Come earlier or later in the day ☐ Avoid holidays/specific events
☐ Go to other nearby parks

15. Please describe any problems (if any) you may have had with other park users during this or past visits to Kapiʻolani Park.

_____

_____

16. What is your age? _____

17. What is the postal Zip Code (or country if international) of your primary residence? _____

18. If you could change one thing to improve the recreation experience at Kapiʻolani Park, what would it be?

_____

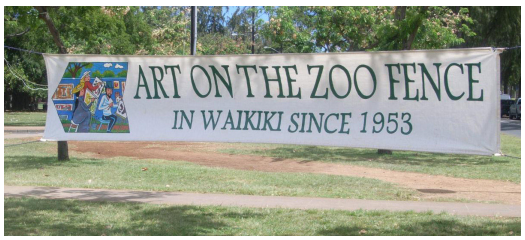
_____

Thank you for your participation in this important survey effort!

PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

AECOM

KAPI‘OLANI REGIONAL PARK RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY APPENDIX C



SPECIAL AND PERMITTED EVENTS DURING THE RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY SURVEY PERIOD

Department of Design and Construction

City and County of Honolulu

November 2013

APPENDIX C – Special and Permitted Events during the Recreation Capacity Study period

This appendix provides a general description of the major events held at Kapiʻolani Regional Park during the survey study period. In addition to this, a month-to-month calendar listing of all permitted events over the survey period as also been provided.

July 2011

Korean Festival

The Korean Festival is an annual event run by the Hawaii Korean Chamber of Commerce, in partnership with dozens of community organizations and businesses, and hundreds of volunteers. The purpose of the Korean Festival is to share, promote, and raise awareness of Korean culture in the community. This annual festival in the Park is permitted for up to 10,000 persons on each of the two weekend days of the festival. Like many festivals in the Park, the Bandstand is reserved by the organization and the festival tents and facilities housing food, crafts and art are constructed in the surrounding green areas extending throughout Zone 1 of the Park. The Korean Festival was held on Saturday, July 9th, 2011 during the timeframe of this study.

ʻ*Ukulele* Festival Rehearsal

This event is held as a rehearsal for the *ʻUkulele* festival held a few days later in the month. This is a four hour event allowing musicians to practice at the Bandstand. It was permitted for 95 persons on Tuesday, July 12th, 2011 during this study's timeframe.

ʻUkulele Festival

The annual *ʻUkulele* Festival at Kapiʻolani Regional Park Bandstand in Waikīkī is now a summer tradition in Hawaiʻi. It has grown internationally and is by far the

largest *'ukulele* festival of its kind in the world, with crowds of thousands, guest artists from around the world and a *'ukulele* orchestra of over 800 students, mostly children. The event uses the Bandstand as a base for musical performances around which are constructed food booths, *'ukulele* displays and lessons. The permit is issued for 7,000 people on each of the two days of the event held on Saturday, July 16th and Sunday, July 17th, 2011.

Waikīkī ArtFest

This event is generally held monthly (when available by permit) and provides a venue for local artists and craftsmen to display their work for sale to Park visitors and tourists visiting the area. The event is organized and managed by the Hawaiian Handcrafters and Artisans Alliance (HAA) (http://www.icb-web.net/haa/). It typically occurs on weekend days (Sat-Sun) and features local artists and handcrafters, music and food and runs from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm. This event occurs in subzone 1A and 1B of Kapiʻolani Regional Park and is typically permitted for 500 participants. This event may also be listed as the HAA Craft Fair in the permit data. Below is the listing of dates when the ArtFest was held during this study's survey period:

- July 23-24, 2011
- August 27-28, 2011
- September 24-25, 2011
- October 22-23, 2011
- November 19-20, 2011
- January 21-22, 2012
- February 18-19, 2012
- March 24-25, 2012
- April 21-22, 2012
- May 19, 2012
- June 23-24, 2012

August 2011

***Na Hula* Festival**

This five day annual event showcases non-competitive *hula* performances by various *halau* and performances by the Royal Hawaiian Band. This event is one of a number of annual cultural events sponsored by the City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation. As such, there is no permitting fee and therefore no estimated attendee count. The focus of this event is the *hula* performances at the Bandstand with no food, craft or vendor facilities sponsored by the City. The *Na Hula* Festival was held from Tuesday, August 2nd to Sunday, August 7th, 2011.

Heart Walk

This fitness/sporting event is an annual fundraising effort for the American Heart Association. The website for the event states that over 2,800 people participated in the 2011 Heart Walk. The permit for this event is for up to 5,000 participants. This event features a free *Keiki* Fair, health screenings, entertainment and food kiosks. The walk features two walking routes; around Kapiʻolani Regional Park and Diamond Head, both which start and end *makai* of the Bandstand on Kalakaua Avenue. The Heart Walk was held on Saturday, August 13th, 2011.

IMG Direct Tamanaha 15k Run

This is a sporting/fitness event with a permit capacity of 500 participants. The event is teamed with the Honolulu Marathon as one of the official races of the "Marathon Readiness Series". This event uses the Bandstand as a staging area for the start and finish of the run which is located on Kalakaua Avenue. The IMG Direct-Tamanaha Run was held on Sunday, August 14th, 2011.

Hawaiian Slack Key Guitar Festival

This unique, annual, free event is sponsored by Ki-Ho Alu Foundation to help

promote and perpetuate Hawaiian Slack Key music. The festival features artists, crafts, food and guitar exhibits. The permit for this event is for 1,000 participants. The Hawaiian Slack Key Guitar Festival was held on Sunday, August 21st, 2011.

Okinawan Dance Rehearsal & Event Set-up

This precursor event to the three day Festival allows the various dance groups to practice on the stage at the Bandstand. The event is permitted for 50 persons and within a two hour event timeframe. The rehearsal was held on Monday, August 22, 2011. Due to the large number of tents and facilities to set up for this event, Zone 1 of the Park was being staged from August 30th – September 1st, 2011 requiring vehicle access and the blocking off of areas from public use.

September 2011

Okinawan Festival

This popular annual festival is centered at the Bandstand, and encompassing a large food, entertainment, informational and craft tents spread on the lawn of the Park towards Diamond Head and towards the Waikīkī Shell. The Festival is sponsored by the Hawaii United Okinawan Association. Proceeds from the event support the Association's mission of preserving, promoting and sharing the Okinawan culture. The event website notes that over 50,000 people attend the event with a staff of over 200 volunteers. The event has grown exponentially since its inception at McCoy Pavilion at Ala Moana Park in 1982 and has been at its present location in Kapiʻolani Regional Park since 1990. The Okinawan Festival was held from Friday, September 1 to Sunday, September 4th, 2011 and was permitted for 9,999 (maximum allowed in CCH permit system) for each of the three days of the Festival.

Na Wahine Sprint Triathlon

This is an all-women multi-sport event featuring swimming at Queen's Surf, riding

a bicycle through Kahala and then finishing the event with a 5k run around Kapiʻolani Regional Park. This smaller event is permitted for 300 participants and was held on Sunday, September 11th, 2011.

Dry Run 5k and Recover Run/Walk

This is a sporting/fitness event sponsored by the Hawaii Substance Abuse Coalition to draw attention to drug and alcohol addiction. The event is in conjunction with National Drug and Alcohol Recovery Month. In addition to the run/walk the event features a 'Zumbathon' fundraising event held concurrently at the Bandstand location. The event is permitted for 500 attendees and was held on Saturday, September 17th, 2011.

Honolulu Century Bike Ride

Permitted for 3,500 attendees, this annual event involves a bicycle race that starts and ends near the Bandstand area on Kalakaua Avenue. The bicycle race involves various competitive distances in increments up to 100 miles. The event's website notes that the ride is Hawaii's largest and oldest cycling event, attracting thousands of local riders from the mainland and countries around the world. The event also features food, entertainment, merchandise, information and various fundraisers for local community groups. The Honolulu Century Bike Ride was held on Sunday, September 25th, 2011.

October 2011

Buddy Walk

The Buddy Walk was developed by the National Down Syndrome Congress and National Down Syndrome Society in 1995 to promote awareness and inclusion for people with Down Syndrome. The Buddy Walk at Kapiʻolani Regional Park is one of more than 260 walks world-wide. The goal of the walk is to substantially increase the number of walkers each year and promote understanding and

acceptance of people with Down Syndrome. This event is permitted for 500 participants. Like most of the sport/fitness and fundraising events at the Park, the Bandstand is used as a staging/meeting area for the start and finish of the walk. The Buddy Walk was held on Saturday, October 1st, 2011.

Hispanic Festival

This two day event is permitted for up to 3,000 attendees for each day. Like the Okinawan Festival, it incorporates use of the Bandstand but encompasses large open green areas towards Waikīkī Shell and Diamond Head for its various tents and facilities. The annual event is sponsored by Hawaii Hispanic Heritage Festival and Events organization and is timed to coincide with National Hispanic Heritage Month (Sept.15 - Oct.15). The event features live entertainment, food booths, crafts, cultural displays, community/health agencies and children's activities. The Hispanic Festival was held on Saturday, October 8th and Sunday, October 9th, 2011.

Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure

As described on the event website, this annual Honolulu fundraising event celebrates breast cancer survivors, remembers those lost to breast cancer and reminds us that we only reach the finish line when we find a cure. Approximately 75 percent of proceeds will fund breast cancer education, screening and treatment programs in Hawaii. At least 25 percent will help fund the Susan G. Komen for the Cure Award and Research Grant Program. This 2-day event was permitted to host up to 7,000 participants. The event was held on Saturday, October 15th and Sunday, October 16th, 2011.

P.F. Chang's 30k Run (808 Race)

This fitness/sport event is the second in the aforementioned "Marathon Readiness Series" held in Kapiʻolani Regional Park and leading up to the December Honolulu Marathon. This event uses the Bandstand as a staging area for the start and finish

of the run which is located on Kalakaua Avenue. The event is permitted for 800 participants. The “808 Race” was held on Sunday, October 23rd, 2011.

Youth Symphony Performance

This symphony performance is sponsored by the Hawaii Youth Symphony organization; among the largest youth symphony programs in the country. The symphony performs at various venues throughout the year including an annual concert at the Kapiʻolani Bandstand. This performance was held on Sunday, October 23rd, 2011.

Walk to Cure Diabetes

This event reserved the Bandstand for two days with a permit based on 2,000 participants per day. This fitness/sport event fundraiser is sponsored by the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation and is one of its annual fundraisers. The Foundation’s mission is to find a cure for diabetes and complications through the support of research. While this is an annual event, it is not always held at Kapiʻolani Regional Park but rotates to other venues around the island. The event uses the Bandstand area for staging of the event and is close to the start and finish of the walk. The Walk was held on Saturday, October 29th, 2011.

November 2011

Asian Pacific Economic Conference (APEC)

This event was a rare and unique event that may have affected the visitor and observational survey results for early November 2011. The APEC conference was held in Oahu and brought dozens of World leaders (including U.S. President Obama) to Oahu for an economic summit for the Pacific Region. During the two weeks of November, Kapiʻolani Regional Park was used for security and support vehicle staging, and the Park was restricted from issuing any other Park event permits from October 31st to November 14th. This also included the closure of

several of the parking lots frequently used by Park visitors. The APEC conference use of the Park, may have suppressed typical Park usage for the first two weeks of November. Access to the Park use for sports, informal picnicking, and general recreation was still allowed during the conference, but may have been lower than normal due to lack of parking and traffic impacts as a result of APEC.

Turkey Trot Run

This annual sporting event is usually held on or within a few days of Thanksgiving. The permit anticipated 700 participants. The Bandstand is reserved for staging of the event as well as the post-race awards ceremony. This event was held on Thursday, November 24th, 2011.

December 2011

Silvia A. Martz Memorial (SAM) 5k

This annual 5-kilometer race is permitted for 200 participants. This event has been held in Kapiʻolani Regional Park for over 20 years. It is sponsored by the Mid-Pacific Road Runners Club with proceeds benefiting the American Cancer Society, Honolulu Chapter. The SAM Race was held on Sunday, December 4th, 2011.

Honolulu Marathon (Finish Line)

While the marathon race starts at Ala Moana Center, it ends along Kalakaua Avenue near the Bandstand. This very large and popular event draws hundreds of visitors from out of state as well as local residents. The scope of the race encompasses street closures throughout Waikīkī, Kapiʻolani Regional Park, through Kahala and along Kalaniana'ole Highway to Hawaii Kai. While the event is permitted for 9,000 persons, the event organizers anticipate over 22,000 runners for the 2012 event. In addition to the use of the Bandstand area, there are numerous commercial tents and services such as massages, clothing check in and first aid assembled in the area around the Bandstand. Shuttle service to the

start of the race is provided from near the Zoo entrance beginning at 2:00 am on the morning of the race. No parking is allowed in or near Kapiʻolani Regional Park or the parking lot after 7:00 pm the day before the race. Associated marathon events in the Park include a concert and *luau* (Carbo-Load Concert) at the Waikīkī Shell the day before the race and a race day concert in the Kapiʻolani Bandstand. The Honolulu Marathon is one of the largest events held at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. Staging for the event typically begins the week before the race (Monday, Dec. 5th – Saturday, Dec. 10th, 2011) with the actual race and finish occurring on Sunday, (December 11th, 2011) with winners crossing early in the morning near sunrise, and finishers continuing throughout the morning and afternoon. Event tear-down and clean-up typically takes 4 days after the race (Monday, Dec. 11th to Thursday, Dec. 15th). Sections of Zone 1 are intermittently closed to public access, during set-up, race-time, and tear-down of the event. Vehicle access to the Park by visitors is impacted by the marathon race course due to road closures along Monsarrat Ave., Paki Ave. and the *mauka* side of Kalakaua Ave. (i.e. race finish line), during the main race event on Sunday.

High School Band Performance

This musical event at the Bandstand is a two hour event permitted for 75 persons. This event was held on Sunday, December 18th, 2011.

January 2012

World Harmony Run

The 2012 World Harmony Run is a global relay founded by global peace leader Sri Chinmoy that seeks to promote international friendship and understanding. As a symbol of harmony, runners carry a flaming torch, passing it from hand to hand travelling through over 100 nations around the globe. The World Harmony Run does not seek to raise money or highlight any political cause, but simply strives to create goodwill among peoples of all nations. This event was held at Kapiʻolani Regional Park on January 2nd, 2012 and was permitted for 500 participants in

Zone 1 and a 200 person picnic permit in Zone 5.

Martin Luther King Jr. Celebration

This annual event, now in its 24th year, includes a parade down Kalakaua Avenue through Waikīkī and culminates in a festival centered at the Bandstand honoring Martin Luther King Jr. The permit is issued for 2,000 attendees. The event sponsored by the Martin Luther King Jr. Coalition Hawaii notes on their website that, "after the parade, the bandstand comes alive all day with stellar music and entertainment. There will be great local and ethnic foods, a children's playground, community booths and other vendors. In 2011, over 50 units and some 1,000 people marched or rode in the parade, many thousands watched from the sidewalks and buildings in Waikīkī and an estimated 3,000 attended the 2010 post-parade celebration". The MLK Jr. Celebration was held at the Park on Monday, January 16th, 2012.

Pacific Islands Arts Festival

The Pacific Island Arts Festival will feature about 100 fine artists and artisans selling handmade goods, including jewelry, accessories, stained glass, soaps, candles, ceramics, quilts and more. This event occurred in concert with the Waikīkī ArtFest on January 21 and 22.

Vietnamese New Year Festival

City records indicate that this event was permitted for zero attendees. However, notes in the Master Report state that 900 were in attendance. This all day event is sponsored by the Vietnamese American Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii (VACCH) and celebrates the Lunar New Year. The event features folk dances, lion dances, cultural displays, food and music in the area around the Bandstand facility. This festival occurred on Sunday, January 22nd, 2012.

Pro Bowl Festival

The National Football League's (NFL) Pro Bowl Festival is associated with the NFL Pro Bowl football game (NFC vs. AFC) held at Aloha Stadium and with events held throughout the city in the days leading up to the game. The Pro Bowl Festival at the Park is a one day event sponsored by the NFL and is permitted for 1500 people. The event features a youth football and cheerleading clinic and other activities in conjunction with the Honolulu Boys and Girls Club and the Honolulu YMCA, including player autograph signing, keiki games, as well as, merchandise and food vendors and was held in Zone 1 of the Park. Other associated Pro Bowl events in 2012 included a Sunset on the Beach (Zone 2) movie screening and a Waikīkī Block Party (Waikīkī Business District) held after the Festival and before the game on Sunday morning. This year the Pro Bowl Festival occurred on Saturday, January 28th, 2012. The Pro Bowl game was held at Aloha Stadium on Sunday, January 29th, 2012.

February 2012

Johnny Faerber 10k

This race is sponsored by the Mid-Pacific Road Runners Club (Hawaii's largest running club) and is one of many on the Marathon Runners training circuit of events across Hawaii. This event was permitted for 400 participants and was held on Sunday, February 5th, 2012.

Makahiki Maoli Festival

Supported by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and sponsored by Komike Makua Punana Leo O Honolulu, the Makahiki Maoli Festival "is a cultural celebration event featuring traditional Hawaiian Makahiki games, interactive activities, exhibits, food, local artisans, crafters, demonstrations, *hula*, and an exciting lineup of Hawaiian music entertainment and dance. This event marks the start of the traditional Hawaiian year – Makahiki, and celebrates cultural arts, education,

activities, and values". Any funds generated from this event will go to support the programs and keiki of 11 Hawaiian language immersion schools. The festival is permitted for 450 participants and was held in Park Zone 1 on Friday, February 10 and Saturday, February 11, 2012.

Great Aloha Run Volunteer Walk

This event provides training workshop and walk/jog/run clinic leading up to the Great Aloha Run (February 20th, 2012). The workshops were held at the Kapiʻolani Bandstand on Sunday, February 5th and Sunday, February 12th, 2012.

Na Kama Kai Ocean Festival

The Na Kama Kai Ocean Festival is an all-day paddling event off the Waikīkī Shoreline and also includes ocean awareness exhibits, educational activities, cultural demos, as well as canoe rides and surfing clinics by Na Kama Kai. This event was held on Sunday, February 12, 2012 in Park Zone 3 at Sans Souci Beach and the Waikīkī Aquarium.

Back Yard Jam

2012 marked the twelfth year of this annual fundraising event. Sponsored by the Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii is timed in conjunction with Drug-Free Awareness Month. The purpose of the event is to raise public awareness about preventing substance abuse and to mobilize and unify schools, families and communities in promoting healthy lifestyles. The focus of the event is live music and entertainment. This two hour event at the Bandstand was permitted for 3,000 attendees. This event was held in Park Zone 1 on Sunday, February 26th, 2012.

March 2012

Straub Women's 10k

This is a fitness/sport event focused on women's health. The event, currently

known as the Hawaii Pacific Health Woman's 10k Race, had over 2,000 registrants for the 2012 event. Proceeds from the event benefit the Kapiʻolani Woman and Children's Hospital and its current expansion. The permit for this event was issued to include up to 2,500 attendees. This event occurred on Sunday, March 4th, 2012 in concert with the Festivals Parade.

Concert (Unidentified)

The Master List of Events notes that the Bandstand was reserved for an all day concert event on March 10, 2012, for a permitted total of 75 persons. No other information was provided, but it is assumed to have been associated with the Hapalua Half Marathon.

Hapalua Half Marathon

This inaugural fitness/sport event was permitted for 3,000 participants. The race commenced at the Duke Kahanamoku Statue in Waikīkī and ended near the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Bandstand. Unique aspects of this event include having runners choose fundraising recipients from a menu of organizations and a sub-event called "the Chase" which pits 24 local runners against race times of world class runners. This race event took place on Saturday, March 10th, 2012.

Diabetes Walk

This annual event differs from the previously listed *Walk to Cure Diabetes.* This event is sponsored by the American Diabetes Association and is not solely focused on juvenile diabetes. Now in its thirteenth year, this event had 2,800 participants at its 2011 event, according to the organization's website. Like the previous diabetes event, the Bandstand was reserved by the sponsor for two full days and listed accommodating up to 3,500 attendees as part of its permit. The Diabetes Walk took place on Saturday, March 17th, 2012.

Prince Kuhio Day Festival

This event uses the Bandstand as a staging area and incorporates booths and tents housing crafts, music, educational items and food. The event was permitted for up to 900 participants. This annual event is held in concert with a parade honoring Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole Kuhio which travels Kalakaua Avenue earlier in the day and ends at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. The parade and festival is sponsored by the Hawaiian Civic Club with support from Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, Kamehameha Schools and the Hawaii Tourism Authority. The Prince Kuhio Day Festival was on Saturday, March 24th, 2012.

Band Concert and Music Concert (unidentified)

These two unnamed events transpired on two consecutive days following the Prince Kuhio Hoolaulea event. The events were issued permits for 60 and 170 persons, respectively. Both events were for 2 hours each in duration.

Hawaiian Scottish Festival and Highland Games

This is an annual two day weekend event held at the Bandstand and in the surrounding open green areas. It celebrates the heritage and history of the Scots. Aside from the standard features of food and crafts, this event also features unique demonstrations of sporting events known as the Highland Games. The games include weaving, fencing, 'tossing the caber' and 'putting the stone'. In addition to the competitive male and female sports, this festival includes Celtic dancing, events for keiki and a gathering of Scottish clans. The permit was issued for this year's event for 4,800 participants/attendees, for each of the days of the festival. Due to its size, this festival requires several days of set-up and tear-down. This year the set-up occurred on Wednesday (3/28), Thursday (3/29) and Friday (3/30). The event was held in Zone 1 of the Park on Saturday, March 31st and Sunday, April 1st, 2012. Tear-down for the event occurred on Monday (4/2).

April 2012

Hawaii Invitational Music Fest

This Kapiʻolani Bandstand event was permitted for 600 people.

Thai Festival

There were 300 permitted for this all day event, also known as the Songkran Festival. The event features over fifteen food stands, Muay Thai kick boxing and Thai dancing. A unique tradition of the event is the 'splashing water' event. This tradition ties hand in hand with washing the Buddah images in the home prior to the New Year. The water from washing the Buddah is thought to be "blessed" so people then began dousing others with this "holy" water for good fortune.

Band Concert (unidentified)

A band concert permitted for 70 people used the Bandstand in the month of April. The participant organization was not noted in the Reservation Master List.

Honolulu AIDS Walk

This annual one day fitness/sport event fundraiser was permitted for 2,500 participants. The local segment of this international event raises money for AIDS support, education and medical services.

March of Dimes Charity Walk

The Bandstand was permitted for two hours on the first day and 6 ½ hours on the following day, for 2,500 participants on each day of this annual event. The actual charity walk took place on the second day and involved a walk around the Park to raise donations for various March of Dimes beneficiary organizations.

Lei Day (May Day)

This event, formally known as the 85th Annual Lei Day Celebration, involved a permit issued for the last day of April and continuing with the main public event on May 1. There were an anticipated 2,000 participants listed on its permit. Similar to the *Na Hula* Festival, this annual event is sponsored by the City and County of Honolulu.The all day event features music, Hawaiian traditional royal ceremonies, lei exhibit, artisans, cultural events and food vendors.

Hibiscus Half-Marathon/15k/5 mile

The 6th annual Hibiscus Half Marathon is a benefit for the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society. As with most races through Kapiʻolani Regional Park the course starts and ends near the Bandstand area. This run is one leg of the "Tropical Triple Crown." The other two runs use Ala Moana Beach Park for staging.

June 2012

Pride Festival

This annual event is held on one weekend day during the month of June. The festival at the Park coincides with the termination of the LGBT Pride Parade which runs down Kalakaua Avenue through Waikīkī. The event centered at the Bandstand includes speakers, food vendors and entertainment. The Bandstand is used as the staging area for this event which is sponsored by the Honolulu Pride Festival Foundation whose website stated they anticipated 3,000 festival attendees.

Aloha State Games 10k

The Aloha State Games is an "Olympic-style multi-sports festival for Hawaii's athletes of all ages and abilities – often referred to as the "Olympics for the common person." The purpose of the Games is to encourage healthy physical

activity among Hawai`i residents and visitors by providing a positive avenue for personal development through competitive sports and physical activity". As one of the sporting events of the Games, the 10k run is held at Kapiʻolani Regional Park and uses the Bandstand for staging. Other sporting events are held at various venues throughout Oahu. The sponsor of this event, as well as the Hawaii Senior Olympics is Kaho'omiki-Hawaii Council on Physical Activity and Sports. The event was permitted for 200 people.

Month-by-Month Calendar of Permitted Events

These tables represent the information derived from the Park Permit Records provided by City and County of Honolulu and Park Staff over the course of the RCS survey period (JUL 5, 2011 - JUL 5, 2012). The information is shown in calendar format and is referenced by the zones identified and used for this study (see Study Zone map). The sheets/pages are organized by month, and each month contains every day of the week. Listed in each day box, is a code for the zone (ex. Z1 = Zone 1) followed by an event name or activity. Following that in parentheses is the permitted number of attendance for the event. For example on 07/08/11, the Korean Festival had a permit for Zone 1 for 9999 people so the entry is: Z1: Korean Fest (9999). For picnic permits (due to the multiple permits) information was summarized using the total number of permits in the zone, followed by the total permitted attendance for all permits. For example, 08/25/11 Zone 5 had two picnic permits totaling 140 attendees, so this is represented as: Z5: Picnic (2-140). If the picnic permit listed an attendance range (ex. 250-499) the lower number was used (i.e. 250). Sport permits may also have been grouped by Category (rather than organization) and the permit attendance is represented as a total of all permits (ex. Youth Tennis). It should also be noted that the Picnic category only represent picnics of large size (ex. location reservation) or special equipment use (ex. bouncy cage) that would require a permit to reserve a location, and do not reflect , general non-permit picnic use, beach picnicking or picnicking by attendees/spectators to cultural or sports events. "Meetings" refer to a variety of community and group meetings

held at Paki Hale. Some information on the parade events and participant counts were added from the CCH parade and street activities online schedule. Entries shown in red were collected for reference but fall outside the RCS study period. The permitted totals were summarized in Chapter 3 of the RCS study.

July 2011						
					Fri: 1	Sat: 2
						Z1: Art Zoo Fence
						Z1: Sunset on the Beach (5000)
						Z5: Picnic (1-50)
						ITEMS IN RED NOT PART OF SURVEY PERIOD
Sun: 3	Mon: 4	Tue: 5	Wed: 6	Thu: 7	Fri: 8	Sat: 9
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: 4th of July Parade	Z4: Picnic (1-150)	Z1: Korean Festival (9,999)	Z1: Korean Festival (9,999)	Z1: Korean Festival (9,999)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band	Z1: Picnic (1-80)		Z3: Picnic (1-75)		Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)	Z1: Korean Festival (9,999)
Z1: 4th of July Parade	Z5: Picnic (14-4680)		Z7: Scrimmage (60)			Z5: Picnic (1-20)
Z1: Picnic (1-50)	ITEMS IN RED NOT PART OF SURVEY PERIOD		Z8: Scrimmage Meeting (40)			Z7: Softball League (175)
Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)						
Z3: Picnic (1-80)						
Z5: Picnic (2-150)						
ITEMS IN RED NOT PART OF SURVEY PERIOD						
Sun: 10	Mon: 11	Tue: 12	Wed: 13	Thu: 14	Fri: 15	Sat: 16
Z1: Art Zoo Fence		Z1: *'Ukulele* Festival Rehersal (95)	Z8: Meetings (55)		Z4: Picnic (1-150)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Picnic (1-225)						Z1: Picnic (1-250)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z1: *'Ukulele* Festival (7,000)
Z5: Picnic (8-3025)						Z5: Picnic (1-250)
						Z7: Rugby Games (95)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
						Z8: Picnic (50)
Sun: 17	Mon: 18	Tue: 19	Wed: 20	Thu: 21	Fri: 22	Sat: 23
Z1: Art Zoo Fence		Z3: Picnic (1-150)		Z4: Picnic (1-45)		Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: *'Ukulele* Festival (7,000)		Z4: Picnic (1-100)				Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z1: Picnic (1-20)		Z8: Meetings (20)				Z1: Picnic (1-350)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z5: Picnic (1-350)
Z5: Picnic (1-20)						Z7: Rugby (95)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
Sun: 24	Mon: 25	Tue: 26	Wed: 27	Thu: 28	Fri: 29	Sat: 30
Z1: Art Zoo Fence					Concert: FM100 Birthday Bash (Shell)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z1/Z3: Tinman Triathlon (800)
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)						Z5: Volleyball Fundraiser Tournament (95)
Z4: Picnic (1-90)						Z7: Softball League (175)
Z6: Tennis Tournament (500)						Concert: FM100 Birthday Bash (Shell)

August 2011						
Sun: JUL 31	Mon: 1	Tue: 2	Wed: 3	Thu: 4	Fri: 5	Sat: 6
Z1: Art Zoo Fence		Z1: *Na Hula* Festival (0)	Z1: *Na Hula* Festival (0)	Z1: *Na Hula* Festival (0)	Z1: *Na Hula* Festival (0)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Tinman Triathalon (800)		Z8: Meetings (30)				Z1: *Na Hula* Festival (0)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z7: Softball League (175)
Z1: Picnic (1-125)						
Z2: Tinman Triathalon (800)						
Z3: Picnic (1-75)						
Z5: Picnic (5-660)						
Z7: Youth Flag Football (75)						
Sun: 7	Mon: 8	Tue: 9	Wed: 10	Thu: 11	Fri: 12	Sat: 13
Z1: Art Zoo Fence			Z3: Picnic (1-100)		Z1: Heart Walk (5000)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: *Na Hula* Festival (0)			Z8: Meetings (55)			Z1: Heart Walk (5,000)
Z1: Picnic (1-95)						Z4: Picnic (1-50)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z7: Softball League (175)
Z5: Picnic (1-120)						Concert: Spirit '45 Alive (Shell)
Sun: 14	Mon: 15	Tue: 16	Wed: 17	Thu: 18	Fri: 19	Sat: 20
Z1: Art Zoo Fence		Z8: Meetings (25)	Z3: Picnic (1-100)			Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: ING Direct Tamanaha 15K Run (500)						Z5: Picnic (2-140)
Z1: Picnic (1-100)						Z7: Softball League (175)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						
Z5: Picnic (2-130)						
Sun: 21	Mon: 22	Tue: 23	Wed: 24	Thu: 25	Fri: 26	Sat: 27
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Okinawan Festival Rehersal (50)	Z1: Picnic (1-100)				Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Picnic (1-185)		Z5: Picnic (1-100)				Z1: Chaplains Walk (60)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z1: Slack Key Guitar Festival (1,000)						Z2: Volleyball (1,000)
						Z5: Picnic (1-50)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
Sun: 28	Mon: 29	Tue: 30	Wed: 31			
Z1: Art Zoo Fence			Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)			
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)						
Z1: Picnic (1-50)						
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						
Z5: Picnic (2-80)						

September 2011						
				Thu: 1	Fri: 2	Sat: 3
					Z1: Okinawan Festival (9999)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
					Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1: Okinawan Festival (9,999)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
Sun: 4	Mon: 5	Tue: 6	Wed: 7	Thu: 8	Fri: 9	Sat: 10
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z4: Waikīkī Rough Water Swim (1,200)		Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)		Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Okinawan Festival (9,999)	Z5: Picnic (1-30)		Z8: Meetings (10)		Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1: Na Wahine Spirit Triathlon (300)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band	Z5: Sports Festival (400)					Z1: Picnic (1-20)
Z5: Picnic (1-80)						Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)
						Z5: Picnic (1-30)
						Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)
						Z7: Soccer Games (150)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
Sun: 11	Mon: 12	Tue: 13	Wed: 14	Thu: 15	Fri: 16	Sat: 17
Z1: Art Zoo Fence			Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)		Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Na Wahine Spirit Triathlon (300)			Z8: Meetings (50)			Z1: Recovery Walk/Dry Run 5K (500)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z4: Picnic (1-60)
Z2: Na Wahine Spirit Triathlon (300)						Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)
Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)						Z7: Soccer Games (150)
Z4: Picnic (1-60)						Z7: Softball League (175)
Z5: Picnic (1-50)						
Sun: 18	Mon: 19	Tue: 20	Wed: 21	Thu: 22	Fri: 23	Sat: 24
Z1: Art Zoo Fence		Z8: Meetings (35)	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)		Z1: Honolulu Century Bike Ride (3500)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band					Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1: Aloha Festival's Floral Parade
Z4: Fundraiser Swim (200)						Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z5: Picnic (1-350)						Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)
						Z7: Soccer Games (150)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
Sun: 25	Mon: 26	Tue: 27	Wed: 28	Thu: 29	Fri: 30	
Z1: Art Zoo Fence			Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1: Picnic (1-140)	Z4: Picnic (1-150)	
Z1: Century Bike Ride			Z8: Meetings (35)	Z4: Picnic (1-75)	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)						
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						
Z5: Picnic (2-250)						
Z7: Flag Football Tournament (95)						

October 2011						
						Sat: 1
						Z1: Art Zoo Fence
						Z1: Buddy Walk (500)
						Z5: Picnic (1-70)
						Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)
						Z7: Soccer Games (150)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
Sun: 2	Mon: 3	Tue: 4	Wed: 5	Thu: 6	Fri: 7	Sat: 8
Z1: Art Zoo Fence			Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)		Z1: Hispanic Festival (3,000)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band			Z8: Meetings (15)		Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)	Z1: Hispanic Festival (3,000)
Z5: Picnic (1-400)						Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)
						Z7: Soccer Games (150)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
Sun: 9	Mon: 10	Tue: 11	Wed: 12	Thu: 13	Fri: 14	Sat: 15
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z8: Meetings (50)		Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)		Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Hispanic Festival (3,000)			Z8: Meetings (55)			Z1: Susan B. Komen Race for the Cure (7,000)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)
Z5: Picnic (1-150)						Z5: Picnic (2-50)
						Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)
						Z7: Soccer Games (150)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
Sun: 16	Mon: 17	Tue: 18	Wed: 19	Thu: 20	Fri: 21	Sat: 22
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z7: Softball Tournament (100)	Z7: Softball Tournament (100)	Z4: Picnic (1-60)	Z7: Softball Tournament (100)	Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band			Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)			Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z1: Susan B. Komen Race for the Cure (7,000)			Z7: Softball Tournament (100)			Z1: Park Clean Up (85)
Z3: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)						Z1: Picnic (1-60)
						Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)
						Z7: Soccer Games (150)
						Z7: Softball League (175)
Sun: 23	Mon: 24	Tue: 25	Wed: 26	Thu: 27	Fri: 28	Sat: 29
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z8: Meetings (20)		Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)		Z1: Walk to Cure Diabetes (2,000)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)			Z8: Meetings (0)		Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)	Z1: Walk to Cure Diabetes (2,000)
Z1: 808 Hawaii 30K Run (800)					Z7: Lacrosse Tournament (950)	Z5: Picnic (1-20)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z6: Kid Tennis Tournament/Clinic (400)
Z1: Youth Symphony Performance (95)						Z7: Lacrosse Tournament (950)
Z7: Softball Tournament (100)						Z8: Dog Obedience Graduation (80)

November 2011						
Sun: 30	Mon: 31	Tue: 1	Wed: 2	Thu: 3	Fri: 4	Sat: 5
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band			Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)		Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)
Z5: Picnic (1-50)						Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)
Z7: Lacrosse Tournament (950)						
Sun: 6	Mon: 7	Tue: 8	Wed: 9	Thu: 10	Fri: 11	Sat: 12
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)			Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)		Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)
Sun: 13	Mon: 14	Tue: 15	Wed: 16	Thu: 17	Fri: 18	Sat: 19
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)	Z4: Wedding Photography (20)	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z4: Wedding Photography (20)	Z4: Wedding Photography (10)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1/Z7: APEC Staging Area (200)					Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z1: Picnic (1-30)
						Z4: Picnic (1-60)
						Z4: Wedding Photography (10)
						Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)
						Z7: Rugby (50)
Sun: 20	Mon: 21	Tue: 22	Wed: 23	Thu: 24	Fri: 25	Sat: 26
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Picnic (500)	Z1: Picnic (500)	Z1: Picnic (500)	Z1: Turkey Trot Fun Run (700)	Z1: Parade - Waikīkī Holiday Parade	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)	Z4: Wedding Photography (10)	Z4: Wedding Photography (10)	Z4: Wedding Photography (10)	Z5: Picnic (3-70)	Z1: Picnic (500)	Z1: Picnic (500)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band	Z8: Meetings (10)		Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z7: Soccer Practice (20)	Z5: Picnic (3-580)	Z4: Wedding Photography (20)
Z1: Val Nalasco Half Marathon (1200)			Z7: Soccer Practice (20)		Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z5: Picnic (2-500)
Z5: Picnic (1-50)						Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)
Z8: Picnic (1-50)						Z7: Soccer Practice (20)
Sun: 27	Mon: 28	Tue: 29	Wed: 30			
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z4: Wedding Photography (10)	Z5: Picnic (3-350)	Z4: Wedding Photography (10)			
Z1: Picnic (1-500)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: Fun Day (350)	Z5: Picnic (3-350)			
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band		Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)			
Z5: Picnic (1-500)			Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)			
			Z7: Picnic (250)			

December 2011						
				Thu: 1	Fri: 2	Sat: 3
				Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
					Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z5: Picnic (2-135)
						Z7: Soccer Game (150)
						Z8: Picnic (1-50)
Sun: 4	Mon: 5	Tue: 6	Wed: 7	Thu: 8	Fri: 9	Sat: 10
Z1: Honolulu Marathon Set-Up	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Set-Up	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Set-Up	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Set-Up	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Set-Up	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Set-Up	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z5: Picnic (1-209)	Z3: Picnic (1-100)	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z3: Picnic (1-250)	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Set-Up
Z1: Silvia A. Martinez Memorial (SAM) 5K (200)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)
Z1: Parade: Toys for Tots Caravan (6,000 MC)			Z8: Meetings (15)		Z8: Meetings (15)	Z3: Picnic (1-195)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band					Marathon Carbo-Load (Shell)	
Z4: Long Distance Swim (50)						
Z5: Picnic (2-60)						
Sun: 11	Mon: 12	Tue: 13	Wed: 14	Thu: 15	Fri: 16	Sat: 17
Z1: Honolulu Marathon (9,000)	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Tear-Down	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Tear-Down	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Tear-Down	Z1: Honolulu Marathon Tear-Down	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band/Marathon	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z5: Picnic (2-120)	Z6: Youth Tennis Class (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	
Z4: Honolulu Marathon (35,000+ runners)		Z7: Helicopter Operations Training (28)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)			
		Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z8: Meetings (40)			
Sun: 18	Mon: 19	Tue: 20	Wed: 21	Thu: 22	Fri: 23	Sat: 24
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)	Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)	Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)	Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: High School Band Performance (75)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)		Z1: Picnic (1-240)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						
Z3: Picnic (1-30)						
Sun: 25	Mon: 26	Tue: 27	Wed: 28	Thu: 29	Fri: 30	Sat: 31
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z1: Picnic (1-80)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z5: Epicman Challenge (25)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band			Z3: Picture Taking (250)		Z5: Picnic (2-55)	Z5: Picnic (2-100)
			Z4: Wedding Ceremony (8)		Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Concert: Bill Maher (Shell)
			Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)			

January 2012						
Sun: 1	Mon: 2	Tue: 3	Wed: 4	Thu: 5	Fri: 6	Sat: 7
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: World Harmony Run (500)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band	Z5: World Harmony Run (200)		Z8: Meetings (80)			Z1: Sunset on the Beach (5000)
	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)					Z1/Z5: United 808 (800)
						Z5: Picnic (3-100)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun: 8	Mon: 9	Tue: 10	Wed: 11	Thu: 12	Fri: 13	Sat: 14
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Bob and Rons 5K (200)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z5: Picnic (1-150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)		Z8: Meetings (60)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)		Z5: Picnic (1-30)
Z1: Bob & Ron's 5K Run (200)						Z7: Soccer (90)
						Z7: Softball League(110)
Sun: 15	Mon: 16	Tue: 17	Wed: 18	Thu: 19	Fri: 20	Sat: 21
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: MLK Jr. Celebration (2,000)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band	Z1: MLK Walk (90)		Z8: Meetings (75)	Z8: Hepititis B Shots (20)	Z5: DUF (20)	Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500) (Pacific Islands ArtFest)
Z5: Picnic (1-60)	Z1: Picnic (1-50)				Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z5: DUF (20)
	Z5: Picnic (1-50)					Z5: Picnic (1-40)
	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)					Z6: Sr./Jr. Tennis League (120)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
						Z7: Soccer (90)
Sun: 22	Mon: 23	Tue: 24	Wed: 25	Thu: 26	Fri: 27	Sat: 28
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500) (Pacific Islands ArtFest)			Z8: Meetings (80)		Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)	Z1: Pro Bowl Festival (1,500)(5,000+ participants)
Z1: Harold Chapson 8K (200)						Z2: Sunset on the Beach (1,000)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z4: Picnic (1-20)
Z1: Vietnamese New Year Festival (900)						Z6: Sr./Jr. Tennis League (120)
Z5: Picnic (1-50)						Z7: Softball League (110)
Z7: Cricket (20)						
Sun: 29	Mon: 30	Tue: 31				
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)				
Z1: Picnic (1-25)						
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						
Z7: Cricket (29)						

February 2012						
			Wed: 1	Thu: 2	Fri: 3	Sat: 4
			Z4: Wedding Photography (25)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
			Z7: ILH Soccer Game (150)			Z5: Picnic (1-30)
			Z8: Meetings (95)			Z6: Sr./Jr. Tennis League (120)
						Z7: Soccer (90)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun: 5	Mon: 6	Tues: 7	Wed: 8	Thu: 9	Fri: 10	Sat: 11
Z1: Art Zoo Fence		Z8: Meetings (20)	Z8: Meetings (75)	Z8: Meetings (20)	Z1: Makahiki Maoli Festival (450)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Johnny Faerber 10K (400)						Z1: Makahiki Maoli Festival (450)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z1: Picnic (1-200)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z5: Picnic (2-80)
						Z6: Sr./Jr. Tennis League (120)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
						Z7: Soccer (90)
Sun: 12	Mon: 13	Tues: 14	Wed: 15	Thu: 16	Fri: 17	Sat: 18
Z1: Art Zoo Fence			Z8: Meetings (75)	Z8: Meetings (31)	Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: GAR Volunteer Walk (50)					Z1: Picnic (1-90)	Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z5: Picnic (1-80)
Z3: Na Kama Kai Ocean Festival (75)						Z6: Sr./Jr. Tennis League (120)
Z5: Picnic (1-20)						Z7: Soccer (90)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z7: Softball League (110)
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						
Sun: 19	Mon: 20	Tues: 21	Wed: 22	Thu: 23	Fri: 24	Sat: 25
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Picnic (200)	Z8: Meetings (20)	Z8: Meetings (90)	Z8: Meetings (30)	Z8: Meetings (20)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)	Z5: Picnic (1-75)					Z1: Picnic (1-50)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z5: Picnic (4-195)
Z5: Picnic (2-100)						Z6: Sr./Jr. Tennis League (120)
Z7: Cricket (70)						Z7: Soccer (90)
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun: 26	Mon: 27	Tues: 28	Wed: 29			
Z1: Art Zoo Fence		Z5: Picnic (1-50)	Z8: Meetings (75)			
Z1: Back Yard Jam (3,000)						
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						
Z7: Cricket (30)						
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						

