

2022 County of Hawai'i PONC Suggestion #22-XX

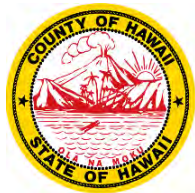


Historic 88 Temples Walk

TMK 7-6-004-003

76-5945 Māmalahoa Hwy (CR180) Hōlualoa Village, Ahupua'a Hōlualoa 1&2, Kona 'Akau

[photos of the 88 Shrines at Lawa'i International Center, Kauai]



DEADLINE TO FILE BY JANUARY 31, 2022

Revised - 07-12-2021

COUNTY OF HAWAI'I
Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resource Preservation Commission

SUGGESTION FORM

For Lands and/or Property Entitlements for Acquisition

Reserved for office use:

SUGG. 22-001

rcv: 01/27/2022

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

Name of Site or Project: HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES WALK

Ahupua'a, Council District, and Location within: Hōlualoa 1&2, Council District 7, Hōlualoa village

Tax Map Key (TMK) Number(s): 7-6-004-003 **Land Area (Acreage):** Click or tap here to enter text.

Landowner(s): Mr. Larry Smith **Recommended contact information for site visits. See question # 7.**

Contact Information: Email Mr. Ed Rapoza, representative Ed@EdRapoza.com **Phone No.:** 808.937.2965

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

Contact Name: _Anne ('Antu') Harvey, Pūlama Īa Kona Heritage Preservation Council_

Mailing Address: _PO Box 768 | Hōlualoa, HI 96725_

Phone/Fax: 808.895.5458 **Email:** _antu@pulama.org

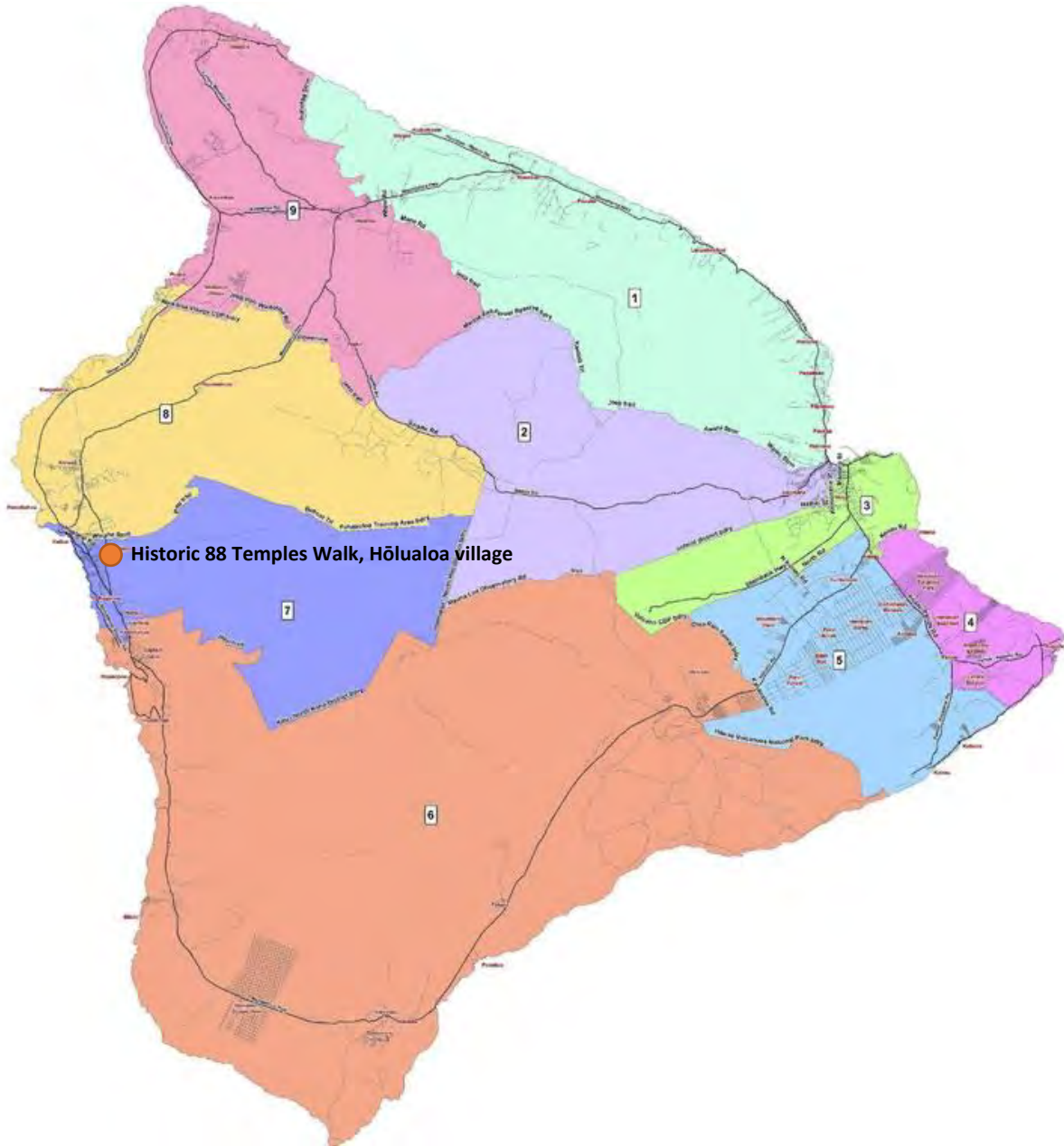
Purpose of suggested site (for public acquisition) or project (please check those that apply)

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

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

Hawai'i County is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES WALK - Location



HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES WALK - ATTACHMENT A - Tax Map Key Plat Map and Property Map.

Fig. 1 - TMK Map (from the online County of Hawaii Property Tax Maps)



Hōlualoa village (north is to the right, Māmalahoa Hwy is at the top, makai) This map shows the location of the subject parcel (TMK 7-6-004-003) and possible route for a connector path between Hōlualoa Elementary School (left edge of page) and Kona Imin Community Center (right side w yellow outline)

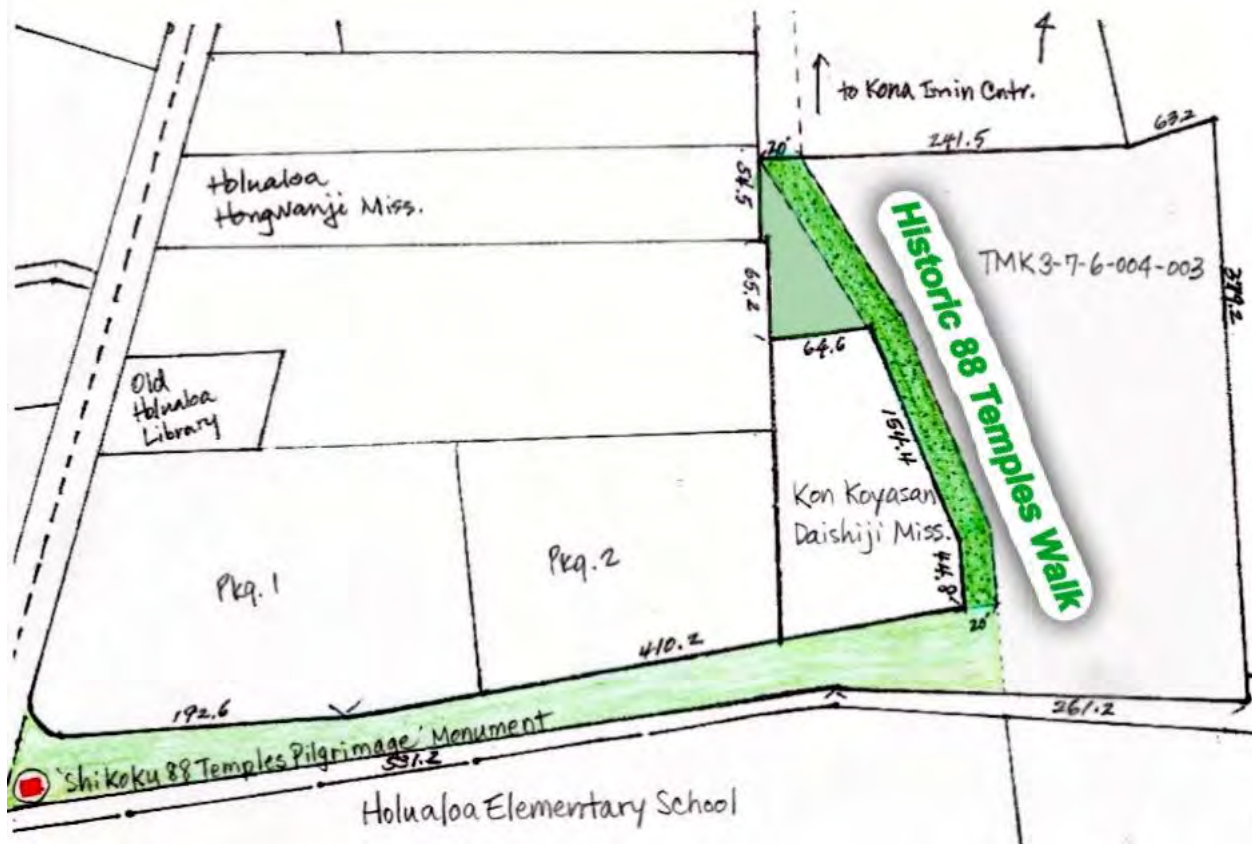
The suggested easement is primarily intended for public access to a peaceful outdoor stroll in nature where the miniature pilgrimage was located and learn about the people who lived here in the early 20th century.