March 2012						
				Thu: 1	Fri: 2	Sat: 3
				Z8: Meetings (20)		Z1: Art Zoo Fence
						Z5: Picnic (2-90)
						Z6: Sr./Jr. Ten League (120)
						Z7: Soccer (90)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun: 4	Mon: 5	Tues: 6	Wed: 7	Thu: 8	Fri: 9	Sat: 10
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z5: Picnic (1-20)	Z8: Meetings (20)	Z8: Meetings (85)	Z8: Meetings (40)	Z4: Picnic (1-61)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						Z1: Concert (75)
Z1: Straub Women's 10K (2,500) (1,800+ runners)						Z1: Hapalua Half Marathon (3,000)
Z1: Parade-Festivals Parade (3,000 marchers)						Z4: Picnic (1-115)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z5: Picnic (1-200)
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						Z6: Sr./Jr. Ten League (120)
						Z7: Soccer (90)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun: 11	Mon: 12	Tues: 13	Wed: 14	Thu: 15	Fri: 16	Sat: 17
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z3: Picnic (1-61)	Z3: Picnic (1-59)	Z4: Swimming (75)	Z1: Picnic (1-80)	Z1: Diabetes Walk (3500)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Concert (185)	Z7: Rugby Tournament (200)	Z4: Swimming (75)	Z7: Rugby Tournament (200)	Z7: Soccer (40)	Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Z1: Diabetes Walk (3,500)
Z1: Hapalua Half Marathon (3,000)	Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Z7: Rugby Tournament (200)	Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Concert: Heiva (Shell)	Z1: St. Patricks Day Parade
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band		Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Z8: Meetings (85)	Z8: Meetings (20)		Z1: Picnic (1-40)
Z5: Picnic (3-100)				Concert: Heiva (Shell)		Z2: Volleyball Tournament (200)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z4: E Malama I Ke Kai (400)
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						Z5: Picnic (1-38)
						Z6: Sr./Jr. Ten League (120)
						Z7: Soccer (120)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
						Concert: Heiva (Shell)
Sun: 18	Mon: 19	Tues: 20	Wed: 21	Thu: 22	Fri: 23	Sat: 24
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Craft Fair (500)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band	Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Z1: Picnic (1-200)	Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z1: Volleyball Tournament (200)			Z8: Meetings (65)	Z8: Meetings (15)	Z1: Prince Kuhio Fest (900)	Z1: Prince Kuhio Fest (900)
Z3: Picnic (1-121)					Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Prince Kuhio Day Parade
Z4: Picnic (1-15)					Z7: Youth Soccer Day Camp (75)	Z3: Picnic (1-200)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z6: Kids Tennis League (160)
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						Z6: Sr./Jr. Ten League (120)
Concert: Jimmy Buffet (Shell)						Z7: Softball League (110)
						Z7: Picnic (1-200)
						Z7: Soccer Clinic (40)
Sun: 25	Mon: 26	Tues: 27	Wed: 28	Thu: 29	Fri: 30	Sat: 31
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Music Performance (170)	Z3: Picnic (1-80)	Z1: Scottish Festival and Highland Games (4,800)	Z1: Scottish Festival and Highland Games (4,800)	Z1: Scottish Festival and Highland Games (4,800)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Band Concert (60)	Z3: Picnic (1-15)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z3: Picnic (1-150)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Picnic (50)
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)	Z7: Softball League (40)		Z7: Softball League (40)	Z8: Meetings (20)	Concert: Star Magic Tour (Shell)	Z1: Scottish Festival and Highland Games (4,800)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band			Z8: Meetings (80)			Z5: Picnic (2-110)
Z4: Picnic (1-50)						Z5: Picnic: Canoe Race (75)
Z5: Picnic (1-70)						Z6: Kids Tennis League (160)
Z7: Soccer Clinic (40)						Z7: Softball League (110)
						Z7: Soccer (90)
						Z7: Softball League (110)

April 2012						
Sun: 1	Mon: 2	Tue: 3	Wed: 4	Thu: 5	Fri: 6	Sat: 7
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Scottish Festival and Highland Games (4,800)	Z1: Hawaii Invitational Music Festival (600)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z2: Volleyball (60)	Z1: Thai Festival (300)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Picnic (1-220)	Z3: Picnic (1-43)	Z2: Volleyball Tournament (60)	Z8: Meetings (55)	Z7: Netball Festival (200)	Z2: Volleyball Tournament (200)	Z1: Thai Festival (300)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)			Z7: Netball Festival(200)	Z2: Volleyball Tournament (200)
Z1: Scottish Festival and Highland Games (4,800)		Z8: Meetings (20)			Aloha Intl. Spirit Championship (Shell)	Z5: Picnic (4-190)
Z1: Salute to Youth Parade						Z6: Kids Tennis League (160)
Z3: Picnic (1-500)						Z7: Netball Festival (200)
Z5: Picnic (1-50)						Z7: Softball League (110)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Aloha Intl. Spirit Championship (Shell)
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						
Sun: 8	Mon: 9	Tue: 10	Wed: 11	Thu: 12	Fri: 13	Sat: 14
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z7: Netball Festival (200)	Z1: Band Concert (70)	Z4: Picnic (1-15)	Z7: Lacrosse (50)	Z5: Arborist Exam (30)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Picnic (25)		Z7: Softball League (40)	Z5: Picnic (1-75)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (10)	Z1: Honolulu Aids Walk (4,500)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band			Z7: Lacrosse (50)		Z7: Softball League (40)	Z2: Volleyball Tournament (60)
Z5: Picnic (4-160)			Z7: Softball League (40)			Z4: Picnic (1-100)
Z7: Netball Festival (200)			Z8: Meetings (70)			Z5: Arborist Exam (30)
						Z6: Kids Tennis League (160)
						Z7: Soccer (90)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
						Concert: May-Jah Ray-Jah (Shell)
Sun: 15	Mon: 16	Tue: 17	Wed: 18	Thu: 19	Fri: 20	Sat: 21
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z3: Picnic (1-80)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Picnic (1-40)	Z7: Lacrosse (60)	Z1: Craft Fair (500)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Honolulu AIDS Walk (4500)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z8: Meetings (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (10)	Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band			Z8: Meetings (40)	Z8: Meetings (20)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: March of Dimes Charity Walk (2500)
Z2: Volleyball Tournament(60)						Z6: Kids Tennis League (160)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z7: Soccer (90)
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun: 22	Mon: 23	Tue: 24	Wed: 25	Thu: 26	Fri: 27	Sat: 28
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z3: Exercise Group (15)	Z7: Baseball Clinic (30)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: March of Dimes Charity Walk (2,500)		Z8: Meetings (30)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: JPO Field Day (500)		Z5: Picnic (1-50)
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)			Z8: Meetings (70)	Z7: Lacrosse League (60)		Z6: Kids Tennis League (160)
Z1: Picnic (1-20)				Z7: Softball League (40)		Z7: Softball League (110)
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band						
Z3: Picnic (1-25)						
Z7: Cricket (30)						
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						
Z7: Lacrosse Tournament (250)						
Sun: 29	Mon: 30					
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: May Day (1,000)					
Z1: Royal Hawaiian Band	Z7: Softball League (40)					
Z5: Picnic (1-40)						
Z7: Coaches Clinic (20)						
Z7: Cricket (30)						
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						
Z7: Lacrosse Tournament (250)						

May 2012						
		Tue-1	Wed-2	Thu-3	Fri-4	Sat-5
		Z1-May Day (1,000)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Baseball Clinic (30)	Z2: Exercise Group (15)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
		Z2: Change of Seasons *Hula* (90)	Z8: *Hula* Practice (12)	Z7: JPO Field Day (500)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Parade-Filipino Festival/Parade
		Z7: Softball League (40)	Z8: Meeting (40)	Z7: Lacrosse League (60)		Z1: Picnic (1-60)
		Z8: Meeting (10)		Z7: Softball League (40)		Z2: Photoshoot (10)
				Z8: Meeting (30)		Z2: Spike and Speed (90)
						Z2: Wedding Photo Ceremony (45)
						Z6: 10 & Under Tennis Kids League (40)
						Z7: Soccer (90)
						Z7: Softball League (40)
Sun-6	Mon-7	Tue-8	Wed-9	Thu-10	Fri-11	Sat-12
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Picnic (1-60)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Baseball Clinic (30)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1-Royal Hawaiian Band	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z8: Meeting (10)	Z8: *Hula* Practice (12)	Z7: JPO Field Day (500)		Z1: Picnic (1-25)
Z2: Spike and Speed (90)			Z8: Meeting (40)	Z7: Lacrosse League (60)		Z1: UH Cancer Event (50)
Z5: Laughter Yoga (40)				Z7: Softball League (40)		Z2: Spike and Speed (90)
Z5: Orthodontics Run (75)						Z5: Picnic (1-30)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z5: UH Cancer Event (475)
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						Z7: Lawyers League Softball (90)
Z7: Lacrosse Tournament (250)						Z7: Soccer (90)
						Z7: Softball League (40)
						Z7: Ultimate Frisbee Tournament (90)
Sun-13	Mon-14	Tue-15	Wed-16	Thu-17	Fri-18	Sat-19
Z1: Art Zoo Fence		Z7: Soccer Clinic (30)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Baseball Clinic (30)	Z5: Craft Fair Set Up (50)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1-Royal Hawaiian Band		Z7: Softball League (40)	Z8: *Hula* Practice (12)	Z7: Lacrosse League (60)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Military Appreciation (41)
Z2: Photoshoot (200)		Z8: Meeting (10)	Z8: Meeting (20)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (30)	Z8: Meeting (18)	Z1: Picnic (1-80)
Z2: Spike and Speed (90)				Z7: Softball League (40)		Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z5: Picnic (3-185)						Z2: Spike and Speed (90)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z5: Picnic (1-50)
Z7: Lacrosse Tournament (250)						Z7: Lawyers League Softball (90)
Z7: Softball League (40)						Z7: Soccer (90)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun-20	Mon-21	Tue-22	Wed-23	Thu-24	Fri-25	Sat-26
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z7: Cricket (30)	Z7: Cricket (30)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Baseball Clinic (30)	Z5: Picnic (125)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Pathfinders (25)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z8: *Hula* Practice (12)	Z7: Cricket (30)	Z7: Cricket (30)	Z1: Picnic (1-50)
Z1: Picnic (1-45)			Z8: Meeting (35)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z2: Spike and Speed (90)
Z1-Royal Hawaiian Band					Z5: Picnic (125)	Z5: Cystic Fibrosis Great Strides Walk (200)
Z2: Spike and Speed (90)						Z5: Picnic (1-50)
Z5: Pathfinders Fair (300)						Z7: Soccer (90)
Z5: Picnic (4-265)						Z7: Softball League (40)
Z7: Cricket (30)						
Z7: Flag Football League (80)						
Z7: Lacrosse Tournament (250)						
Sun-27	Mon-28	Tue-29	Wed-30	Thu-31		
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Picnic (1-50)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Class Field Day (90)	Concert: L'Arc en Ciel (Shell)		
Z1: British Car Display (95)	Z5: Picnic (3-275)	Z8: Meeting (10)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Baseball Clinic (30)		
Z1: Hibiscus Half-Marathon/15K/5 mile	Z7: Softball League (40)		Z8: *Hula* Practice (12)	Z7: Softball League (40)		
Z1: Picnic (3-130)			Z8: Meeting (30)			
Z1-Royal Hawaiian Band						
Z2: Spike and Speed (90)						
Z4: Memorial Service (75)						
Z5: Hibiscus Half-Marathon (1,000)						
Z7: Cricket (30)						
Z7: Xtreme Flag Football (99)						

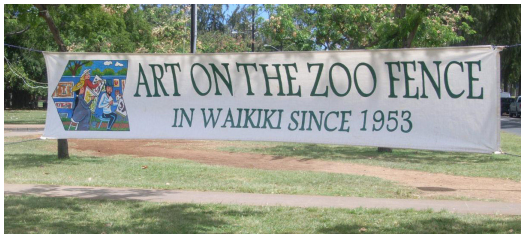
June 2012						
					Fri-1	Sat-2
					Z1: Pride Festival (100)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
					Z5: Picnic (1-50)	Z1: BOH Charity Walk (100)
					Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Parade-Gay Pride Parade (400 marchers)
						Z1: Picnic (1-99)
						Z1: Soccer (90)
						Z2: Youth Volleyball Tournament (60)
						Z5: Gay Pride Festival (2,000)
						Z5: Picnic (3-120)
						Z6: Tennis Tournament (50)
						Z7: Lawyers League Softball (90)
						Z7: Soccer Tryouts (60)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun-3	Mon-4	Tue-5	Wed-6	Thu-7	Fri-8	Sat-9
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Pride Festival (100)	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Z6: Youth Tennis (20)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z1: King Kamehameha Day (500)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Pride Festival (100)	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Z2: Sunset on the Beach: Transit of Venus	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z7: Soccer League (90)	Z7: Soccer Tryouts/Clinic (30)	Z1: King Kamehameha Day (500)
Z1-Royal Hawaiian Band	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z1: Parade-King Kamehameha Day (6,000)
Z2: Youth Volleyball Tournament (60)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z8: Hula Practice (20)			Z1: Soccer (90)
Z5: Picnic (1-40)		Z8: Meeting (30)	Z8: Meeting (40)			Z2: Sand Volleyball Tournament (90)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z5: Picnic (3-135)
Z7: Soccer Tryouts (60)						Z6: Adult League Tennis (35)
Z7: Xtreme Flag Football (200)						Z7: Lawyers League Softball (90)
						Z7: Soccer Tryouts/Clinic (30)
						Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun-10	Mon-11	Tue-12	Wed-13	Thu-14	Fri-15	Sat-16
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z1: Lōkahi Giving Project (?)	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Z6: Youth Tennis (20)	Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z5: Picnic (1-99)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Parade-Pan Pacific Parade	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Z5: Picnic (1-75)	Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z1: Picnic (1-99)
Z1: Picnic (1-50)	Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z1: Soccer (90)
Z1-Royal Hawaiian Band	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z7: Softball League (40)		Z7: Softball League (40)	Z2: VB Tournament (90)
Z2: Sand Volleyball Tournament (90)	Z7: Soccer Tryouts/Clinic (30)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z8: *Hula* Practice (20)			Z4: Picnic (50)
Z5: Picnic (5-75)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z8: Meeting (10)	Z8: Meeting (20)			Z5: Picnic (5-310)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z6: Adult League Tennis (35)
Z7: Soccer Tryouts/Clinic (30)						Z7: Lawyers League Softball (90)
Z7: Softball Tournament (250)						Z7: Softball League (110)
Z7: Xtreme Flag Football (200)						
Sun-17	Mon-18	Tue-19	Wed-20	Thu-21	Fri-22	Sat-23
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Z1: Picnic (1-75)	Z6: Youth Tennis (20)	Z1: Picnic (1-85)	Z4: Wedding Photos (15)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1-Royal Hawaiian Band	Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z4: Summer Fun Excursion (175)	Z5: Craft Fair Set Up (50)	Z1: Picnic (1-99)
Z2: Bud Light Lime VB Tournament (50)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z4: Summer Fun (175)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z1: Soccer (90)
Z5: Aloha State Games 10K (200)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z5: Picnic (1-85)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)
Z5: Picnic (2-110)		Z7: Soccer Camp (50)	Z8: *Hula* Practice (20)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z7: Softball League (40)	Z5: Picnic (2-95)
Z7: Cricket (30)		Z7: Soccer Clinic (50)	Z8: Meeting (20)		Z8: Meeting (30)	Z6: Adult League Tennis (35)
Z7: Xtreme Flag Football (200)		Z7: Softball League (40)				Z7: Lawyers League Softball (90)
		Z8: Meeting (52)				Z7: Softball League (110)
Sun-24	Mon-25	Tue-26	Wed-27	Thu-28	Fri-29	Sat-30
Concert: Vertical Horizon (Shell)	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Z1: Wedding Photos	Z6: Youth Tennis (20)	Z7: Soccer League (40)	Z2: Exercise Group (15)	Z1: Art Zoo Fence
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z7: Soccer Clinic (30)	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Z8: *Hula* Practice (20)		Z8: Public Hearing (15)	Z1: Picnic (1-99)
Z1: Picnic (1-250)		Z5: Wedding Photos (6)	Z8: Meeting (35)			Z1: Soccer (90)
Z1-Royal Hawaiian Band		Z7: Soccer League (40)				Z2: SOTB Fourth of July
Z1: Waikīkī ArtFest (500)		Z8: Meeting (10)				Z4: Picnic: Kalua Bee (40)
Z5: Picnic (6-500)						Z5: Picnic (2-120)
Z7: Cricket (30)						Z6: Adult League Tennis (35)
Z7: Softball League (40)						Z7: Lawyers League Softball (90)
						Z7: Softball League (110)

July 2012						
Sun-1	Mon-2	Tue-3	Wed-4	Thu-5	Fri-6	Sat-7
Concert: Jason Marz (Shell)	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Z2: Sand Volleyball League (90)	Concert: Amy Hanaialii (Shell)	Z5: Meeting (40)	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY
Z1: Art Zoo Fence	Z2: SOTB Fourth of July (1,000)	Z4: Summer Fun (175)	Z1: 4th of July Events	Z1: Picnic (1-85)		
Z1: Parade-4th of July	Z5: Meeting (40)	Z5: Meeting (40)	Z1: Picnic (1-80)	Z5: AA Happy Hour (40)		
Z1: Picnic (1-30)	Z5: Picnic (1-40)	Z5: Picnic (1-40)	Z5: AA Happy Hour (40)	Z7: Soccer League (90)		
Z1-Royal Hawaiian Band	Z7: Soccer Clinic (30)	Z7: Soccer League (90)	Z5: Meeting (40)	Z8: Meeting (5)		
Z2: Sunset on the Beach - Mission Impossible	Z8: Staff Retreat (15)	Z8: Meeting (30)	Z5: Picnic (3-660)			
Z5: Meeting (40)						
Z5: Picnic (2-90)						
Z7: Cricket Matches (50)						
Z7: Soccer Clinic (30)						
Z7: Soccer Match (25) Z7: Softball Tournament (90)						
Sun-8	Mon-9	Tue-10	Wed-11	Thu-12	Fri-13	Sat-14
OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY
Sun-15	Mon-16	Tue-17	Wed-18	Thu-19	Fri-20	Sat-21
OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY
Sun-22	Mon-23	Tue-24	Wed-25	Thu-26	Fri-27	Sat-28
OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY
Sun-29	Mon-30	Tue-31				
OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY	OUT OF STUDY				

PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

AECOM

KAPI‘OLANI REGIONAL PARK RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY APPENDIX D



TURF STUDY

Department of Design and Construction

City and County of Honolulu

November 2013

APPENDIX D – Turf Study

This appendix contains the Turf Management Plan conducted for the Kapiʻolani Regional Park RCS. It contains findings and recommendations from the site evaluation, an operations and maintenance manual, and a baseline soil analysis report.

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Turf Management Plan

for Kapiʻolani Regional Park

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

IN CONSULTATION WITH

Sports Turf HAWAII

Analysis completed December 2012
Report finalized November 2013

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APPENDIX

A. Soil Analysis Report

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1 INTRODUCTION

Turf provides a forgiving and resilient surface for many recreational activities and is the traditional "green carpet" visitor's associate with parks. Kapiʻolani Regional Park consists mainly of maintained open turf in a variety of different settings and subject to varying intensities of use. Because turf varies substantially in use, so do turf management practices. The City & County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is tasked with the maintenance and management of Kapiʻolani Regional Park lands. This Turf Management Plan ("the Plan") has been specifically developed for Kapiʻolani Regional Park ("Kapiʻolani Park" or "the Park"). The Plan shall serve as an important reference document for the Kapiʻolani Park grounds manager to use on a daily basis, in an effort toward maintaining quality turf. This Plan shall also provide guidance in the updating of management and maintenance policies to improve Park conditions.

1.1 TURF MANAGEMENT DEFINED

Turf management consists of techniques and methodologies used to maintain settings such as sports fields, public gardens, golf courses, botanical gardens, and residential establishments. A turf management plan helps maintain the health, function, beauty, and attractiveness of these landscaped settings (Christians, 2011).

The overall goal of the turf management plan is to produce healthy turf. Healthy turf will produce the best possible functional landscape under a given set of conditions. One method of producing the healthiest turf possible is to practice Integrated Cultural Management (ICM). ICM considers all of the stresses that affect the turf. Turfgrass stresses can be divided into three types: environmental (temperature, water, light, air, etc.), mechanical (foot traffic, heavy equipment, vehicles), and pests (weeds, insects, disease). ICM combines multiple tactics in a compatible manner to maintain the entire cultural system of turf, which in turn maintains pest populations at tolerable levels (Puhalla, Krans, & Goatley, 1999).

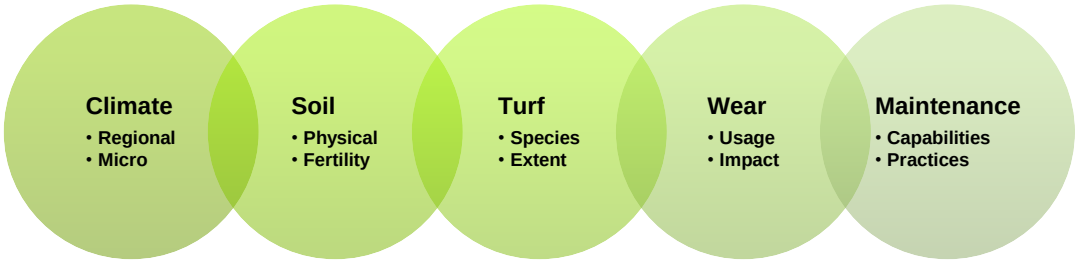
1.2 OBJECTIVES

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc. (PBR Hawaii), in collaboration with Sports Turf Hawaii, evaluated turf conditions at Kapiʻolani Park and developed this Turf Management Plan for Kapiʻolani Park as part of the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study. The objectives of the Plan are to: 1) document and record existing conditions (e.g. soil conditions, turf types, water management, maintenance programs, micro-climates, etc.); 2) identify use patterns and determine wear intensities; 3) conduct lab tests to determine the potential causes and effects of impacts from recreation and public use on turf areas; and 4) provide a site specific maintenance program for the long-term maintainability of Kapiʻolani Park grounds.

As noted, this Plan serves as a key component of the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study prepared by PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc. and AECOM. Based on existing and planned use management of the Park, this Plan should be implemented in conjunction with recommendations of the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study. For this Plan to be effective, it should be revised and updated during or shortly after (within six months) execution and it should be revised again after two years of operation. This periodic updating enables site-specific conditions and activities to be monitored to progress and improve the relevance and feasibility of the Plan.

1.3 METHODS

An analysis of existing conditions provides baseline data to support turf management recommendations. PBR Hawaii, in collaboration with Sports Turf Hawaii, conducted a site evaluation for Kapiʻolani Park to assess the existing turf conditions. One approach to evaluating these conditions is based on the interaction of five key variables: climate, soil, turf, wear, and maintenance.



The following methods were used to assess these variables:

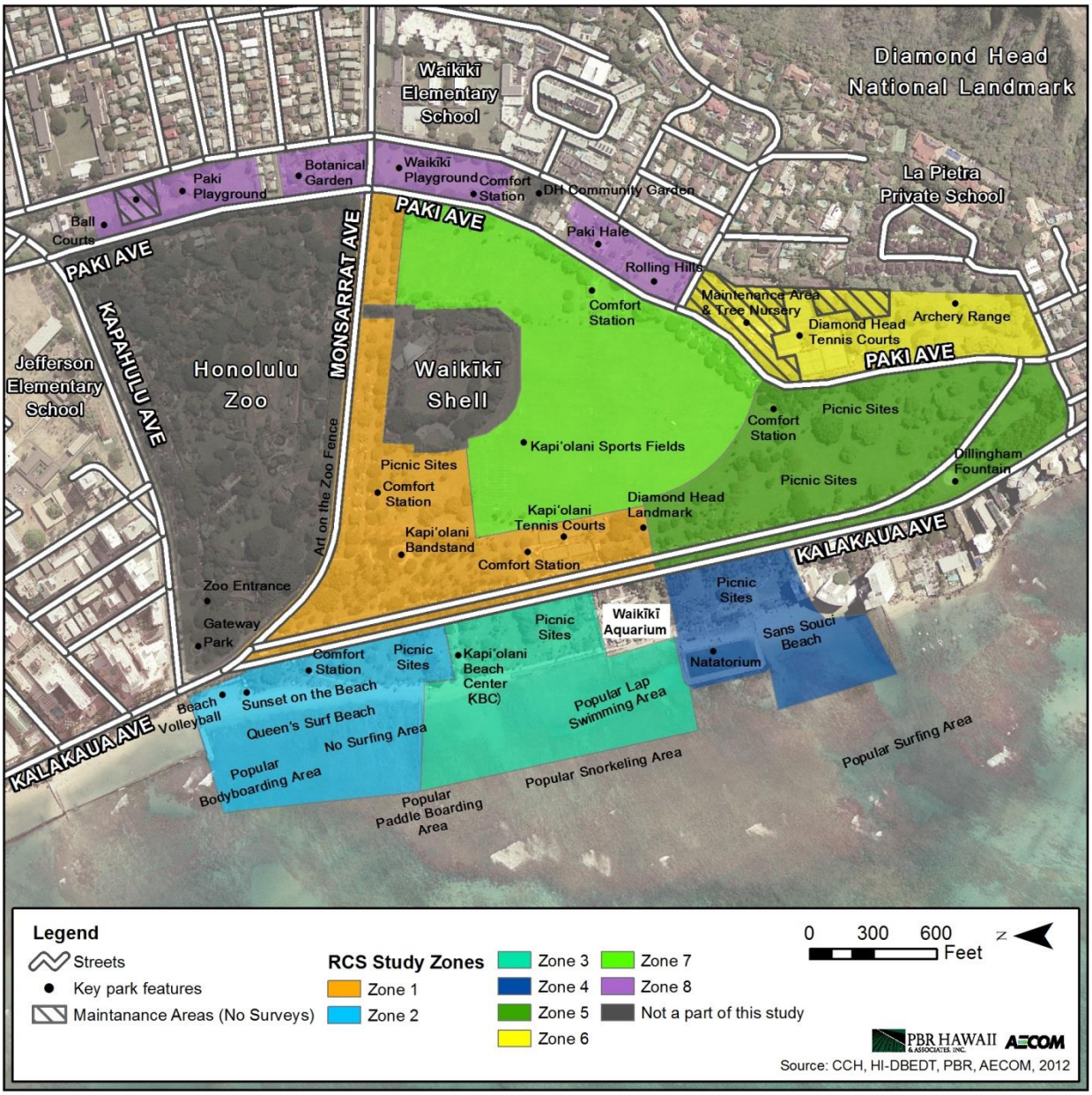
- Climate – Researched regional climate data and identified microclimates specific to the Park;
- Soil – Researched Natural Resource Conservation Service soil survey data, coordinated soil tests, and analyzed test results;
- Turf – Identified turf species, described optimal growth conditions, described the extent of turf and weed species;
- Wear – Reviewed Park uses and use levels based on the results of the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study, conducted a visual observation of wear impacts and identified possible causes; and
- Maintenance – Conducted an audit of maintenance capabilities and practices through observations and discussions with Park staff.

Given the large extent of open, maintained turf grass areas at Kapiʻolani Park, spatially explicit information is needed to evaluate the variables, especially if the data is used to make management recommendations and long-term maintenance guidelines for Kapiʻolani Park grounds. To help facilitate the site evaluation, the Park was divided into eight (8) zones (see **Figure 1**). Each zone corresponds to a specific use at the Park. The zones and uses within each zone are as follows:

- Zone 1: Large permitted events, Kapiʻolani Bandstand
- Zone 2: Kapiʻolani Beach, picnic sites, popular body boarding area, no surfing allowed, beach volleyball, Sunset on the Beach
- Zone 3: Queen's Surf Beach, lap swimming area, snorkeling area, picnic sites, beach center
- Zone 4: Sans Souci Beach, popular surfing area, Natatorium, picnic areas,
- Zone 5: Picnic sites, Ironwood Grove
- Zone 6: Diamond Head Tennis Center, archery range,
- Zone 7: Sports fields (6 soccer, 1 rugby, 3 softball),
- Zone 8: Pocket parks, Botanical Garden

Although situated within the Park boundary, the Honolulu Zoo and the Waikīkī shell are not included in the site evaluation.

Figure 1: Analysis Zones



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2 SITE EVALUATION

Kapiʻolani Park is one of the significant recreational and open space resources in the City & County of Honolulu. Kapiʻolani Park is a well-used recreation site, with numerous facilities and hardened features that help lessen the potential for many types of turf impacts. Some impacts are to be expected even at highly developed recreation sites despite the existence of facilities that support heavy use. Non-hardened, natural, and/or turf areas, such as those at Kapiʻolani Park, are all susceptible to potential impacts from a range of variables. These types of areas and variables were the focus of the site evaluation.

2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section provides a description of existing conditions at Kapiʻolani Park based on climate, soil, turf, wear, and maintenance. Further context is provided below.

Overall Context

Kapiʻolani Park consists of approximately 131 acres, excluding Waikīkī Shell and Honolulu Zoo, situated on flat coastal land between the foot of Diamond Head and Waikīkī Beach. The Park is highly accessible and offers a strip of beach along the shore, backed by extensive flat terrain. This topography coupled with Hawaiʻi's mild climate encourages a wide variety of outdoor activities throughout the year.

The Kapiʻolani Park Bandstand is an iconic meeting spot for visitors, residents, and patrons of the various park events that are staged at and within close proximity to the bandstand. The area is grassed with broad canopy trees offering shade for picnicking and seating areas below. Several exceptional trees are planted in this area and protected by City ordinance.

The beachfront area of the Park is an elongated grassy expanse used for sunbathing, picnicking, pick-up games, and group gatherings. This area contains some of the most heavily used areas of the Park. A wide flagstone paved promenade provides pedestrian access along the shoreline.

An expansive open space area is centrally located within the Park and is the most heavily used area by organized sports leagues such as soccer, rugby, softball, cricket and lacrosse. This flat, open space terrain is attributable to the original horse racetrack that once stood there in the late 1800s. The original outline of the track can still be partially identified by a tree lined earth berm along the perimeter of the softball fields.

A number of pocket parks line Pākī Avenue and provide open space for the neighboring residential communities.

Kapiʻolani Park is host to a number of special events each month and throughout the year. There are also several venues, such as the Honolulu Zoo, Waikīkī Shell and Waikīkī Aquiarium, that are in or directly adjacent to Kapiʻolani Park that have a direct influence on Park use and experience.

Site photographs are provided below. A more extensive photo summary is provided in Appendix G of the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study (AECOM and PBR Hawaii, 2012). **Figure 2** shows the location of other existing facilities at Kapiʻolani Park.

Site Photos

Photo 1: Kapi'olani Bandstand with seating below

Photo 2: Example of a special event behind the bandstand

Photo 3: Sports fields in central area of the Park with view of Diamond Head in background

Photo 4: Beach picnic area overlooking Queen's Surf Beach

Photo 5: Sans Souci Beach picnic areas

Path - Q:\Oahu\Kapiolani Park\PSD\Existing Conditions

Source: Miyabara Associates. April 2011. Existing Conditions for Kapiolani Regional Park Master Plan Update.
Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general Planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary Interpretations or other spatial analysis.

Figure 2: Existing Facilities

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2.1.1 CLIMATE

Climate plays an important role in turf management. Climate conditions and how turf and soil react to those conditions provides the basis for appropriate control measures. Basic climate considerations include temperature, rainfall, and wind.

Regional

The regional climate in and around Kapiʻolani Park is characterized by mild and fairly uniform temperatures, generally humid conditions, and a dominance of tradewinds. Dry weather prevails except for occasional light tradewind showers which drift over the Koʻolau Mountains or heavy rains during periods of major storms. Heavy masses of clouds frequently cling to the Koʻolau Mountains, but generally do not extend to Kapiʻolani Park. The mean annual rainfall is approximately 25 inches, with a pronounced contrast between the rainy winter season and the drier summer season. It is not uncommon during intense storms for Kapiʻolani Park to receive a large portion of the mean annual rainfall in only a few hours.

Temperatures range from the warmest month in August with an average temperature of 78°F to the coldest month of February averaging 72°F. Northeasterly tradewinds prevail 80 to 90 percent of the year. Under tradewind conditions, the moisture content of the air is relatively high. The relative humidity commonly averages 60 to 70 percent.

Micro

Microclimates are influenced by moisture, temperature, wind, heat balance, topography, soil, and the built environment. The term microclimate usually applies to a relatively small area within a few feet above and a few feet below the ground, especially within canopies of vegetation.

Another feature of the microclimate is the ability of the soil to absorb and retain moisture, which depends on the composition of the soil and its use. The effect of soil type on microclimates is considerable. Sandy soils and other coarse, loose, and dry soils are subject to high maximum and low minimum surface temperatures. Vegetation is also integral as it controls the insulation of the soil below and reduces temperature variability. Sites of exposed soil then exhibit the greatest temperature variability.

Kapiʻolani Park is subject to different microclimate conditions which area categorized into four main areas: 1) Heavily Shaded Areas; 2) Ocean Front Areas; 3) Sports Fields; and 4) General Park Areas. Each area is susceptible to different types of microclimatic conditions as described below:

Heavily Shaded Areas receive inadequate sunlight that can cause substantial thinning of turf. If not tended to, this can lead to bare soils susceptible to erosion and compaction. Heavily shaded areas are located in all eight zones and are typically associated with large specimen trees, such as banyan trees and monkey pod trees. Areas of concern include portions along Monsarrat Avenue adjacent to the Honolulu Zoo fence and areas near and around Kapiʻolani Park Bandstand.

Photo 6: Example of bare soil in heavily shaded area along Monsarrat Avenue

Ocean Front Areas are *ma kai* and west of Kalākaua Avenue and include Zones 2, 3, and 4. Ocean front areas are comprised of sandy soils and are susceptible to prolonged salt exposure from ocean waves and wind. Beach sand occurs along the shore interfacing with Jaucus sand toward Kalākaua Avenue. A complete description of these soil types is provided in Section 2.1.2 (Soils). Of special note is the Waikīkī Marine Life Conservation District and Waikīkī-Diamond Head Fisheries Management Area. Both areas extend up to 500 yards offshore and occupy the entire length of the Park. Taking of marine life in these areas is regulated and only permitted at certain times.

Sports Fields cover a majority of Zone 7. These fields are large, open spaces susceptible to a variety of microclimatic conditions influenced by water, topography, and temperature. The primary climatic stress faced by sports fields is related to water. Too little or too much water, whether it is from rainfall or irrigation practices, will directly affect the utility of the playing surface. The topography of the field, crowned or flat, will affect the drainage of water. Temperature-related damage occurs because the turf is exposed to other forms of stress at the same time. The combination of extreme heat, insufficient water, and heavy foot traffic can place extra stress on turf. Under these conditions possible impacts include yellowing and browning of turf and soil compaction.

General Park Areas include all other Park areas not located in heavily shaded, ocean front, or sports field areas. Microclimatic conditions in these areas tend to be more moderate and show less signs of impact.

Photo 7: Sans Souci beach picnic area dominated by sand with patches of grass

Photo 8: Sideline area between soccer fields 2 and 3 exhibit signs of inadequate watering

Photo 9: Drainage area between soccer fields 3 and 4 are heavily saturated following rain showers

2.1.2 SOILS

Soil is the medium that physically supports and delivers water and nutrients to turf grass. It is important to determine: 1) the type of soil—clay, sandy loam, silt or a combination of these materials; and 2) fertility of soil. These two factors help identify available nutrients and soil chemistry which provide baseline data for determining the type of turf grass or blend of grasses to use and how to maintain them. If the soil is chemically balanced and structurally sound, turf grass will have a healthy medium in which to grow.

Physical

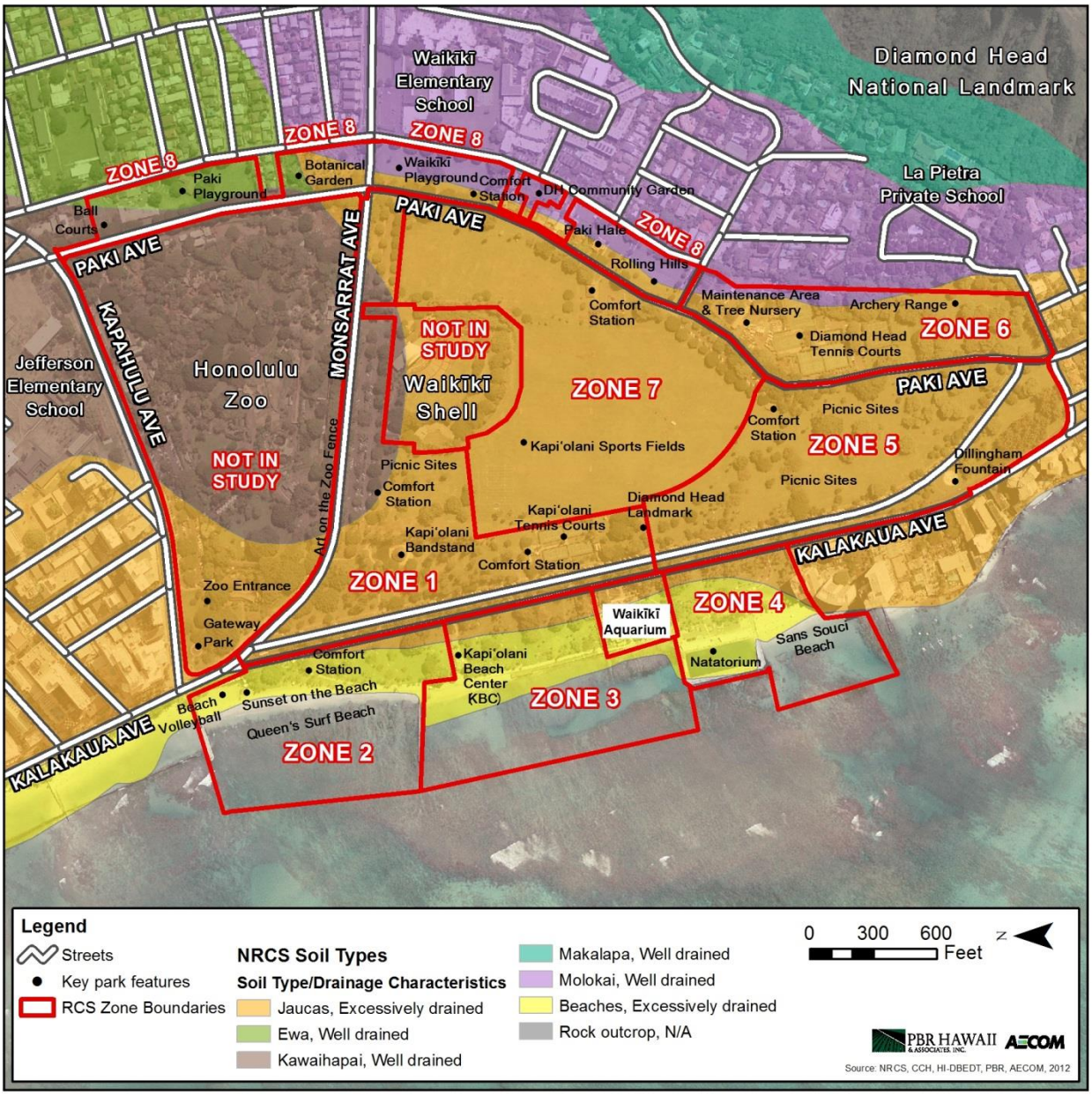
Soils are classified according to their observable and measurable properties. Physical characteristics of the soil, such as texture, color and even smell are all significant factors of soil quality that can be directly observed. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Soil Survey for the Island of Oʻahu (1972), classifies the soil of Kapiʻolani Park as Beaches, Jaucus Sand, Ewa silty clay loam, Kawaihapai clay loam, and Molokai silty clay loam (see **Figure 3**). Jaucus sand is the predominant soil covering the entire central area, parts of the Honolulu Zoo, and portions of Sans Souci beach. Kawaihapai clay loam underlies about half of the Honolulu Zoo. Beach sand occurs along the ocean interfacing with Jaucus sand. Ewa soil is found primarily in the Pākī area. Molokai silty clay loam is in the Lēʻahi, Diamond Head Tennis Courts, and Archery range areas *mauka* of Pākī Avenue. Each soil classification is described in further detail below.

Although the 1972 NRCS Soil Survey identifies several existing soil types, in the late 1800s and early 1900s, Waikīkī was swamp land fed by runoff and sediment carried by streams from the Koʻolau Mountain Range. In the late 1800s the desire to create a watery landscape for the Park resulted in the construction of a system of canals and ditches from which water was drained to create a collection of small islands and ponds. The ponds were eventually filled in by the 1920s with the construction of the Ala Wai Canal.

Beaches (BS), occurs as sandy, gravelly, or cobbly areas. They are washed and rewashed by ocean waves. The beaches consist mainly of light-colored sands derived from coral and seashells. Where accessible and free of cobblestones and stones, they are highly suitable for recreational uses and resort development. Capability classification is VIIIw, nonirrigated, meaning this soil is severely limited by excess water, but may be used for wildlife habitat, water shed protection, or recreation.

Jaucus sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes (JaC), consists of excessively drained, calcareous soils that occur as narrow strips on coastal plains, adjacent to the ocean. In a representative profile the soil is single grain, pale brown to very pale brown, sandy, and more than 60 inches deep. In many places the surface layer is dark brown as a result of accumulation of organic matter and alluvium. The soil is neutral to moderately alkaline throughout the profile. Permeability is rapid, and runoff is very slow to slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight, but wind erosion is a severe hazard where vegetation has been removed. The available water capacity is 0.5 to 1.0 inch per foot of soil. In places roots penetrate to a depth of five feet or more. Workability is slightly difficult because the soil is loose and lacks stability for use of equipment. Capability classification is IVs if irrigated, meaning this soil has very severe limitations caused by stoniness, shallowness, unfavorable texture, or low water-holding capacity. Nonirrigated soils are classified as VIe or soils that are severely limited by the hazard of erosion.

Figure 3: NRCS Soil Survey



Ewa silty clay loam, moderately shallow, 0 to 2 percent slopes (EmA), occurs on alluvial fans and terraces where the depth to coral limestone is 20 to 50 inches. Included in mapping were a few small areas less than 20 inches deep. The mean annual soil temperature is 73° F. In a representative profile the surface layer is dark reddish-brown silty clay loam about 18 inches thick. The subsoil, about 42 inches thick, is dark reddish-brown and dark-red silty clay loam that has subangular blocky structure. The substratum is coral limestone, sand, or gravelly alluvium. The soil is neutral in the surface layer and subsoil. Permeability is moderate, runoff is very slow, and the erosion hazard is no more than slight. The available water capacity is about 1.3 inches per foot in the surface layer and 1.4 inches per foot in the subsoil. Capability classification is IIs if irrigated, meaning soils have moderate limitations of stoniness, unfavorable texture, shallowness, or low water-holding capacity. Nonirrigated soils are classified as IVs, meaning soils have very severe limitations because of stoniness, shallowness, unfavorable texture, or low water-holding capacity. Natural vegetation consists of fingergrass, kiawe, koa haole, klu, and uhaloa.

Kawaihapai clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (KlA), consists of well-drained soils in drainage ways and on alluvial fans on coastal plains. The mean annual soil temperature is 73° F. In a representative profile the surface layer is a dark-brown clay loam about 22 inches thick. The next layer is dark-brown stratified sandy loam 32 inches thick. The substratum is stony and gravelly. The soil is neutral in reaction throughout the profile. Permeability is moderate, runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is no more than slight. The available water capacity is about 1.8 inches per foot in the surface layer and about 1.6 inches per foot in the subsoil. In places roots penetrate to a depth of 5 feet or more. In some places the soil is subject to flooding. Capability classification is I if irrigated, meaning soils have few limitations that restrict their use. Nonirrigated soils are classified as IIc, meaning soils have moderate limitations because of climate. The soils are slightly droughty because of limited rainfall. Natural vegetation consists of kiawe, koa haole, lantana, and bermudagrass.

Molokai silty clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes (MuB). On this soil, runoff is slow to medium and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Included in mapping were a few small areas that are eroded to soft, weathered rock. Also included in mapping on Oahu were small areas of dark reddish-brown silty clay loams that overlie fine-textured, gravelly alluvium and small areas of dark reddish-brown silty clay soils that have a mottled subsoil. Capability classification is IIe if irrigated, meaning soils are subject to moderate erosion if they are cultivated and not protected. Nonirrigated soils are classified as IVe, meaning soils are subject to severe erosion if they are cultivated and not protected. The natural vegetation consists of kiawe, ilima, uhaloa, feathered fingergrass, and buffelgrass.

Fertility

Fertility refers to the level of nutrients available in the soil. Soil is considered a reservoir for the nutrients that have been applied or generated by other means over the years. The process of soil fertilization, along with weather, determines how much access plants have to the nutrients in the reservoir or soil. Balanced, fertile soil is essential for producing healthy, nutritious turf. A soil test can be used to determine whether a specific nutrient is abundant or lacking in soil and provide a basis for corrective action. A basic soil test provides information on two important soil characteristics, soil nutrients and soil pH.

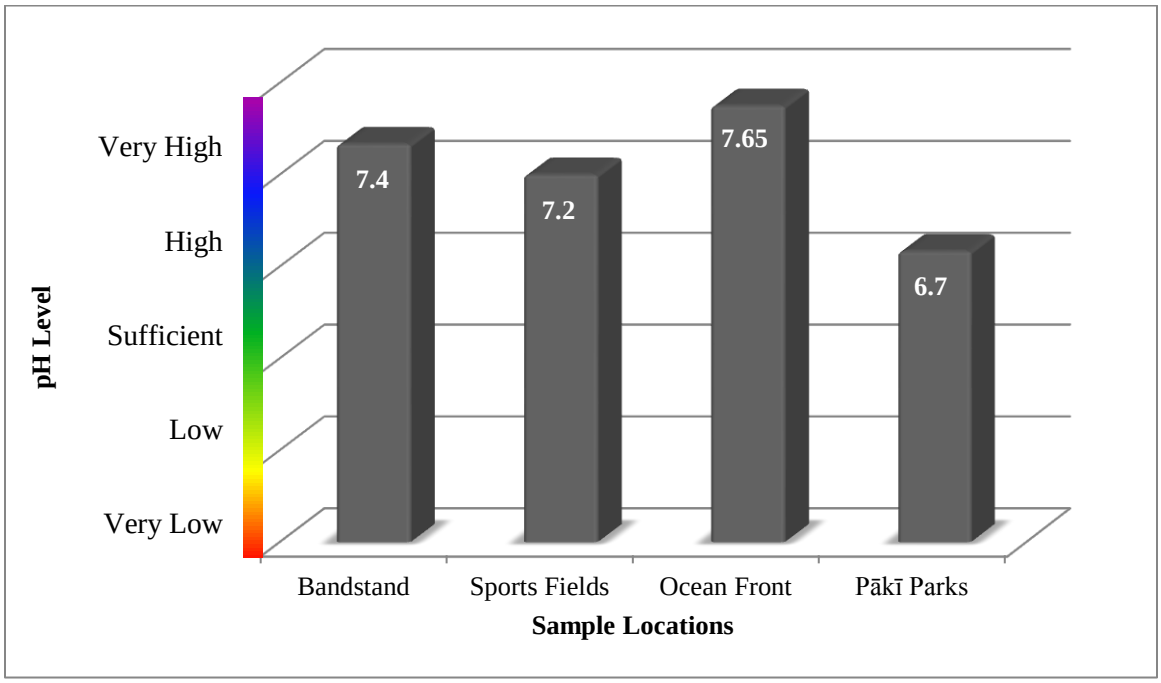
- **Soil nutrients** are minerals essential for plant growth. Nutrients are absorbed through a plant's roots. There are not always enough of these nutrients in the soil for a plant to grow healthy. Testing soils for nutrient levels help determine the need for soil amendments and the right fertilizer formulations.

- **Soil reaction (pH)** is one of the most important soil properties that affect the availability of nutrients for plant absorption. While nutrient levels may be sufficient in soils, the ability for a plant to absorb these nutrients may be limited due to the level of pH. pH is measured on a scale from 0 to 14, or acid (low pH) to alkaline (high pH), respectively. A slightly acidic pH (ideally 6.0 to 6.5) maximizes nutrient availability, and should be the target range for turfgrass culture. Below 6.0 some plants may require lime to eliminate growth problems. Above 6.5 some micronutrients can become limited. Fertility programs aimed at managing pH in soils will help increase availability of existing plant nutrients and improve the efficiency of applied nutrients through fertilizers.

A soil test was conducted on September 12, 2012 to determine soil nutrient levels at Kapiʻolani Park. Soil samples were collected throughout four areas of the Park including the Bandstand, Sports Fields, Ocean Front, and Pākī Avenue Parks. The Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center (ADSC) of the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR) at the University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa analyzed the soil samples. The results of the soil analyses are summarized below. The complete report along with a map of the soil sample locations is provided in Appendix A.

Soil reaction (pH). Soils are expected to be slightly acidic (pH 6.0) in tropical areas with moderate to high rainfall, as indicated on the Kapiʻolani Park soil test report. However, the test results show that all of the soil samples at the Park are alkaline and have high to very high levels of pH (6.7 to 7.65), as shown on **Figure 4**. The high pH levels in soil are primarily due to past fertilizer applications.

Figure 4: Soil ph



Soil Nutrients. Nutrients within the Park soils, such as phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), and magnesium (Mg), are expected to be at 37.5 parts per million (ppm), 250 ppm, 1,750 ppm, and 350 ppm,

respectively. All of the soil samples at the Park tested high to very high in soil nutrients. While nutrient levels are high, they may not be available for plant uptake due to the limiting effect of high pH levels in the soil. **Table 1** provides the results of the soil test. A brief summary of each nutrient tested is described further below.

Table 1: Soil Nutrients

Nutrient	*Expected*	Bandstand	Sports Fields	Ocean Front	Pākī Parks
Phosphorus (P)	*37.5*	162	162	84	757
Potassium (K)	*250*	1,270	1,215	987	2,388
Calcium (Ca)	*1,750*	5,993	5,722	6,182	6,752
Magnesium (Mg)	*350*	1,833	1,375	1,002	3,319

*quantities are reported in parts per million (ppm)

Phosphorus (P) is essential to the process of photosynthesis, the basis for plant life. P applications are not recommended if tests are high or excessive. High P in soils combined with surface runoff can cause excessive growth of plants and algae in surface waters, damaging aquatic ecosystems. It is much easier to increase soil P levels than it is to decrease soil P. Expected level of P is 37.5 ppm. Actual levels are 162 ppm (Bandstand); 162 ppm (Sports Fields); 84 ppm (Ocean Front); 757 ppm (Pāki Parks).

Potassium (K) is important for a plant's ability to withstand extreme temperatures, drought and pests. K also controls water loss from plants and is an essential nutrient for plant growth. Excessive levels of K in soils can interfere with the uptake of Ca and Mg. Expected level of K is 250 ppm. Actual levels are 1,270 ppm (Bandstand); 1,215 ppm (Sports Fields); 987 ppm (Ocean Front); 2,388 ppm (Pāki Parks).

Calcium (Ca) provides for normal transport and retention of other elements as well as strength in the plant. It is not considered to have a directly toxic effect on plants. Most of the problems caused by excess Ca in soils are the result of secondary effects of high soil pH. Excess calcium may lead to reduced uptake of other nutrients. For example, before toxic levels of Ca are reached, plants will often suffer deficiencies of other nutrients, such as phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, boron, copper, iron, or zinc. Expected level of Ca is 1,750 ppm. Actual levels are 5,993 ppm (Bandstand); 5,722 ppm (Sports Fields); 6,182 ppm (Ocean Front); 6,752 ppm (Pāki Parks).

Magnesium (Mg) is part of the chlorophyll in all green plants and is essential to plant photosynthesis. Soils high in Mg causes a collapse of soil structure. These soils have a tendency to swell when wet and become very hard when dry, often forming a hard crust which is difficult to till. Expected level of Mg is 350 ppm. Actual levels are 1,833 ppm (Bandstand); 1,375 ppm (Sports Fields); 1,002 ppm (Ocean Front); 3,319 ppm (Pāki Parks).

2.1.3 TURF

Proper turf management depends on knowledge of turf species and its growth habits, tolerances, and susceptibilities to damage from environmental stresses. Turf grasses are generally considered in one of two categories; cool season or warm season. In Hawai‘i, with mostly warmer temperatures, warm season grasses are used.

Species

The majority of Kapi‘olani Park is maintained open turf or developed (with hardened facilities that help protect natural elements in the park). The primary turf species at Kapi‘olani Park include Bermudagrass, Seashore Paspalum, Zoysiagrass, and Hilograss. In general, Hilograss is considered a weed, but in this case it is an acceptable, dominant turf species throughout the Park landscape. A description of each primary turf species within Kapi‘olani Park is provided below.

Bermudagrass
(Cynodon dactylon)

Form:	Dense turf if mowed regularly
Growth Rate:	Fast.
Foliage:	Fine textured. Produces seed heads.
Color:	Green.
Height:	2 inches or less.
Spread:	Spreads quickly and may overrun adjacent flower beds if not maintained.
Water Requirement:	Moderate
Sun:	Full sun.
Remarks:	Moderate salt tolerance. Moderate drought tolerance. Chokes out weeds when established. Good traffic tolerance.
Landscape Use:	Fields, parks, golf courses, lawns and for turf. Also near coastal areas.
Native:	Africa and India
Zones:	Beach Forest

Seashore Paspalum
(Paspalum vaginatum)

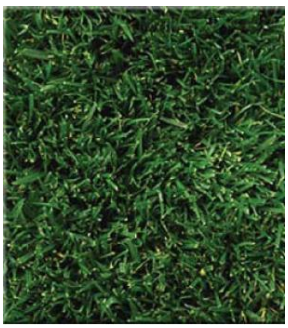
Form:	Dense turf if mowed regularly
Growth Rate:	Fast.
Foliage:	Both coarse and fine textured.
Color:	Blue-green.
Height:	1 inches or less.
Spread:	Perennial grass that spreads by rhizomes and stolons
Water Requirement:	Moderate - low.
Sun:	Full sun to partial shade.
Remarks:	High salt tolerance, cold tolerance and drought tolerance .
Landscape Use:	Use for golf courses and for turf. Also near coastal areas.
Native:	Tropical and subtropical regions of North and South America
Zones:	Beach Forest, Shoreline Bluff, Lowland Dry Forest Temperate Mixed/Buffer Forest

Zoysiagrass
(Zoysia spp.)

Form:	Dense turf if mowed regularly.
Growth Rate:	Moderate. Slow to establish.
Foliage:	Medium to fine textured. Wiry and possibly uncomfortable to bare feet.
Color:	Green
Height:	1 – 2 inches.
Spread:	Low growing, creeping
Water Requirement:	Moderate to low
Sun:	Full sun to shade.
Remarks:	Moderate salt tolerance. Drought tolerant. Chokes out weeds when established. Fair-good traffic tolerance.
Landscape Use:	Fields, golf courses and for turf. Also near coastal areas.
Native:	Southeast Asia, China and Japan
Zones:	Temperate Mixed Forest, Beach Forest

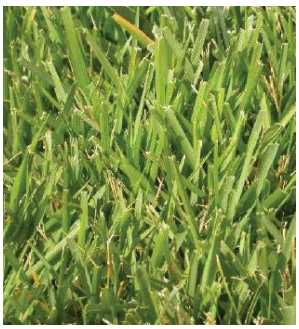
Hilograss
(Paspalum conjugatum)

Form:	Stoloniferous. Graminoid
Growth Rate:	Rapid.
Foliage:	Produces seeds.
Color:	Green
Height:	2 inches.
Spread:	Moderate
Water Requirement:	High
Sun:	Full sun to shade.
Remarks:	Low salt tolerance. In many areas, Hilograss is considered an invasive weed and can reach 3 feet if left alone.
Landscape Use:	None
Native:	North America, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
Zones:	Tropical



Bermudagrass
(Cynodon dactylon)

Seashore Paspalum
(Paspalum vaginatum)



Zoysiagrass
(Zoysia spp.)

Hilograss
(Paspalum conjugatum)

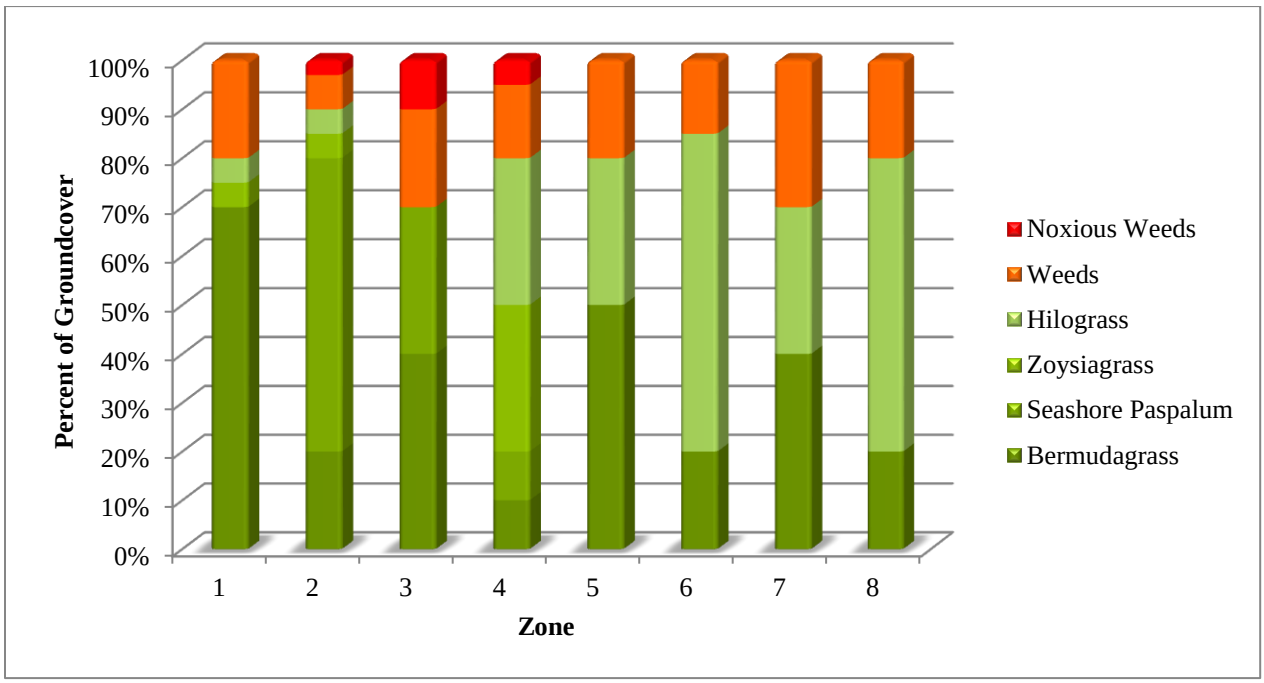
In addition to turf, several common trees are found throughout the Park (including Monkey Pod, Ironwood, Banyan, Shower Tree, Kiawe, Date Palm, and Coconut), as well as several Exceptional Trees that are protected by City ordinance (Article 13, Chapter 41, Revised Ordinances of Honolulu). These exceptional trees include:

- Ironwood trees – along Kalakaua Avenue and the double row to the east of the Bandstand
- Banyan trees – near Honolulu Zoo entrance, across from entrance to Honolulu Zoo (*makai* of Kalakaua Avenue), ‘Ewa side of Queen’s Surf Beach Center (*makai* of Kalakaua Avenue), ‘Ewa side of Waikiki Aquarium (*makai* of Kalakaua Avenue), in front of the Natatorium, across the street from the Diamond Head Tennis Courts, at the Diamond Head corner of the archery range, and across the Diamond Head side of the Honolulu Zoo (*makai* side of the Waikiki Shell Parking lot entrance)
- Monkeypod trees – along Paki Avenue

Extent

The extent of turf species in each of the eight zones is provided in **Figure 5**. A variety of weed species are also present at the Park and contend with the primary turf. Weeds are described as plants growing where they are not wanted. These weed species include goosegrass, lovegrass, crabgrass, dallisgrass, and carpetgrass. Typically, 10 percent weedgrasses within the overall turf is considered acceptable. However, noxious weeds should not be present. Noxious weeds are plants that grow aggressively or are injurious to humans, plants, and animals. The most dominant noxious weed present at Kapi‘olani Park is khaki weed (*Alternanthera pungens*), an invasive ground-creeping plant with oval leaves and numerous sharp burrs. Other noxious weeds include common sandbur (*Cenchrus echinatus*) and sensitivegrass (Desmanthus pernambucanus).

Figure 5: Extent of Turf and Weed Species by Zone



2.1.4 WEAR

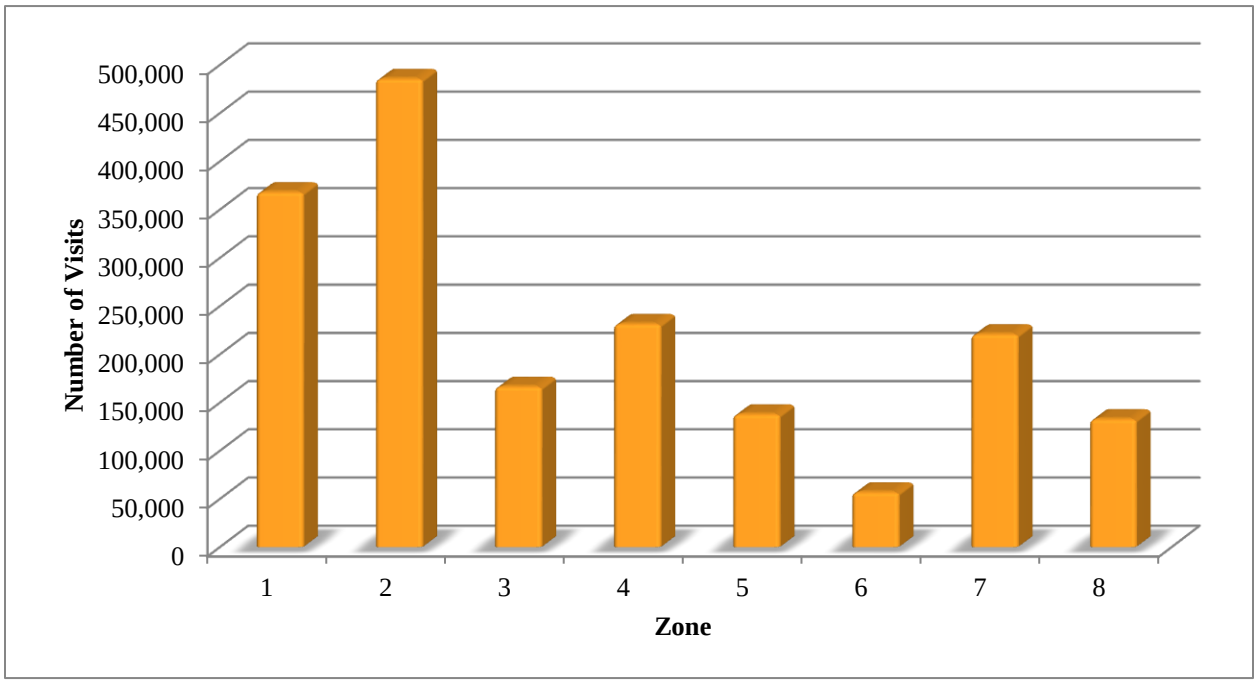
Wear levels are determined by reviewing current usage or how much traffic the park receives over a given period of time and the impacts resulting from those uses. Different types of turf will have varying degrees of wear resistance.

Usage

Data on visitor use are essential to the management of parks to assess visitor impacts on turf and park resources and to inform facility planning. A variety of uses at Kapiʻolani Park, such as large permitted events, picnics, sports, parades, runs, and walks contribute to the overall wear on turf. Kapiʻolani Park receives approximately 1.8 million visits annually. Permitted event use of the Park accounts for approximately 357,000 visitors (AECOM and PBR Hawaii, 2012).

According to the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study, the Park receives consistent use levels throughout the year (AECOM and PBR Hawaii, 2012). However, use levels vary by zones since many of the large permitted events occur within certain areas of the Park. Zones 1 and 2 have the highest estimated use levels per year which is consistent with the large permitted events that occur in those zones. Zone 4 is a popular surfing area and picnic destination on weekends and holidays. Since Zone 7 includes most of the designated sports fields, it also experiences periods of heavy use typically associated with tournaments and league play. Zone 6, which includes the Diamond Head Tennis Courts and archery range, has the lowest use level. Two factors likely contribute to levels in Zone 6: 1) the number of tennis courts available at one time, and 2) safety procedures at the archery range (which limit other uses in the vicinity). Based on these estimates, Kapiʻolani Park includes a range of use levels from the more heavily used beach and sport areas to the less intensely used areas along Paki Avenue. Use levels at Kapiʻolani Park are shown in **Figure 6**.

Figure 6: Estimated Annual Use by Zone



Impact

Heavy traffic and high use levels often cause significant impacts to turf grass. Foot and vehicular traffic, especially on wet soils, can cause exposed soils, soil erosion, and vegetation damage. Although less visible, another wear impact that is potentially more damaging and longer lasting is the compaction of soils. Compaction may not immediately kill turf, but it restricts growth and predisposes turf grasses to a variety of other stresses and injuries. Eventually, by restricting growth of both roots and shoots, compaction can cause turf to die out.

Wear impacts, such as erosion, exposed soil, vegetation damage and soil compaction, were evaluated at Kapiʻolani Regional Park as part of the Recreation Capacity Study (AECOM and PBR Hawaii, 2012). Researchers completed qualitative assessments of observed impacts which are characterized by the current severity (intensity of the impact) and spatial extent (relative prevalence of the impact through the zone) of those impacts. In general, Zones 1 and 2 tend to exhibit the most observable impacts, in part due to high use levels (daily and event use) and other environmental factors (e.g., shade) that cause these resources to be a challenge to maintain. A summary of the severity and extent of wear impacts at each of the eight zones are provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Wear Impacts

	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4	
Impact	**Severity[1]**	**Extent[2]**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Severity**	**Extent**
Erosion	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Exposed Soil	M	L/M	M/H	M/H	N/L	N/L	M	M
Soil Compaction	M	L/M	L	M	N	N	L	L
Vegetation Damage	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	N

	Zone 5		Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8	
Impact	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Severity**	**Extent**	**Severity**	**Extent**
Erosion	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Exposed Soil	L	L	N	N	L	L	L	L
Soil Compaction	L	L	N	N	L	L	L	L
Vegetation Damage	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N

[1] *Impact Severity:* N = none, L = low (impact is minimal/may be temporary, self-correcting, or requires little effort to correct), M = moderate (impact is moderate/requires some management effort to correct), H = high (impact is severe/requires extensive management effort to correct).
[2] *Impact Extent:* N = none, L = low (impact observed on less than 1/3 of zone), M = moderate (impact observed on 1/3 to 2/3 of zone), H = high (impact observed on more than 2/3 of zone).

Special events that attract crowds well over 1,000 people have caused severe impacts to turf, soil, and the irrigation system in Zones 1 and 2. While soil compaction and loss of vegetation are the more visible impacts, damage to the irrigation system beneath the surface has been on-going as well. To secure large tents at special events setup crews will stake poles several feet into the ground which have penetrated irrigation lines on numerous occasions. Past repairs and troubleshooting have resulted in inconsistent head installation and may have caused increased friction in pipes resulting in lower system performance.

On sports fields in Zone 7, excessive stress is placed on turf by concentrated foot traffic resulting in turf removal and overcompaction.

2.1.5 MAINTENANCE

Turf maintenance is both demanding and dynamic; it is an adaptive response to the changing park environment. It requires various forms of capabilities and practices to manage elements such as climate, soil, turf, and wear as discussed in previous sections of this report. Some of the basic maintenance practices include mowing, fertilization, aeration, top dressing, thatch management, water management, and pest management. Each maintenance practice is important as one is to another and one cannot be compensated for by increasing another.

Capabilities

A high level review of Park maintenance capabilities was conducted as it relates to effectively maintaining quality turf. The capability elements reviewed include organizational structure, staffing levels, budget, and availability of heavy equipment.

Organizational Structure. DPR manages, maintains, and operates approximately 300 parks and recreational facilities for the City & County of Honolulu, including Kapiʻolani Park. Three divisions of DPR provide maintenance support for Kapiʻolani Park grounds: 1) Division of Urban Forestry; 2) Maintenance Support Services; and 3) Park Maintenance & Recreation Services. Within these three divisions, a number of maintenance crews perform various tasks in addition to turf maintenance at Kapiʻolani Park. A basic organization chart highlighting the general structure is provided in **Figure 7**.

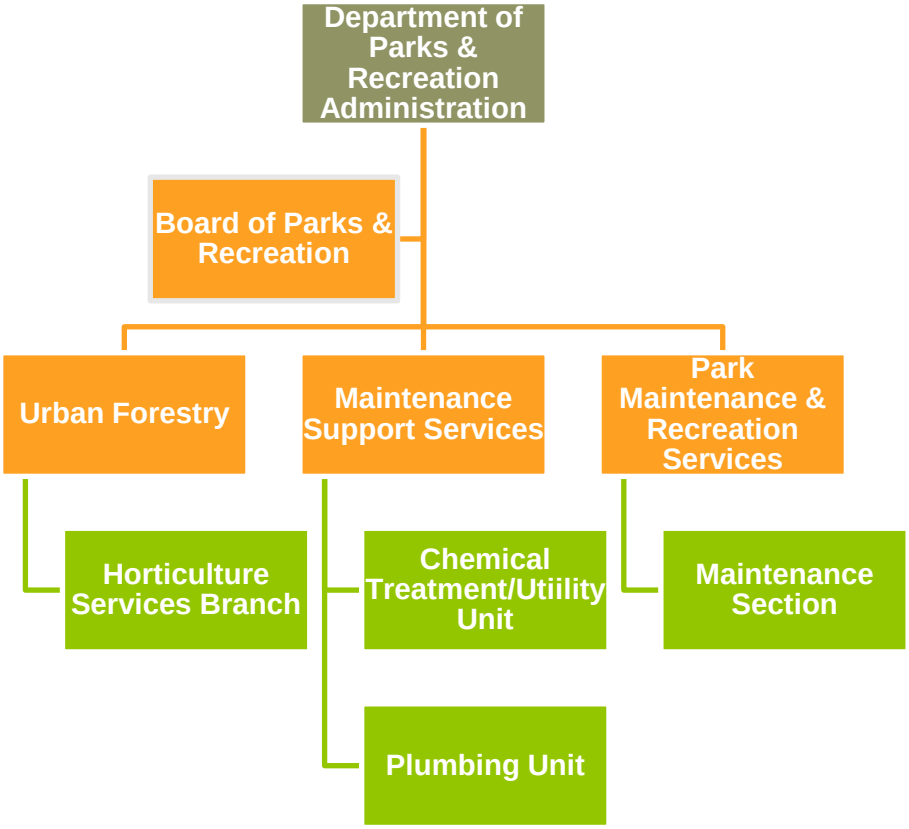
The Division of Urban Forestry manages, among other things, the horticulture program including planting, trimming, watering, and maintaining shade trees, shrubs, and other plants along public roadways and in parks and malls.

Maintenance Support Services is responsible for providing major repair and/or replacement services to buildings, grounds and equipment island-wide. Maintenance Support Services also provides heavy construction equipment assistance and fertilizer, herbicide, vector control, and utility crew support. It evaluates programs by: 1) compiling and analyzing statistical data; and 2) researching and evaluating new methods, techniques, equipment, and materials to improve overall efficiency and service to the divisions and districts.

Park Maintenance and Recreation Services provides groundskeeping, custodial, and maintenance services to all parks and recreation facilities on Oʻahu. The maintenance section assigned to Kapiʻolani Park is responsible for water management (irrigation and sprinkler system), mowing, weed whacking, spot spraying (herbicide), and minor repair of irrigation in addition to day-to-day custodial work and refuse pickup. The Kapiʻolani Regional Park Manager oversees the grounds maintenance crew and manages the overall operations at the Park.

Staffing Levels. For fiscal year 2011, the DPR system had 726 full time regular positions, and 1,080 Personal Services Contract employees. Of these totals, 52 are assigned to the Kapiʻolani Park, Park Maintenance and Recreation Services, Maintenance Section. Approximately 30 percent of those positions are currently unfilled. Park maintenance staff includes one (1) park manager, four (4) office/event staff, two (2) maintenance supervisors, and forty-five (45) maintenance-related personnel. The number of staff assigned to Kapiʻolani Park from the Division of Urban Forestry and Maintenance Support Services varies based on maintenance needs.

Figure 7: Department of Parks & Recreation Organization Chart



Budget. Kapiʻolani Park operations and maintenance is funded as part of the regular DPR annual budget process as determined by the Honolulu City Council. All revenues generated at the Park are returned to the City's general fund and distributed based on budgeting priorities. In addition, increasing upkeep costs coupled with staff shortages pose ongoing challenges for the Park operations and maintenance staff.

Equipment. Having the proper equipment to support maintenance staff is essential to maintaining quality turf. Kapiʻolani Park has a limited inventory of equipment dedicated to turf maintenance. While the Park staff has access to an aerator, a tractor is required to maneuver it. Since the Park does not own a tractor, the aerator has been sitting idle. All tri-plex rotary mowers are used to cut the grass. The existing irrigation is a block system operated by satellite controllers made up of Rainbird and Hunter equipment. Uniformity has been compromised due to mismatch of heads. Rotor timing equipment is not performing to original specifications. Past repairs and troubleshooting have resulted in inconsistent head installation and may have caused increased friction in pipes resulting in lower system performance.

Practices

PBR Hawaii, the consultant that prepared this report, met with key maintenance staff to document current maintenance practices as described below. While these maintenance practices are not considered to be an exhaustive list and are not the only set of factors in maintaining quality turf, they serve as a reference point to describe the current maintenance program.

Mowing

- Mowing occurs once per week
- 2 ½" height of cut
- Rotary mower
- Mower cutting width (deck size): 72"
- Mowing occurs all times of the day
- Mower equipped with side discharge
- Mowing patterns occur at random

Fertilization

- Complete slow release fertilizer, applied once per year
- Applied with tractor and pull-behind spreader
- Irrigated for approximately 30 minutes following application
- Use of sports fields are prohibited during fertilizing. Two (2) fields in December and three (3) fields in August

Aeration

- Aeration tine: approximately 3-4" depth, approximately 6" spacing
- Aeration solid tine, no hollow tine
- Equipment: Aerator unit done during 6-week shut down

Water Management

- Irrigation frequency: daily
- Average run-time: 30 minutes
- No rain gauge
- No irrigation as-builts
- Irrigation system inspected daily

Other practices applicable to turf maintenance include trim, edging, pest management, top dressing, and thatch management. However, these practices are not performed at Kapiʻolani Park.

One of the prerequisites to effective maintenance programs is the application of maintenance standards. DPR takes a system-wide approach to implementing maintenance standards. DPR's *Pictorial Maintenance Standards* provides a visual rating system that uses "Poor," "Fair," "Good," and "Excellent" to measure maintenance practices at every park within its jurisdiction. These standards cover both landscape and facility maintenance practices. Standards are communicated through pictorial examples and supplemented with brief descriptions to reiterate what is expected to meet the standard. This visual reference allows maintenance staff to easily identify the level of maintenance being provided at each park.

Kapi‘olani Park is held to these same standards, which cover a broad spectrum of maintenance practices. Some basic turf maintenance practices are included in the standards such as mowing, trimming, weeding, edging, and maintenance of ball fields as described in **Table 3** below.

In general, DPR’s *Pictorial Maintenance Standards* serve as a useful guide for measuring maintenance practices. Given the large extent of the Park, current staffing levels, budget constraints, available equipment, and turf management requirements, the Park is capable of operating at a “Fair” level.

Table 3: Maintenance Standards

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Mowing	Evident that lawn recently mowed. Grass blade height level over entire field.	Slight growth variations but field still visibly neat.	Lawn has been mowed regularly but some high weeds remain uncut. Lawn is due for regular mowing.	Evident that the lawn is overdue for regular mowing. Grass is 2 ½ inches or more in length.
Trimming	Grass is neatly trimmed around trees, walls, buildings, etc., to the same height as field grass.	Grass around trees, etc., slightly higher than surrounding grass.	Grass is approximately two inches higher than surrounding grass.	Apparent that trimming had not been done for month or more.
Weeding	No weeds visible in grassed area.	Weeds are visible but do not cover 5% of grassed area.	Weeds are visible but do not cover over 20% of grassed area.	Weeds cover more than 20% of grassed area.
Edging	Grass is cut smoothly at the sidewalk edge. Very distinct straight line.	Grass runners beginning to grow into edged area. Runners have grown no more than half inch.	Grass runners have grown approximately one inch into edged area.	Edging is not good enough to qualify for fair.
Ball Fields*	Grass is well watered and relatively weed-free.	Infield up to 10% weed growth, field apparently lacking water and/or fertilizer.	Grass color is not satisfactory, base paths elongated, base areas slightly rutted.	Grass color is unsatisfactory or infield is heavily weed infested, base paths are not clearly defined and/or badly rutted.

**Ball fields refer to baseball and/or softball fields. There are no maintenance standards for any other type of sports fields.*

2.2 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides recommendations for each of the five key variables: climate, soil, turf, wear, and maintenance. Based on the evaluation of existing conditions, the overall turf at Kapiʻolani Park is consider to be in relatively fair condition. However, this should not obscure the relevance of individual impacts and zones of concern. Areas with the highest impact include Zones 1, 2, 4, and 7 (refer to **Figure 1**), which is consistent with the use levels in those areas. These zones cover a large portion of the Park and require extensive management efforts to remedy the impacts.

As discussed in Section 1.2 (Objectives), the findings and recommendations provided below are intended to support and supplement the proposed biophysical capacity recommendations noted in the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study (AECOM and PBR Hawaii, 2012).

2.2.1 CLIMATE

With its fairly mild and uniform temperatures year-round, the regional climate provides a desirable setting for warm season grasses such as those found at Kapiʻolani Park. The Park's microclimates—heavily shaded areas, sports fields and ocean front areas—have a more profound effect on turf causing it to react in different ways at varying degrees.

Heavily shaded areas prevent adequate sunlight from reaching the ground below, causing grass to die out resulting in bare soil and soil erosion. The sports fields, located in Zone 7, are used extensively by organized sports throughout the year. The open playing surface is a high use and high impact area which means high maintenance requirements relative to the surrounding turf. Turf in these areas is also subject to direct sunlight and intense heat on a daily basis. Ocean front areas are susceptible to prolonged salt exposure from ocean waves and wind. Salt damage is evident by the yellowing or browning of grass blades. In these areas near the shoreline, it is important to plant salt tolerant grasses and maintain well-drained soils.

Recommendations

The following guidelines provide recommendations for maintaining turf at Kapiʻolani Park relative to the existing microclimate conditions—heavily shaded, sports fields, and ocean front areas. These recommendations seek to address the ongoing effects caused by the unique conditions in each microclimate.

Heavily shaded areas should be maintained to correct bare and compacted soils resulting from lack of sunlight:

- Prune trees, where feasible, to allow as much sunlight through the canopy;
- Address bare soils under trees by completely replacing turfgrass with species specifically developed for low-light environments or by adding wood chips, sand, and/or mulch surrounded by an edge treatment;
- Plant shade tolerant grasses and avoid close mowing/trimming where shade prevails; and
- Consider hardening areas where vegetation re-growth is unlikely to occur. For heavily shaded areas along Monsarrat Avenue, consider installing pervious pavement.

At a minimum, sports field maintenance should address the additional stress on turf caused by high heat and heavy foot traffic:

- Water deeply at less frequent intervals;
- Provide a separate water management schedule relative to the surrounding natural areas;
- Lower height of cut and increase frequency of mowing to achieve level playing fields;
- Spot aerate fields on a regular basis to alleviate soil compaction; and
- Plan one (1) deep and one (1) shallow hollow tine application per year.

Ocean front areas should be maintained to address the additional stress on turf caused by prolonged salt exposure:

- Improve drainage in areas prone to ponding;
- Water frequently with shorter breaks between intervals and maintain consistency;
- Apply less than 1 or 2 inches of water per application;
- Use sprinkler systems or drip irrigation (not surface irrigation systems); and
- Plant salt-tolerant turf such as seashore paspalum and zoysia grass.

Other recommendations for ocean front areas:

- Maintain turf uniformly between the three ocean front areas—Queen's Surf Beach, Walls, and Sans Souci Beach—to provide for continuity along the shoreline;
- Comply with the waterfront revitalization program and coastal management program policies; and
- Adhere to water quality standards and avoid the discharge of pesticides into coastal waters.

2.2.2 SOILS

Understanding the soil matrix at Kapiʻolani Park is crucial in fine tuning and managing the turf. Many turf problems can be traced to soils that are excessively wet, dry, acidic or alkaline, and are infertile, prone to compaction, impenetrable, or full of debris.

In general, soils at Kapiʻolani Park are classified as sandy or clay loam where permeability is moderate and runoff is slow. Soils at the Park are expected to be slightly acidic. However, the soil test revealed that all of the soil samples at the Park are alkaline and have high to very high levels of pH (6.7 to 7.65). The application of ammonium sulfate will help to acidify soils and lower the pH.

The soil samples also tested high to very high in potassium, phosphorus, calcium, and magnesium. While nutrient levels are high, they may not be available for plant uptake due to the limiting effect of high pH levels in the soil. Management techniques should focus on the nutritional balance of soils to correct long term effects.

Recommendations

The following recommendations provide effective and low impact methods to successfully amend Park soils.

A proper soil fertility program for the Park should be established, monitored, and maintained to provide optimum growing conditions:

- Achieve proper pH and nutritional balance by following the recommended fertilizer program provided in the soil test (see Appendix A);
- Avoid improper use of commercial fertilizers or organic amendments which can lead to excessive nutrient levels and potential environmental problems;
- Understanding the nutrient status of the soil is important for cost effectiveness and to achieve optimum turf quality and to safeguard water quality; and
- Time fertilizer applications with the aeration program allowing proper soil amendments to penetrate deep into the soil profile.

Soil sampling for nutritional requirements should be done once a year:

- Use the same testing lab for every soil test (see Appendix A);
- Collect both soil and tissue samples;
- Request the following tests:
    - Soil Analysis
        - pH and Salinity
        - pH and Extractable Nutrients (Ca, Mg, P, K)
        - Extractable Micronutrients (Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn)
    - Plant Tissue Analysis
        - Sulfur
        - Nutrients (Ca, Mg, P, K)
        - Micronutrients (Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn)
- Test and treat soils with unusual topography and texture separately; and
- Keep records of soil test results for five (5) years.

2.2.3 TURF

Kapi‘olani Park is well-suited for warm season, dense, and salt tolerant turf species, such as those found at the Park. Bermudagrass is the turfgrass choice for the sports fields (Puhalla, Krans, & Goatley, 1999). However, seashore paspalum is the most desirable turfgrass overall in terms of microclimate conditions and tolerance. Seashore paspalum is versatile and can be used throughout all microclimates. Newer varieties of seashore paspalum have many additional environmental attributes including the tolerance of high salt and sodium levels, heavily shaded, low light conditions, poorly drained soils, and high and low pH soils.

The extent of turf versus weed species, with the exception of noxious weeds, is considered acceptable in most areas of the Park. However, weeds in highly maintained turf areas such as athletic fields, beaches, and other high-visibility/high-use areas are generally discouraged because weeds make turf unattractive and reduce its utility. In no case should weeds exceed 20 percent of groundcover.

Recommendations

The following recommendations seek to provide best management practices for addressing weed infestation.

Selecting and planting appropriate turf grass for each microclimate will help in minimizing weed encroachment:

- Take note of specific climate conditions that may weaken turf or favor certain pests; and
- Plant salt tolerant grasses in shoreline areas to increase efficiency and lower maintenance costs.

Increasing the maintenance of existing turf will help with the natural resistance to certain pest infestations:

- Mow at the recommended height of cut for the selected turf grass and remove clippings when seedheads of weeds are present;
- Water deeply to encourage deep rooting and reduce drought stress;
- Remedy conditions that expose bare surface soil to additional light which makes that area more susceptible to weed invasion.

Chemical weed control will be used only as a last resort for controlling particularly difficult weeds in high-visibility turf areas:

- In rare situations where chemical weed control is necessary, use the least toxic, least residual herbicide for spot treatments;
- Avoid general broadcast treatments; and
- Time such applications to avoid contact with the public to the extent possible.

Monitor the allowable threshold of weeds:

- Use spot treatments to provide early, effective control of problems before damage thresholds are reached;
- Conduct weed surveys regularly to help determine what species are present, their approximate population levels, and what types of management practices may be necessary; and
- Keep written records of monitoring results, which will aid in future weed management decisions.

2.2.4 WEAR

Kapiʻolani Park is a well-used recreation site, with numerous facilities and hardened features that help lessen the potential for many types of wear impacts. However, the large expanse of open turf is susceptible to various impacts caused, in part, by heavy traffic associated with large special events and sport play. These impacts include exposed soils, soil erosion, vegetation damage, and soil compaction. Knowledge of how compaction affects the soil's physical and biological properties, as well as turf grass itself, is essential to efficiently deal with its effects.

According to the Kapiʻolani Regional Park Recreation Capacity Study, Zones 1 and 2 tend to exhibit the most observable impacts, in part due to high use levels and other environmental factors posing maintenance challenges (AECOM and PBR Hawaii, 2012). Although Zone 7 may have less observable

impacts than Zones 1 and 2, the open playing surface is a high use and high impact area which means higher maintenance requirements relative to the surrounding turf. Treating turf damage caused by sport play requires replacement of any turf or soil that has been ripped away. Aggressively recuperating turf grass species, such as bermudagrass, will help to minimize the damage, but topdressing and overseeding at the end of the season is the best way to restore the quality of the turf. Relieving overcompaction requires aeration to fracture the compacted soil layer. Solid tine aeration can be performed during the season, but core aeration should be conducted at the end of each season to prevent disruption of play.