Secondarily, this easement would preserve land needed to access a future connector path (shown by the lines).

- **Blue** line is already in the Public domain. Agreements are needed, but opportunity is protected.
- **Green** line (subject parcel suggested easement). Is Privately owned and though currently willing to accommodate a public pathway area and grant an appurtenant easement, this offer could expire at any time.
 - **Red** dot - Location of the **1925 monument** marking the pilgrimage site at the SW corner on the subject parcel.
- **Orange** line is Privately owned. The owners of the four parcels are interested. This segment runs behind the historic 1904 Hongwanji Mission, the 1929 Tanimoto Theater and runs in front of a small heritage coffee farm planted by Toyoki Ueda in about 1925.

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES WALK - ATTACHMENT A - Tax Map Key Plat Map and Property Map.

Fig. 2 - TMK Property Map showing suggested easement (green shading)



Close-up of the subject parcel -TMK 7-6-004-003 (north is at the top, Māmalahoa Hwy is at the left, makai) The requested easement (green shading) for the 'Historic 88 Temples Walk' is located on the site of the miniature Shikoku 88 Temples Pilgrimage route and the 1925 monument (red dot) marking its location to visitors.

Note: The three parcels above the access leg of the subject parcel (labeled Pkg. 1 Pkg. 2, and Koyasan Miss.) each have access easements across that area to the Māmalahoa Hwy.

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES WALK - ATTACHMENT B - Purpose, Intent, Long-Term Vision, and/or strategy

Primary Purpose and Intent

The Shikoku 88 Temples Pilgrimage Monument standing at the base of this parcel is a visible testament to the unique spiritual culture created in Hōlualoa by immigrants from Japan. Its 1925 inscription announces the presence of a now bygone walking path in nature decorated by miniature temples to recreate the spirit of one of Japan's famous temple walks. Although these little shrines are now gone, on the easement we are requesting we will create a modest path, carving out a small space for meditation and contemplation and providing a place to remember the contributions of Japanese immigrants to Hawaii's culture.

Our intent is to restore the landscape in this little sliver and invite people to come walk where many have walked before - beside the historic walls and perhaps glimpse a pohaku 'amakua, or the remnants of the shrines if recovered. To feel the mauka-makai breeze, the tranquil shade and the beautiful ocean view is to receive Hōlualoa's gifts. There is a rich heritage here and it's most authentically experienced by walking.



Fig. 3 possible pohaku 'amakua replicas from Honaunau (there are rapidly fading stories that connect the Honaunau and Hōlualoa Shingon missions and their providing reverential safe haven for O-Jizo san and Pohaku 'Amakua)

Long Term Vision and Strategy - **The Historic 88 Temple Walk**

- Currently underway, a \$14,000 restoration of the monument project to be completed in 2022. The major grantor is Historic Hawaii Foundation and the Freeman Foundation. Project purpose and goals include:
 - Preserve the monument for future generations; to help the keiki at the elementary school next door learn about the cultural heritage of their village.
 - Stabilize and repair the monument, by following the U.S. Department of Interior's preservation guidelines and ensure the work maintains the monument's historic integrity and prevents inadvertent destruction and avoidable future deterioration
 - Develop and implement a stewardship and maintenance plan (including securing an appurtenant easement to ensure legal recognition of its status and importance).
 - Develop and publish educational materials for school visits, interpretive signage, heritage tourism media collateral and nomination to the HI Registry of Historic Places.