Other zones show fewer signs of impacts. However, individual impacts within these zones that are significant and noteworthy may require intervention to protect the affected turf.

Recommendations

For Kapiʻolani Park to remain as a premier venue for special events, exhibitions, and sporting leagues, the following considerations are recommended.

Traffic management should be implemented before and during large special events:

- Rope or barricade off areas before events to lessen the wear intensity before heavy traffic;
- Alleviate compaction and increase turf growth before the event to assist in the wear tolerance and overall recovery;
- Require delivery trucks and access vehicles to use turf tires and/or tiresocks;
- Require large special events to submit staging, site, and sequencing plans as part of the permit approval; and
- Plan realistic and appropriate remediation procedures where events will unavoidably damage turf areas. If equipment access roads, staging, or storage will result in soil compaction or loss of vegetation, assign a dedicated hardened area for such activities.

Sports fields should be maintained at the highest level of standard:

- Renovate sports fields to sound condition following each sport season;
- Spot aerate fields during season with solid tine application;
- Do not mow the field when moist or wet;
- Move fields by approximately five (5) feet when repainting lines to avoid rutting;
- Consider sport fields as a source of revenue**.** Charge permit fees for league play as opposed to a deposit fee;
- Develop field maintenance closure days and rain out policies to protect the quality of turf; and
- Evaluate requests for field time and assign charges to specific users.

2.2.5 MAINTENANCE

Based on observations and discussions with key maintenance staff, the maintenance crews assigned to Kapiʻolani Park are performing at their best relative to available resources and capabilities. The current available staff time hours are maxed out to perform required job tasks. Increasing upkeep costs coupled with staff shortages pose ongoing challenges for the maintenance crew and management staff to effectively maintain quality turf.

There are no dedicated personnel specifically assigned to maintaining the turf at Kapiʻolani Park. Turf maintenance is divided among three divisions and within those divisions maintenance crews are responsible for performing general park maintenance tasks in addition to turf maintenance.

Currently, DPR has some maintenance standards in place that cover a broad spectrum of maintenance practices. The existing maintenance standards should be enhanced to provide appropriate turf maintenance practices specific to Kapiʻolani Park. Maintenance standards also need to be documented and tracked for compliance based on desired outcomes.

A documented work order system will help prioritize and maintain the managed turf resources and track the true cost to maintain a turf maintenance related task. This includes documenting current maintenance frequencies for tasks completed at the Park and the anticipated hours necessary to complete specific tasks. Investing in maintenance technology that includes a work order system and establishing performance measures tied to written maintenance standards would help the staff to operate in the most efficient manner. This work order system would help the maintenance division to maximize their available resources and demonstrate the duties and tasks associated with turf maintenance by quantifying staffing needs and equipment requirements.

Kapiʻolani Park has some turf maintenance equipment, but to maintain quality turf additional equipment is needed. A multi-purpose tractor with turf tires is necessary to pull field aerator and verti-drain equipment as well as load topdressing material. These turf maintenance practices will help to alleviate compaction due to heavy use and to improve overall drainage and turf health.

The condition of the existing irrigation system warrants major repair or a complete replacement. The system is currently operating at a less than optimal level resulting in turf damage. Given the large expanse of the irrigation system, a designated irrigation specialist should be employed at Kapiʻolani Park.

Recommendations

The following are recommendations for improving turf maintenance capabilities and practices at Kapiʻolani Park. An Operations and Maintenance Manual (O&M) has been developed to support these recommendations (see Section 3.0).

Turf-specific maintenance standards need to be developed and implemented:

- Enhance the existing maintenance standards to provide appropriate turf maintenance practices specific to Kapiʻolani Park;
- Develop standards that are measurable and reasonable;
- Consider adapting maintenance standards established by the National Recreation and Park Association;
- Document and track maintenance practices based on desired outcomes; and
- Establish an acceptable percentage of standards to be met per year, for example:
    - 90% of the standards that are established are met on an annual basis;
    - Visitor comments on turf quality at the Park reflect through on site surveys at 90% satisfaction level;
    - Volunteer support hours meet 95% of established hourly goals for the Park; and
    - Repairs to turf maintenance equipment conducted within 48 hours of notification.

A consistent work order system is needed to estimate time and cost schedules based on the amount of work required for the Park:

- Type of maintenance:
  - Mowing, trim & edging, pruning, fertilizing, etc.
- Frequency of service:
  - Daily or more frequently;
  - Weekly;
  - Monthly;
  - Seasonally;
  - Annually;
  - Long term;
- Size, type, and skills of crews required to perform the work by categories:
  - Division of Urban Forestry;
  - Park Maintenance Crew;
  - Maintenance Support Services;
  - Volunteer or skilled volunteer;
  - Seasonal or permanent staff;
  - Contractor;
  - Other City agency;
- Identify equipment required to perform the tasks:
  - Tractor, aerator, mower, etc.
- Estimate the hours required for each task;
- Estimate staff or contractor costs to complete each task:
  - Some tasks are more cost effective to outsource due to specialized skills or equipment that contractors possess;
- Tie available staff hours and equipment requirements to the frequency of tasks; and
- Monitor and adjust performance of maintenance plan over time:
  - Track progress by zone, task, and cost; and
  - Adjust schedules to the Park as facilities and landscaping mature and age or use patterns change.

Publish Park maintenance plans and annual evaluations to enhance public awareness of maintenance activities, costs, and performance:

- Make park maintenance plans available on the Park's website;
- Publicize annual park inspections and success ratings against the published plans; and
- Provide user feedback forms to enhance maintenance activities.

New equipment is needed and should be properly maintained once acquired:

- Purchase a multi-purpose tractor; and
- Replace existing irrigation system (maintained by a dedicated irrigation specialist onsite).
  - Consider replacing the system in phases with priority given to sports fields and ocean front areas.

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3 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

A comprehensive Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program is essential to the ongoing upkeep and maintenance of Kapiʻolani Park grounds. This O&M has been developed to respond to specific requirements for the Park and organized to establish an efficient use of personnel, equipment, and time. Management of an O&M program with knowledge of the unique variables, such as climate, soils, turf type, wear, and maintenance, is essential to the success and optimum appearance of the landscape environment.

This O&M manual has been prepared to assist the City & County of Honolulu, Department of Parks & Recreation in developing a scope of work for their maintenance staff and to serve as a set of guidelines for long term maintenance of Park landscape elements. The O&M includes recommended maintenance standards that should be continually updated when new management systems, techniques, equipment, or technology is acquired.

3.1 MAINTENANCE STANDARDS

Maintenance standards provide an estimated frequency schedule for staff to follow that ensures the expected utility and quality of turf is achieved. Maintenance standards also help to quantify maintenance staffing and budgeting to achieve the frequency schedule.

Based on data collected during site visits and discussions with key maintenance staff, the following maintenance standards were developed for Kapiʻolani Park. These standards are organized by maintenance levels and are similar to standards established by the National Recreation and Park Association (1986) but are further customized for turf maintenance practices at the Park. There are six maintenance levels, level 1 being the highest standard and level 6 being the lowest standard. Kapiʻolani Park is currently operating at a level 4, which is considered to an acceptable operating level for some areas of the Park, but not all.

The intensity of maintenance within Kapiʻolani Park depends on the type of park area, use levels, and unique demands. It is expected that the Park will continue to operate at existing levels or higher. Therefore, standards were established for maintenance levels 1-4. Each level covers various turf maintenance practices. A description of each turf maintenance practice along with best management practices are provided in Section 3.2.

3.1.1 LEVEL ONE

Level 1 maintenance standards should be applied to all competitive sports fields dedicated to soccer, softball, and/or rugby (Zone 7). The objectives for level 1 are:

1. Turf has a healthy, dense stand of grass and coverage no less than 95% at the start of every season and no less than 80% turf coverage after play begins
2. Play surface is smooth and even
3. Soil is well drained
4. Turf is mowed at the appropriate height for the type of grass used and the type of field
5. Weed infestation does not exceed 5%
6. No bare soils at the start of every season and no more than 15% bare soils after play begins

The following maintenance practices will help achieve these objectives:

Mowing

- Mowing will occur twice weekly during play season
- 2" height of cut
- Do not cut off more than 1/3 of the grass blades at a single mowing
- Use mower capable of "striping" the turf
- Rotate mowing pattern on every application to alleviate tracking and provide aesthetic striping patterns.
- Remove grass clippings if visible

Trim & Edging

- Trim twice weekly to match the height of cut of mowers
- Edging of field perimeters will occur weekly during season and every two (2) weeks in off-season
- Apply pre-germinated seed to heavily worn areas after every tournament

Pruning

- Open fields do not warrant pruning
- Outer areas may require some pruning dictated primarily by species and variety of trees

Fertilizing

- Fertilize according to recommendations provided with soil test
    - Apply fertilizer as follows:

Fertilizer	Total Amount (lbs/acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate (cost/acre)
21-0-0 (ammonium sulfate)	952	Split into 8 applications once every 6-7 weeks until the total amount is applied	$152

- When soils are balanced, fertilize monthly

Aeration

- Aerate 3 times annually
- Perform deep tine and shallow tine aeration
- Spot aerate high use areas as needed

Top Dressing

- Top dress yearly

Irrigation

- Irrigation system is fully operational
- System is free of leaks
- Heads are installed according to intended use
- Heads are properly adjusted with rotations and arcs set to reduce water runoff
- Systems are set to run at specific times to minimize water evaporation and waste
    - Irrigation will be required at two (2) day watering intervals
    - Run time is 24 minutes per valve per watering cycle
- Inspect irrigation systems at least twice weekly
- Initiate repairs to non-functioning systems within 24 hours of discovery
- Back flow testing done annually

Thatch Management

- Inspect thatch layer regularly and remove as needed

Soil Management

- Test soil annually
    - Additional testing will occur if deemed necessary
- Soil moisture will be consistent
    - No wet areas
    - No dry areas
    - Firm enough for foot and mower traffic
    - Apply wetting agents to assist in uniform soil moisture
    - Hand water as needed

Pest Management

- Inspect daily for insects, disease, and stress and respond to outbreaks within 24 hours

3.1.2 LEVEL TWO

Level two maintenance standards should be applied to all special event areas (Zone 1). The objectives for level two are:

- Turf coverage no less than 90% before special events and no less than 85% turf coverage after events
- Weed infestation does not exceed 5%
- No more than 5% bare soils before special events and no more than 10% bare soils after events

The following maintenance practices will help achieve these objectives:

Mowing

- Mowing will occur once weekly
- 2 ½" height of cut using rotary mower
- Do not cut off more than 1/3 of the grass blades at a single mowing

Trim & Edging

- Trim and edging of all turf perimeters will occur once weekly
- The height of cut should match that of the mowers

Pruning

- Regular pruning by a certified arborist
- Open tree canopies to allow adequate sunlight through for proper turf growth beneath trees

Fertilizing

- Fertilize according to recommendations provided with soil test
    - Apply fertilizer as follows:

Fertilizer	Total Amount (lbs/acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate (cost/acre)
21-0-0 (ammonium sulfate)	952	Split into 8 applications once every 6-7 weeks until the total amount is applied	$152

- Schedule to fertilize on the day or the day following aeration allowing proper soil amendments to penetrate deep into the soil profile
- When soils are balanced, fertilize twice yearly
- Always follow manufacturers label recommendations

Aeration

- Perform deep tine and shallow tine aeration
- Program one core application per year during mid to late spring
- Coordinate the aeration prior to a fertilizer application
- Based on usage program, periodic semi-blanket and spot solid-tine applications in areas with heavy traffic

Top Dressing

- Top dress once a year
- Spot top dress wear areas with a fine compost and /or organic amendment
- Program aeration, top dressing and fertilizing in conjunction with each other

Irrigation

- Irrigation will be required at two (2) day watering intervals
- Run time is 24 minutes per valve per watering cycle
- Spot water as needed
- Inspect irrigation systems at least once per month or computer monitors as necessary
- Initiate repairs to non-functioning systems within 48 hours of discovery
- Back flow testing done annually

Thatch Management

- Inspect thatch layer regularly and remove as needed

Soil Management

- Test soil annually
    - Additional testing will occur if deemed necessary

Pest Management

- Inspect weekly for insects, disease, and stress and respond to outbreaks within 24 hours

3.1.3 LEVEL THREE

Level three maintenance standards should be applied to all areas with moderate levels of visitation or when budget restrictions limit higher intensity of maintenance (Zones 2, 3, 4 and 5). The objectives for level three are:

- Turf coverage no less than 80%
- Weed infestation not to exceed 15%
- Bare soils no more than 5%

The following maintenance practices will help achieve these objectives:

Mowing

- Mowing will occur once monthly
- 2 ½" height of cut using rotary mower
- Do not cut off more than 1/3 of the grass blades at a single mowing

Trim & Edging

- Trim and edging of all turf perimeters will occur once monthly
- The height of cut should match that of the mowers

Pruning

- Pruning by a certified arborist when required for health or reasonable appearance
- Do not prune more than once every two or three years

Fertilizing

- Fertilize according to recommendations provided with soil test
    - Apply fertilizer as follows:

Fertilizer	Total Amount (lbs/acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate (cost/acre)
21-0-0 (ammonium sulfate)	952	Split into 8 applications once every 6-7 weeks until the total amount is applied	$152

- Schedule to fertilize on the day or the day following aeration allowing proper soil amendments to penetrate deep into the soil profile
- When soils are balanced, fertilize once yearly
- Always follow manufacturers label recommendations

Aeration

- Spot aerate as needed

Top Dressing

- Spot top dress wear areas with a fine compost and /or organic amendment

Irrigation

- Irrigation will be required at 2 day(s) watering intervals
- Run time is 21 minutes per valve per watering cycle
- Where there is no irrigation system in place, hand water as needed

Thatch Management

- Inspect thatch layer regularly and remove as needed

Soil Management

- Test soil annually

Pest Management

- Inspect monthly for insects, disease, and stress and respond to outbreaks within 24 hours

3.1.4 LEVEL FOUR

Level four maintenance standards should be applied to all areas with moderate to low levels of visitation usually associated with isolated areas (Zones 6 and 8). The objectives for level four are:

- Turf coverage no less than 70%
- Weed infestation not to exceed 20%
- Bare soils no more than 10%

The maintenance practices listed below will help achieve the objectives above:

Mowing

- Mow as needed
- Low frequency mowing schedule
- Low growing grasses may not be mowed
- High grasses may receive periodic mowing to aid public use or reduce fire hazard

Trim & Edging

- No regular trim or edging

Pruning

- Pruning by a certified arborist when required for health or reasonable appearance
- Do not prune more than once every two (2) or three (3) years

Fertilizing

- Fertilize according to recommendations provided with soil test
    - Apply fertilizer as follows:

Fertilizer	Total Amount (lbs/acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate (cost/acre)
21-0-0 (ammonium sulfate)	952	Split into 8 applications once every 6-7 weeks until the total amount is applied	$152

- Schedule to fertilize on the day or the day following aeration allowing proper soil amendments to penetrate deep into the soil profile
- When soils are balanced, fertilize once yearly
- Always follow manufacturers label recommendations

Aeration

- Spot aerate as needed

Top Dressing

- None

Irrigation

- Irrigation will be required at 2 day watering intervals
- Run time is 21 minutes per valve per watering cycle
- Where there is no irrigation system in place, hand water as needed

Thatch Management

- Thatch management not warranted

Soil Management

- Test soil annually

Pest Management

- Inspect for insects, disease, and stress only to ensure safety or when problem seriously discourages public use.

3.2 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Mowing

Mowing affects all the components of turf quality—density, texture, color, and uniformity. Frequency and consistency is the key to achieving high quality turf.

- Inspect area to be mowed before each mowing
- Remove all metallic objects, stones, and other debris before mowing
- Check sprinkler heads and valve box covers for proper placement with the finish grade
- Do not cut off more than 1/3 of the grass blades at a single mowing
- Leave grass clippings unless, the grass has recently been treated with herbicides or insecticides
- Do not mow during heavy rainfall and on days when fertilizers are applied
- Always keep mower blades sharp

Trim & Edging

Trim and edging is secondary to mowing and adds a manicured touch. Edging is a vertical cut and trimming is a horizontal cut. Trimming should be carried out to "level" the remaining turf so it is flush with the mower cut. Edging can make the turf look finely groomed along the borders and prevent "creeping" grasses from growing outside of their boundaries.

- Schedule trim and edging around mowing schedules
- Match trim and edging height of cut to that of mowers

Pruning

Regular pruning by a certified arborist should focus on opening tree canopies to allow adequate sunlight through for proper turf growth beneath trees.

Fertilizing

Fertilizing (or plant feeding) should be accomplished by applying both chemical (inorganic) fertilizer and organic fertilizers (such as manure, bloodmeal, bonemeal, urea, etc.). Organic fertilizers generally have a slower initial response, but last much longer than inorganic fertilizers. Organic elements are necessary to start and maintain the biological processes which make nutrients available to plants. Organic fertilizers are also beneficial for their use as mulches to improve soil texture and for their ability to reduce salt accumulations.

Irrigation

Improper water application is probably the single most common problem in turf maintenance. It is important to be constantly aware of the amount and frequency of watering. Plants react rather quickly to insufficient watering, while the effects of overwatering (mold, rot, etc.) take longer to appear.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to spell out specific amounts and frequencies for watering various plants. If a general rule exists, it is to **WATER DEEPLY AT LESS FREQUENT INTERVALS**. A light sprinkling merely encourages roots toward the soil surface. Then, if water is not continually applied, the roots at the surface will dry out quickly and the plant may die. It is generally better to encourage roots to go deeper in to the ground. This can only be accomplished by deep watering practices.

The water needs of each plant species should be determined by the maintenance personnel through experience. Many variables must be considered when developing the watering program: the amount and frequency of natural rainfall, the type of plants and their requirements, the amount of daily sun, wind, temperature, humidity, and the type of soil. Water should be evenly distributed over the soil surface as there is very little lateral distribution in well-drained soil.

Pest management

Successful pest management is determined by the set-up and the ability of an Integrated Cultural Management (ICM) program to adapt to the site specific needs. ICM consists of site assessment, regular monitoring, identification, setting thresholds, stress management and management options; and then evaluation and adjustments of the program.

Aeration

Aeration mechanically removes soil cores, relieves soil compaction, improves water and air movement in the soil, and increases turfgrass rooting. Usually after aeration, if budget allows, top dressing and/or fertilizing will further develop the turf.

Top Dressing

Top dressing is the practice of spreading a thin layer of soil and/or sand over a turf area then dragging or brushing it into the turf. Top dressing is helpful in smoothing turf areas and can help improve establishment when used after seeding.

Thatch Management

The management of thatch is the process of developing and maintaining a thatch layer, which is the intermix of living and dead grass stems, shoots, roots, and other organic matter. Thatch layer should not exceed ½”.

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4 REFERENCES

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Soil Analysis Report

CTAHR
College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources
University of Hawaii at Manoa

Soil/Plant Analysis Report

Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center
Department of Agronomy and Soil Science
1910 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96822
Ph: (808) 956-6706/7980 FAX: (808) 956-2592
Email: adsc@ctahr.hawaii.edu

Date Reported: 09/13/2012

Client: SPORTS TURF HAWAII
1495 AKEKE PLACE
KAILUA, HAWAII 96734

Agent: NO AGENT, Office: NONE
NONE
NONE, NONE NONE
, Fax:

Sample Information

Job Control No:	13-048062-001	Map Unit:		Plant Grown:	TURFGRASS
Sample Label:	OCEANFRONT 1	Soil Series:		Plant to be grown:	TURFGRASS
Date Received:	9/12/2012	Soil Category:	HEAVY SOIL	Can you till 4~6 in.?	No
Send Copy To		Soil Depth (in):		Test Results Only?	No
Elevation (ft.):		Latitude:		Longitude:	

Test Results and Interpretation

HEAVY SOIL — INTERPRETATION

Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
_pH	7.5	6					
P_ppm	79	37.5					
K_ppm	1151	250					
Ca_ppm	5983	1750					
Mg_ppm	1017	350					
OC_%		No criteria found					
Total_N_%		No criteria found					
Salinity_EC		1.25					
S_ppm		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					

TURFGRASS — INTERPRETATION

Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
N_%		No criteria found					
P_%		No criteria found					
K_%		No criteria found					
Ca_%		No criteria found					
Mg_%		No criteria found					
S_%		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					
NO3_ppm		No criteria found					

Job Control No: 13-048062-001

Problem Description

DECRIPTION: KAPIOLANI PARK, HONOLULU

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):	Nitrogen: 200	Phosphorus: 0	Potassium: 0
Fertilizer / Lime Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate ($/Acre)
Fertilizer: 21-0-0	952	split into 8 applns.	152

Comments

---- GENERAL INFORMATION ----

o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.

o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.

o Split the fertilizer into several applications, at planting and thereafter once every 6-7 weeks until the total amount has been applied.

o The high pH will cause micronutrients like iron, copper, and zinc to become less avaialble for crop uptake and may cause yellowing and stunted growth in crops.

o The application of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) will help to lower the pH.

o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:

The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.
1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? if so, how?
2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK

CTAHR
College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources
University of Hawaii at Manoa

Soil/Plant Analysis Report

Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center
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Email: adsc@ctahr.hawaii.edu

		Date Reported:	09/13/2012
Client:	SPORTS TURF HAWAII	Agent:	NO AGENT, Office: NONE
	1495 AKEKE PLACE		NONE
	KAILUA, HAWAII 96734		NONE, NONE NONE
			, Fax:

Sample Information

Job Control No:	13-048062-002	Map Unit:		Plant Grown:	TURFGRASS
Sample Label:	OCEANFRONT 2	Soil Series:		Plant to be grown:	TURFGRASS
Date Received:	9/12/2012	Soil Category:	HEAVY SOIL	Can you till 4~6 in.?	No
Send Copy To		Soil Depth (in):		Test Results Only?	No
Elevation (ft.):		Latitude:		Longitude:	

Test Results and Interpretation

HEAVY SOIL — INTERPRETATION

Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
_pH	7.8	6					
P_ppm	88	37.5					
K_ppm	823	250					
Ca_ppm	6380	1750					
Mg_ppm	986	350					
OC_%		No criteria found					
Total_N_%		No criteria found					
Salinity_EC		1.25					
S_ppm		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					

TURFGRASS — INTERPRETATION

Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
N_%		No criteria found					
P_%		No criteria found					
K_%		No criteria found					
Ca_%		No criteria found					
Mg_%		No criteria found					
S_%		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					
NO3_ppm		No criteria found					

Job Control No: 13-048062-002

Problem Description

DECRIPTION: KAPIOLANI PARK, HONOLULU

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):	Nitrogen: 200	Phosphorus: 0	Potassium: 0
Fertilizer / Lime Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate ($/Acre)
Fertilizer: 21-0-0	952	split into 8 applns.	152

Comments

---- GENERAL INFORMATION ----

o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.

o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.

o Split the fertilizer into several applications, at planting and thereafter once every 6-7 weeks until the total amount has been applied.

o See comments on previous sample on high pH.

o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:

The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.
1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? if so, how?
2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK

CTAHR
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Soil/Plant Analysis Report

Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center
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Email: adsc@ctahr.hawaii.edu

		Date Reported:	09/13/2012
Client:	SPORTS TURF HAWAII	Agent:	NO AGENT, Office: NONE
	1495 AKEKE PLACE		NONE
	KAILUA, HAWAII 96734		NONE, NONE NONE
			, Fax:

Sample Information

Job Control No:	13-048062-005	Map Unit:		Plant Grown:	TURFGRASS
Sample Label:	PAKI	Soil Series:		Plant to be grown:	TURFGRASS
Date Received:	9/12/2012	Soil Category:	HEAVY SOIL	Can you till 4~6 in.?	No
Send Copy To		Soil Depth (in):		Test Results Only?	No
Elevation (ft.):		Latitude:		Longitude:	

Test Results and Interpretation

HEAVY SOIL — INTERPRETATION

Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
_pH	6.7	6					
P_ppm	757	37.5					
K_ppm	2388	250					
Ca_ppm	6752	1750					
Mg_ppm	3319	350					
OC_%		No criteria found					
Total_N_%		No criteria found					
Salinity_EC		1.25					
S_ppm		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					

TURFGRASS — INTERPRETATION

Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
N_%		No criteria found					
P_%		No criteria found					
K_%		No criteria found					
Ca_%		No criteria found					
Mg_%		No criteria found					
S_%		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					
NO3_ppm		No criteria found					

Job Control No: 13-048062-005

Problem Description

DECRIPTION: KAPIOLANI PARK, HONOLULU

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):	Nitrogen: 200	Phosphorus: 0	Potassium: 0
Fertilizer / Lime Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate ($/Acre)
Fertilizer: 21-0-0	952	split into 8 applns.	152

Comments

---- GENERAL INFORMATION ----

o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.

o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.

o Split the fertilizer into several applications, at planting and thereafter once every 6-7 weeks until the total amount has been applied.

o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:

The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.
1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? if so, how?
2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK

CTAHR
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Soil/Plant Analysis Report

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		Date Reported:	09/13/2012
Client:	SPORTS TURF HAWAII	Agent:	NO AGENT, Office: NONE
	1495 AKEKE PLACE		NONE
	KAILUA, HAWAII 96734		NONE, NONE NONE
			, Fax:

Sample Information

Job Control No:	13-048062-003	Map Unit:		Plant Grown:	TURFGRASS
Sample Label:	OPENFIELD	Soil Series:		Plant to be grown:	TURFGRASS
Date Received:	9/12/2012	Soil Category:	HEAVY SOIL	Can you till 4~6 in.?	No
Send Copy To		Soil Depth (in):		Test Results Only?	No
Elevation (ft.):		Latitude:		Longitude:	

Test Results and Interpretation

HEAVY SOIL — **INTERPRETATION**

Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
_pH	7.2	6					
P_ppm	162	37.5					
K_ppm	1215	250					
Ca_ppm	5722	1750					
Mg_ppm	1375	350					
OC_%		No criteria found					
Total_N_%		No criteria found					
Salinity_EC		1.25					
S_ppm		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					

TURFGRASS — **INTERPRETATION**

Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
N_%		No criteria found					
P_%		No criteria found					
K_%		No criteria found					
Ca_%		No criteria found					
Mg_%		No criteria found					
S_%		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					
NO3_ppm		No criteria found					

Job Control No: 13-048062-003

Problem Description

DECRIPTION: KAPIOLANI PARK, HONOLULU

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):	Nitrogen: 200	Phosphorus: 0	Potassium: 0
Fertilizer / Lime Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate ($/Acre)
Fertilizer: 21-0-0	952	split into 8 applns.	152

Comments

---- GENERAL INFORMATION ----

o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.

o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.

o Split the fertilizer into several applications, at planting and thereafter once every 3~4 weeks until the total amount has been applied.

o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:

The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.
1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? if so, how?
2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK

CTAHR
College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources
University of Hawaii at Manoa

Soil/Plant Analysis Report

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		Date Reported:	09/13/2012
Client:	SPORTS TURF HAWAII	Agent:	NO AGENT, Office: NONE
	1495 AKEKE PLACE		NONE
	KAILUA, HAWAII 96734		NONE, NONE NONE
			, Fax:

Sample Information

Job Control No:	13-048062-004	Map Unit:		Plant Grown:	TURFGRASS
Sample Label:	BANDSTAND	Soil Series:		Plant to be grown:	TURFGRASS
Date Received:	9/12/2012	Soil Category:	HEAVY SOIL	Can you till 4~6 in.?	No
Send Copy To		Soil Depth (in):		Test Results Only?	No
Elevation (ft.):		Latitude:		Longitude:	

Test Results and Interpretation

HEAVY SOIL — INTERPRETATION

Soil Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
_pH	7.4	6					
P_ppm	162	37.5					
K_ppm	1270	250					
Ca_ppm	5993	1750					
Mg_ppm	1833	350					
OC_%		No criteria found					
Total_N_%		No criteria found					
Salinity_EC		1.25					
S_ppm		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					

TURFGRASS — INTERPRETATION

Plant Analysis	Results	Expected	Very Low	Low	Sufficient	High	Very High
N_%		No criteria found					
P_%		No criteria found					
K_%		No criteria found					
Ca_%		No criteria found					
Mg_%		No criteria found					
S_%		No criteria found					
Fe_ppm		No criteria found					
Mn_ppm		No criteria found					
Zn_ppm		No criteria found					
Cu_ppm		No criteria found					
B_ppm		No criteria found					
Mo_ppm		No criteria found					
Al_ppm		No criteria found					
NO3_ppm		No criteria found					

Job Control No: 13-048062-004

Problem Description

DECRIPTION: KAPIOLANI PARK, HONOLULU

Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations

Total Nutrient Requirement (lbs/Acre):	Nitrogen: 200	Phosphorus: 0	Potassium: 0
Fertilizer / Lime Material	Total Amount (lbs/Acre)	Applications	Cost Estimate ($/Acre)
Fertilizer: 21-0-0	952	split into 8 applns.	152

Comments

---- GENERAL INFORMATION ----

o Please indicate the soil series when submitting your soil samples.

o Knowing levels of sulfur and micronutrients in plants is also important. For proper diagnosis, tissue analysis is needed.

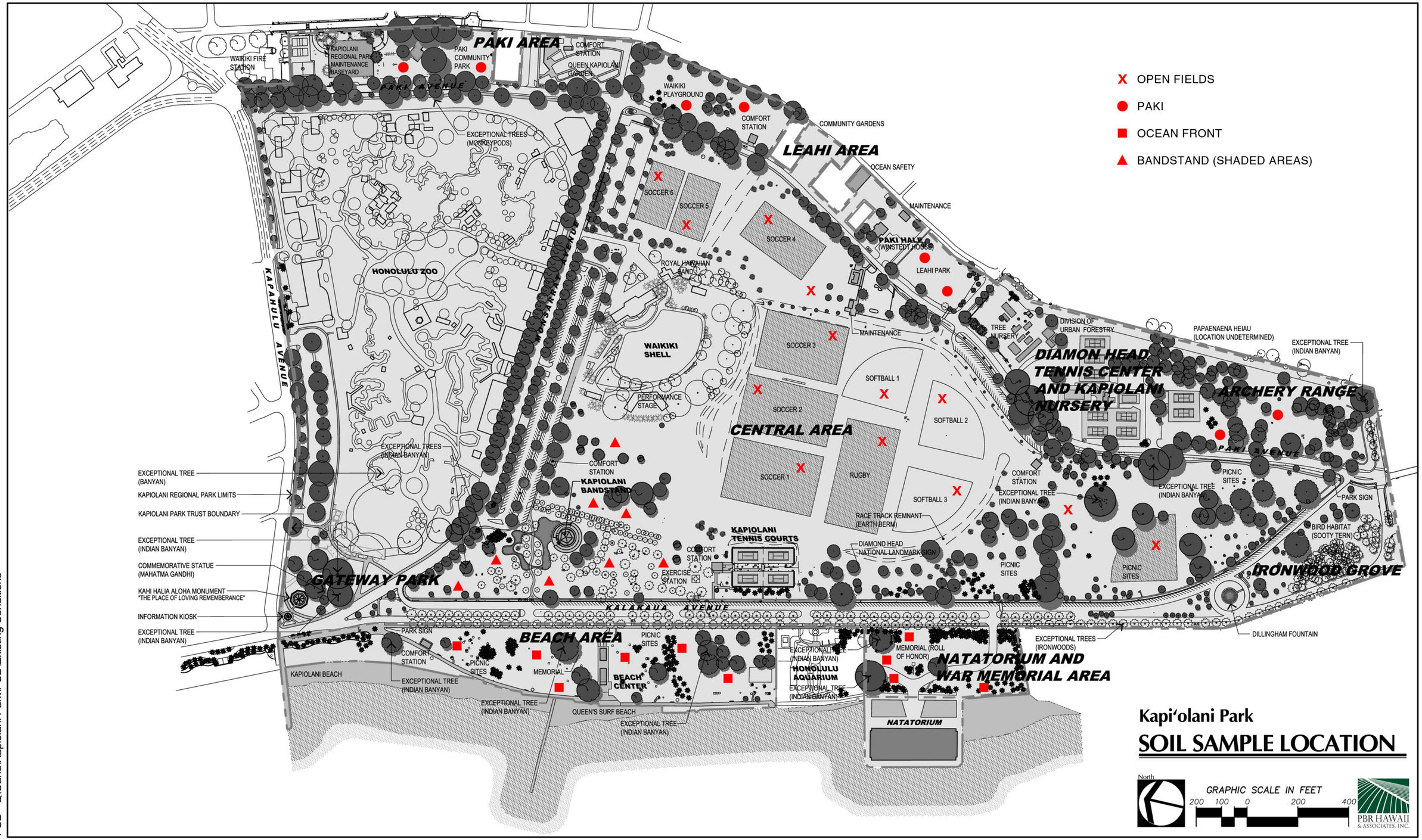
o Split the fertilizer into several applications, at planting and thereafter once every 6-7 weeks until the total amount has been applied.

o We recommend that you adopt a nutrient monitoring approach by retaining this sample report for comparison with future samples.

NOTE:

The interpretations are based on Fact Sheet No. 3 "Adequate Nutrient Levels in Soils and Plants in Hawaii."
To help improve future recommendations, please answer the following questions, photocopy this form and return it to above address.
1. Did you need to modify the recommendation? if so, how?
2. Did your plants improve? Please give unit area yield before and after the recommendation was applied.

FEEDBACK



Kapiʻolani Park

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION

PDF - Q:\Oahu\Kapiolani Park\PDF\Existing Conditions
PSD - Q:\Oahu\Kapiolani Park\PSD\Existing Conditions

Source: Miyabara Associates. April 2011. Existing Conditions for Kapiolani Regional Park Master Plan Update.
Logan Hamocon, Sports Turf Hawaii. September 2012. Soil Samples.
Disclaimer: This Graphic has been prepared for general Planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary Interpretations or other spatial analysis.

Cooperative Extension Service
C/T/A/H/R
College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources
University of Hawaii at Manoa

Agronomy and Soils
Nov. 1997
AS-4

Testing Your Soil
Why and How to Take a Soil-Test Sample

Why have a soil tested?
Does my soil have problems?
Does my crop need fertilizer?
What kind of fertilizer should I use?
How much should I apply?

A soil analysis can help farmers and gardeners answer these questions. A ***basic soil analysis*** provides information on two important soil characteristics:

- **Soil pH** is a measurement on a scale from acid (low pH) to alkaline (high pH). Most soils are on the acid side of the pH spectrum. Good soils for crop production are often moderately acid, but some soils in Hawaii are acidic to the extent that crops grow poorly. Soil tests indicate pH problems and allow recommendations for correcting them.
- **Available nutrient** levels in the soil determine how good crop growth will be. Testing for phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), and magnesium (Mg) helps determine the need for soil amendments (phosphate, and lime or dolomite) and the right fertilizer formulations for the crop to be grown.

In addition to the basic information on pH and levels of major nutrients, ***specialized soil analyses*** can help to investigate other factors that may limit crop growth:

- **Soil salinity** can build up in coastal areas and in soils irrigated with brackish water or to which too much fertilizer has been applied.
- **Nitrogen** (N) is required in large quantities by most crops, and adding N is a basic part of most fertilizer programs. In special circumstances, N can be analyzed as total N, ammoniacal N (NH_4-N), or nitrate N (NO_3-N), but this is not usually done because N does not remain in the root zone for very long.
- **Organic carbon** (C) analysis, like N analysis, is useful only in special circumstances. Most soils benefit from additions of organic matter.
- **Aluminum** (Al) in soils can be toxic to plants if pH is low and the Al is too available to them. Knowing the soil's pH and classification is the first step in predicting Al problems, and tests for "extractable" Al can then be done if necessary.
- **Micronutrient** levels in the soil may be analyzed when crop symptoms suggest problems. Micronutrients often measured include boron (B), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), and zinc (Zn).

These specialized soil tests usually are not called for unless crop growth problems have been observed or there are other reasons to suspect that they are needed.

Taking a good soil sample

Soil tests are done on a sample that is only a tiny fraction of a field or garden plot. Soil treatment recommendations assume that data from the analysis of that tiny fraction represent the entire area to be treated. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that the soil sample truly represents the field or plot.

If differences can be seen in the soil from various parts of the overall area to be sampled, each distinct subarea should be sampled separately. Differences in soil color or texture are obvious reasons for taking separate samples. Other reasons include differences in land slope, soil drainage, crop management history (different soil amendments or fertilizers), variations currently observed in crop growth, or variations in the natural vegetation.

Each soil sample analyzed should be a combination of 5 to 10 subsamples taken from the soil area of interest. The subsamples should each be about the same

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amount of soil, and they should be mixed together thoroughly as they are collected. The final sample taken from this mixture is called a composite sample.

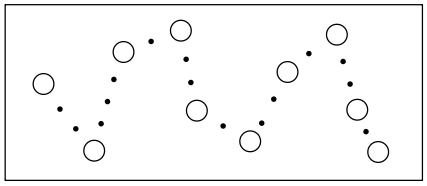
How large an area to sample? For home gardens, one sample that is representative of the garden plot is usually sufficient. For orchards or farms, even if no distinctly different soil types are noticeable, large areas should be subdivided into sample areas of 2–5 acres and sampled separately.

What equipment do I need?

- **map** the area sampled if you are taking more than one sample. Mark each sampled area on the map with a label that you will also write on the sample bag.
- **spade** or shovel (for specialized soil tests, tools should preferably be made of steel, because tools made of brass, bronze, or galvanized metal may contaminate samples with copper or zinc)
- **plastic bucket** or large plastic bag for collecting and mixing subsamples
- **plastic bag** to contain about 2 cups (1 pint) of the final, composite soil sample (thin plastic bags that can "breathe," such as sandwich bags, are better than thick plastic bags for storing soil; brown paper bags can contaminate samples to be tested for boron)
- **waterproof marker** to label the plastic bag to identify the sample

Collecting the soil sample

For each distinct soil area you are sampling, take 5 to 10 subsamples and mix them together to obtain the final sample. Take the subsamples by selecting spots in a pattern that ensures a balanced representation of the whole area sampled. Don't sample spots that look atypical of the area being sampled.



Collect soil samples in a zig-zag pattern

Use clean tools to sample soil, a clean container to mix it, and clean bags to store it. Small amounts of contaminants, especially fertilizer or lime, can distort the analysis results.

How deep to sample?

- the top 4 inches for lawns, turf, established pasture, and "no-till" fields
- the top 8 inches for conventionally tilled fields and garden plots
- the top 8 inches plus a separate sample for the 8–24 inch zone for tree crops

The sampling method:

1. Clear surface litter and plant growth from the sample spot. Dig a hole about as wide as your spade and as deep as the layer you are sampling.
2. With the spade tip placed one inch outside the edge of the hole, cut down to remove a slice of one side of the hole wall.
3. Keeping that slice on the blade of the spade, use a trowel, knife, or stick to cut away the sides of the slice, leaving a center section about 1 inch wide. This 1 x 1 inch vertical section of the soil is your subsample.
4. Place the subsamples in the plastic container, mix them together well, and remove about 2 cups (1 pint) of this mixture. This is your composite sample, to send to the laboratory for analysis.

Getting the sample analyzed

The Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center (ADSC) of the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR) at the University of Hawaii at Manoa provides residents of Hawaii with a reasonably priced soil and plant-tissue testing service. Samples for analysis by ADSC can be taken to county offices of the CTAHR Cooperative Extension Service (CES), or they can be mailed directly to ADSC at 1910 East-West Road—Room 134, Honolulu, HI 96822.

Soil samples sent to ADSC should be accompanied by the ADSC soil information form (p. 4). Complete information helps ADSC provide more accurate recom-

mendations. Helpful information about your soil sample includes:

- an estimation of the soil texture, either "heavy" (which applies to many of Hawaii's soils), "light" (soils derived from volcanic ash on the Big Island), or a'a (irregular pieces of lava)
- a description of the plot or field (slope, presence of rocks, drainage problems)
- the kind of plants presently growing at the site (natural vegetation or crops)
- whatever is known about past use of the site or management of the soil
- the crop or crops to be grown

An analysis fee schedule and extra copies of the soil sample information form can be obtained from the ADSC or at CES county offices.

Plan to submit soil samples well in advance of when you wish to prepare your soil to plant. It may take several weeks before the laboratory results become available. If liming is recommended for your soil, the effects of the amendment will not be realized for a month or more after incorporating the lime.

Soil analysis results from the ADSC will be sent to you in the mail. The test values will be given, as well as an interpretation of them. For example, available nutrient levels will be rated as very low, low, sufficient, high, very high, or extremely high. Based on these interpretations and on the nutritional requirements of the crop you wish to grow, the form will also provide specific recommendations for soil amendments and fertilizer formulations, as well as the amounts of these to apply.

The analysis results form also asks for feedback on how your crop grew after you followed ADSC fertilizer recommendations. This information helps ADSC to fine-tune future recommendations.

The bottom line

Applying too much or the wrong kinds of fertilizer can harm your crop and be a costly waste of money. Perhaps more important, it can affect our coastal waters and drinking water by washing into streams or leaching into the groundwater.

Failing to correct soil problems or apply enough of the right types of fertilizer to your crops can result in poor yields and wasted effort.

The CTAHR Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center is dedicated to helping you make the right decisions about amending and fertilizing your soil. We hope that our recommendations will enable you to make your soil more productive while protecting Hawaii's environment.

Prepared by N. V. Hue[1], R. Uchida[2], and M. C. Ho[2]
[1]Department of Agronomy and Soil Science and [2]Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center

C/T/A/H/R
College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources
University of Hawaii at Manoa

Soil Sample Information Form

Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center
Department of Agronomy and Soil Science
1910 East-West Rd., Honolulu, HI 96822
Ph: (808) 956-6706, 7980; Fax: (808) 956-2592
Email: ta_svccntr@avax.ctahr.hawaii.edu

Name _____
first, middle initial, last

Mailing address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Phone _____ Fax _____ Email _____

Sample description Identification label: 1. _____ 4. _____

(**The sample identification label should be written on the sample container.** This form may be used for up to six samples. When information is given below, be sure to clearly note by number [1–6] the sample that is being referred to. If this cannot be clearly done, use separate forms.)

2. _____ 5. _____

3. _____ 6. _____

Sample type: ☐ soil ☐ potting media Size of area sampled: _____ square ft *or* _____ acres

This sample is: ☐ accompanied by plant tissue sample/s [provide tissue sample ID label: _____]

☐ a follow-up sample, related to a sample previously analyzed
[provide sample ID label from previous analysis report: _____]

Soil series or mapping unit: _____
(This information can be obtained from the *Soil Survey of the State of Hawaii*, available at local libraries.)

Describe location, condition, and problem: _____

_____

_____

_____
(If more space is needed, use the back of this form)

Apparent soil density: ☐ heavy ☐ light ☐ a‘a lava

Can you till in fertilizer 4–6 inches if necessary? ☐ yes ☐ no

Soil management history:

	type or formulation	quantity applied	how often applied	date of last application
lime				
manure				
fertilizer				
other				

Plant/s to be grown:

Vegetable crop:
☐ lettuce ☐ cabbage
☐ onion ☐ watermelon
☐ tomato ☐ bean
other _____

Orchard crop:
☐ coffee ☐ macadamia nut
☐ papaya ☐ guava
☐ avocado ☐ banana
other _____

Field crop:
☐ wetland taro ☐ dryland taro
☐ corn ☐ soybean
other _____

☐ Mixed garden planting
☐ Turfgrass
☐ Container plant/s (specify) _____
Pasture: ☐ improved pasture ☐ natural rangeland
Forage: ☐ grass ☐ legume (specify plant/s) _____
Other crop category (specify plant/s) _____

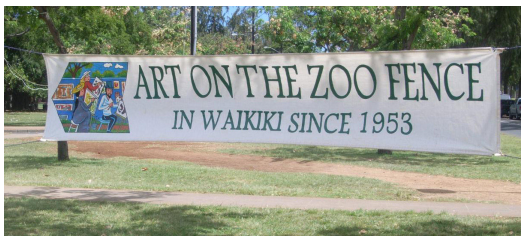
Special reporting instructions: _____
☐ Only nutrient levels and adequacy diagnosis are needed (no fertilizer recommendation needed).
Other instructions:

ADSC use only: Job Control no. _____ Date received _____
month / day / year

PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

AECOM

KAPI‘OLANI REGIONAL PARK RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY APPENDIX E



VISITOR SURVEY RESULTS

Department of Design and Construction

City and County of Honolulu

November 2013

APPENDIX E – Visitor Survey

This appendix provides information and summaries of the Visitor Survey that was conducted during the Recreation Capacity Study (RCS). The Visitor Survey included three components (each of which is summarized in this appendix):

1. *Visitor Survey*
2. *Non-Participant Questions (for visitors who did not wish to participate in the survey)*
3. *Internet-based Visitor Survey*

The Visitor Survey and Internet-based Visitor Survey included many of the same questions. The non-participant questions were identical to those used in both versions (on-site and Internet) of the visitor survey. The intent of the non-participant questions was to test for and identify any potential participant non-response bias.

It should be noted that open-ended survey responses have been entered as provided by the survey respondents and have not been edit or corrected for typos and/or grammatical errors, in order to maintain the integrity of the responses provided.

During the RCS, approximately 2,474 visitors were approached and offered the opportunity to participate in the visitor survey. In total, 1,478 visitors agreed to participate. Adjusting for repeats (i.e., visitors who indicated they had previously participated) and non-English speakers (165 and 115 visitors, respectively), the participation rate in the visitor survey was 65.7% (note: in social science research, visitor participation rates of 60-65% and higher are considered good and adequate for drawing reasonable conclusions about the entire population). Figure 1 shows a map of RCS study zones and subzones that were used to divide the survey to ensure park-wide coverage. Table 1 displays the number of participants and refusals (i.e., visitors who declined to participate) by month and zone. Figure 2 displays the total number of participants by month and zone. Table 1 and Figure 2 do not include repeats or non-English speakers.

More men (1,217) were initially contacted to participate in the survey than woman (977). However, women were slightly more likely to agree to participate in the survey (68.3%) than men (65.1%). Of the 1,459 surveys that were completed on-site, 1,447 were useable; that is, the participant responded to at least 75% of the questions.

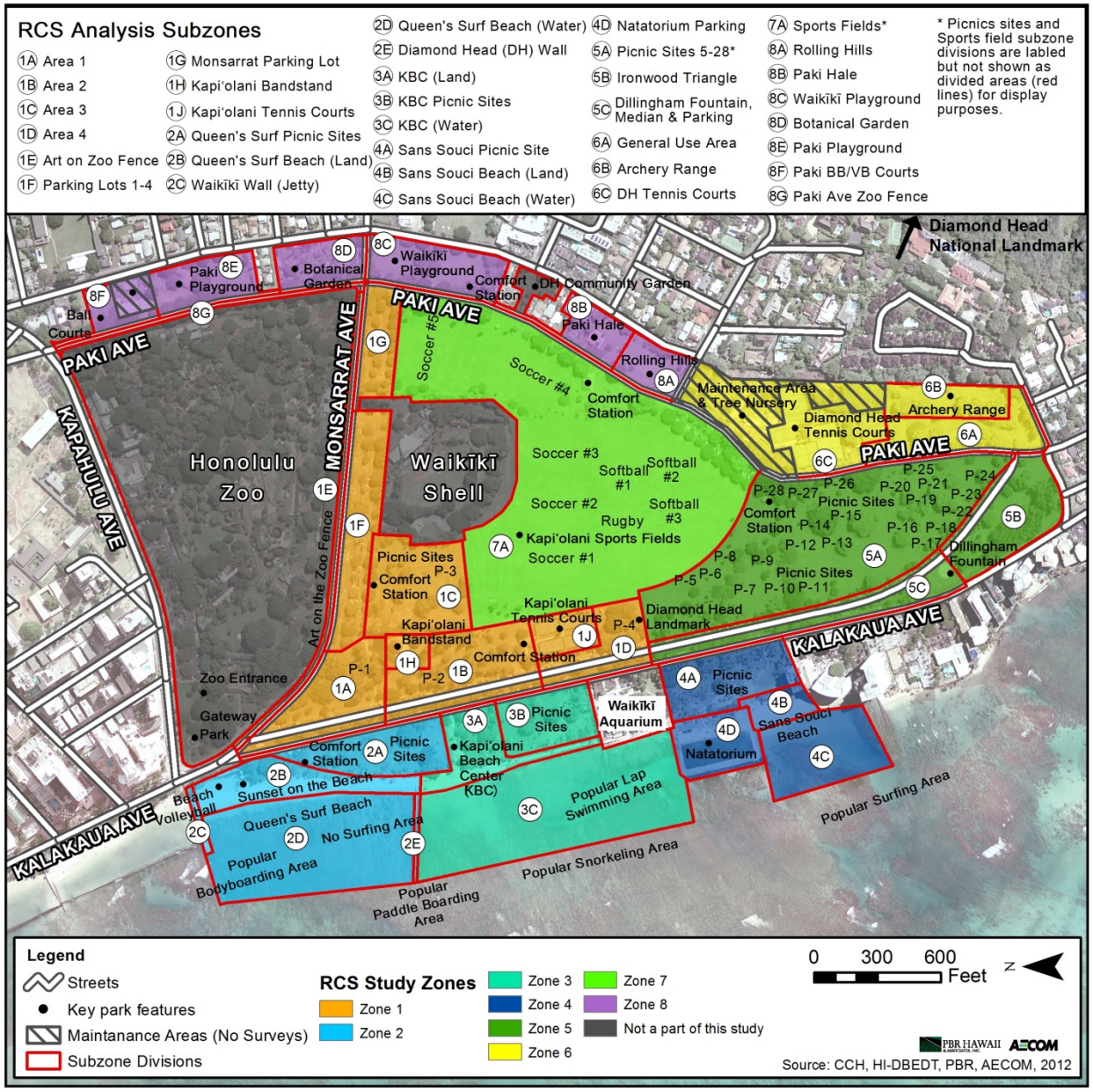


Figure 1. Recreation Capacity Study Zones and Subzones

Table 1. Number of Survey Participants and Refusals by Month and Zone.

	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6		Zone 7		Zone 8		Total	
Month	P[1]	R[2]	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R
July	20	10	22	15	31	1	29	4	25	5	4	1	15	4	9	3	155	43
August	9	1	16	6	16	8	18	4	18	4	17	1	16	5	7	4	117	33
September	31	18	14	10	20	15	22	10	16	4	12	3	15	8	3	6	133	74
October	17	12	24	8	17	3	40	9	11	3	23	1	19	10	7	0	158	46
November	4	12	17	21	14	14	19	20	17	4	12	1	9	5	12	7	104	84
December	10	7	15	2	10	5	11	8	12	16	10	7	11	13	9	6	88	64
January	10	15	29	19	27	14	24	11	7	3	6	5	16	5	4	7	123	79
February	16	6	20	9	23	3	19	3	14	1	10	2	8	8	10	11	120	43
March	18	1	26	0	23	6	23	5	9	5	18	6	18	0	6	4	141	27
April	7	9	12	13	10	12	12	7	16	7	11	7	9	12	13	6	90	73
May	11	18	27	14	18	19	25	7	17	6	13	5	7	8	8	12	126	89
June	11	14	15	22	19	9	18	9	15	25	11	13	22	14	12	12	123	118
Total	164	123	237	139	228	109	260	97	177	83	147	52	165	92	100	78	1,478	773

[1] *P = Participant*

[2] *R = Refusal*

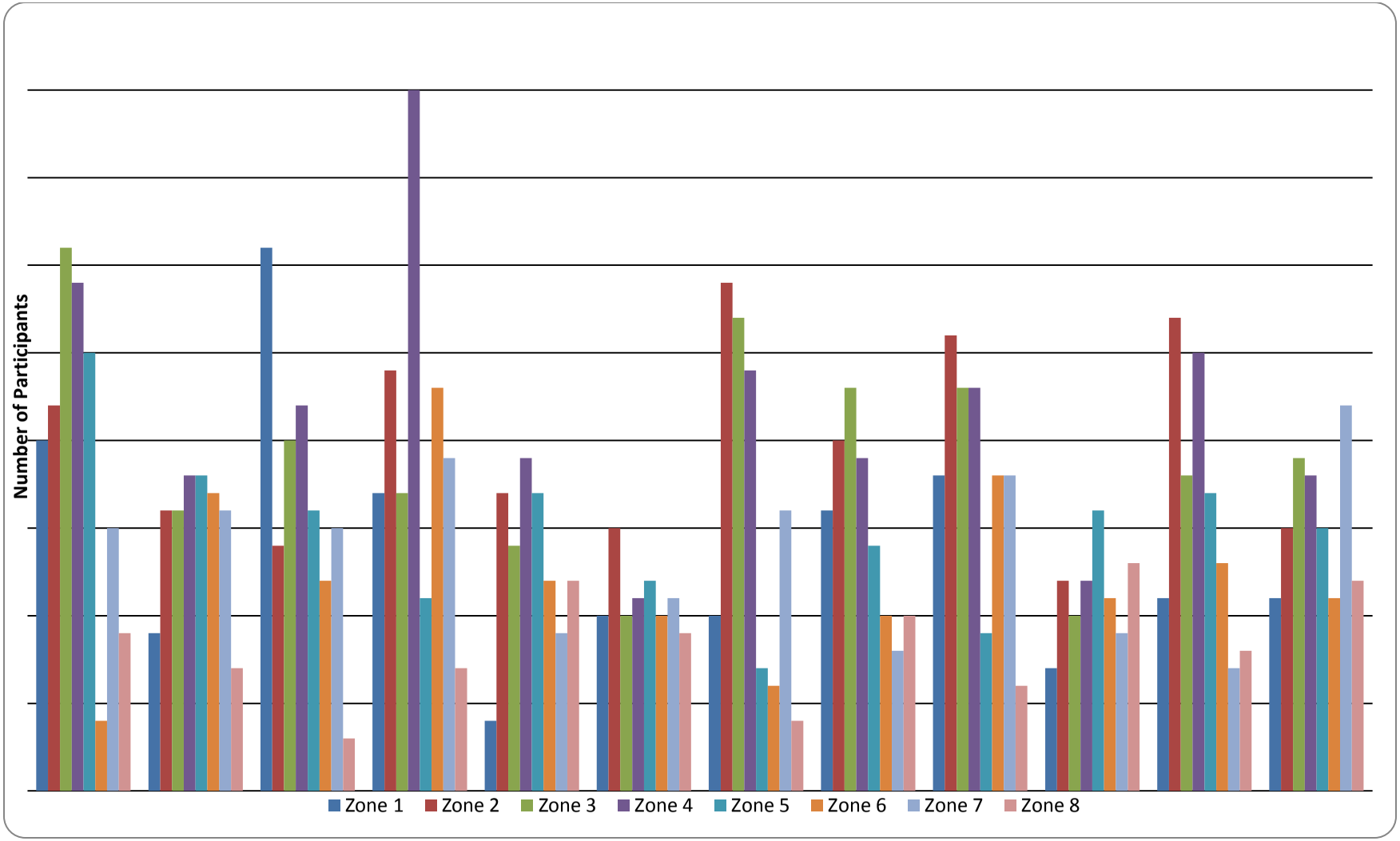


Figure 2. Number of Survey Participants by Month and Zone.

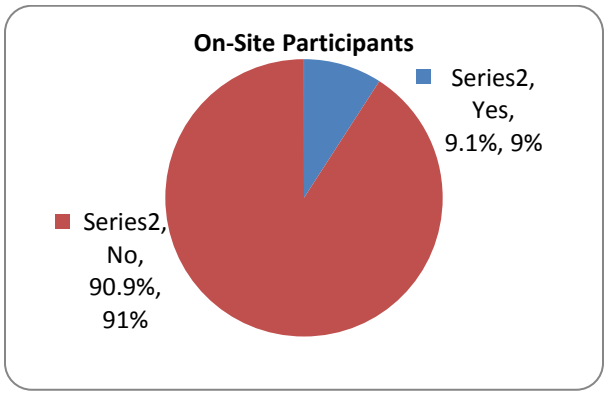
In addition to the on-site surveys, an additional 163 useable surveys were completed using the Internet version of the survey. On-site participants, on-site non-participants (i.e., those visitors who declined to participate), and Internet-based survey participants were asked a series of questions to test for and identify any potential differences between these participant groups. These questions included:

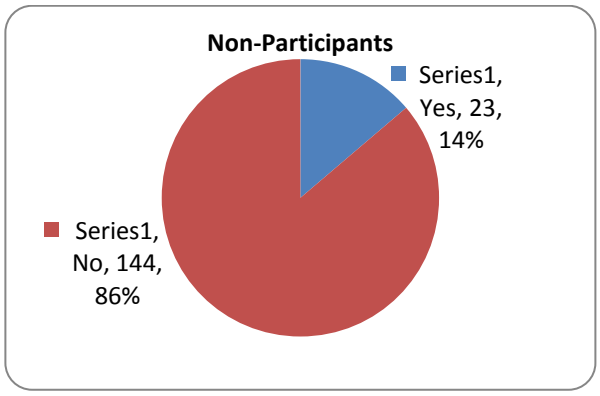
- Is this your first visit to Kapiʻolani Park? (on-site participants and non-participants only)
- Have you attended a specific event at Kapiʻolani Park during the past 12 months?
- Are the current recreation facilities provided at Kapiʻolani Park adequate to meet your needs?
- How satisfied are you with your recreation experience at Kapiʻolani Park?

Participants' responses, grouped by participant category, are provided below by question.

Is this your first visit to Kapiʻolani Park?

On-site non-participants were slightly more likely to be on their first visit to Kapiʻolani Park compared to on-site survey participants (Figures 3 and 4).

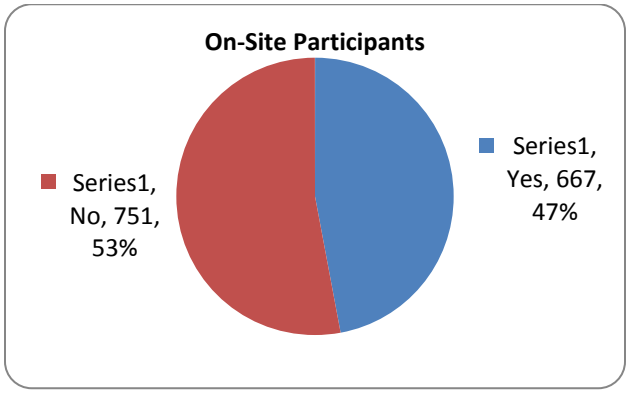


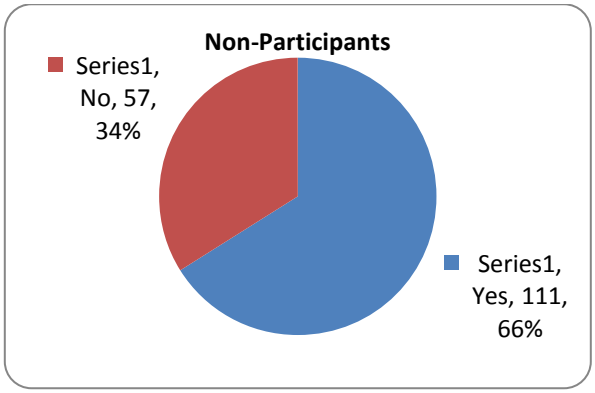


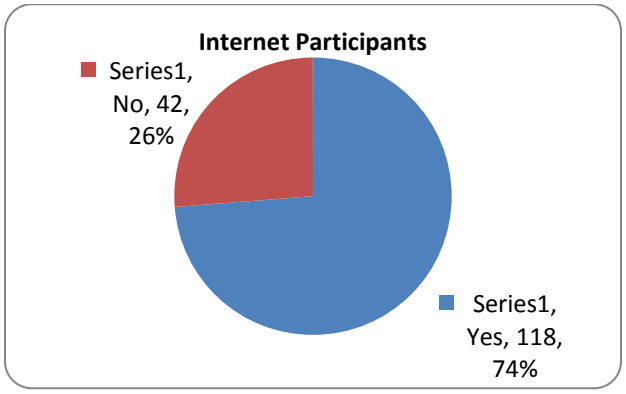
Figures 3 and 4. First Time Visit Responses for On-site Survey Participants and Non-Participants.

Have you attended a specific event at Kapiʻolani Park during the past 12 months?

A higher percentage of non-participants (66%) and internet participants (74%) had attended a specific event at Kapiʻolani Park compared to on-site participants (47%).



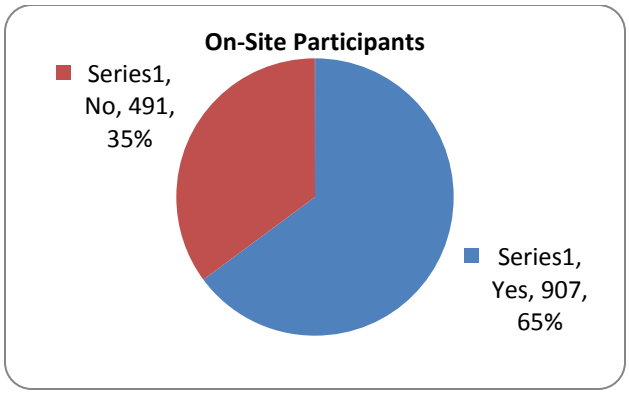


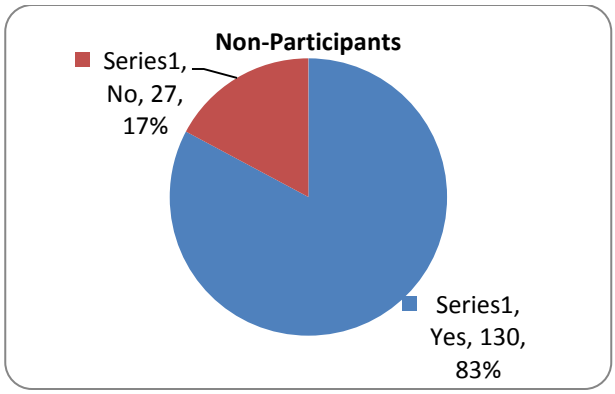


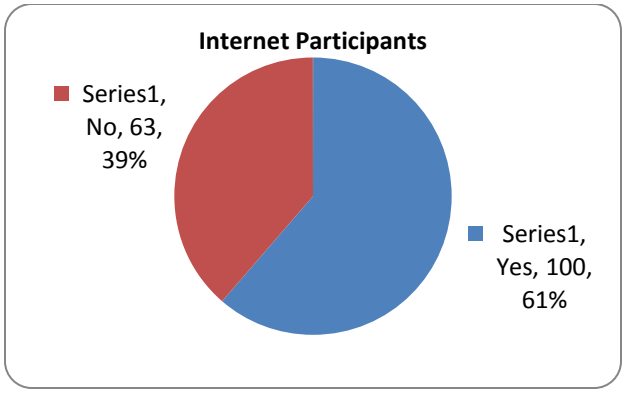
Figures 5, 6, and 7. Specific Event Attendance for On-site Survey Participants, Non-Participants, and Internet Participants.

Are the current recreation facilities provided at Kapiʻolani Park adequate to meet your needs?

Non-participants were much more likely to reply that the current facilities were adequate to meet their needs (83%). About equal percentages of on-site participants (65%) and internet participants (61%) felt that the current facilities at Kapiʻolani Park were adequate to meet their needs.







Figures 8, 9, and 10. Adequacy of Facilities for On-site Survey Participants, Non-Participants, and Internet Participants.

How satisfied are you with your recreation experience at Kapiʻolani Park?

In general, satisfaction levels were high amongst all three participant groups. On-site participants (86.1%) and non-participants (85.2%) had nearly identical satisfaction levels (cumulative satisfied and very satisfied categories). Internet participants reported slightly smaller (78.1%) satisfaction levels (cumulative satisfied and very satisfied categories).

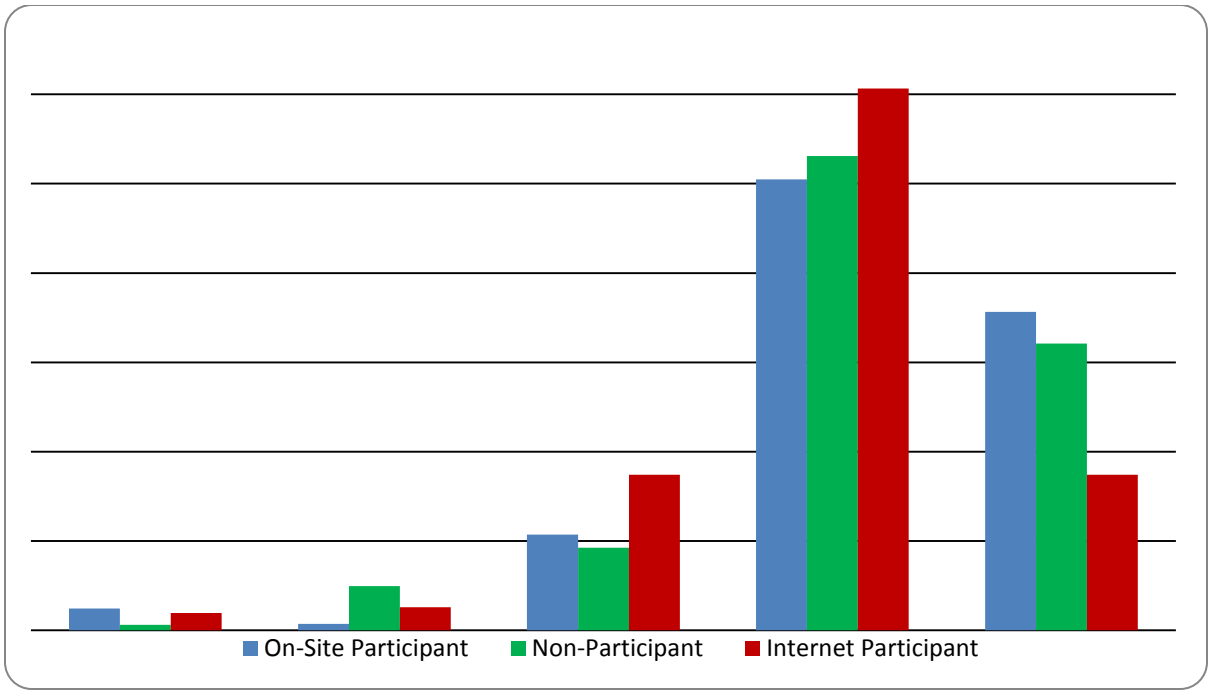


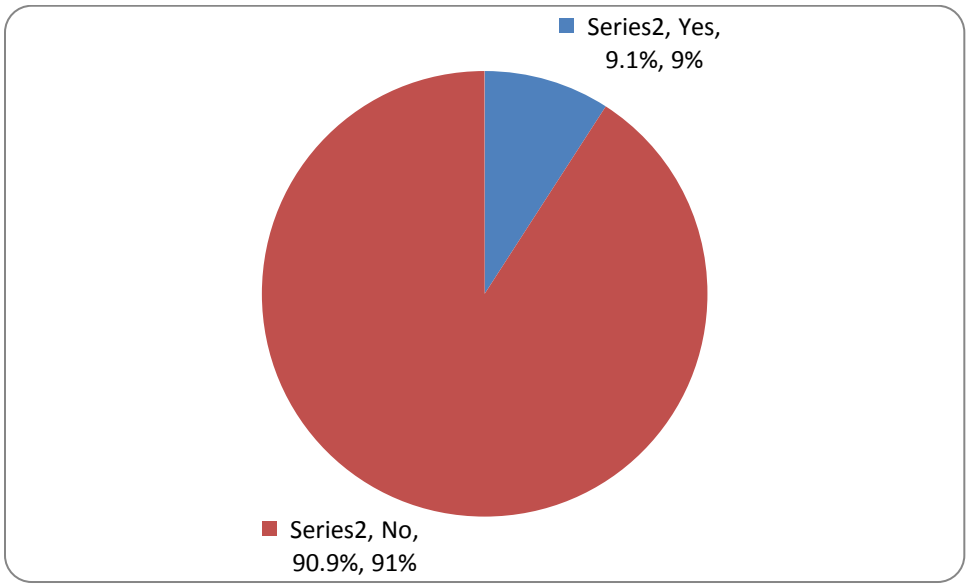
Figure 11. Recreation Experience Satisfaction Levels Among On-site Survey Participants, Non-Participants, and Internet Participants.

In reviewing the questions that were asked of all three participant groups, there are some differences in responses. However, the differences are inconclusive and do not consistently point to significant differences between the participant groups. Instead, they are likely representative of the diversity of the visitor population that routinely uses Kapiʻolani Park.

Visitor Survey Summary

On-site and internet participant summary survey results are provided below by question.

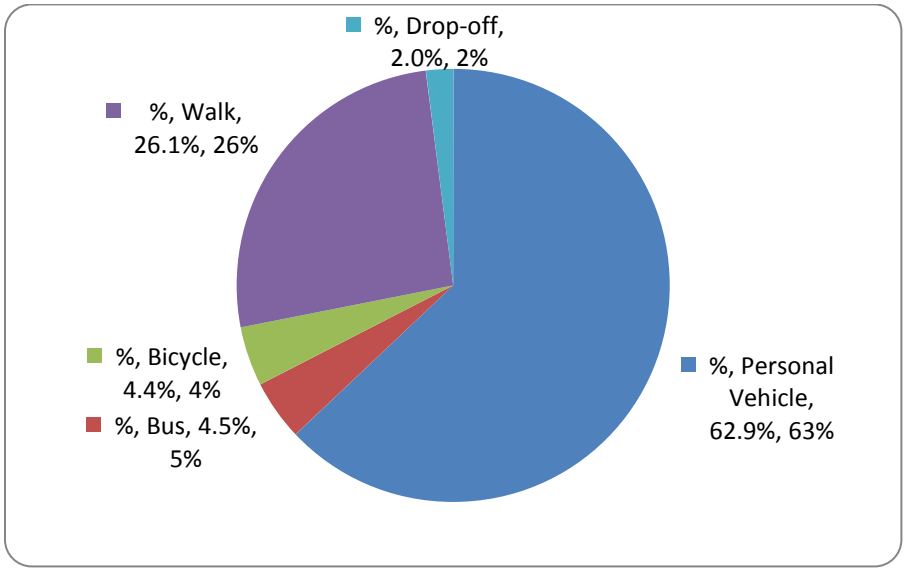
Question 1. Is this your first visit to Kapiʻolani Park?



If *no*, about how many times have you visited in the past 12 months?

Minimum	0
Maximum	365
Median	20
Average	64.3

Question 2. On this visit, how did you get to Kapiʻolani Park?



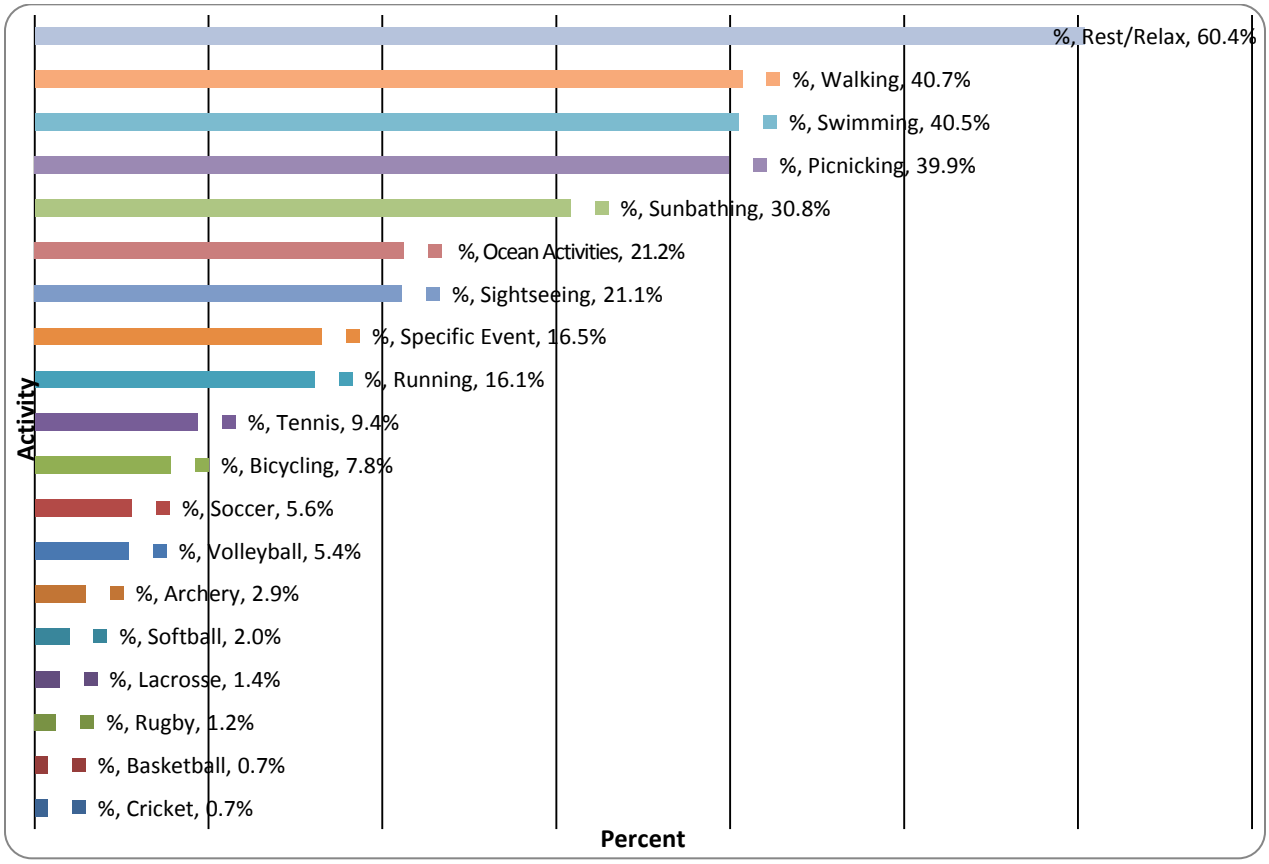
Question 3. How many people are in your group today?

Minimum	1
Maximum	175
Median	3
Average	6.5

Question 4. About how much time (hours) will you spend at Kapiʻolani Park today?

Minimum	1
Maximum	24
Median	3
Average	3.9

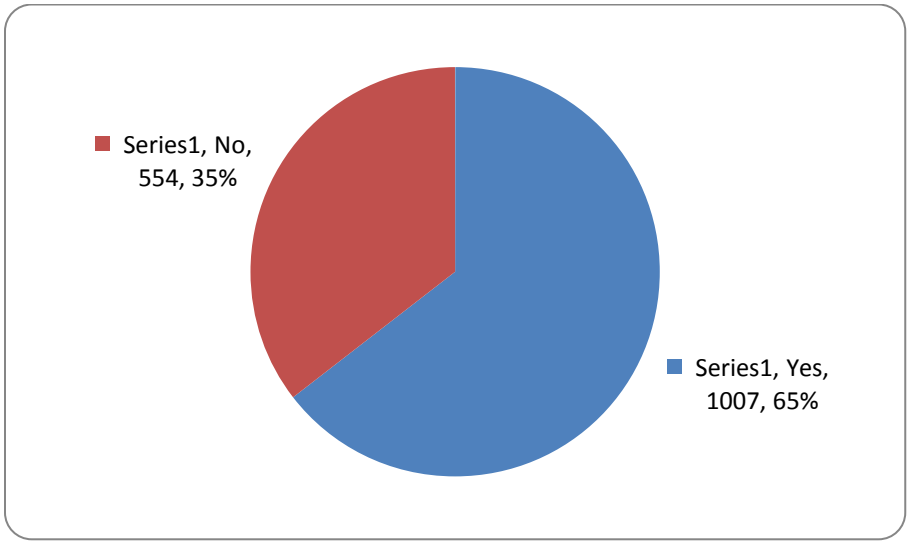
Question 5. Which of the following activities are you (and/or members of your group) participating in during this visit to Kapiʻolani Park?



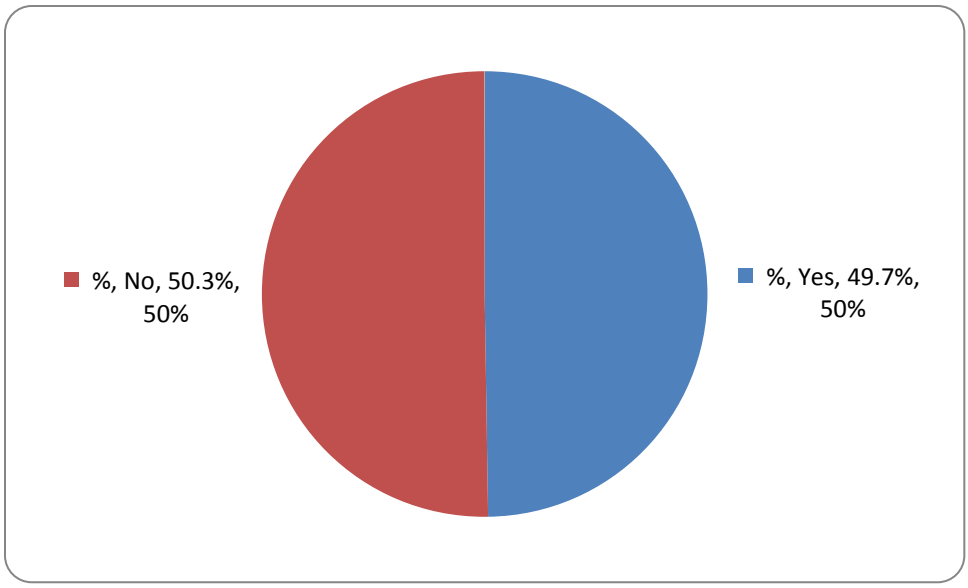
Question 6. Of the activities you checked above, what are the top three (3) that you're participating in during today's visit to Kapiʻolani Park?

Activity	Primary	Second	Third
Picnicking	16.7%	11.5%	8.9%
Sightseeing	4.3%	6.1%	6.9%
Sunbathing	7.9%	10.1%	9.8%
Rest/Relax	18.5%	26.3%	21.6%
Swimming	7.8%	16.3%	16.9%
Ocean Activities	3.2%	4.5%	6.5%
Running	5.1%	5.4%	4.0%
Walking	11.0%	12.2%	13.1%
Bicycling	1.2%	1.5%	2.6%
Softball	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Soccer	4.1%	0.7%	0.5%
Rugby	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Volleyball	2.2%	1.2%	2.1%
Cricket	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Lacrosse	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%
Archery	1.9%	0.5%	0.7%
Tennis	7.9%	1.0%	1.3%
Basketball	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Specific Event	4.4%	2.0%	4.7%

Question 7. Are the current recreation facilities (e.g., restrooms, sports fields, parking, etc.) provided at Kapiʻolani Park adequate to meet your needs?



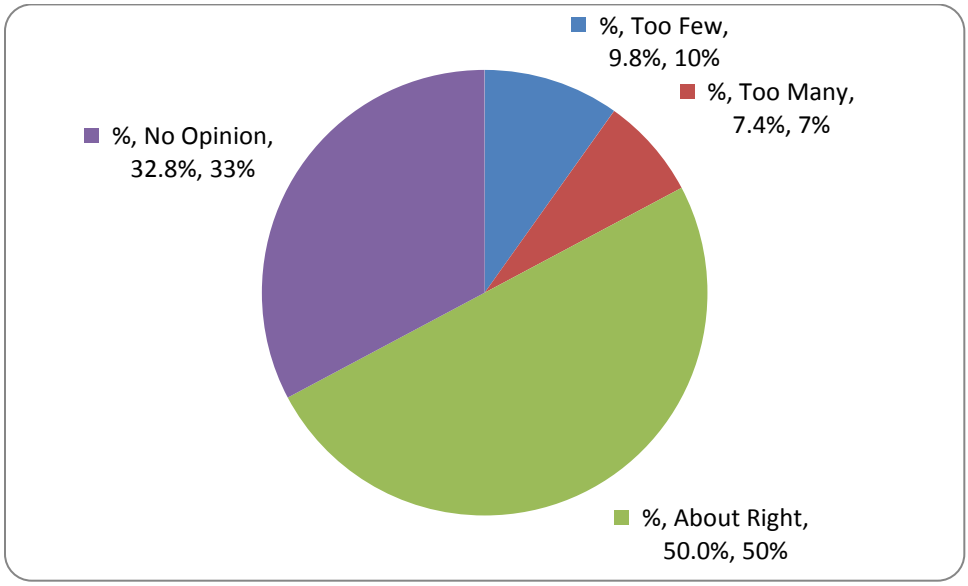
Question 8. Have you attended a specific event at Kapiʻolani Park during the past 12 months?



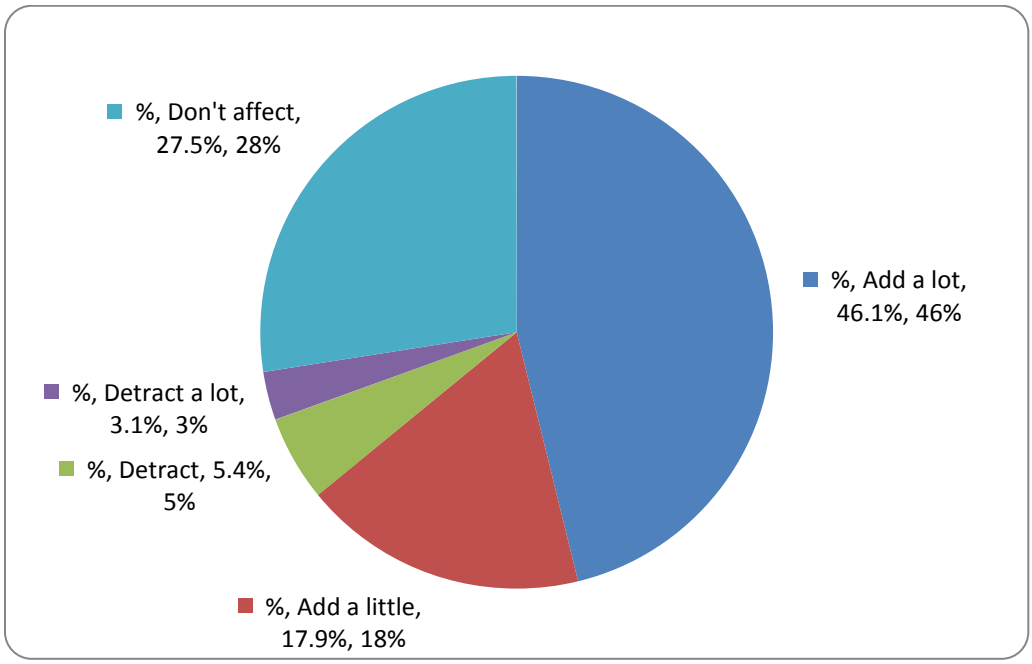
If *yes*, about how many events have you attended in the past 12 months?