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES WALK - ATTACHMENT B - Purpose, Intent, Long-Term Vision, and/or strategy

- Second, launch a follow-on project to design then restore the landscape along the historic 88 Temples walk. Details will be determined by the community with help from professionals experts. (Grant and donation funded)
 - Key features will be establish appropriate plantings, clear the historic rock walls, engineer a safe pathway, recover any remnants of the shrines or other artifacts found, provide a few places to sit and rest or contemplate. It will be a welcoming place to safely connect with nature and local heritage for people of all ages.
 - Develop an ongoing program to tie into cultural events, school visits, heritage tourism publications, and nurture deep connections in the community and to the aina (including maintenance work parties and celebrations).

Secondary Purpose and Intent

Hōlualoa village, located on the Māmalahoa Highway above Kailua-Kona, is a lively, burgeoning community of coffee, macadamia nut, and cacao farmers, artists, craftspeople, ranchers, merchants, laborers, and everyone in between. The town has deep historical roots, and many young families with high hopes for the future. But one of the major challenges it faces as a community is increasing danger to pedestrians. Like many communities that emerged in the nineteenth century, it grew up around its main street, as part of the old belt road system. Increasing traffic has made it difficult to traverse the village safely. There are no sidewalks and, in some areas, narrow to non-existent shoulders and fast traffic make foot travel scary and dangerous for all pedestrians, especially children, the elderly, and anyone with limited mobility. Moreover, areas where people can socialize or simply walk for pleasure are very limited. The path would provide an area for an afternoon stroll and a locus for everyday social encounters that cannot happen in a car. It will also provide pedestrian access to the center of town and the Kona Imin Community Center (Imin Center) which is an important community hub and emergency shelter facility that is underused due to its relative inaccessibility.

Hōlualoa has an organized group of active residents with a variety of skills who are eager to retain connections to Hōlualoa's past while building its future. We envision acquisition of this path's right of way as a first step toward building a network of pedestrian paths that make foot travel safe, create a greater sense of community, and provide an immediately accessible recreational outlet not only for our children, youth and the elderly who do not or cannot drive, but also residents who want to listen to the birds sing, experience community-building contact with neighbors or simply stretch their legs. This will help Hōlualoa village continue to thrive and provide access for visitors to something beyond a drive-by or stop-and-shop facade. Help us strengthen our community by supporting these easements.



Fig. 4 - traffic entering Hōlualoa from the south -no place for pedestrians

Long Term Vision and Strategy

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES WALK - ATTACHMENT B - Purpose, Intent, Long-Term Vision, and/or strategy

The 'Footpath' will connect our two civic spaces - 1895 Hōlualoa Elementary School to the [Imin Community Center](#) (The Imin Center was donated to the County in 1974 by the 5 local Kumiai. It was the location of the Japanese Language School built in 1898. The only condition was that it would be used for a community center that would benefit all people. Inaccessibility is the primary reason it is locked up most of the time and not fulfilling its commitment.) There is only one feasible route (smallest elevation change while following property lines). The route's protection strategy is best divided into three phase/segments:

1. Segment 1 – 'already in the public domain': a) County owned: Imin Center, along the 'RIL/paper road' and Ki'heahealani St. b) County Owned: across the stream and along State Owned Hōlualoa Elementary Schools mauka boundary. For immediate benefit we are currently working to get agreements and open these two discontinuous segments.
 - The community will have a pleasant walking loop from the Post Office up Old Government Rd to Imin Center and then back along Ki'heahealani St.
 - Keiki living up Duarte road (Ka'u side of the school) will be able to walk to school (Safe Route to School).
2. Segment 2 - The 'privately owned' "Historic 88 Temples Walk" (the subject of this easement acquisition request) has value on its own. It will also provide access and a critical segment of the longer path.
3. Segment 3 - 'privately owned' the last segment runs - (on the makai side) behind the historic Hongwanji Mission (ca 1904), the historic Tanimoto Theater (ca 1929) and one residential parcel. And in front of (on the mauka side) a coffee parcel planted by Toyoki Ueda about 1925. We are talking with the owners of this parcels. The current attitude is pretty much, "Interesting. Good Cause. Acquire the other private segment and then come talk to me again."

Research is currently underway to support the education program and interpretive signage about the cultural history of the village. Efforts are also currently underway to find additional funding partners.

After protection of the route is achieved by securing easements for Segments 2 and 3, the focus will shift to complete the design and building out to complete the entire path. Hōlualoa Village Ohana (HVO) and Pūlama will partner to seek grants and matching contributions to fund projects for design, engineering and building of the compliant, accessible, environmentally respectful foot path and restoration of its landscape. The last phase will be to transition to an ongoing sustainable program for maintenance and management by HVO.

'88 Temples Walk' – Attachment C – Letters of Support

January 26, 2022

County of Hawaii – Dept of Finance
Attn: Public Access, Open Space & Natural Resources Preservation Commission
Aupuni Center | 101 Pauahi St. Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing you today in support of the local community's unflagging effort to preserve the historic monument and as much of the parcel as possible, especially where the historic walls, miniature shrines and pathway were located. There are still a few structural remnants of either the walkway or platforms partially visible. There may even be, under the debris from the flood of 1968, remnants of some of the shrines.

We used to own the subject parcel for about 80 years and feel a close connection to it and the community. Reverend Takeda who built the miniature pilgrimage and monument marking its location rests here, interred behind our daishi-do hall.

Restoring the meditative walk in this beautiful place would be a welcome place for anyone as it was before. Its tradition is inclusive. And if it could also serve as a segment in a longer path connecting the neighborhoods, School and the Community Center it would become an important place for people to slow down and meet each other as well as safely reach nearby destinations without a vehicle.

We are the most impacted by what happens to that parcel. It wraps around three sides of our mission. We have partnered with Pulama and the community association (HVO) to shoulder the ongoing kuleana to care for and maintain these treasures for the benefit of the community and visitors interested in Holualoa; aloha aina and our cultural history. Please support protecting it in perpetuity.

Mahalo for your dedication, hard work and wisdom.



Karen Hasegawa

Representative/ Secretary/ Treasurer
Kona Koyasan Daishiji Mission
PO Box 424 | Holualoa, Hawaii 96725

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES – ATTACHMENT C - Letters of Support

Aloha PONC Commissioners,

January 11, 2022

I am asking you today to support this PONC proposal **Historic 88 Temples Walk** and to envision this easement and its possibilities for our future and service multi-generational impact on our community at large.

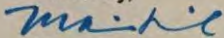
This easement would serve and preserve;

- 1) A '*historic walk*' on the location where the 1925 'Shikoku 88 temples miniature pilgrimage' was located between the monument at the highway and the northwest corner of the subject parcel.
- 2) Preserve our Japanese American history. The path could potentially honor the five local Japanese-American Kumiai (associations) who in 1973 gifted to the County the land where their Hōlualoa Japanese Language School was located (ca 1898) for the conditional purpose of serving as a **community space** and is now known as the Kona IMIN* Community Center. *Imin means 'immigrants' in Japanese.
- 3) Opening up one of two remaining unprotected segments of a walking pathway connecting the elementary school to the IMIN Center. ("The one acre school yard at Holualoa is used for organized sports. Holualoa School and the Kona Imin Center in Holualoa also serve as community centers for meetings, social gatherings, and recreational purposes" (Hawaii County General Plan - Recreation 12.5.7.1). Support multigenerational programming and enhance Holualoa Elementary School through after school programming.
- 4) Creating Safe Routes to School and Improving emergency preparedness infrastructure. (Imin Center is a designated tsunami evacuation shelter and the School is a designated hurricane evacuation shelter) Connecting these two facilities via an alternate pedestrian path would leave Mamalahoa Hwy open for cars and emergency vehicles.

It is disappointing that Pulama's 2020 PONC Application with nine County Council votes to green light this with a willing owner was unsuccessful towards acquisition of the subject TMK as a whole parcel purchase. This third and reduced scope version of their application, is a great indication of how important the value of this path is to our multigenerational kama'aina community and businesses. Our community has seen much pain after World War II with the order for our US Military to destroy all Japanese American Monuments along Mamalahoa Hwy. For some reason, this Shikoku 88 Temples Pilgrimage Monument in Holualoa Village was spared or missed.

This application is an important opportunity to preserve our cultural heritage and to ensure this walking path right-of-way is secured. Without this segment, there are no possibilities for becoming a community pathway. There are no alternate routes.

Sincerely,



Maki Morinoue

Holualoa Kumiai member

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES - ATTACHMENT D - Verification of Stewardship Willingness

Hōlualoa Village Ohana (HVO)

This 501c3 community organization is dedicated to “Promote and perpetuate the history and heritage of Hōlualoa village and provide educational community events highlighting Hōlualoa Village’s coffee growing heritage, artistic assets and cultural traditions.”