Minimum	1
Maximum	360
Median	3
Average	5.0

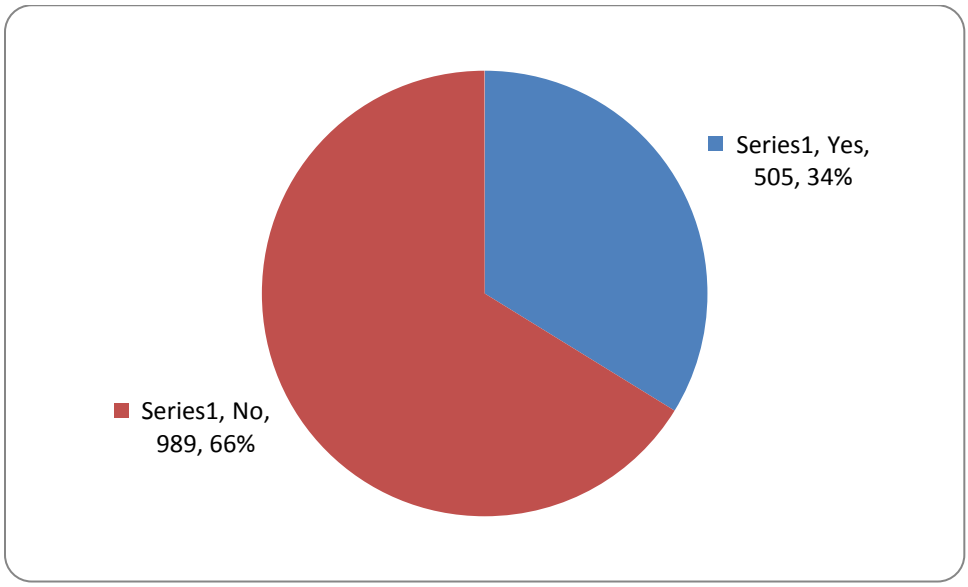
Question 9. In your opinion, the number of specific events held at Kapiʻolani Park on an annual basis is:



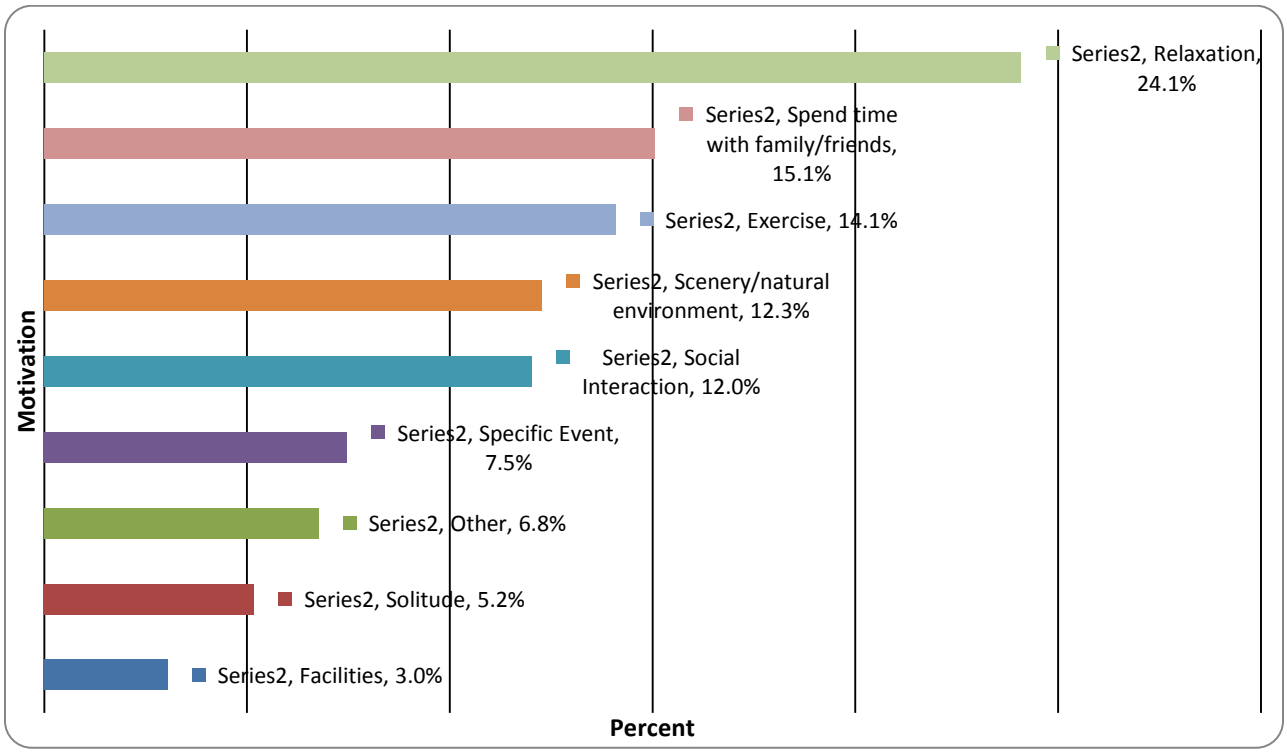
Question 10. In general, specific events at Kapiʻolani Park…



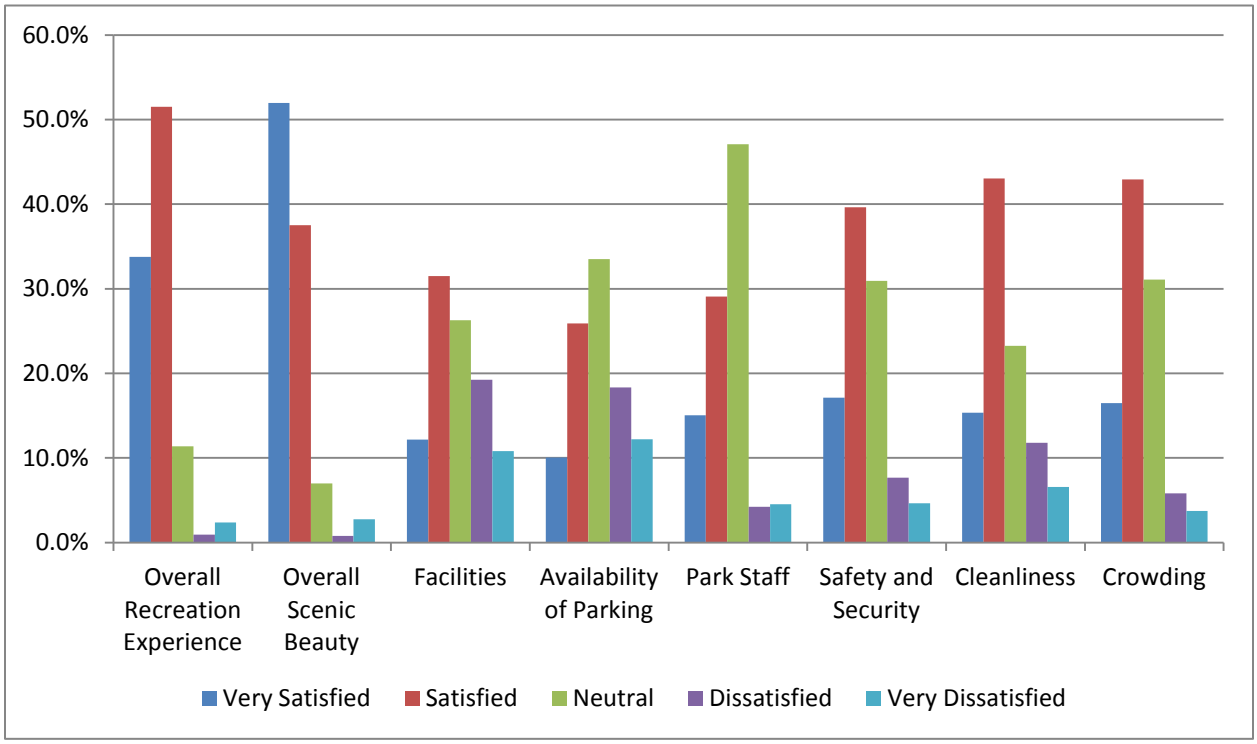
Question 11. Have you ever changed your visits to Kapiʻolani Park to avoid a specific event?



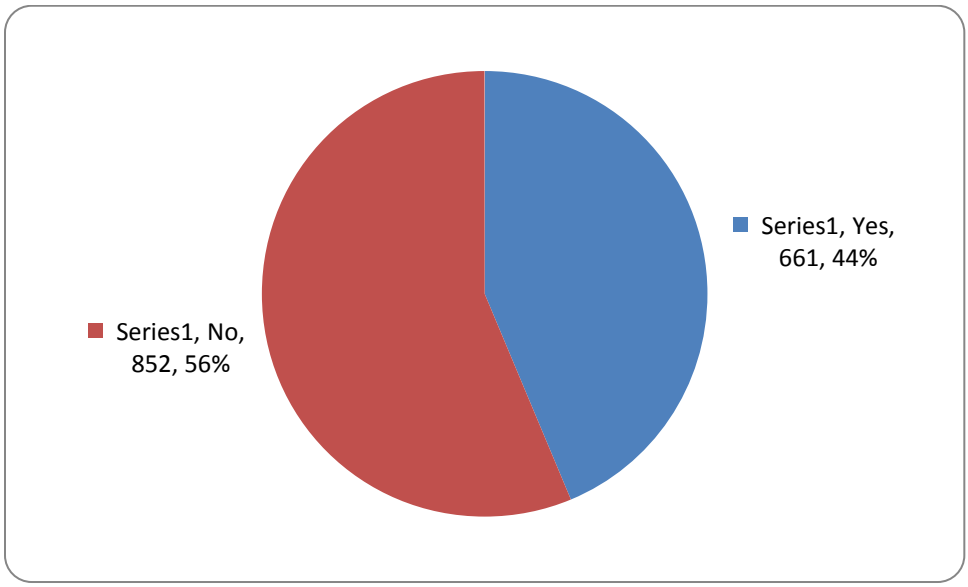
Question 12. On this visit, what motivated you to visit Kapiʻolani Park?



Question 13. How satisfied are you with the following aspects of Kapiʻolani Park?



Question 14. Have you ever changed your visits to Kapiʻolani Park to avoid crowding?



If *yes*, I sometimes…

- Avoid holidays/specific events (57.8%)
- Come earlier or later in the day (49.6%)
- Visit on weekdays instead of weekends (42.1%)
- Seek out quiet places at the park (28.4%)
- Go to other nearby parks (26.5%)

Question 15. Please describe any problems (if any) you may have had with other park users during this or past visits to Kapiʻolani Park.

About two-thirds of visitors (about 67.5%) to Kapiʻolani Park have not had or experienced problems or conflict with other visitors during their current visit or during past visits. Conversely, approximately 32.5% of visitors did have or experience problems with other users. However, a portion of these responses (approximately 27.6%) were actually not about conflicts with other visitors at the park. These non-visitor conflict responses centered around three primary topics:

- Lack or other issues with parking (14.6%)
- The condition of the park's comfort stations (8.8%)
- Excessive trash/garbage (4.2%).

Of the remaining identified problems (i.e., non-facility-related problems), issues and concerns with the homeless was the most dominant topic identified by visitors to Kapiʻolani Park. Nearly 45% of visitors who reported having experienced problems indicated that these problems originated with homeless or itinerant use of the park. Other common problems identified by visitors included:

- Drug/alcohol use and associated inappropriate behavior (7.1%)
- Dogs (3.5%)
- Fighting (1.9%).

Note, when considered within the context of the full visitor population, not just those who have experienced a problem, the percentages listed above drop significantly. For example, issues and concerns with homeless use of the park were reported by slightly less than 15% of all visitors to Kapiʻolani Park (as opposed to those who indicated they experienced an issue). No other problems were cited by more than 3% of the entire visitor population.

All unedited (verbatim) and uncategorized responses to this question are provided at the end of this appendix.

Question 16. What is your age?

Minimum	12
Maximum	92
Median	44
Average	44.9

Question 17. What is the postal Zip Code (or country if international) of your primary residence?

Visitor Origin	Number	% US	% Total
HI	1175	85.30%	80.00%
CA	57	4.10%	3.90%
WA	24	1.70%	1.60%
OR	10	0.70%	0.70%
International	9	-	0.60%
AK	8	0.60%	0.50%
IL	7	0.50%	0.50%
MN	7	0.50%	0.50%
NV	7	0.50%	0.50%
TX	7	0.50%	0.50%
AZ	6	0.40%	0.40%
MA	6	0.40%	0.40%
MO	6	0.40%	0.40%
CO	5	0.40%	0.30%
GA	5	0.40%	0.30%
UT	5	0.40%	0.30%
ID	4	0.30%	0.30%

Visitor Origin	Number	% US	% Total
KS	3	0.20%	0.20%
NJ	3	0.20%	0.20%
NY	3	0.20%	0.20%
OK	3	0.20%	0.20%
VA	3	0.20%	0.20%
FL	2	0.10%	0.10%
KY	2	0.10%	0.10%
MI	2	0.10%	0.10%
MT	2	0.10%	0.10%
NE	2	0.10%	0.10%
OH	2	0.10%	0.10%
PA	2	0.10%	0.10%
WI	2	0.10%	0.10%
CT	1	0.10%	0.10%
NC	1	0.10%	0.10%
RI	1	0.10%	0.10%
SD	1	0.10%	0.10%
TN	1	0.10%	0.10%

Of the 1,478 park visitors who took the survey, 303 were from off-island and 1,175 were from Hawaii. Table 2 contains the breakdown by zip code from where in Hawai‘i they were from and Figure 12 contains a map showing the zip codes for O’ahu, where the majority of survey respondents are from.

Hawaii Zip Code Detail		
Zip Codes	Community	Number
see table to right	Honolulu	948
96744	Kaneohe	40
96734	Kailua	22
96701	Aiea	21
96706	Ewa Beach	20
96789	Mililani	20
96782	Pearl City	17
96792	Waianae	16
96797	Waipahu	16
96707	Kapolei	14
96786	Wahiawa	9
96795	Waimanalo	8
96740	Kailua Kona	4
96791	Waialua	4
96712	Haleiwa	2
96741	Kalaheo	2
96762	Laie	2
96709	Kapolei	1
96713	Hana	1
96722	Princeville	1
96749	Keaau	1
96754	Kilauea	1
96761/96767	Lahaina	2
96763	Lanai City	1
96771	Mountain View	1
96858	Fort Shafter	1

Honolulu Zip Code Detail		
Zip Codes	Community	Number
96815	Honolulu	267
96816	Honolulu	192
96822	Honolulu	107
96826	Honolulu	78
96825	Honolulu	63
96813	Honolulu	58
96817	Honolulu	54
96821	Honolulu	37
96814	Honolulu	32
96818	Honolulu	26
96819	Honolulu	24
96828	Honolulu	3
96830	Honolulu	3
96823	Honolulu	1
96837	Honolulu	1
96839	Honolulu	1
96850	Honolulu	1

Table 2. Hawai‘i Zip Code Locations of Survey Respondents

Figure 12. O‘ahu Zip Codes

Question 18. If you could change one thing to improve the recreation experience at Kapi‘olani Park, what would it be?

Nearly three-quarters (73.3%) of participants provided a response to this final question. The open-ended responses fall within nine broad categories and their associated sub-

topics, including (percentage of open-ended responses provided in parentheses for primary topics):

- Other facility and activity-specific needs (19.8%)
    - Better/wider/more paths and sidewalks (8.9%)[1]
    - More benches (8.1%)
    - Children's play equipment (7.7%)
    - More picnic tables (7.4%)
    - Improve/renovate the natatorium for recreational use (7.4%)
    - More water fountains (7.0%)
    - More tennis courts (6.6%)
    - Improve the archery range (6.3%)
    - More showers (5.2%)
    - Add lighting (4.1%)
    - More basketball courts (3.3%)
    - More barbecues/grills (3.3%)
    - Add a dog park (2.6%)
    - More exercise equipment (1.5%)
- Bathrooms (18.5%)
    - Cleaner bathrooms/restrooms (55.1%)
    - Better/improved bathrooms (19.5%)
- Parking (18.4%)
    - Provide more parking (52.4%)
    - Provide free parking (17.1%)

[1] Common summarized responses are also listed by primary response category. The percentage of responses (within each category, not of all open-ended responses) is provided in parentheses.

- Operations and maintenance, security, and/or management concerns (14.7%)
    - Improve maintenance/provide cleaner facilities (30.2%)
    - Improve landscaping – trees, plants, grass, etc. (26.7%)
    - Increase enforcement – safety, security, police, etc. (11.9%)
    - Allow dogs (8.4%)
    - Allow alcohol (3.5%)
- Homeless/Transient Issues (10.1%)
    - Remove homeless people from the park (61.9%)
    - Prohibit camping/people living in the park (12.2%)
- Positive/[change] nothing (7.9%)
    - Nothing (61.5%)
    - Positive statement about the park (33.0%)
- Anti-special event comments (1.8%)[2]
- Allow more concessionaires (1.5%)[2]

Note, approximately 6.3% of the open-ended comments were not categorized for one or more reasons. For example, several comments were considered inappropriate or impractical (e.g., “clothing optional,” “dancing Hula girls,” “more babes,” etc.). Others were not specific to Kapiʻolani Park (e.g., “clean the ocean,” “change the mayor,” “more sunshine on rainy days,” etc.).

All unedited (verbatim) and uncategorized responses to this question are provided at the end of this appendix.

[2] No topic detail for “anti-special event comments” and “allow more concessionaires.”

Question 15. Please describe any problems (if any) you may have had with other park users during this or past visits to Kapiʻolani Park.

- - playing of music system very loud whcih affect adjacent park users. - On going Homeless issues, personal affects, drying of laundry, garbage etc.
- (Past) Homeless tenting, occupying picnic tables, rowdiness, etc. - majorimprovement this year
- 1) Dog lovers often walk dogs without leashes...This is a problem as this endangers children, adults and other small animals. This also creates a rubbish issue as some owners do not pick up after their animal. In addition clear signage needs to be put throughout the park to inform people clearly that ALL dogs must be on a leash in ALL areas of the park. 2) The obvious issue of the homeless is a eyesore, It impacts the beauty of the park and tourist involvement and enjoyment at the park. 3) The middle of the park needs more lighting, especially in the middle of the park by the Dillingham fountain. 4) When is the fountain going to be fixed? This fountain greatly adds to the beauty and enjoyment of the park. 5). Too much noise from the rubbish trucks. Too many large buses (Roberts, etc.) in too small a street come through the park.
- 1. People monopolize restroom stalls. 2. My husband refuses to use the restroom at Queen's Surf -- says it's uncomfortable due to men hanging around. 3. People block Kalakaua while they are waiting for parking spaces to open up.
- 3 years ago there were many homeless living in holes by the shell. One man would stand in bushes watching park users and masturbate.
- a (homeless) family doing laundry in the bathroom so showers were limited
- A couple of drug user fights but the police are always around to calm them down
- A few locals are very abusive using outrageous language towards visitors. Cops are called and fight goes on. The cops are friends of these trouble makers and do nothing
- A few pedestrians do not understand that they must share the paths with bicycle riders.
- A little worried about the people at the park..we make sure that our children are close by
- A lot dogs on the beach sometimes they swim, I'm afraid of it
- A lot of flies, garbage cans overwheming
- A woman who seemed to be on ice or some other mind-altering drug yelled at me and my husband as we walked near her. She just yelled profanities for a minute or so, then stopped. It was rather unpleasant.
- Access to bathrooms at night

- Again, the homeless. They have more rights than anyone else around here
- Agressive vagrants
- All listed
- ALL OF THEM. CLOSE THE PARK DOWN AND USE IT ONLY FOR THE CHILDREN'S EVENTS AND SPECIAL SMALL GROUPS. NO MORE TENTS, CRAFTS, MARATHONS AND SIMILIAR EVENTS. LOOK AT HILO PARKS - KAUAI AND MAUI. BEAUTIFUL !!! KAPIʻOLANI PARK USE TO HAVE THIS APPEARANCE; NO LONGER. THERE ARE JUST TOO MANY THINGS GOING ON FOR THE PARK TO HANDLE AND SURVIVE IN A BEAUTIFUL STATE. IM SICK OF THE TAHITIAN REVUES OR PRACTICE W/ LOUD DRUMS THAT ARE FOR JUNGLE USE THEREFORE CARRY NOISE FOR MILES, LOUD GET TOGETHERS W/ BOOM BOXES/MUSIC THAT IS IRRATATING, TAKING PARKING FOR DAYS AND NOT MOVING THEIR "HOMES ON WHEELS" AND JUST THE FILTHYNESS OF THE ENTIRE PARK AND LACK OF REXPECT FOR RESIDENTS. LEAHI STREET IS ALWAYS CROWDED W/ TRUCKS, VEHICLES AND WEIRD PEOPLE HANGING OUT. THE SIDE OF THE ROAD IS ALWAYS MUDDY AND HAS PERMANENT POT HOLES IN THE DIRT. UGLY. IM NOT VERY HAPPY W/ THE DOGS RUNNING LOOSE EITHER. THERE IS A DOG PARK NEAR THE RED CROSS FACILITY AT THE CORNER OF 18TH AND MONSARRAT. DOGS BELONG THERE.
- ALL parking spaces reserved for craft fairs. Their cars and trucks driving on the grass is dangerous. Archery in a park with kids is dangerous. When the homeless took over the restrooms.
- Allowing free parking only results in more traffic circling, more traffic, congestion and taxpayers subsidizing parking lots, when our money should go to park facilities. Quit subsidizing cars, charge market rate at all parking lots and street stalls and use the proceeds to fix the crumbling facilities, bathrooms, drainage and turf at the park. Major bus lines circle around the park on their regular routes. Make travel around the park a 'no fare zone' for riders. Vehicles distract from enjoyment of the park for all users
- amount of homeless people makes place daunting at night or early morning
- archery range is dangerous, arrow on (illegible) court
- archery range is in very poor condition. i use the range weekly or more as do many others.
- Arguing about clock - I would appreciate at least 1 hour playing time - and availability to book and pay for court
- Ball playing on sand- dangerous, Dog defecating on sand- owners were agressive
- bathroom by band stand was filthy, blood, etc all over
- Bathroom cleaning; no showers at Diamond Head Tennis Courts

- Bathroom voyuerism
- bathrooms
- Bathrooms are gross
- Bathrooms closed during century ride
- Bathrooms occasionally dirty
- Bathroom's out of order
- Bathrooms water faucets
- Bathrooms. Not Clean! Need to make new bathrooms
- Because of homeless people, pack toilets getting dirty
- Been okay
- Being harassed by bomb, homeless people
- Big bouncy houses ok but if I'm there please set up not too close to me. It's not that bad
- Big groups like church groups and craft fairs and charity walks/banks/sponsors take up too much space, won't let you come through "their" space, stand in parking spots and glare at others. Drinkers are a big problem.
- Bikes on the walk ways, people jogging two across blocking the walkway, people coming up from behind without warning on bikes or jogging, cars blocking the path near Natatorium to unload canoes.
- Bums and drunks yelling
- bums asking for money and food
- Busy times during the day (not enough tennis courts), not enough parking
- Can pickers, homeless sleeping in park
- Cannot enjoy park when it is taken over by drug bums
- Change picnic tables. Too many homeless
- clean the restrooms and pick up trash
- Clean up bathroom, facilities, no reason these can't be cleaned and maintained
- clean your/our bathrooms
- Cleaner bathrooms
- Cleanliness of the tennis courts park
- constant spitting but thats a cultural thing here
- courts could be worked on
- Crazy men yelling profanity around my children
- Crazy rake guy- tried to threaten us, we chsed him off

- Crime, stabbing, parking
- Cronics yelling and screaming
- DH Tennis courts need complete reconstruction, it has been more than 27 years since this has been. The current repair is a "pot hole fix"
- Diamond Head has the best court reserve / time clock system in Hawaii. Ala Moana Park could use the same!
- Dirty and shady bathrooms
- dirty bathrooms from lack of cleaning during busy events
- dirty bathrooms/flies
- dog poop left on grass
- Dogs
- Dogs should be allowed in the park, but there should be a leash law
- Don't feel safe at night
- Double parked!
- Drinking, trouble making, loud noises
- Drug addict/alcoholic crazy people that should not be allowed to live here
- Drug addicts, vagrants, homeless, beggars
- drug dealers and trash
- Drug Use
- Drug use / homeless
- drugs
- drunk crazy people who loiter at your event
- Drunk, noisy, loud, crowed...
- Drunk/obnoxious people; Loiterers by bathrooms
- DRUNKS AND BUMS AND BAD LANGUAGE.
- everyday this week we have has people come up to us asking for money
- Excessive noise from people bringing stereos
- fear of using restrooms due to incidents
- Fighting
- Fighting for parking spot
- finding parking
- Fix the toilet paper container in women washrooms
- flies

- Football and Frisbee throwing while picnicking
- Foul language, Smell of drugs
- Get the homeless out of here
- Get the homeless peopole out of our park! it is unsanitary and illegal and we are getting fed up!
- get the illegal campers and homeless out of here
- guy screaming to himeself mental disturbed
- Hade to move due to confrontation of owner of pitbull and loud music!
- Harassed by man/druggie, filed charges- he was found guilty
- Hassle from the homeless
- hate to pick up dog poos for other people
- Have avoided areas in past concerns with people living at park.
- Have been called names: I am a German-American! "Nazi"! Homeless called me "Nazi!"
- Have been very unhappy in past when bums are in park. Threatening, dirty
- Have had confrontations with homeless living in park
- homeless using restoom (illegible word) at eating facilities (have problem with strong smell)
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- Homeless - move them out! Period?!
- Homeless @ entry to public restroom- using profane language and abusive/physical behavior - not good as we had small children and had to avoid bathroom
- Homeless acting stupid. Some homeless people are cool tho just the ones who act stupid around my kinds
- Homeless and gay activities
- Homeless and Micronesians
- Homeless and people picking cans
- Homeless and variant
- homeless approach you
- Homeless are becoming more visible
- Homeless are creepy
- Homeless are drunk and disturbing
- homeless asking for food
- homeless bathing in bathroom
- homeless begging for money, county workers shoveling black and smelly sand back on to the beach from showers
- Homeless begging or sleeping in public or drinking in public
- Homeless bums
- Homeless campers etc. Not good for tourist activities
- Homeless- City and County have never, or waited to long to do anything - bad for tourists
- homeless congestion,drunk crazies
- Homeless destroying facilities
- Homeless detract from serenity of park.
- Homeless drinking
- Homeless harassing the park users

- homeless hobos sleeping on table
- Homeless in park.
- Homeless in the area have seemed to have laid claim, while we were not disturbed it does raise concerns to security
- Homeless irritate us and threaten us - they are drunk and drugged up
- Homeless issues
- Homeless issues
- Homeless leaving filth, urinating, begging, heckling
- Homeless living in the park
- Homeless loitering
- Homeless man accosting people and intimidating children. Not all, just a few
- homeless- not as much anymore, but at one point it was very bad and very dirty
- Homeless numbers are increasing that is the #1 problem
- Homeless occupying picnic tables
- homeless or other people drinking too much or making a big mess
- homeless people
- homeless people
- Homeless people
- Homeless People
- Homeless people
- Homeless people
- Homeless people
- homeless people
- Homeless people - afraid to go into water; possible theft, restroom hangouts
- Homeless people and mentally ill people shouting profanity and being high on drugs or liquors. HPD wear blinders
- homeless people are a problem at times. limited parking is a problem for overnight stays & longer
- Homeless People are annoying
- Homeless people are too aggressive and can be threatening
- Homeless people asking for food
- homeless people at night can be a little (illegible)
- homeless people blocking access, taking up tables

- HOMELESS PEOPLE BLOCKING ENTRANCE TO RESTROOMS PARK USERS STANDING IN PARKING PLACE TO SAVE THEM FOR FRIENDS HOMELESS PITCHING TENTS ON WALKWAY
- Homeless people defecating in public places (shrubbery) in park. Homeless people sleeping in park at night. Homeless sleeping in park during daytime, taking up picnic benches and beach and park spots with their tents and belongins. Also get rid of the air-filled bouncy things, they are not legitimate use of the park. Staff should clean the trash bins and bathrooms more frequently. A big bouncer should patrol the bathrooms on a constant basis. Good luck! Keep parking rates low so that everyone can enjoy the park, not just those with discretionary income.
- Homeless people- hording benches and areas. Fifty messy garbage left behind
- Homeless people in the park
- Homeless people near restrooms
- Homeless people scary
- Homeless people yelling, and trying to steal stuff
- Homeless people, Alcoholics; rowdy folks
- Homeless persons
- Homeless pissing on the trees
- Homeless playing radios loudly
- Homeless problem has greatly improved
- homeless problem is still there but has gotten better
- Homeless problem- it is gotten much better, there were times in past 2 years we avoided park because of it
- Homeless sleeping in areas of children recreation and sport activities
- Homeless sometimes a problem
- homeless- stop feeding them
- Homeless taking over; Don't feel safe in the evening - want to enjoy night beauty
- homeless use bathroom sinks for washing feet and clothes; I have concerns for my children's safety when they use the bathrooms
- Homeless who camp and churches who feed - convert open common space into a feeding lot
- Homeless, dirty restrooms
- Homeless, disgusting gay make activities, toys for tots noisy motorcycles in december
- Homeless, doing drugs near our picnic area; bathrooms are not clean or stocked, too few showers
- homeless, poor restroom facilities

- Homeless. had to call the cops because homeless man attacked one group
- Homeless/Personal items
- Horrible homeless issues
- HPD enforcement of rules inconsistent- rules go for one area not others
- I am the Minister of a church on Monsarrat, and we are definitely impacted NEGATIVELY on the big run days. There are some events where I (and others) literally CANNOT get to our church by car because of the blockage. I have to walk on those days, and our attendance is drastically reduced. This has BIG negative consequences to our operations.
- I am very satisfied with the park, great people, great atmosphere
- I have a problems with users that bring their own cones and block off spaces to save for their friends. I have a problem with users that drive on the grass, destroying the grass or the sprinklers, which destroys the grass that cause mud puddles. I do not like loud music on private stereos/boom boxes unless it is live instruments they are playing themselves.
- I have had no problem visiting and getting hurt to play volleyball
- I have had uncomfortable encounters with bums in the restrooms
- I have live in the Kapiʻolani Park area for more than 40 years and in recent years have avoided the park during many events because of the crowding and noise. Also, have stopped walking in the park at night and early mornings because of safety concerns and the many homeless who often take over areas of the park and restrooms. In addition, I find there are too many weekend events that tie up traffic and prevent me from departure or return to my apartment building by car.
- I have no problems
- I have not had any
- I havent had any problems with other park users
- I know this topic is probably a touchy subject, but, the amount of Displaced/Homeless that use alcohol & drugs or just keep pestering people can be a serious turn-off to come to the park. Also, it seems that the upset displaced let their anger out on the Tax Paying users of the parks. Kapiʻolani Park is in the center of alot of illegal campsites and obnoxious displaced persons. A second major issue are all the Dog Owners that let their Dogs defecate in the park and do not dispose of the waste in the trash. When they are confronted about it they get violent. Then when a park user stops a Police Officer, we are told that nothing can be done unless they observe the violation or if we have it on video. Last major issue is all the theft & pan-handling being committed in Kapiʻolani Park everyday. I know that crime is on the rise, but there has to be something that will make catching these criminals making sure that they don't get out of jail 6 hours later. only to end up at the Park to do it all over again.

- I like that everyone feels comfortable "to do their thing" in this park
- I like to bring my children here and sometimes the homosexuals are a little too open with their sexuality which is inappropriate for children
- I noticed a lot of transient people
- i really do not have a problem with the homeless peopel because they mind their own business and they do not cause any problems
- I think it is a great green place, that is safe and clean. I like the fact many people use it for variety of activities. Poor and wealthy at the same place. Good job! I think that it is essential to make some moves towards getting homeless people from public parks and Kalakaua Ave. I am afraid to let my kid will get disease or stick on a needle in Waikiki. And people pay fortune to come for a vacation to Hawaii and than see a (group of) homeless on every block in Waikiki Something has to be done!
- I walk the park and on weekends go earlier to avoid crowds. Could use bigger sidewalks.
- I want homeless people out
- I was slowly pulling out of a parking space and a car slammed in to the back of my van totalling my van and shattering the back wind window, he was definitely speeding!
- I would like to be able to walk from the pier to the aquarium after sundown but i don't because i feel afraid
- I'm a tourist from Europe
- I'm fine with homeless here. They bother no one. They're fine
- Improper setting up for 4th of July. People set up night before when signs say park closed between 12am-5am
- in the park- homeless taking over park areas, bathrooms, picnic tables, sidewalks- discouragint other park users from the space
- In the past, the restrooms were super pilan (?!) in the morning - don't know if this is the case now
- Infrequent encounters with noisey psychiatrically challenged people, but if they get too intrusive, they seem to be quitely dealt with by authorities
- Interaction with the homeless
- It seems like there are a lot of sports practicing and playing in the park. I am glad that eams are able to use the park, but I wish there was more room between the activities in order to walk across.
- its ok
- I've experienced no problems at Kapiʻolani Park

- I've had none
- I've never seen park staff this side of Kapiʻolani Park near archery range
- I've noticed a lot of homeless people living in their car taking up parking spots living in cars
- Just a little hassle from the homeless a couple of times
- Just some of homeless behave a little crazy
- just the people who don't respect others and are rude to tourists
- Kaimana too few parking
- Kids / punks / homeless harassing women and other law abiding people
- Lack of adequate parking and bathrooms need TLC
- Lack of Parking
- Lack of respect in going away with garbage
- lacrosse players playing/practicing near picnic tables or wehere we ware under a tree, found it very unsafe
- Leaving food on grass
- Lighting at the tennis courts, homeless issues, overcrowding at tennis courts
- Like the way you cleaned out the homeless
- Litter, too much noise from loud speakers, volume carries too far
- Loose dogs in the park.
- Lots of sketchy people. Police are few. Park staff? What park staff? It's nice but you have to be ready for anything.
- lots of soccer and activities when we want a quieter time
- LOUD MUSIC playing at adjacent picnic site. There should be STRICT regulations on NOISE CONTROL.
- Loud music, especially amplified, in quiet zone, by natatorium - dogs are on the sand now - where people lay fores?!
- Loud music. The back road - people drive way too fast - need speed bumps and maybe signs reminding people that it is a park/speed limit.
- Loud speakers
- Loud, Messy
- Loud-music
- many homeless have approached me and my family to attempt to panhandle or scare me away from a nice spot that they want
- Many homeless men, I am a woman and often feel uncomfortable, so I do not come as often
- Many problems with homeless. Even had to have one arrested for harassment and physical

attack. went to court. He was convicted.

- More
- More garbage cans
- More homeless people than there used to be
- More restrooms would be nice
- Most of the time there is no problem. I have had a few encounters with crazy people and ahve called the cops
- Mostly my biggest problem with people is when they leave their garbage behind. There's lots of trash cans and the park service does a good job of doing the rounds to keep them open. It's more of a personal problem.
- Mostly parking is needed more.
- Music way too loud, drinkers getting loud, people parking on the grass next to our picnic.
- My ONLY complaint is that After loud pounding music performance at the Shell, the park fills up with crazy kids that hang around - making noise, until 2 or 3 am.
- My only problem is with the Homeless people. Why do we cater to them and their selfless ways?
- aside from the random psychotic homeless person once in a while
- No dogs allowed
- No dogs are allowed- what is strange, since homeless people stay in the park
- No lights fronting zoo and many people get seriously mugged. Too many events on one day. Pan Pacific parade should be counted as two parades instead of one parade as it is held for 2 days! Notice of this survey should have been given to the Diamond Head Neighborhood Board. Linda Wong: Chair DH Neighborhood Board 5 for. consideration and distribution to the. community! leiahi@me.com
- no parking
- No parking
- No parking
- no parking at tennis courts on weekends
- No parking; Need more trash cans
- No patental supervision for some kids at the park
- no pets allowed
- only homeless occupies in park
- No supervision
- Noise

- theft of car and clothing items
- large events (ie film premier and parades that end at Kapiʻolani Park) that limit/restrict park space for public use and parking.
- lack of parking
- trying to avoid homeless or scruffy people
- sorry that some people live here
- There is a potential problem of one man who owns the exercise station by the Makai tennis courts. He always hogs one of the situp spots by tying his things to it and putting his thing on it even though I have never seen him do situps.
- Not enough bathrooms
- Not enough beautiful plants. There were homeless, I'm glad they are gone.
- not enough disabled parking
- Not enough parking
- Not enough parking
- Not enough parking stall
- Not park users but campers who shouting right by the building in the bathrooms and cause me to stay man on guard while my children play
- Occassional unpleasant caused by homeless people
- Occassionally there are excessively loud sport teams or private parties that are disruptive over an extended period of time.
- On occasion, rude and inconsiderate people
- Once caught a poacher at the wall by lifeguard station 2F
- only above three. I need "peace"
- only one stall with toilet paper (womens bathroom)
- Only with the zoo, can't play ball near there
- open tennis at night again
- Other participants not following rules and regs. making it a bad situation for other users, particularly at the archery range.
- Other sporting teams competing for practice space
- other users bringing their dogs
- Overnight staying
- Park has improved since tents not allowed, and the shopping cart people are told and leave makes it much nicer here
- Park users' parking at tennis court parking lot

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- Parking
- Parking
- Parking
- parking
- parking / homeless
- parking- bums- beach maintenance (keeping things green like the city fixes them and forgets them so sad
- Parking especially during events
- Parking for local residents is a disaster
- Parking- hard to find at times
- parking is bad
- Parking is metered now. Take meters out
- Parking meters
- Parking need more for park users
- Parking situations
- Parking ticket, restroom dirty
- People always fighting for parking spots. Should be meters on both sides of Kalakaua, as well as both sides of Paki, plus in the tennis court lots, and diagonal parking on both sides of Kalakaua and Paki. Biggest park, least parking for visitors...all the spots are taken up by people living in their cars or people who just leave them on Paki for weeks at a time.
- People from the hotel think it's their private beach

- People have driven my family out of the area due to foul language, high on drugs
- People leaving trash after events, increased littering
- people pan-handling me
- People routinely bring alcohol into the park, which is prohibited---but no one seems to challenge that. Huge families come and set up tents, have open fires, bring boom boxes and blast music, and are generally loud. They don't control their pets. The sports events at the park use obnoxious loudspeakers that are ear-splitting and annoying, and the generators for bouncy trampoline things are a noise irritation.
- People thinking their activity proceeds all
- People using the sink to bathe
- People were arguing very loud while we were playing tennis (they were arguing about court time)
- People who live near the park acting like they own it and resenting others' use of it. Overall, it's wonderful to see the park so well used by so many for so many different types of activities. It is truly a city treasure.
- People who look for recyclables and leave trash cans and area a mess
- people willing to fight over parking
- People with dogs not picking up after the dropping
- pig threme out at midnight
- Please find another nice beach park for the homeless. They defecate on the lawn and sleep on the tables in the Queen's Surf beach concession.
- Police need to stop the daily public drinking at the Ewa end of park
- Poor cleanliness and overcrowding.
- Previous years the presence of homeless/tents has been uncomfortable and to the part that I felt unsafe at times walking back to our hotel. This year I see great improvement
- Prior visits (last year) - too many homeless people camping in park, using showers and restrooms
- Quality and upkeep of target bales at archery range
- raging alcoholic
- ran into some crazy homeless people; seemed homeless but annoying and smelly
- Rave homeless person talking bubbles to me
- Red ants everywhere biting the kids
- Redwine drinkers! No citations for offenders. Too many smokers - cigarette butts littering
- Restroom and parking during daytime

- Restroom, crowding, no parking
- Restrooms need to be cleaned more often
- Restrooms need to be cleaned rountinely; showers are clogged with sands; trash too much
- Robbery, thieves, homeless trash place urinate, throw trash, loud, dirty, bath in shower
- Rough crowd sometimes hangs out around banyon trees in Diamond Head Makai corner of park, drinking, etc.
- Rude homeless type people intruding in our space and quality recreation time
- Rudeness
- Rugby players disrespectful of other people's field
- run events block off more parking stalls than they need. also the time limit is too wide -(midnight to 6pm). craft fair events block off parking earlier than necessary. other park users drive on the grass to unload/load, which is illegal.
- Running into people in water
- Same #11, when parking lot is reserved for specific event
- saw a butt crack
- Scam homeless
- Scared of homeless
- Scary at night
- Scary homeless people
- Seating occupied by homeless people
- Security needed to keep out drugs, drunks, etc.
- Seen a few homeless asking for money, I feel bad
- should add build in BBQ grills
- Side walk on ocean side of park is very narrow - hard for two people to pass - much less jogger and bikers
- Sketchy park users
- Smell of pot, foul language, garbage filthy these types
- Smell of urine at restrooms, untidy, too
- smoke from individual BBQs and improper disposal of ashes
- Smokers, Cigarette smoke, Cigarette butts littering grass with smokers do not aware others of second hand smoke
- smoking
- Some abusive possibly dangerous local at Diamond Head tennis - several outbursts in past few

weeks

- Some drug activity, yet no worse than any open area or policed!
- Some drum groups are loud. Some yoga groups use loud music. I prefer the natural sounds of the birds
- Some facilities are poorly maintained
- some fights here and there, and not too long ago a stabbing
- some hassle with homeless people, obnoxious AA
- Some homeless can seem threatening but no real problems
- some homeless near restrooms
- Some homeless people make me feel unsafe and make me question the cleanliness of the facilities. There have been a few - not alot - that we have encountered, generally while we are walkng around the park.
- some of the homeless people get out of control and cause problems with tourists
- Some park users pan handle
- some people are smoking around. I'm here the first time
- Some tennis palyers do not follow rules visavis the clock system. They become argumentation and threatening- staffing the office would relieve this problem
- sometime parking is a problem
- Sometimes a homeless person will harass you- mainly at the aquarium end
- sometimes homeless do not want to share space
- Sometimes homeless people cause problems, but not all of them, most are quiet and peaceful
- Sometimes I encounter homeless people in restrooms. Visually the homeless deter from the beauty of the park
- sometimes i see homeless people harass people but not too much
- Sometimes I see people smlking Marijuana
- sometimes the bathrooms are dirty. some Pd do nt follow posted rules and enforce arbitrary.
- Sometimes the homeless can be a problem. The one's I'm refering to are the mentally ill that stand there and yell at the tourists. They can be quite beligerent, but that isn't too often.
- Sometimes the music might be too loud. Sometimes people swear a lot
- Speeding on backside of par- need speed bumps Too many large groups and Kaimana- lots of drinking, fight waiting to happen
- stolen items on the beach
- Strange people
- Such as the homeless

- Tennis parking used for Oahu events
- Tennis people are rude to us for shooting so close proximity
- Tents, Hamocks - Boom boxes - Perverts in men's washroom
- Thank god there are no more homeless
- The bathrooms are pretty nasty
- The biggest problem is the homeless people who clutter the park with their belongs and congregate around the restrooms. I used to love to walk in the park at night now I'm afraid to even walk down the sidewalk at the park at night. What a same such a beautiful place is spoiled for us who live here by those who pay no taxes and have become a blight on our neighborhood.
- the endless inappropriate commercial flea markets cause crowding, eliminate parking, cause littering, and are unsightly, etc. the pervasive homelessness at queen's surf is unsightly, dirties the park, and causes concern for security/safety. didn't used to have to walk friends through the park at night, now i do.
- The homeless and drug users can at times be unfriendly and territorial. They crowd the limited bathrooms, benches, and picnic tables making it almost impossible for us to use them. I definitely would never let my children go to the restroom by themselves. And once the sun is down, the park is off limits for the entire family! Better security and regulation is needed at the park, as well as the addition of more restrooms, benches, picnic tables, trash cans, etc.
- The homeless are definitely an issue. They trash up the park and make a mess of the bathrooms. I also feel like there are too many events which block off parking and large areas of the park.
- The homeless are somewhat of a problem at the same time, I realize they need to be somewhere (maybe an unsoluable problem)
- The homeless can at times be very aggressive. I was threatened with a person and a pair of pliers last year. I here also felt unsafe around the homeleess
- The homeless continue to be a detraction
- The homeless have been better superused over previous years
- the homeless leaves it dirty and messy and it's a drag to see them camping
- The homeless parked in their cars
- The homeless people are often very rude and messy! Why is the park taken up by people selling stuff - what kind of recreation is that? Why don't they go to one of our many shopping centers or inland parks and stop taking up space for real park recreational use?
- The homeless people can be VERY Rude towards women
- The homeless population can be a little concerning

- The homeless seem to occupy most picnic tables and sleep during the day everywhere
- The homeless should not be allowed to over run the park. Please do more to move them out of the park. It is not fair to us tax paying citizens that we have to put up with homless freeloaders hoarding the tables, benches and restrooms.
- the homeless shouting at people
- The homeless used to be a problem - taking up the benches, swearing and fighting - but this year all has been good.
- The homeless, when aggressive, are getting to be an issue. Even when not, they are contributing greatly in a negative manner
- THE HOMELESS. WHY ARE THEY ALLOWED TO LIVE FREE ON THIS BEAUTIFUL PARK AND BEACH FRONT.
- The litter around the extension of park
- The marathon is crowded
- The number of homeless
- The office at the Tennis Courts has been closed for 2.5 years. We have volunteered to man the office but we have been denied that opportunity
- The only problem is homeless people not in their right mind
- The park is overrunned by a bunch of rosey bizzy bodys that bother other people
- The police always chase me from the park
- The police like to write too many unnecessary tickets for violations created to increase the amount of tax dollars
- The police officers harassment
- the problem is too much commercial activity and the crowds the commercial activity brings. i would like to see no commercial activity in the park, its the wrong use for this beautiful park.
- The sound from the concerts at the Waikiki Shell is too loud, and quite bothersome even though we live a mile away. We have to close our windows and endure the heat until 10 pm.
- theft
- There are always a ton of people at Kaimana Beach these days--sometimes hard to bring with family
- There are far too many craft fairs at the park.
- There are really creepy people here at night
- There are some homeless people that park themselves and their belongings right by the bathroom. That makes me very apprehensive about using the bathroom. It seems like they are trying to make it like their house and we are disturbing them.