We would be the primary stewardship organization. HVO organizes volunteer work parties to maintain the shared community landscapes. Managing the easement’s usage-owner relations and maintaining this pathway will be a natural fit for our heart and extension of our kuleana. We host two annual community events; the ‘Coffee and Art Stroll’ (21 years) , and the holiday ‘Music and Light Festival’. We plan programs and manage projects to preserve and enhance the quality of life for our historic village and help it continue to be an inviting destination for visitors.

EIN 82-1609577

Kona Koyasan Daishiji Mission

This adjoining church community has been here since at least 1925 and originally also owned this submission’s subject parcel. In 1925 they established a miniature version of the Skikoku Henro. These grounds were a pilgrimage site of the 88 Holy Places of Kobo Daishi. The original kanji encribed monument still stands at the bottom of the subject driveway and is visible from the Mamalahoa roadway.

We are partners with Pūlama in the restoration project of the monument, including raising matching funds, contributing to historical records and preparing educational materials and events. We also plan to be good neighbors to this historic walk and pathway, participating in the design for cultural and historic integrity, its building and maintenance workparties.

Pulama Ia Kona Heritage Preservation Council

This 501c3 local organization is dedicated to the “Preservation of the intrinsic qualities of Kona.”

We would be the main partner steward; focusing on organizing programs and projects to restore, preserve, enhance, educate and promote inter-generational aloha ‘āina connections to our historic, cultural and natural landscape. We will also be the steward for managing and maintaining the ‘Shikoku 88 Temples Pilgrimage’ monument. If the Mayor is not willing to prioritize the negotiation and acquisition of this easement, we are prepared to take whatever assertive role we can to build the necessary partnerships and acquire the easement.

We are experienced leading grass roots projects that include coalescing community and governmental support, resourcing grants, experts, organizing volunteers and ensure satisfied participants and beneficial sustainable results. We will help organize and participate in volunteer maintenance activities.

EIN 99-0323867 – est. 1997. Pūlama established the first Scenic Byway in the State of Hawaii – the Mamalahoa Kona Heritage Corridor (CR 180).

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES - ATTACHMENT E - Summary Answers to Ten Questions

[citations/links to Appendix supporting documents in blue]

1. How would the general public benefit from this proposed acquisition or project?

The public would benefit by increased access to Holualoa village as a living community to be experienced outside the isolating confines of a vehicle. The local community and visitors would benefit from a calm place to stroll outside in the footsteps of our ancestors, the opportunity for recreation and the social interaction that walking provides, and safer pedestrian access to public venues and other destinations in Holualoa village.

2. Describe any significant historic, cultural, or natural resources on the property.

The suggested easement area is located where the 'Shikoku 88 Temples Pilgrimage' was built in 1925 and includes the 1925 twelve foot tall stucco and stone [pilgrimage monument](#), currently being restored by Pūlama with a grant awarded by the Historic Hawaii Foundation. Fittingly, the monument will mark the beginning of the 'Historic Walk' footpath. There are historic rock walls on the parcel, some along the path route and others would be visible. There is also the possibility that some remnants of the shrines could be uncovered during restoration work. For more information about the pilgrimage site and monument see [appendix - Historic Significance](#). The parcel is a riparian area and though prone to intermittent flooding, the path area will provide both a challenge and an opportunity to restore for a very special landscape to enjoy and learn about.

3. Describe and include maps showing any significant relationship to larger historical, cultural and/or natural landscape.

Hōlualoa is mostly historic buildings. The [Imin Center](#) is on the site of the Japanese Language School (1898) and is itself almost 45 years old. Holualoa Elementary School was founded in 1895 and has been a hub of the community since then. Hōlualoa sits on the Māmalahoa Kona Heritage Corridor (MKHC) - CR 180 which was the Kealaehu path in pre contact times. Hōlualoa 1 & 2 mauka was center of Kūāhewa (Kona Field System) and the most coffee farms. There is evidence of springs as well as the intermittent streams nearby. The Waiono Meadows and Waiaha Springs Forest Reserve are nearby (no public access). These features and traditions made this place inviting for Kanaka Maoli and then waves of other groups. Hōlualoa area has many families of 6 plus generations of Chinese, Portuguese, American/Northern European, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Okinawan and Latin American descent.

4. Describe level of urgency.

The owner patiently waited five (5) years, willing to sell the entire parcel to the County for community benefit. But, after the Council passed a resolution in May 2021 to proceed with purchase of the entire parcel, the Mayor declined. The owner is moving ahead with plans to build residential cottages on the mauka portion of the parcel. However, at this moment he is still willing to support the path and accommodate its legal establishment by granting an easement.

The conflict between pedestrians and thru traffic is increasing, and the loss of sense of community due to inaccessibility and lack of contact continues. We have an eager and engaged group of skilled residents eager to support this project, and with this easement we will be able to build on our success and expand access for a linear three-mile [SRTS Pathway Route](#) connecting our neighborhoods, school and community center for the benefit of residents and visitors alike.

5. Describe any special opportunities for acquisition that presently exist.

None are known to us at this time. We are actively researching.

6. Has partnering with other government agencies, private or nonprofit entities to leverage resources been identified?

Yes. We are all volunteers and have not had the resources to get as far as MOUs at this point.

7. Is/Are the landowners(s) aware of this suggestion and willing to participate?

Yes.

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES - ATTACHMENT E - Summary Answers to Ten Questions

8. Is/Are the property(s) or property easement(s) available for acquisition?

Yes. The parcel is no longer available for purchase. However, an easement to protect the historic monument public access, limited parking and the historic pathway area including walls is currently available.

9. Are there any covenants, encumbrances, restrictions?

There are currently no covenants, encumbrances, or restrictions on the parcel. There are existing easements for access to each of the three (3) adjoining parcels from the Mamalahoa Hwy across the lower 'flag' portion of the subject parcel.

10. Describe any known hazards on the property.

The subject parcel has slope contours and the intermittent Hōlualoa Stream (see [FIRM basemap](#)) runs through it diagonally (SE: NW). The [Engineered Pathway Feature](#) would specify a safe and accessible paved or elevated boardwalk as appropriate based on ecological, geotechnical and trails/pathway design best practices for high quality, equitable access, and cost-effective maintainability.

Abe, David K. PhD* *Rural Isolation & Dual Cultural Existence, The Japanese American Kona Coffee Community*. London: Palgrave McMillan, 2017. Excerpt:

The Kona Daishi-do Shingon-shu: The Healers

Overview and History of Worship Sites and Temples
Every few miles along the Kona Coffee Belt Road there stood, until the 1980s, when they slowly began to disappear, a number of Kona Daishi-do worship halls, along with **88 miniature ojizousan (stone statues of children of Buddha)** worship sites that were established in the Kona region during a 20-year period between 1910 and 1930. The sites were mainly located in the Holualoa area. On the night of the 20th day of every month a small group of Kona Daishi-do devotees met at one of the worship halls, and a service in honor of Kona Daishi-do was performed. **The Kona Daishi-do** is a Japanese Buddhist religious community whose practices are similar to those of Shinto. The members of the Daishi-do community in Kona District were conservative and committed followers. The 88 worship sites and the Kona Daishi-do worship halls referred to were constructed by the Daishi-do priest, Kobo Takeda. Prior to 1937, there was no main temple for the Kona Daishi-do: instead there were several small satellite branch temples that were operated on a rotating basis. They were operated in this way because these satellite branch temples were spread out across the Kona area and the priest was unable to visit each branch temple in one day. However, in 1937, since the membership had grown, a main Daishi-do Shingon-shu temple was constructed. At this time a new priest was summoned from Japan, at the request of the acting members of the temple. The priest later utilized the small outposts in the surrounding area to establish Japanese-language schools that were similar to those created by the other Buddhist temples. The 88 miniature Kobo-Daishi monumental temples were available to anyone who had a desire to pray and meditate in the presence of the Kobo-Daishi. It was not uncommon to witness other Japanese Buddhist temple members worshiping at a Kobo-Daishi worship site. In many cases, non-Shingon-shu temple members even looked after these little temples. Yoshie Fukushima (Fukushima, interview 2009), a *Nisei* informant, told me: “My mother used to clean the *hotoke sama*—she washed the stone with water every week, and she used to make sure that there were always fresh flowers and a cup of water at all

times, but the thing about it was that my mother was a member of the [Kona] Hongwanji.”

My grandmother was a long-time member of the Kona Hongwanji temple, but she later switched to the Kona Daifukuji temple. I can only assume that because the majority of the Kona Daishi-do satellite temples were located near her home in the Holualoa area she obtained horizontal ties with and interacted with, members of the Kona Daishi-do. This reveals the collective cohesiveness that existed among the different Japanese Buddhist temples in the community. Even during the Issei period it was possible to switch among different Buddhist temples, with only slight resistance from the priest and other practitioners.