- There is always loud, disturbing music. There are always dogs, leashed or otherwise, in the park. Often, if you are there into the evening, drinking is obvious and everywhere.
- There is people with dogs OFF leash, BEER, and other offenses that should be addressed by HPD!!!!
- There seem to be daycare services (private businesses) like "Playgrounds Hawaii" using public resources
- there should not be any commercial activity in t he Park. no craft fairs. it is ruining the beauty of the park. it also distracts the tourist from the commercail activity in Waikiki - we should not allow any tents or canapies to be used - it ruins the landscape. we should keep in natural - only allow ethnic festivals in the structures already built
- There wasn't any
- they could keep the bathrooms clean
- toilets near tennis court exceptionally filthy
- Too few spots for the concert of people. Paying with charge is also a hassle
- too little parking
- Too many bums. We used to bring our kids to queens decades ago we stopped because too many gays
- Too many dirty pigeons sitting in the water fountain and eating everyone's food
- Too many homeless
- Too many homeless
- too many homeless
- Too many homeless and alcohol addicts
- too many homeless camping out
- Too many homeless people around. Don't want my kid to be around
- Too many homeless still
- Too many homeless that take up the tables - also the shower at beach across from aston are dirty and need cleansers
- Too many homeless, don't feel safe leaning anything. Noise, fights, feeding line with preacher or mega phone
- Too many homeless. Many use the the side park by Waikiki Elementary. It would be nice to have Honolulu Police do the horseback patrol once in awhile.
- Too many loose dogs
- Too many marathons
- Too many races where park access is limited

- Too many rocks in the swimming area of ocean
- Too many rude drunken
- Too many various races
- Too much commercialism. Use of inflatable for children parties
- too much homeless
- too much trash is left behind by users we should encourage people to pack it out
- Too much woodchip, no privacy at construction
- Trash Around bus stop look terrible, homeless should be cleared out
- trash, crowd
- Unsavory presence of the homeless
- Using round-up chemicals on grass. Children and families are on the grass. Stop!
- Vehicle breakings
- Walking
- water fountain not working
- Way to many activities , to many people , kids , animals . People are making bbq just few feet avay from the road . Some " coaches " come in couple hours early and place cones acros the park to reserve huge amaunt of space for just a few 4 yrs old kids to practice baseball .
- We come to the beach very weekend parking is difficult
- we have a a a meeting ther every night an sometimes people use our space ... we gotb a permit
- we have a condo in the park, without parking facilities; parking is often inadequate
- We have been accosted by homeless and don't like sharing the public restroom with them
- We have had to wait for people walking from the parking lot through the area behind the archery bails to get to or from the parking lot to other areas of the park, even though there are posted signs warning them to stay away from the area due to shooting archers. (These people by the way are not archers - who know better than to do this.)
- WE need more parking. There could be a few more spaces along Kalakaua side where the center island could be cut into for spaces. There are areas where diagonal spaces could be made available without really cutting into the park. Where the stables used to be is now a plant nursery. Maybe sometime in the future they could be moved to another location like Mauka of the Ala Wai.
- We teach a (with children) exercise class and deal with intoxicated homeless people every day
- We want cold water
- Well I love this beach, this park, and if I want to sleep here, be clean, respect the aina, why

cant that be okay?

- Well, when the parking is all taken on the weekends, I hate that some people will stop by a parking spot they think is going to open up and they block alot of traffic behind them.
- What has been done to park tables and benches is a disgrace
- when i go to beach (daily) I have seen things stoeln from people. Police dont seem to care. Bathrooms are so stinky I only go if necessary
- When using the bathroom, the homeless always making it dirty. Sometimes when people need to use the bathroom, homeless always sleeping inside
- why do the craft fair people get to kapu the best parking nearly every weekend? What about the surfers who like to park near the water and need to carry their equipment? Let the craft fair people park in the Shell lot, not on Kalakaua! And give them fewer permits. We do not need to have a junk sale in the park every weekend. That's what International Marketplace is for. Let those vendors pay rent somewhere! The Park is for the people!
- Why do you charge for parking on one side of the park. It does not make sense. It should be free to anyone wanting to use the park
- Why isn't the park for the people who loves the green and not be prohibited and selective during the hours
- With the homeless, AA people- OBNOXIOUS, Rude, Dirty
- you call them homeless, i call them bums, get them the heck out of the park
- Young unemployed, ill-mannered boys and girls; Bird feeders

Question 18. If you could change one thing to improve the recreation experience at Kapiʻolani Park, what would it be?

- - Restrooms need to be clean and neat - Have some security to monitor the cleanliness of the restroom
- (1) More shaded areas near soccer fields (2) More drop off areas for larger water equipment (outrigger, SUP, etc.) so you don't have to carry it so far from parking
- (at Paki playground) change signs (remove no ball playing, no bicycling, no running, etc.) more benches around playground structure
- A bathroom attender
- A clean, nice beach bar with awesome ice cream
- A faucet or drinking fountain and to wash out ice chests and cookers
- A few more benches along the walkway

- a few more garbage cans please
- a few more shaded picnic tables
- A little more consistent maintenance. More police patrol
- A magazine that tells the public whats going on here
- a play ground with swings
- a playground with swings for children. I've not brought my kids her for the lack of.
- Add a little playground for little kids to play on. And more water fountains
- add a playground for kids
- Add barbeque area at tennis complex and turn the unused room into a ping-pong room
- Add bathrooms
- Add BBQ pits
- Add better security. Dogs abound and the homeless. Have been seen fighting on occasion
- Add Disc Golf Course!!
- add lights to softball fields
- add more areas of play equipment
- add more parking
- Add more parking
- add more parking space
- Add more parking, underground parking so that cars cannot be seen.
- add more parking. although the sand restoration project has nothing to do with Kapiʻolani Park, I have reservations about the impact on the enviornmet. the water quality has sufferent and i also question the quality of the sand
- add more picnic tables but not too many
- Add more showers
- add more showers and decrease homeless presence
- Add more walking parks/paths
- Add parking
- add private shower
- add showers at Kaimana Beach
- Add showers to the Diamond Head tennis center
- add vendors (food stuffs) in case families dont BBQ
- Addition of children's playgrounds and jungle gyms, add basketball court
- Additional kids playgrounds

- additional parking
- Additional parking, especially for tournaments / events and the weekends / holidays
- Address homeless please
- Ala Moana park
- all dogs should be leashed
- Allow alcohol - arrest people for drunk public, not for open can!
- Allow alcoholic beverage
- Allow booze
- allow camping during specific events/holidays
- allow dogs
- allow dogs
- Allow dogs, less homeless
- allow good people to sleep overnight
- allow tents for daytime events
- Allow topless sunbathing. Well, since that isn't likely, how about just making it more difficult for people to leave cars in spots forever...
- another court
- another shower
- Appropriate grass variety/length for a cricket field, real tuff (not astro) wicket
- archery- more enclosed
- as above
- availability of alcohol
- Available pakring and more picnicking tables
- Available snacks/drinks
- baby playground
- Ban ATV patrols and open park 24 hours
- ban generators- noisy
- basketball court swing for children
- Basketball Court!! So much open room why not get rid of homeless living in cars on drugs surrounding the park. Not a good look for the neighborhood.
- basketball courts
- Basketball courts!!
- bathroom

- Bathroom cleanliness
- Bathroom facilities
- bathroom facilities regularly cleaned
- Bathroom facilities upgrade
- Bathroom quality or empty trash cans
- Bathroom Repairs
- Bathroom, more parking, remove wood chips
- Bathroom, more picnic areas
- bathroom, need more benches
- Bathrooms
- Bathrooms
- Bathrooms
- bathrooms
- Bathrooms - make modern, sterile and beautiful and staffed
- Bathrooms and drinking fountains
- Bathrooms and park should have more trash cans
- Bathrooms and parking
- Bathrooms and storage of sports equipment
- Bathrooms and water fountain - tennis
- bathrooms in park
- bathrooms- move lighting (safety) at night!
- bathrooms, more shade
- BBQ Facilities
- BBQ Grills
- Be able to drink beer on the beach
- Be more proactive on "homeless" near Paki/Monsarret
- Beach restrooms
- Beautiful park
- Beautify the ugly plywood wall and torn rusty chainlink fence between the natatorium and Kaimana Beach. It blocks part of a 5-start view
- Bench in sitting
- better and free parking!
- Better archery bales and a water faucet

- Better bales on range (at least maintained)
- better bathroom facilities and parking
- Better bathrooms
- Better bathrooms, water fountains, and showers
- Better bike paths/on Diamond Hd Tennis court road
- Better desingation of fields to distinguish what activities can be played where.
- better fields
- better lighting, more un metered parking, broader sidewalks, no homeless
- Better mainatenace of public facilities & deal with Homeless use of "Public" parks as a permanent housing site
- Better maintenance and less rubbish
- Better maintenance and servicing along the bike path. Improve uneven pavement and clean up debris from trees (large seeds) that could case people to twist an ankle
- better maintenance- kick out the bums and homeless keep the park green and trash free
- Better maintenance of facilities
- Better management in general, Nadatorium is a disgrace
- Better parking
- better Parking
- Better Parking
- Better parking and cleaner beach
- Better parking during special events
- better parking, clean restrooms
- better parking; better upkeep of restrooms; trash along fence
- better planting and maintenance of the lawn, plants and furniture.
- Better restroom
- Better restroom facilities
- better restroom facility; more trash pick up
- better restroom maintenance
- Better restrooms
- Better restrooms
- Better restrooms exercise / workout area
- Better restrooms facilities
- Better restrooms!

- Better restrooms, Better walking path all the way around the park
- Better showers at Kaimana Beach. More cross walks
- Better sidewalks
- Better signage / Doggie park enclosed area
- Better signage around Diamond Head if there is an upcoming event at Kapiʻolani Park
- Better surface and restroom walkability and cleaning and parking
- Better tennis courts. Pool, Gym, Sauna, Sawce
- Better upkeep on the lawn
- Better/cleaner restrooms, more parking available, field space available for everyone and can accommodate every sport
- Bicycle path
- birds
- Bring back the food stand
- Build a bridge to the mainland
- build jungle gym for children; get rid of homeless people
- Burger / Hot Dog Stalls
- camping overnight for fourth of july
- canoe/surfboard storage
- Can't think of anything
- Cement walk path on parks side can be a little wider make walking more relax
- Change the Mayor
- Charge Admission to enter and park, to use funds to upkeep and secure the park.
- cheaper parking
- check the dogs on the beach, it's prohibited and feeding birds
- Clean and fit bathrooms; showers at Diamond Head tennis
- Clean and fix the restrooms; improve shower at Kaimanu Beach
- clean and keep up bathrooms, pick-up garbage! Get rid of homeless people! They are disgusting! What a shame!
- CLEAN AND RENOVATE RESTROOMS!! AND KEEP IT CLEAN!!
- Clean and renovate the restrooms
- clean bathroom
- clean bathrooms
- clean bathrooms

- Clean bathrooms
- Clean bathrooms
- Clean bathrooms
- Clean bathrooms / No campers
- Clean bathrooms less homess
- Clean facilities, look for garbage cans so trash stays out of the ocean
- Clean it up a little
- clean it up- mainly restrooms
- clean it up!
- clean mens rooms and showers
- Clean more and beautify by watering
- Clean more often the bathrooms
- Clean our bathrooms
- Clean out the rift daft, it appears to be the root of most othe problems
- clean restroom more often
- clean restrooms
- clean restrooms
- Clean restrooms
- clean restrooms more often
- Clean the bathrooms
- clean the bathrooms
- Clean the ocean
- Clean the restrooms
- clean the restrooms
- Clean the sand more often from the walkways
- clean up
- Clean up - Homeless presence gives a perception of a problem with cleanliness
- Clean up the park, more landscaping,more parking, no more parking meter increases, fix the fountain, all dogs on leashes, less noise and less large buses, more lights in the middle of the park at night to discourage illegal activity, Make it against the law to place anything on anyone's car in the park...
- clean washrooms
- Clean washrooms and upgrade beach area

- cleaner and better maintained restrooms
- cleaner and larger restrooms
- cleaner and safer
- Cleaner and upgraded facilities (restrooms). Better police presence.
- Cleaner bathroom
- cleaner bathroom
- cleaner bathroom and soap to wash my hand when i go to the bathroom
- Cleaner bathroom facilities
- Cleaner bathrooms
- cleaner bathrooms
- cleaner bathrooms
- cleaner bathrooms
- cleaner bathrooms
- Cleaner Bathrooms
- Cleaner bathrooms
- cleaner bathrooms
- cleaner bathrooms
- cleaner bathrooms
- Cleaner bathrooms
- cleaner bathrooms
- Cleaner bathrooms and for the homeless to be helped and hopefully less threatening; adequate when going is a necessity. Imagine it's tough but more effort should be made to keep them clean
- Cleaner bathrooms and homeless issue
- cleaner bathrooms and no homeless people sleeping
- cleaner bathrooms but that's it
- cleaner bathrooms less homeless
- Cleaner bathrooms More facilities
- Cleaner bathrooms with soap and paper towels and toilet seat covers
- cleaner bathrooms!
- cleaner bathrooms, more parking without coin meters
- cleaner bathrooms, trash cans need to be checked
- cleaner bathrooms. more toilet paper

- cleaner facilities and free parking for events
- cleaner grounds, less homeless people
- Cleaner restroom facilities
- cleaner restrooms
- Cleaner restrooms
- Cleaner restrooms
- Cleaner Restrooms
- Cleaner restrooms
- Cleaner restrooms
- cleaner restrooms
- cleaner restrooms
- cleaner restrooms
- Cleaner restrooms and less homeless people
- cleaner restrooms and open 24 hours, access to water (bottled or sprinkler)
- cleaner restrooms and parking areas
- Cleaner restrooms and remove homeless from park
- cleaner restrooms for visitors
- Cleaner restrooms probably made bad by homeless use
- Cleaner restrooms that are free of sleeping homeless people
- Cleaner restrooms with showers storage access for rollers. The one designed for this is not open.
- cleaner restrooms, more parking
- Cleaner restrooms, more toilet paper available
- cleaner restrooms, remove homeless people
- cleaner restrooms/more showers on beach
- cleaner toilets
- Cleaner washrooms
- cleaner water fountains to drink from
- Cleaner, better maintained restrooms
- cleaner/safe bathrooms
- cleanliness
- cleanliness
- cleanliness

- Cleanliness of restrooms
- Cleanliness of restrooms and shower areas
- Cleanliness of washrooms
- Cleanliness. The park is full of litter that the county/state workers do not pick up. There is not enough recycling bins and the trash is always full. The workers are not able to keep up with the circulation of the public through the park and therefore, it always looks dirty... like the rest of Hawaii!
- clear out homeless park staff should pick up big loose rubbish
- Clear out the homeless
- Clear out the homeless, Check bathrooms 24/day
- Clear the park of the homeless and their belongings
- close park to small groups of 30 or less. no craft fairs. no loud noise. no parking meters. ALLOW THE PARK TO BE CLOSED FOR 1 WEEK EVERY MONTH TO REVITALIZE. take your choice.....
- Clothing optional! (just kidding) Aloha!
- Club house
- Continue to keep facilities operating - water fountains, bathrooms, etc. Make it easier to find out about large special events, especially parades and festivals that end at the park.
- couldn't change a thing! beautiful park!
- court maintenance
- Crack-down on Smokers littering butts (and offensive second hand smoke) Perhaps sinage?
- Create a beach at the current location of the natatorium
- crime
- Crowd factor / have metered parking take credit cards
- cut down on special events and races. Way too many special events. Why not take them to UH which is empty on weekends and has plenty of parking. GET RID OF THE HOMELESS BUMS.
- Cut the grass much shorter
- dancing hula girls
- designated BBQ section
- Dickhead cops
- disc golf
- Do maintenance early in morning to reduce noise level
- do more to remove the homeless from our beaches and parks.

- Do not a allow blow up jumping things.
- do not change parking from what it is now. do not put in the proposed meters are you considering please
- Do something better for local resident parking
- Dog Area
- Dogs allowed and clean bathrooms with no homeless
- don't allow the homeless to stay here
- Don't allow the weekend vendors.
- dont develop buildings on the beach (i.e. lifeguard stands)
- Don't have homeless people sleeping on the picnic areas and in the recreational areas. Very very annoying
- don't increase price for parking meters
- Don't raise cost of parking
- Drinking fountains
- Drop off and pick up location for surfboards and puddles closer to Queen side of Park
- During special events, parking should not be reserved for certain groups and should be open to all, on a first come, first serve basis. Thank you
- Easier access to free parking
- Eliminate all commercial activity.
- eliminate homeless camps and commercial activities such as the flea markets. they violate the terms of the park trust and should be prohibited.
- eliminate paid parking
- eliminate the gay "cruising" a the Diamond Head end at night! Too creepy.
- enforce laws against loitering and using public facilities to store private property (clothing)
- Enforce the rules that are put in place for the safety of the park users...
- Enhance the planting of trees, as some appear unkept and messy. Also the lights at the tennis court should be shutdown at closing to preserve the dark night sky and to avoid disrupting night birds' flight patterns. The gates can be locked if homeless are of a concern.
- everything is ok
- Exaggerate its beauty so that more users would defend, respect, protect it
- Expected facilities for bathrooms and showers
- faciliites not clean
- Fenced off area behind archery range.

- Few more public seats
- FEWER EVENTS
- Fewer events. That would make the park 100% better.
- fewer homeless
- fewer party tents near beach areas
- Fewer races.
- fewer sporting events - or at least spread them out more across the fields
- find a home for the homeless
- Find homes for homeless
- Fine as is
- Fishing allowed
- Fit the restrooms and war memorial
- Fix and clean the rest rooms.
- Fix natatorium
- fix playground equipment
- Fix the ant problem and cleaner bathroom
- Fix the bales in the archery range
- fix the benches and add more tables
- Fix the showers, retain wall be aquarium
- Fix the sprinklers so the grass is watered evenly, mow and trim more often, keep the park cleaner.
- fix up war memorial
- Fix-up the natatorium. Surve beer at the concession.
- free beer
- Free beer
- Free food and camping
- Free parking
- Free parking
- free parking
- Free parking
- Free parking
- free parking
- Free Parking again. Provide for more parking.

- free parking and more parking
- free parking better tables
- Free parking- or central meters like at zoo ractis for wane skis for hosing off??
- free parking!
- Free parkings
- freshly squeezed juices for sale
- General Maintenance
- get homeless out of beach area, feeding homeless by the bathroom
- get more archery targets
- Get petitions to not allow these abusive people to get in the face of visitors and swear at them till they behave and don't come back
- get rid of all commercial activity
- get rid of homeless
- Get rid of homeless
- Get rid of homeless in park
- get rid of homeless!
- Get rid of homeless, improve beach area, clean beach, fix natatorium
- Get rid of homeless, maintain grounds and restrooms. Leave parking fees ALONE
- get rid of homeless, plant beautiful trees
- Get rid of ice heads
- get rid of parking meters
- get rid of parking meters, other than that it's all good
- Get rid of riff-raff, Let the people take back the park, the streets, the bus benches
- Get rid of the homeless
- Get rid of the homeless
- Get rid of the homeless
- Get rid of the homeless
- Get rid of the homeless occupation. Expand the exercise bar facility
- Get rid of the homeless people!
- Get rid of the illegal campers/displaced people & address the filthy public restrooms.
- Get some cool fountains, and water fountains
- Get the bums, druggies, homeless, cigarette and grug sellers out - clean restroom
- Get the hiomeless out 24/7

- Get the homeleess out of here and more parking!
- Get the homeless out of the park. That is the problem with the feelings of safety especially in the evenings, nights and early mornings. Take away the free food given by some preacher in the evenings. The park staff cannot possibility keep the rest rooms clean with the abuse that these people bring on. No one should be allowed to live free on one of the best tourist beaches in the world. WAKE UP AND GET TOUGH.THEIR CARS ARE PARKED ALONG KALAKAUA AND USED AS STORAGE CLOSETS.
- Get the homeless out!
- Get the homeless people out of here and make them stop drinking alcohol in park
- Get the remaining homeless out of the park as well as those people that park and live in their cars.
- Grown-up swings
- Had to say, it really is the best part of Waikiki
- Happy as it is!!!
- Have a section for jet skiing
- Have a supervisor here in office of tennis at Diamond Head. There used to be one here
- Have BBQ grills and cleaner bathrooms with toilet paper in it
- Have clean, safe restrooms with fixtures that work. I would be willing to pay for this!
- Have free parking
- Have half the people on the island move somewhere else
- Have homeless restrooms rules, respect cleanliness and set groups always allowed drink alcohol and abuse park
- Have man who feeds the homeless at 5pm at the life guard station move to the "safe" area provided for them
- Have officer staffed to help control beach homeless and more from paddle surf
- have rinsing stations
- Have security available, cleaning help on the premises
- have some events during winter holidays.
- Have some guts - get rid of the homeless
- Have the office at the tennis courts open so we can interact with visitors
- Have the other lacrosse players be more respectful of other park users especially in terms of safety
- Have the park rangers do their job better! Clean restrooms! They seem very lazy!
- Have the staff wear bright uniforms (like the ambassadors in Waikiki) and fix the Dillingham

Water Fountain (the icon of the area)

- Having the C&c Parks and Rec. staff and tennis court users work a compromise for the continued use of the Archery Range.
- help keep it clean at all times
- Help the homeless
- Help the homeless people find their way in society!!! (Jobs and shelter)
- hire private companies to take care of the park
- Homeless
- homeless are around and picking through the trash. allow dogs. do not charge meters on sundays and holidays
- Homeless out of the park. Free parking; cleaner bathrooms
- Homeless People
- Homeless people
- Homeless people problem
- Homeless people, remove them and their junk
- honestly, there are many homeless here
- Hose down the restrooms with bleach regularly. Seriously, this is turning away more visitors than you think
- How about more evening movies
- I believe by improving the parking availability more people will come
- I cannot think of any, sorry
- I can't think of anything. I love walking through the park, especially when the shower trees are in bloom. Perhaps more in the way of landscaping?
- I don't really have a comment. It is fine
- I enjoy the Natatorium for its historical significance and how it breaks up the beach into smaller increments. I hope that it does not get torn down but instead can be converted into something useful for the aquarium.
- i guess more parking but after living here 35+ years i know speace is limited on alot of streets
- I have been visiting Waikiki beach for many years and have seen many changes. What concerns me is that the park groundskeeping staff has dramatically dwindled from just a couple of years ago. They are doing the best they can but it must be difficult for them when they only have on many occasions only two workers on shift. I remember when they were staffed with seven or more workers on shift. Please if Waikiki is the engine that drives the machine. please get more workers here in the park.

- I like Kapiʻolani Park just the way it is
- i need soap in the bathroom
- I need towels
- I often walk to the park however- Please do not allow City to change Shell free parking and one on Paki and Tennis Courts
- I think add a few bathrooms n a little more parking ,Sometimes when there is a event going on I just take the bus
- I think everything is great people shouldn't throw away cigarette on the ground
- I think the park is one of Honolulu's best attractions
- I would add some recreational facilities on the open space that are free and open to everyone (and a table "use it on your own risk"). Like open fitness. I saw that in Malaga Spain on one of their beaches. People loved it, there were joggers, parents with kids, and tourists having fun on the beach. That is what Kapi'olani park needs.
- I would definitely add more benches, picnic tables, trash cans, and restrooms. I also believe that more shade is needed at the park, so some more trees would truly enhance the experience of the park. An area where we could let our dogs off the leash would be absolutely amazing. I think that the City and County of Honolulu would find that a community Dark Park located somewhere in the park would really add an element of pride to Kapiʻolani Park. Dog owners tend to regulate themselves and the bad seeds are often weeded out by other un-approving dog owners. Also, a playground area where we can let the kids run freely while the adults get to sit and chat would be great. Once the families start coming to the park again, I think that you will find that the unsavory individuals who have taken over the park will look elsewhere.
- I would enjoy some yoga classes to be held here other than that everything is good
- I would have an area for dogs to run off leash - a Bark Park; and cleaner restrooms
- I would have more money
- I would make the jugging path twice as wide (past the current path) so bicycle and juggers/walkers/dogs can fit.
- I would ohahge nothing
- I would spend more time here if I could!!
- I would take the homeless out and somehow get more cooperation with cleaning or keeping the bathrooms clean.
- I wouldn't change a thing
- Ice cream bar
- I'd like to hear some DJs playing and a cafe/juice bar

- Identify names of trees / A kiosk of things in park, i.e., trees, birds, rish/wildlife, immigration, would help first time out of Shell visitors
- If there are events at Kapiʻolani Park, planners should be encouraged to promote alternative transportation methods. (I know that Okinawan Festival busses people from KCC, and the Kokua Festival encourages people to ride their bikes. Honolulu is not the safest place to bike ride, but maybe if more people start it will encourage the city to look at creating safer bike routes.
- I'm gratful for Kapiʻolani Park
- Improve bathroom facilities
- improve bathrooms - clean up litter
- improve cleanliness of restrooms and maintenance
- improve field conditions
- improve natatorium and beach toward ewa
- Improve parking without losing the parks enjoyment
- Improve restroom status
- Improve restrooms
- Improve restrooms and keep them frequently maintained
- Improve restrooms and water fountains
- Improve restrooms- restore the shower and have soap and paper towels and a functioning foilet! Do not build new life guard office at beach. Do not speand $3+ million on new nursery office.
- Improve the restrooms and keep the restrooms more clean
- increase trash pick ups in frequently used areas
- Invest in cleaning up the "No Trespassing", "Danger Keep out" natatorium (sp)
- Isolate speaker amplifier
- It is very simple , it's supply and demand . Increase the parking meters to at least $2.00 per hour , give the local residents some stickers and charge them some $ 75.00 per month . Even then I guarantee the park will be full all the time , at least make some money out of it .
- It is wonderful!
- It would be really nice if the bike path that runs parallel to Pake Ave could be continued along Kalakaua to provide continuous path to Kapahulu Ave path. Also would be nice to do something with Natatorium
- It's beautiful, love it, keep it
- It's currently way overused. Not sure how to remedy it.

- It's fine the way it is
- it's good
- it's great
- It's great here. Nothing
- its still fine
- Jogging-biking path through park
- Just keep improving safety, clean and the aloha spirit
- Just keep maintaining it so people that pay could enjoy it too
- just more bathrooms
- Just more parking
- Just need the bathroom to be clean
- Keep bums out forever!
- Keep clean. Love seeing families enjoy!!
- Keep cleaner restroom
- Keep it clean, monitor drug users
- keep landscaping nice
- Keep out homeless 24/7
- Keep parking affordable and remove homeless
- Keep parking and fees free
- Keep parking cost the same as it is now. No increase of parking cost
- Keep prime parking available to park users. Get rid of the craft fair parking on Kalakaua. Limit the number of events that can shut down parking on the mauka length of Kalakaua.
- Keep restroom facility cleaner- maintenance
- Keep the grass clean and green and the trees healthy
- Keep the homeless and micronesians away (no micronesians here yet)
- keep the homeless off the park
- Keep the natatorium (war memorial)!
- Keep the parking meters out (no more) or develop more free parking. Do not increase meter rates
- Keep the restrooms clean and supplied
- Keep up the good work - much improved from last year - requires enforcement of all laws
- Keep vehicle parking free for everyone, also keep water fountain cold
- Keep water fountains and showers in good repair...the water fountains, especially are often

non-operative or dirty.

- Keep water fountains, showers, bathrooms in good order. Pick up trash promptly and fix broken sprinkler heads
- Keeping it natural
- Keeping it natural no concrete on the park
- kid-friendly ...more activities for kids...free or pay. play structure etc
- Labels on some of the trees
- Landscaping
- Landscaping better, restroom at Kaimano, Store with refreshments, etc.
- leaf flowers early morn noise at San Souci Beach and Cigarette butts Please remove natatorium and restore beach; Replace arch to army museum at DeRussy
- leash law, dogs allowed
- Less agressive vagrants
- less craft fairs
- Less crowds and events
- less events
- Less events.
- Less homeless
- less homeless people
- less people sleeping here at night
- Less races
- Less rocks and more sands when you enter the water!
- Less running events
- Less ticket- happy police
- Less wood chips, better chairs, better parking
- Let dog go off leash and let people stay the night on 4th of July
- Let dogs in the park or make a dog park section.
- Let me fish here!
- Let my dog run around and play fetch without leash
- Let private contract take care of park
- Let's share some of the fun runs and parades with West Oahu. There are too many street closures in our neighborhood. Special events bring too many cars. There is not enough parking. Drivers speeding in our neighborhood as they feverishly look for a free parking spot.

Pedestrians and bikes should have separate paths. The homeless should not be allowed to sleep on beach concession tables.

- Letting the homeless reside where we live and it takes away from the tourist experience
- Level/grade the field
- Life guard here earlier in morning
- Lighting for Tennis courts
- Lighting; More clean bathrooms
- Lights?
- Like Singapore does, manage the trash with fines (well enforced) or a short fence along the boardwalk to catch debris caught in the wind
- Like to see the water flow at the fountain
- limit running events
- Limit smoking to certain areas
- limited reserved parking spaces
- Lockers on the beach to store valuables. Afraid to go swimming and find keys & wallet gone.
- Lots of leaves, acorns on the ground, seems messy with them on the ground
- Lots people park for free
- Lower parking rates and free parking on holidays, plus allowing dogs on leashes (under owner control).
- Lower rate for metered parking, BBQ pit
- Lower the volume of concerts at Waikiki Shell.
- Maintain beachfront need lots of sand instead of rocks. Maintain restrooms
- Maintenance of grounds and restrooms
- make it bigger
- Make it topless!!! haha, just kidding. It's the best park in the world.
- Make more parking stalls
- Make more parking; Need more restrooms especially for women
- Make sure restroom have all equipment in tack. Get rid of all day meters
- Make sure the DH bathrooms are always opened early
- May I don't have Happy at all (?!)
- Maybe a few more tables on sporting area and not allow BBQ, gets very smlky
- Maybe add more flower for color
- maybe increase the number of parking lots

- maybe provide green alternatives for trash cans- recycling
- Men's room shower
- Mesh protector for the tennis courts
- Minimize high end activities and control homeless
- Minimize overnight sleeping in the park.
- Minimize the use drugs/drunks
- Mirrors in bathroom please
- Missing nozzles on shower heads, slippery shower floor
- moer parking
- Monitor litter, actually ticket litterers, keep grass area free of dogs and pets not allowed at all much cleaner
- moped parking
- more (illegible word) parking
- more access to the ocean area
- more active lifeguards
- More activities
- more and better shade trees
- more and cleaner and less scary bathrooms; not portapotties either
- More and cleaner restrooms, thanks!
- more and much cleaner bathrooms
- more attention for stage background, paint the wood background kids grafity will do
- more available parking
- more available parking and more restroom available near aquarium
- More babes
- more bathrooms
- More bathrooms; Parking should remain free on weekends and holidays
- More beach area
- more beach sand
- more benches
- more benches
- More benches along sidewalk
- More benches by the water
- More benches on ocean walk way

- more bike lanes
- more bike racks, recycle bins, and restrooms
- more car parking
- more chicks!
- More clean bathrooms
- More Clean Bathrooms; no smoking on the beach
- More community classes- website
- More concerts
- more concerts
- more concrete walkways to push carts/equipment
- more control on homeless
- more courts
- More cultural events
- More cultural Events
- More direct TheBus route from UH Campus
- more dog friendly; sometimes the bathrooms need cleaning
- More educational things about Hawaii and environment
- More equipment for kids and better upkeep on current equipment
- More events (family oriented)- concerts, kids stuff, food fairs
- More events. Love the park!
- more exercise and workouts in the park
- More exercise equipment
- more facilities and more consistent maintenance of facilities
- More fish to see
- More flower, fruit trees
- more food stands, water fountains, venders
- more food vendors
- more free events with free food
- more free parking
- more free parking
- more free parking
- More free parking
- More free parking

- More Free Parking
- More free parking
- More free parking
- More free parking
- more free parking
- more free parking
- more free parking
- more garbage bin and soap in the bathroom (zink)
- more garbage cans by key picnic spots under the giant trees
- More girls less police
- More good chairs
- More greener grass
- more handicap parking with access, cleaner bathrooms that doesnt smell like piss
- more handicap parking. cleaner bathrooms. handicap parking with access aisle
- More Hawaiian workship Hula events
- More hot guys!!
- More information about leagues
- more kid stuff like slide, swing, etc.
- More Landscaping / Horticulture
- more lighting at (illegible word)
- More lighting at night
- more lights at night
- more locals from all over the islands
- more native plants and Hawaiian flowers
- more parking
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- More parking
- More parking
- More parking
- more parking
- more parking and bathrooms
- More parking and better restrooms
- More parking and cleaner bathrooms
- More parking and more plant nursery - let that be open garden area
- More parking and Notice of events (postings, fliers, etc.)
- More parking and restrooms
- More parking areas
- more parking availability
- More parking facilities available
- more parking- free or cheap
- More parking have some bathrooms pay a fee to keep them clean
- More parking made available
- More parking options
- More parking please
- More parking so we can come more often! Need more parking- preferably free parking
- More parking spaces on Paki Ave
- More parking without compromising natural beauty
- more parking!
- more parking!
- more parking!
- more parking, better bathrooms
- more parking, free parking, paying for parking sucks. soap in the bathroom would be nice
- more parking, less homeless, cleaner bathrooms
- More parking, Less Traffic Congestion
- More parking, more clean bathroom facilities
- More parking, more water faucets
- more parking, upgrade/improve facilities
- More parking, water activities (i.e., pool)
- More parking.

- more parking. Kaimana great no change
- more pavillions for shade
- More pedestrian friendly places to sit down
- More picnic areas, restrooms, and security
- more picnic benches
- More picnic benches
- more picnic tables and chairs
- more places to sit
- More places to sit
- More plants more gay friendly events
- More plants; strolling/walking park
- More police
- More Police presence to chase away any trouble makers.
- More pretty girls if that's possible
- More ragta james less cops
- More recreation options, particularly basketball courts near beach side, kids playground/jungle Gym near beach side, a dog park area would be fantastic! How about a community swimming pool (where kids can take swimming lessons, etc...) like you find in most regional parks?!
- more recycling opportunities
- more restroom facilities
- More restrooms
- more restrooms
- More restrooms
- More restrooms and updated/cleaner bathrooms
- More rubbish cans so maybe people wouldn't litter
- more seating, benches, picnic tables
- More seats/Benches
- more security
- more security in the parking lot and sleaner bathrooms
- More Security patrols on weekends and late at night.
- More security to control prohibited behavior of other park visitors.
- more shade and trees
- more shade trees; cleaner bathrooms

- more shaded areas
- More shaded places (shadow from palm trees or other trees)
- more showers
- More showers (cleaner), better grass
- More showers, wider parking stalls
- more special events- I'm only here in August; Cleaner restrooms
- More stalls for bathroom cleaner bathroom
- More sunshine on rainy days
- More surf, less dog harassment
- more tables and bathrooms
- more tables in the shade - clean around table
- more tables with benches, better homeless services
- more tables with benches, less homeless taking up tables
- more tables, benches in shade
- More tennis courts
- More tennis courts
- More time available for the people to use the park (open 24 hours)
- More trash cans
- more trash cans.. more trees for shade. more water fountains
- more trees
- More trees
- more trees
- More trees for shades
- More unrestrictive parking (get rid of meters)
- More visibility of police officers
- more walker
- More water
- More water facilities
- More water feature
- More water fountain
- More water fountains
- More water fountains
- Move homeless and loiterers out of park

- Move it to Kauai!!!
- Move it to my neighborhood
- move run events/craft fairs to another location.
- move the homeless
- Move the homeless out. It is not a good look. I know many people who feel the same way
- move the homeless people out
- Naked Beach
- Native plants and restroom maintenance
- need a store close by
- Need a volleyball court
- need better grass
- need more path for mobility scooters to get to park; restroom on other side
- Need more time to write this
- Need new bails. Archery at all parks should have bathroom
- Need: (1) Fix pat wholes; (2) more parking
- Neutral
- New archery targets
- New archery targets
- New bales
- new sand (natural)
- New sawd (illegible word)
- newer and more benches/picnic tables
- newer picnic tables (most of them are pretty old or broken)
- Nicer tables and nicer restroom facility
- night time concert/event and parking
- Night time lighting
- no bumbs and more parking
- no change required
- No changed. Parking
- no changes
- No changes
- no changes
- No chemical on grass and trees- no round-up! It's poison.

- no chemicals/round up to be sprayed on grass/trees
- NO COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY
- no homeless people
- No homeless, less pigeons, nicer bathrooms and water fountains
- no idea
- no ideas at this time
- no meter parking
- No meters for parking stalls
- No more chemicals
- no more craft fairs or big concerts
- No parking meters
- no smoking
- No specific repair
- no suggestions
- no use of round-up, herbicides, insecticides
- No. Another fountain
- noise level in evenings
- not allow groups with PA systems and loud speakers
- Not right now
- not sure?
- Not to raise the meter rates
- Nothing
- nothing
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- nothing
- nothing
- Nothing
- Nothing
- Nothing (visitor each year)
- nothing at all

- nothing at all
- Nothing at this time
- Nothing but bathrooms
- Nothing comes to mind. I love it!
- Nothing except keep the restrooms clean
- nothing its beautiful
- Nothing right now
- Nothing- you're awesome!
- Nothing!
- nothing! everything's great!
- Nothing! It is a beautiful park!
- nothing! It's my favorite park
- Nothing, I'm very happy with this park
- Nothing, it is a beautiful place
- Nothing, it's a beautiful park
- nothing, perfect as is
- Nothing. I love it here!
- Nothing. I love your park and I love to see it being enjoyed by visitors and locals alike.
- Nothing. It's great to me.
- nothing. Park is beautiful
- notice board (or websites) to meet/organize pick-up games
- occasionally an attendent or official to mediate differences between people
- only parking
- Open 24 hours
- Open 24 hours again
- Open a staff clubhouse, sell balls and equipment and food; modest court fees to fund.
- Open all bathroom in parks
- open archery again
- Open bathrooms timely at 630especially weekends
- open fishing to all year round next to the Natatorium
- Open it 24 hours and have surveillance 24 hours HPD services
- Open restrooms earlier; Homeless
- Open snack bar again and clean restrooms

- open tennis at night again
- Open the Archery Range. Make them longer to include night shooting since there is lights on all targets and most night archers use lit notches.
- open the natatorium
- Open the restrooms at 6am.
- Open up snack shop for snow cones
- Open up the closed areas of fishing
- open, clean restrooms
- Organize a volunteer group of local residents & others who would walk the grounds & monitor the area to report violalators or problems to keep the area safe ,clean ,& pleasant for all visitors.
- Over all cleanliness of the park, especially the restroom facilities
- Over crowding of events. Especially runs and Parades with street closures.
- Overall its quite beautiful, maybe jogging paths need to be repaired
- Overall, nice experience
- overall, the park is a great place to relax, exercise and BBQ!
- Park (State) need to be more dog friendly, it's not the animals fault. Pet owners need to be responsible, banning pets is not the solution. Citing non responsible is the solution
- Park ground maintenance could be better. Grass not weeds, Bathrooms cleaned on a schedule
- parking
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- Parking
- Parking (free) and increase bathroom maintenance
- Parking and Bathrooms
- parking and clean restrooms and less chronics
- parking and water fountains
- Parking at events
- parking availability
- Parking availability
- Parking availability, cleanliness of bathrooms
- Parking facilities
- Parking meters
- Parking meters (digital credit readers rather than coin meters and more/cleaner restrooms)
- parking needs improvements
- Parking on weekends and special events
- PARKING PARKING PARKING
- parking privileges for residents of the park
- Parking- why should pay for parking to enjoy our parks
- parking with free shuttle
- Parking!
- Parking!!
- Parking!!!
- parking, bathrooms (cleaned)
- parking, homeless people
- Parking. Clean restrooms all the time.
- PARKING. The parking is an insanity
- parking. restroom maintenance. rubbish accumulated along the fence of the shell

- parking...move the 'growing area on the Diamond Head side of Paki and use it for arking. Put lines in for the cars that do park on Paki which would also create more spots.
- Pave the asphalt bike path around Kapiʻolani Park; The asphalt is rough and roots forced it up, people can trip.
- Paved walk way all the way around park, wider, not asphalt
- People/dog fountain
- Permanent barbecues
- Place a basketball court
- plant more flowers
- Plant more trees and grass
- Play equipment for kids
- Play KPOP
- Playground
- playground area for children
- Playground need to be cleaned from grafitti and turf is in need of repair
- Please assist the homeless men in the park, I do not feel safe as I used to
- Please continue to make this park safer and friendlier
- PLEASE CREATE A NEW PICNIC AREA SKETCH (infact, reproduce SITE MAP from google maps) utilized by the public, that CLEARLY DELINEATES EACH PICNIC SITE. Indicate by drawing BOUNDARY LINES on the map. Then, please MARK CLEARLY the "Picnic Site Area #" on the respective trees.
- Please Please attempt to keep the homeless from bothering families who want to use the park
- Please upkeep archery bales. Other archery ranges have a lot better bales and a lot fewer people than Kapiʻolani. It can be dangerous if not replaced. Frequent archers try and fix bales as needed
- Police Patrol
- Policing of park and enforcing of rules
- Pool, Gym
- Possibly more seating
- Post future activites and the parking signs
- Power wash the Natatorium. Better yet, remodel it!
- practice putting and chipping green
- Prevent bike riders from parking in park stalls
- private showers

- Probably more seating areas
- Provide a BBQ for the homeless- complimentary. I would be happier to know they are not forgotten. As a tourist who came to this park a few years ago, I am curious as to where all the homeless people have gone. Are they looked after?
- Provide advance notice to park access when events such as triathlon or charity walks occur. Parking and traffic are prohibited during only mornig hours
- Provide homeless people with a job and housing
- Provide more shade on beach
- Provide more stalls to work in the park
- Publish an acurate schedule of events and maps showing the events impact on the park and the surrounding streets. If the public could get access to this kind of information in a timely fashion, 3 weeks ahead, it might prove to be a good planning tool.
- Put a volleyball court at Kapolani. There is not enough picnic tables
- Put bathrooms closer to archery range so people won't use the restroom in the bushes
- Put chairs with cover or shade umbrella
- put homeless in place
- Put in a play structure
- Put lines on parking stall at war memorial put yellow lines; Please clean the restroom and no homeless people
- put little more parking and clerance the homeless
- put meters on makai side so not all the same homeless vehicles park there
- Put money into ecology - lots of fish but reef seems to be dead - no life. Otherwise lovely park!
- Put water pressure at shower at San Souci
- Quiet spaces- historical and wildlife plagues
- Reconstruct Diamond Head Tennis Courts completely
- Recreation center like gym
- recycle bins
- recycling containers, pretty happy with the park
- reduce events that take up parking
- Reduce noise level in evening
- reduce parking fee
- Reduce parking fee. Bike lane on back road.
- Reduce the number of functions, crafts fairs and other activities that take away from the peace and solitude that should be found in a beautiful park setting.

- Relaxation
- relocate the homless
- Removal of homeless
- remove all homeless
- remove archery- restore bathrooms to past- control parking in tennis area- add person to tennis offices- Diamond Head Tennis is "the tourist" mecca
- Remove homeless and cleaner bathroom
- Remove homeless persons
- remove homeless/more police/end of free food line- it enables the homeless
- Remove some of the rocks
- Remove the campers from the park. Clean up the restrooms. Remove the graffiti from men's bathroom
- REMOVE THE CRAFT FAIR TO WHERE THE farmers market meets.
- remove the homeless
- REMOVE THE HOMELESS FROM CAMPING/LIVING IN THE PARK
- Remove undesirable occupants of our recreational space - the homeless and people selling stuff.
- Remove/relocate the few homeless camping around if possible
- renovate Natatorium, expand workout area (push-up/pull-up bars, etc)
- Renovate restrooms - only thing
- Renovate the war memorial center
- Renovated tennis courts are now very much appreciated. Soap and paper towels are needed after toilet use
- Rent lockers for backpacks
- Rental of umbrellas for shade
- reopen the archery range
- reopen the natatorium
- reopen the natatorium
- repair the tables
- Repare natatorium
- Replace the archery bales
- Resolve natatorium problem
- Restore Natatorium site to some useable space, either restore or remove

- restroom
- restroom
- Restroom facilities and water foundations
- Restroom maintenance
- Restroom near water fountain
- Restroom on the beach
- restroom?
- restrooms
- restrooms
- Restrooms
- Restrooms
- Restrooms
- Restrooms
- Restrooms and fix pool
- Restrooms and homeless people at Parki Park. Kid friendly park should be for kids
- Restrooms and Parking
- Restrooms are in satisfactory condition if it can be keep that way or improve it would be better. Clean up park regularly.
- Restrooms cleand up
- Restrooms nasty, before Hannaman was mayor park was cleaner; take care of homeless- get them out; what happened to Sunset on the Beach?
- restrooms, cleanliness and availability
- roller coaster
- rotten benches, need better sand
- Running path
- running trail not pavement
- safe/clean bathrooms
- safety
- Safety from homeless
- Same
- Sanitize bathrooms, update them to meet our needs- make them feel safe for families as well.
- satisfied
- seating areas spread out around park

- security
- security
- See comment #7. Please call (808) 754-3773
- Sell liquor
- sell permits to walk dogs
- send homeless to (illegible) or help them go someplace else
- Send the homeless home
- Separate bicycle path
- Separate fields
- Set up more drinking fountains
- shave ice
- Shelters on beach / remove; Shelters should be removed- they become camps for homeless
- Shower inprovements and picnic tables
- Since Kapi‘olani Park is mainly open areas, it would be recommended to add more recreational facilities such as those in the Central O'ahu Regional Park in Waipio. There, people could play tennis, basketball, and even through parties while enjoying the weather and scenery. This would attract local residents and persuade us to make the effort to commute to Waikiki to enjoy the park. Otherwise, Kapi'olani Park is a great place for tourists to rest and enjoy the scenery away from the bustling Waikiki with its corresponding beach.
- snack bar
- So not like the homeless on the beach side of the park
- soap in bathrooms
- Soap in bathrooms would be nice
- soap in restrooms!
- soap in the bathroom would be nice
- Specific park personel to policy litter bugs better
- spend more time
- Sports pavillion
- sprinkler at night. i think overwatering, especially on rainy days.
- Stand up paddles for rent
- Start charging market rates for all city parking in and around the park. This will significantly reduce traffic in the area. Dedicate the increased parking revenue to park improvements, zoo, Shell and Queen's Surf only, no general fund. If people know their money is going only to the park, they will be more agreeable to paying it. Remove the homeless encampments from the

park. There is no reason that people are allowed to live in the park.

- STOP blocking all the travel areas during the big runs. Maybe consider Sand Island for some? Fewer runs would be better--the other events are ok.
- Stop delivery vans, such as for bouncy houses, BBQs, etc. from blocking off parking spaces for when they return. And stop blocking off parking spaces for marathons - let them run in the grass!!! Also, stop blocking off parking spaces for the festivals in the park; instead, put in some loading and unloading zones.
- Stop having so may tourist events
- Stop mass feeding in public parks. Ban sundays church service. Probably churches nearby
- storage for sports equipment
- Stricter enforcement of park rules
- supervision, maintenance of restrooms
- Surfboard lockers - more showers and restrooms near Kaimana Beach
- Sweep sand from sidewalks
- Sweep sand from walkway daily
- Take a part of the park to make more PARKING SPACES
- Take at the cronics, put them in Kakaako
- Take care of facilities, like tennis courts, restrooms, etc.
- Take the parking meters out and let the local people enjoy the park for free. Let Diamond Head residents park overnigt. Enforce extended stay parking violations the old fashion way by marking the tires. Remove the homeless bums regardless of ACLU objections. Allow alcohol, but quickly arrest drunken an rowdy violators.
- Tell those homeless to go to another place
- thank you
- That's it
- The 24/7 parking restrictions are excessive
- the bathroom
- The bathrooms
- the cleanliness of restrooms, leave the homeless people alone if they dont cause problems
- the grass
- The grass can be more maintained
- The Kapiʻolani Park gets improvement cleanliness nice trees, very quiet
- the parking, need more
- The tennis courts (at Diamondhead Tennis Center) fix some benches

- the water facilities
- There is no police monitoring parking and parking lot. Help remove the weirdos for myself and childs safety
- This is a nice place to be
- This last weekend when I was at the park I did not see any tents set up where people were living, but every past visit I have seen many tents that encroach on the sidewalk area where I run or bike. I find it difficult to maneuver around their possessions on many of the sidewalks or paths.
- This survey completely ignores the fact that surfers park here, use the restrooms/showers and have unique needs
- To help the homeless
- Tone down the amplifiers in at least one part of the park
- too much bizzy bodys in the park people no quiet time
- Topless beaches would add to my enjoyment
- Towels
- Traffic / Parking
- Trash left behind by sporting teams
- Try to control the homeless in the park
- Try to draw more bicycles to reduce congestion. Definitely do not build proposed water safety building next to the aquarium. It makes no sense and would highly detract from the beauty
- Tthe restrooms
- updated restrooms
- Upgrade restrooms
- Upgrade showers and restrooms
- Upgrade toilet amenities
- use of sprinkers to night or early morning....more pportal potties.....improvement of sidewalk..make it wider...as i ride bicycle i have to brace for root cranks and so many people using bike path that it is safer sometime using road
- Use the natatorium for something positive
- Vagrants or homeless
- Volleyball
- Washrooms
- Water
- Water fountains cold water!!!

- Water fountains would be nice througout the park
- water the grass at night
- Water the lawn - always dry and dying, enforce the rules about homeless camping / living in park
- We got a brisk response from zoo personnel when we asked about senior rates
- We love the park and are lucky to be able to enjoy it
- We used to have a tennis roof at the P.H. Courts although Andrews seemed not so good he did provide more tennis activities and I think another Tennis Pro Part Time could be good.
- We visit for 3 months a year - Keep police patrolling the park regularly. Keep the homeless out and off the sidewalks. No tents, no dogs, and people listening to music should use ear plug
- widen the beach
- Wider sidewalks on park side. Too many runners, all on a small sidewalk when there is a huge park available to expand. Separate bike path and more BBQ pits
- wider sidewalks with line in middle so people can easily go both ways, make parking free and add parking in the big work and truck lot on pakai ave, make the alawai golf course into parrt of the park and end the golfing by addiding more varied recreational activities and trail walks/runs
- Wider sidewalks, more BBQ grills
- WISA soccer should come back and improve condition of the soccer fields
- Wish we could spend more time
- would like to see broader sidewalk all around the park, especially on the mountain side, some section is trunketed (?!) on the zoo, and seashell side, it should be made seamless easy for walker and jogger
- Year round fishing
- You should find jobs for homeless to get them off the streets

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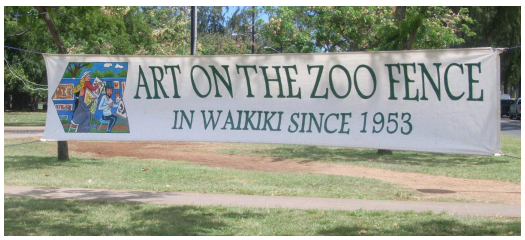
KAPI‘OLANI REGIONAL PARK RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY APPENDIX F



VISITOR OBSERVATIONS

Department of Design and Construction

City and County of Honolulu

November 2013

APPENDIX F – Visitor Observations

This appendix provides information and summaries of the visitor observations and counts that were performed by field staff during the Recreation Capacity Study (RCS). Figure 1 provides a map showing the RCS zones and subzones used to record the visitor observations.

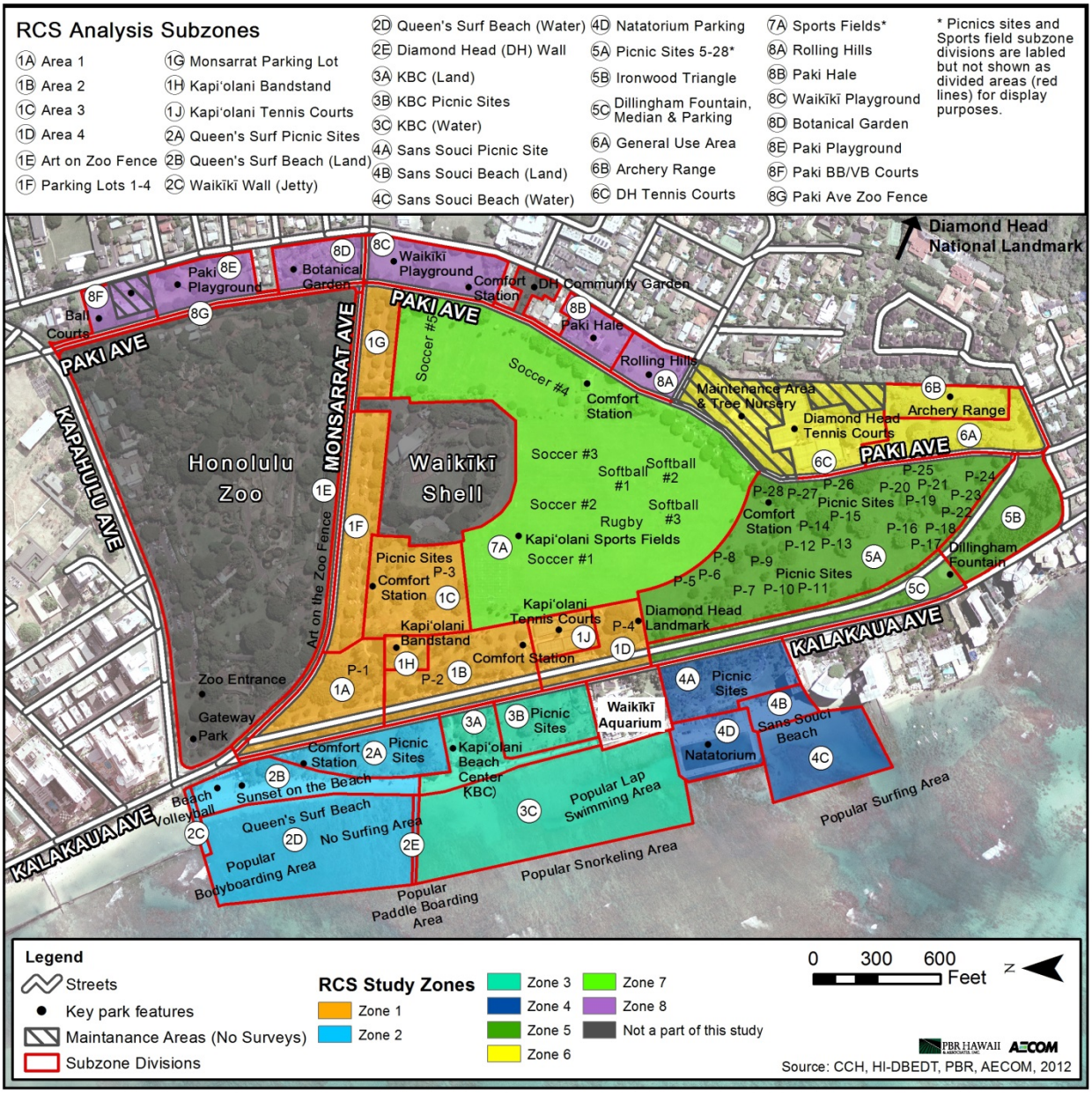


Figure 1. Recreation Capacity Study Zones and Subzones

During the RCS, field researchers completed between 87 and 93 observations at each of the park's eight zones. Table 1 displays the total number of observation shifts per month for each zone.

Table 2 displays the minimum, maximum, and average number of visitors or people-at-one-time (PAOT) observed in each zone during the RCS across all observation shifts.

Table 1. Number of Visitor Observation Shifts per Month.

Zone	Month												Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Zone 1	10	10	7	8	10	6	8	5	8	8	7	6	93
Zone 2	11	9	7	7	10	6	8	6	9	8	6	5	92
Zone 3	11	10	7	7	10	6	8	6	9	8	7	4	93
Zone 4	11	10	7	7	10	6	8	6	9	8	6	4	92
Zone 5	7	8	7	9	8	5	7	7	8	8	5	8	87
Zone 6	7	7	8	9	8	5	8	9	7	8	5	7	88
Zone 7	7	8	7	9	8	5	7	7	8	8	5	8	87
Zone 8	7	7	8	9	8	5	8	9	7	8	5	7	88

Table 2. Minimum, Maximum and Average Number of Observed People-At-One-Time per Zone (across all observation shifts).

Zone	People-at-one-Time		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Zone 1	22	4,742	277.1
Zone 2	7	1,385	395.1
Zone 3	6	555	152.9
Zone 4	6	772	205.7
Zone 5	2	344	93.7
Zone 6	0	153	42.1
Zone 7	2	1,661	142.9
Zone 8	23	462	72.1

Table 3 and Figure 2 display the total number of observed visitors by zone and month.

Table 3. Total Number of Observed Visitors by Zone and Month.

Month	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8	Total
July	2,569	4,260	2,017	2,785	429	247	612	939	13,858
August	2,284	5,331	2,102	2,449	918	240	597	363	14,284
September	5,764	3,456	1,316	1,254	715	292	714	561	14,072
October	954	2,887	728	1,163	678	357	1,233	678	8,678
November	1,016	2,382	1,068	1,495	660	343	450	479	7,893
December	4,368	2,492	691	823	663	244	453	303	10,037
January	1,155	2,319	1,011	1,613	426	366	986	473	8,349
February	2,202	2,935	1,379	1,773	946	397	851	628	11,111
March	939	2,556	1,113	1,631	469	312	2,207	397	9,624
April	1,920	2,853	953	1,045	789	341	1,352	518	9,771
May	1,339	3,402	1,550	2,328	597	295	1,912	291	11,714
June	1,264	1,480	290	563	863	272	1,067	715	6,514
Total	25,774	36,353	14,218	18,922	8,153	3,706	12,434	6,345	125,905

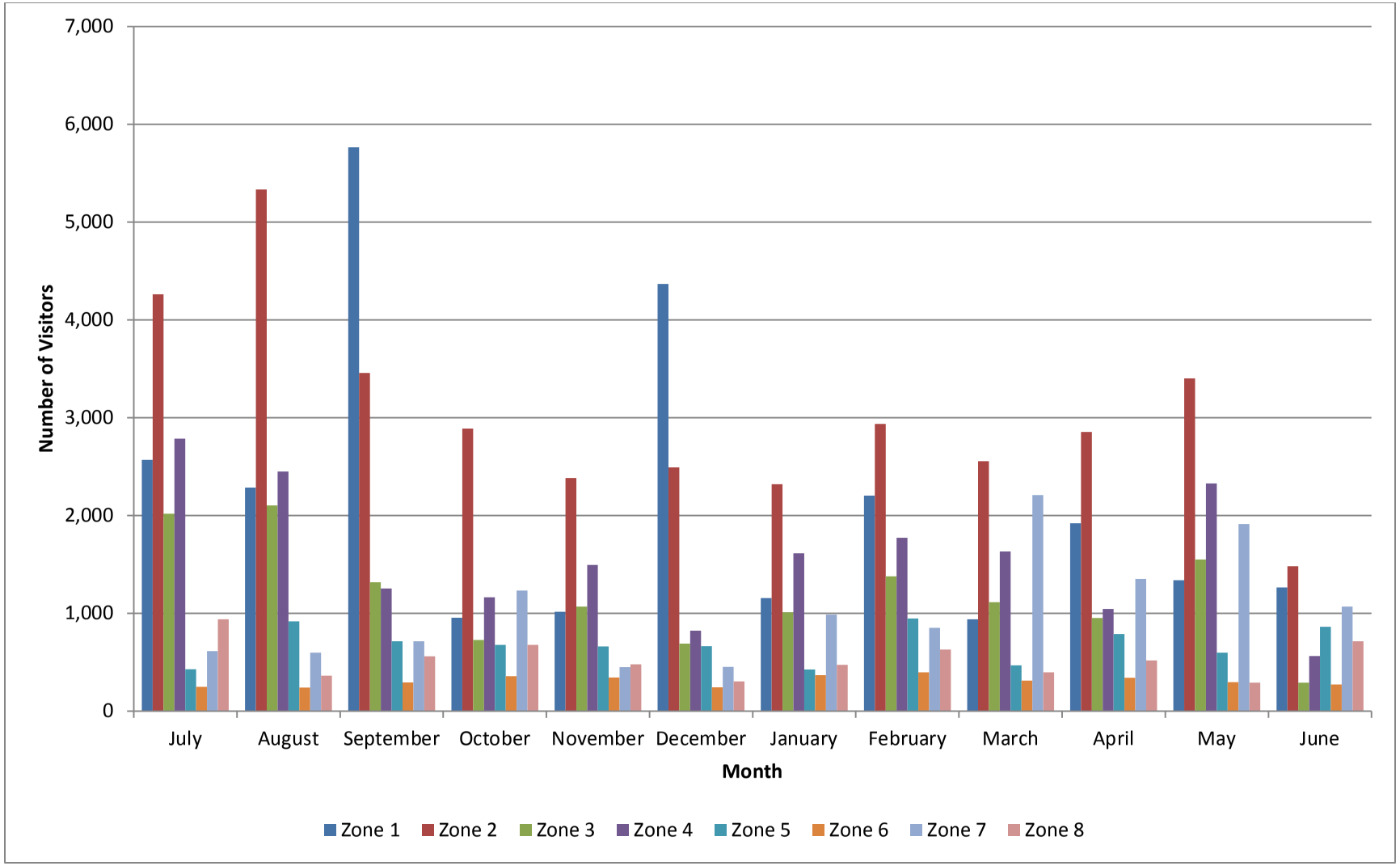


Figure 2. Total Number of Observed Visitors by Zone and Month.

Table 4 displays the average number of visitors observed at-one-time in each zone by month.

Table 4. Average Number of Observed Visitors (at-one-time) by Zone and Month.

Month	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
July	256.9	387.3	183.4	253.2	61.3	35.3	87.4	134.1
August	228.4	592.3	210.2	244.9	114.8	34.3	74.6	51.9
September	823.4	493.7	188.0	179.1	102.1	36.5	102.0	70.1
October	119.3	412.4	104.0	166.1	75.3	39.7	137.0	75.3
November	101.6	238.2	106.8	149.5	82.5	42.9	56.3	59.9
December	728.0	415.3	115.2	137.2	132.6	48.8	90.6	60.6
January	144.4	289.9	126.4	201.6	60.9	45.8	140.9	59.1
February	440.4	489.2	229.8	295.5	135.1	44.1	121.6	69.8
March	117.4	284.0	123.7	181.2	58.6	44.6	275.9	56.7
April	240.0	356.6	119.1	130.6	98.6	42.6	169.0	64.8
May	191.3	567.0	221.4	388.0	119.4	59.0	382.4	58.2
June	210.7	296.0	72.5	140.8	107.9	38.9	133.4	102.1

Table 5 displays the average number of visitors observed at-one-time by zone and time period.

Table 5. Average Number of Visitors Observed (at-one-time) by zone and time period (across all months).

Time Period	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
6-8am[1]	0.0	105.0	60.0	30.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	52.0
8am-12pm	178.4	299.3	118.7	137.6	65.9	39.9	151.0	59.1
12-4pm	393.9	513.8	180.5	239.5	118.6	46.1	142.2	74.4
4-8pm	273.3	442.5	198.0	328.9	141.0	41.8	138.9	126.8

[1] Zero averages indicate that either there were no visitors in these zones during this time period or no observations were completed during this time period during the RCS.

Given the RCS objectives and sample size limitations (i.e., number of observation shifts per time period), each day was split into an AM and PM time shift to facilitate additional and more accurate extrapolation of the visitor observations. Table 6 and Figure 3 display the average number of visitors observed at-one-time in each zone during the AM (6 am – 12 pm) and PM (12 pm – 8 pm) time periods.

Table 6. Average Number of Visitors Observed (at-one-time) during AM/PM Time Periods

Zone	Average Visitors Observed At-One-Time	
	AM (6 AM – 12 PM)	PM (12 PM – 8 PM)
Zone 1	178.4	358.4
Zone 2	288.3	487.1
Zone 3	114.8	184.8
Zone 4	131.6	260.1
Zone 5	64.8	120.5
Zone 6	39.1	45.2
Zone 7	141.1	141.5
Zone 8	57.7	87.2

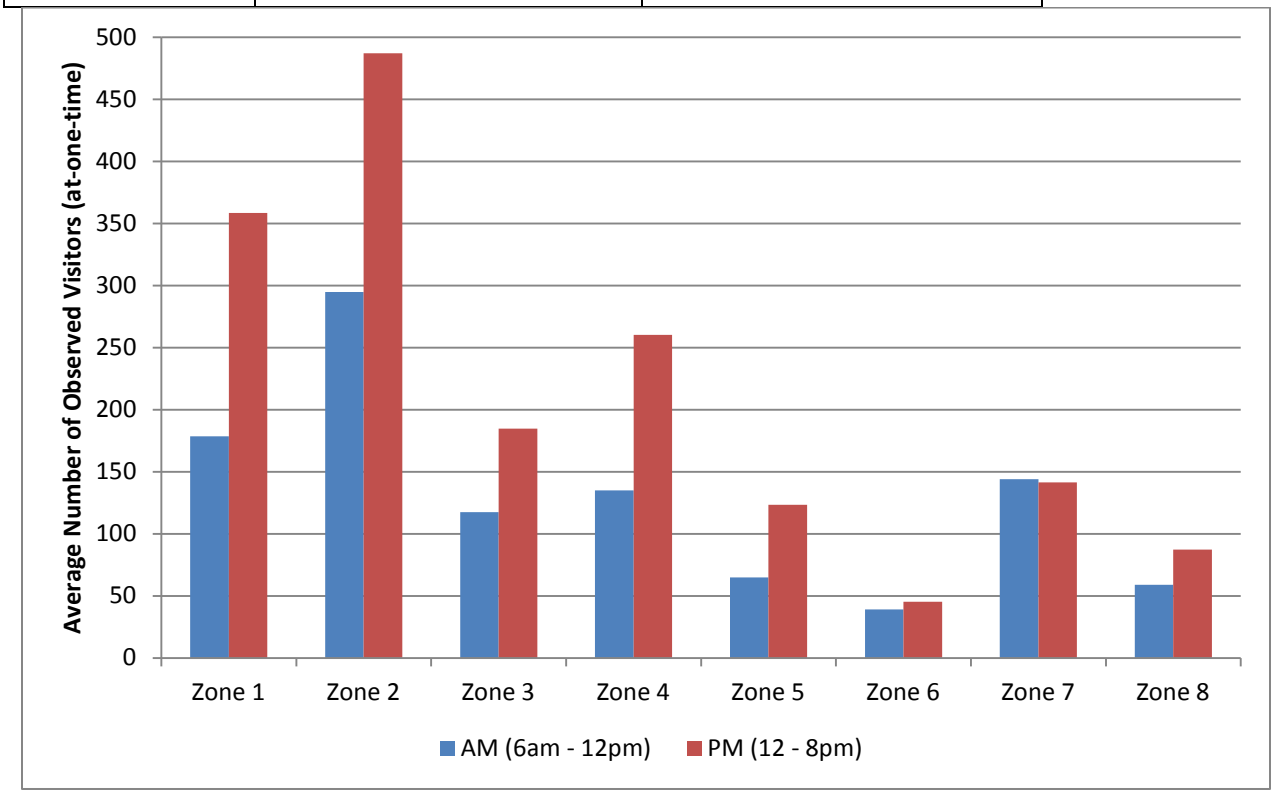


Figure 3. Average Number of Visitors Observed (at-one-time) during AM/PM Time Periods.

The estimated visitor use levels reported in Chapter 3 are based on the averages presented in Table 6, as well as the length of stay estimates (provided in Appendix E).

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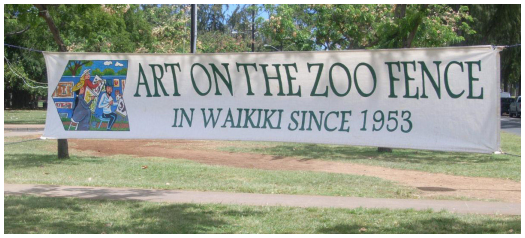
KAPI‘OLANI REGIONAL PARK RECREATION CAPACITY STUDY APPENDIX G



FACILITY PHOTO INVENTORY AND GPS PHOTO SUMMARY

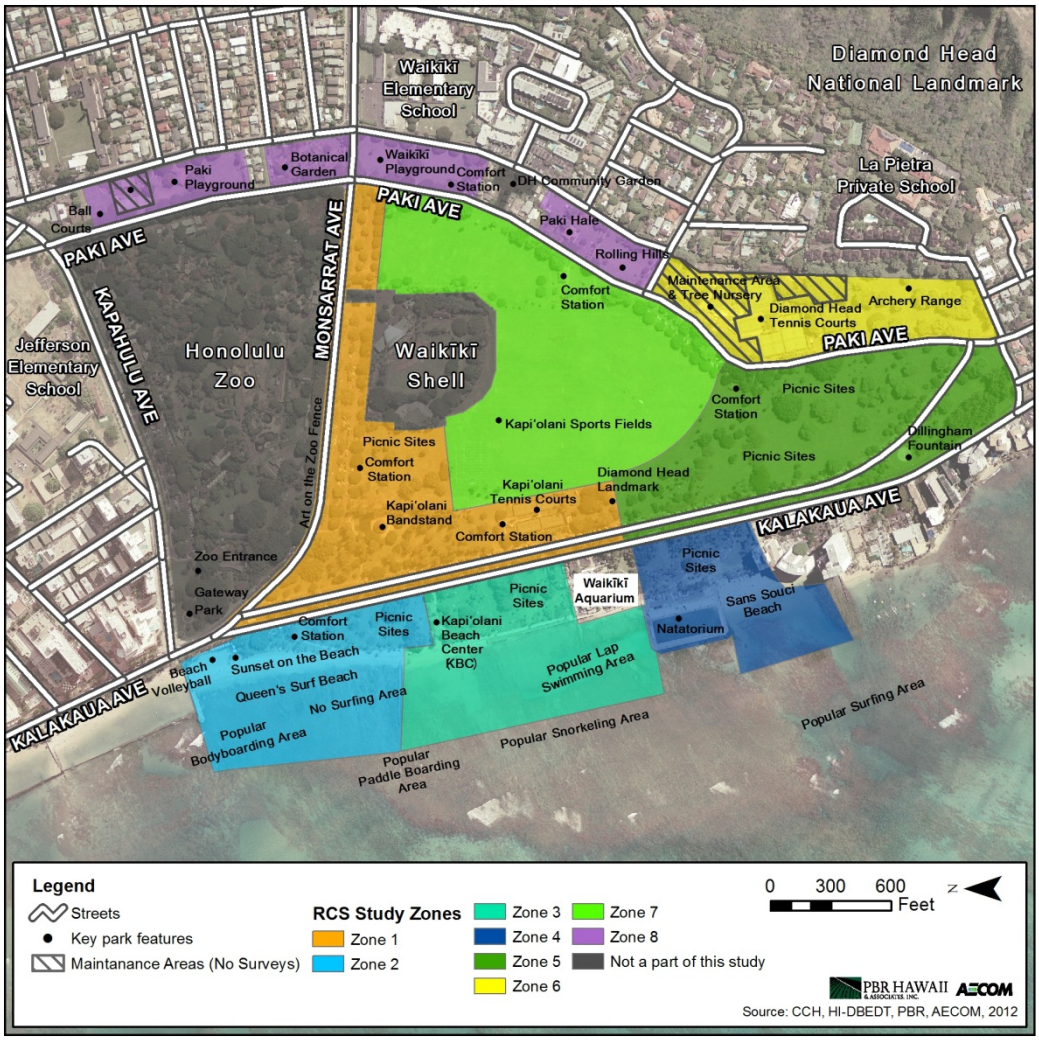
Department of Design and Construction

City and County of Honolulu

November 2013

APPENDIX G: Facility Photo Inventory and Global Positioning System (GPS) Photo Summary

This section of appendix G provides a summary of developed or constructed facilities at Kapiʻolani Regional Park. The photographs are organized by zone (see map below). The intent of this photo summary is not to provide a complete photographic record of all developed/constructed facilities at the Park; rather, it is intend to display the general types of facilities that are available in each zone of the Park.



Kapiʻolani Regional Park RCS Zones and Facility Inventory Photos

Zone 1

Comfort Stations

Picnic Tables

Trash Receptacles

Water Fountains

Charcoal Disposal Bins

Signs

Tennis Courts and Exercise Equipment

Kapiʻolani Bandstand and Seating Area (benches)

Other

Zone 2

Comfort Station

Picnic Tables

Benches

Trash Receptacles and Charcoal Disposal Bins

Showers

Water Fountains

Signs

Other

Zone 3

Comfort Station

Picnic Tables and Benches

Trash Receptacles

Charcoal Disposal Bins

Water Fountains

Showers

Signs

Kapi‘olani Beach Center

Zone 4

Picnic Tables

Water Fountains

Trash Receptacles and Charcoal Disposal Bins

Natatorium

Other

Zone 5

Comfort Station

Picnic Tables

Trash Receptacles and Charcoal Disposal Bins

Water Fountains

Signs

Signs (continued)

Benches

Other

Zone 6

Diamond Head Tennis Courts

Picnic Tables

Signs

Water Fountains

Archery Range

Trash Receptacles

Zone 7

Comfort Station

Picnic Tables

Sports Fields

Signs

Trash Receptacles

Water Fountains

Zone 8

Comfort Station

Paki Playground/Community Center

Picnic Tables

Trash Receptacle

Charcoal Disposal Bin

Benches

Play Equipment

Water Fountains

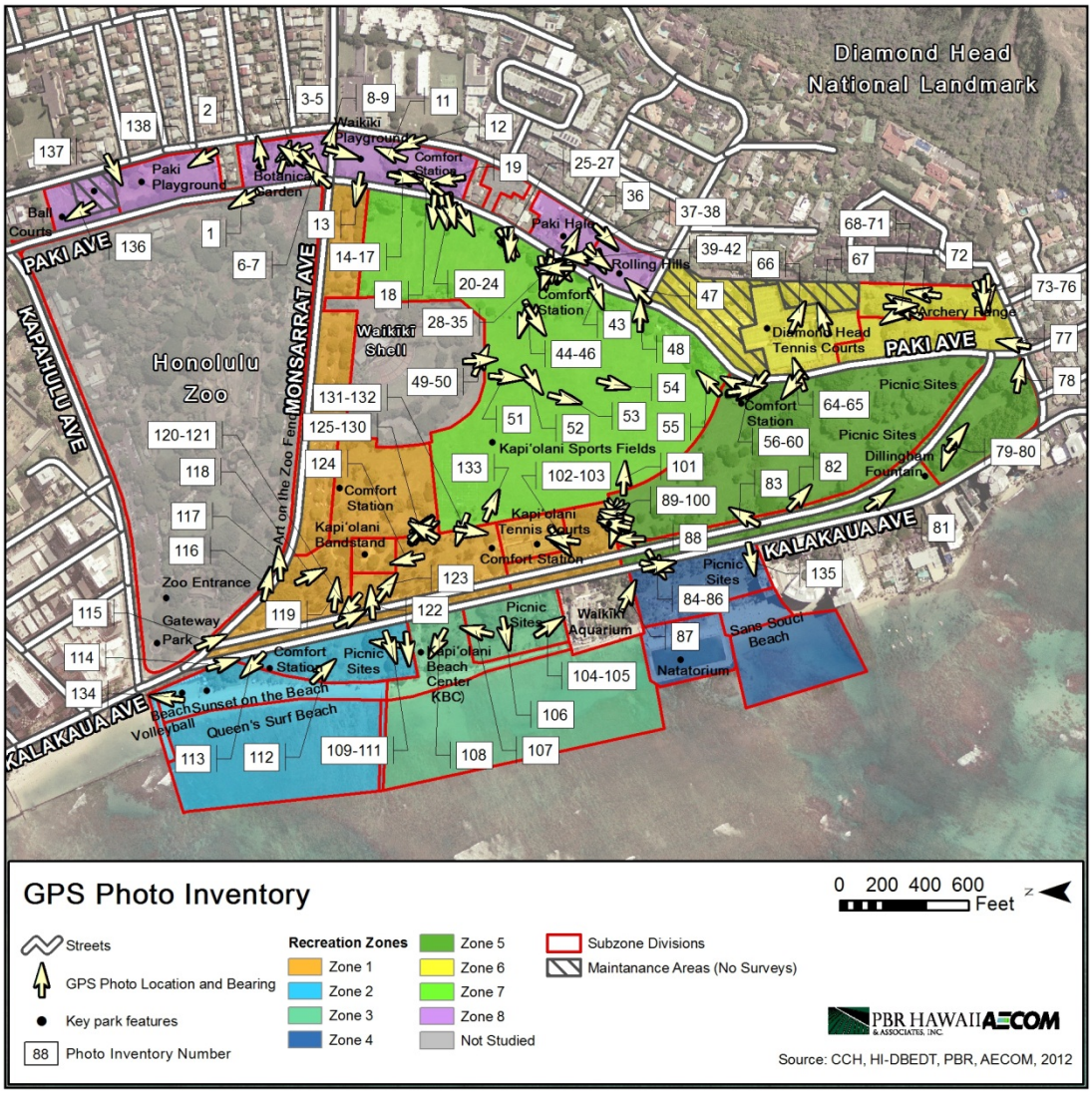
Sports Courts

Signs

Botanical Garden

GPS Photo Inventory to Support Biophysical Capacity Analysis and Turf Study

This section of the photo inventory provides a summary of the grounds and facilities at Kapiʻolani Park. The photographs are organized by Global Positioning System (GPS) location using the map below to reference the location of the photo. The intent of this photo summary is not to provide a complete photographic record of all areas of the Park, but to capture the general conditions of the grounds and facilities for the purposes of supporting the biophysical capacity analysis and supporting Turf Study.



Global Positioning System (GPS) Photo Inventory Location Map

Note: The date on the digital camera was not properly set prior to photos being taken, therefore the date shown is not correct on some photos. Please note that the date of all GPS photos were in June 2012, during the RCS study period.

Image 1, Zone 8G

Image 2, Zone 8D

Image 3, Zone 8D

Image 4, Zone 8D

Image 5, Zone 8D

Image 6, Zone 8D

Image 7, Zone 8D

Image 8, Zone 8C

Image 9, Zone 8D

Image 10, Zone 8C

Image 11, Zone 8C

Image 12, Zone 8C

Image 13, Zone 8C

Image 14, Zone 8C

Image 15, Zone 8C

Image 16, Zone 8C

Image 17, Zone 8C

Image 18, Zone 8C

Image 19, Zone 7A

Image 20, Zone 7A

Image 21, Zone 7A

Image 22, Zone 7A

Image 23, Zone 7A

Image 24, Zone 7A

Image 25, Zone 7A

Image 26, Zone 7A

Image 27, Zone 7A

Image 28, Zone 7A

Image 29, Zone 7A

Image 30, Zone 7A

Image 31, Zone 7A

Image 32, Zone 7A

Image 33, Zone 7A

Image 34, Zone 7A

Image 35, 8B

Image 36, 8A

Image 37, 8A

Image 38, 8A

Image 39, 8A

Image 40, 8A

Image 41, 8B

Image 42, 7A

Image 43, 7A

Image 44, 8A

Image 45, 8A

Image 46, 8A

Image 47, 7A

Image 48, 7A

Image 49, 7A

Image 50, 7A

Image 51, 7A

Image 52, 7A

Image 53, 7A

Image 54, 7A

Image 55, Zone 5A

Image 56, Zone 5A

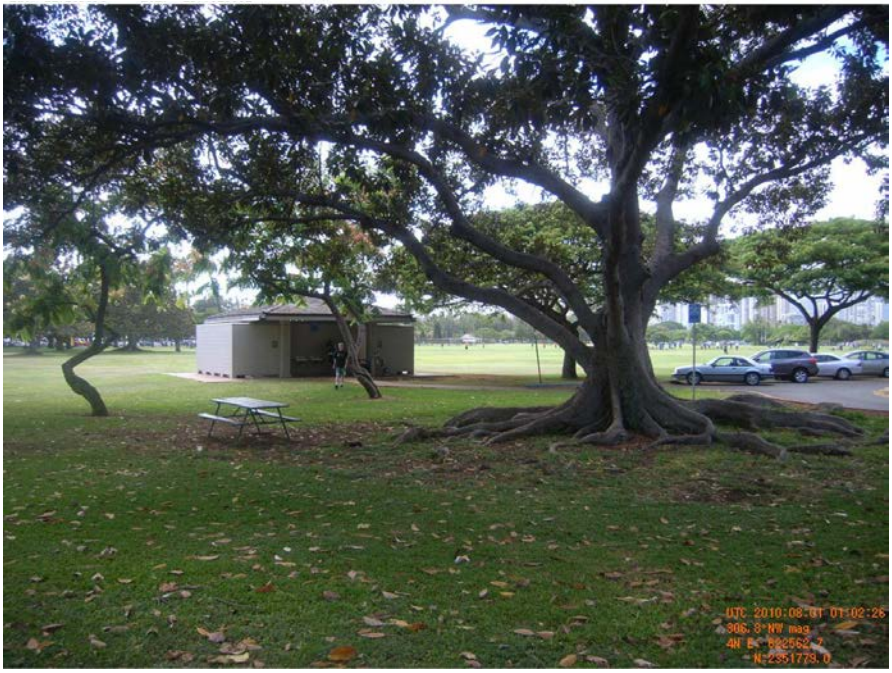


Image 57, Zone 5A

Image 58, Zone 5A

Image 59, Zone 5A

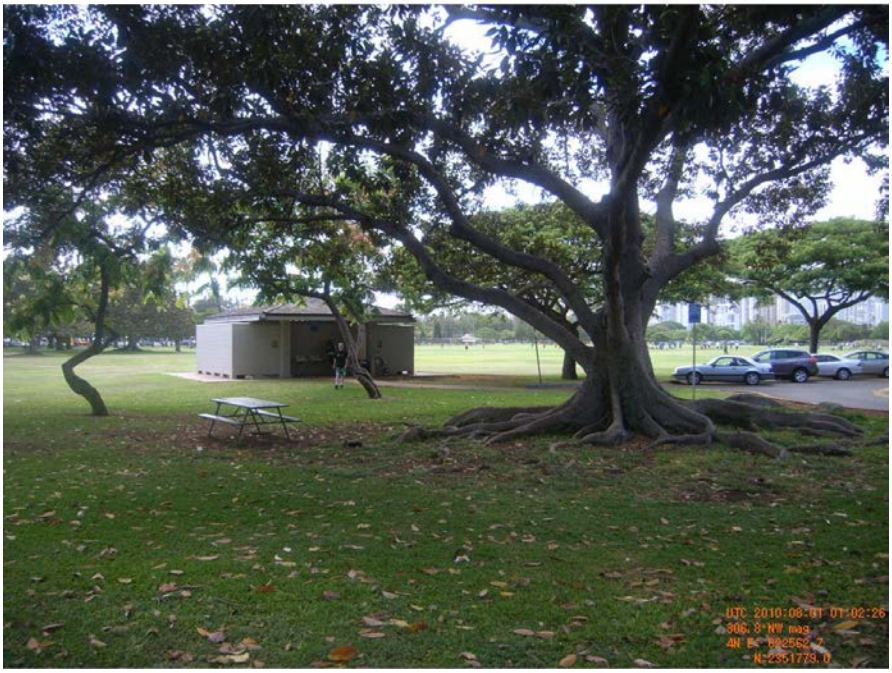


Image 60, Zone 5A

Image 63, Zone 5A

Image 64, Zone 6C

Image 65, Zone 6C

Image 66, Zone 6C

Image 67, Zone 6B

Image 68, Zone 6B

Image 69, Zone 6B

Image 70, Zone 6B

Image 71, Zone 6B

Image 72, Zone 6A

Image 73, Zone 6A

Image 74, Zone 6B

Image 75, Zone 6B

Image 76, Zone 6A

Image 77, Zone 5B

Image 78, Zone 5B

Image 79, Zone 5B

Image 80, Zone 5C

Image 81, Zone 5A

Image 82, Zone 5A

Image 83, Zone 4A

Image 84, Zone 4A

Image 85, Zone 4A

Image 86, Zone 4A

Image 87, Zone 5A

Image 88, Zone 1D

Image 89, Zone 1D

Image 90, Zone 5A

Image 91, Zone 5A

Image 92, Zone 5A

Image 93, Zone 5A

Image 94, Zone 5A

Image 95, Zone 5A

Image 96, Zone 5A

Image 97, Zone 5A

Image 98, Zone 5A

Image 99, Zone 5A

Image 100, Zone 7A

Image 101, Zone 1J

Image 102, Zone 1J

Image 103, Zone 3B

Image 104, Zone 3B

Image 105, Zone 3B

Image 106, Zone 3B

Image 107, Zone 3A

Image 108, Zone 2A

Image 109, Zone 2A

Image 110, Zone 2A

Image 111, Zone 2A

Image 112, Zone 2A

Image 113, Zone 2B

Image 114, Zone 1E

Image 115, Zone 1E

Image 116, Zone 1E

Image 117, Zone 1A

Image 118, Zone 1A

Image 119, Zone 1A

Image 120, Zone 1A

Image 121, Zone 1B

Image 122, Zone 1B

Image 123, Zone 1B

Image 124, Zone 1C

Image 125, Zone 1C

Image 126, Zone 1C

Image 127, Zone 1C

Image 128, Zone 1C

Image 129, Zone 1C

Image 130, Zone 1B

Image 131, Zone 1B

Image 132, Zone 7A

Image 133, Zone 2A

Image 134, Zone 4A

Image 135, Zone 8F

Image 136, Zone 8E

Image 137, Zone 8E

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