For the past 100 years the descendants of Japanese immigrants have produced the majority of Kona coffee on small-scale family farms which were carved out of the mountainside by those who fled the terrible conditions of the archipelago’s sugar plantations seeking a better life. In the last decades of the nineteenth century, before immigration was restricted due to the Immigration Act of 1924, Japanese men and women immigrated to Hawaii to work in the sugarcane plantations, with the idea of making money and returning to Japan. The conditions in Hawaii were worse than they had expected and it was nearly impossible to save money with which to return home. Faced with the harsh conditions of the plantations, many of the Japanese working along the Hamakua coast on the Big Island broke their contracts and fled to the remote region of Kona. In Kona, they began to farm along the Kona Coffee Belt Road. In the beginning, they attempted to grow various crops—they later settled upon coffee as the most suitable for the conditions of the land. As the years passed, the number of Japanese coffee farmers living along the Kona Coffee Belt Road grew, until they accounted for 80 percent of the coffee farming population.

As the years went by and the Japanese population grew, the need for spiritual services, outside of those daily rituals being practiced within homes by individuals, became apparent and proper temples, shrines, and graveyards were constructed.

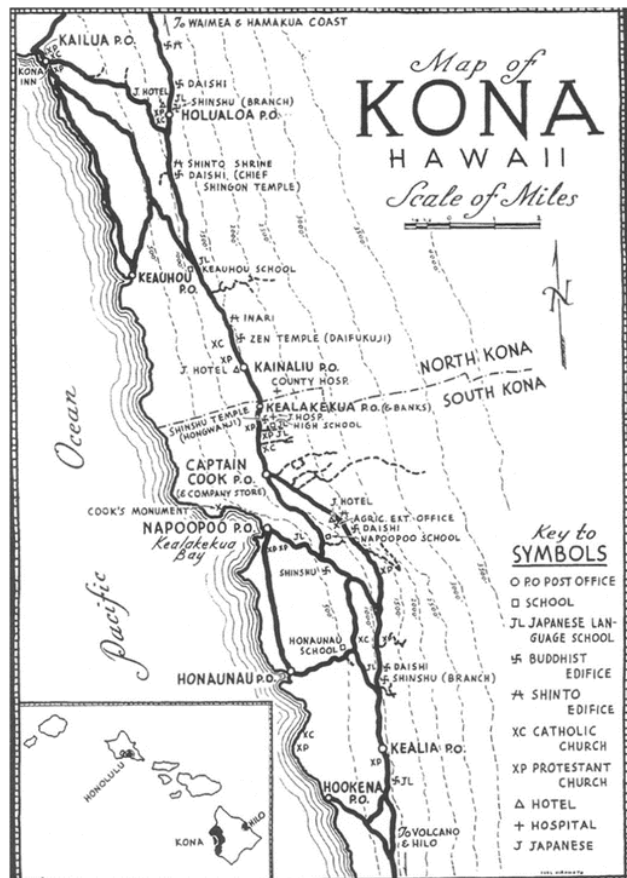
HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES - Appendix – Historic Significance

They built three Buddhist temples—the Hongwanji Jodo Shin-shu, the Daifukuji Zen Soto-shu, and the Daishi-do Shingon-shu—and two main shrines—Inari and Shinto. They were able to practice their religions openly, with little outside resistance, due to the large proportion of Japanese in Kona, as well as the rural isolation of the community. It was only after the attack on Pearl Harbor that the outside world took notice of the community's religious practices, and soon after the attack federal officials came and destroyed the shrines they had built. During the following years, the Japanese community in Kona faced an increased stigmatization; yet, instead of destroying their community, the hardships they faced during the war not only strengthened their community, by bringing them together in mutual support, but also saw them adapt and reach out to those outside of their ethnic community.

Connection to (the) homeland was severed when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941. After the attack, the world changed for the Japanese community in Kona: religious leaders, Japanese-language teachers, and all business owners with ties to Japan were rounded up and taken to internment camps, both on Hawaii and on the mainland. The Japanese shrines were destroyed almost overnight and temples were taken over to house the military police. Hatred toward the Japanese among the non-Japanese community in Kona grew and it became impossible for the Japanese to continue openly practicing their religion and culture, or to speak their language. Business transactions and shopping, which had previously been simple tasks, became harder as discrimination became more pronounced. Despite the scrutiny the Japanese community faced, they pulled together and through various discreet ways utilized the *kumiai* (neighborhood associations), *kenjinkai* (prefectural associations), and *fujinkai* (women's organizations) to assist those families hardest hit by the war.

In this period, too, Buddhist religious practices were reestablished within the temples—after the military police vacated them at the end of the war. Religious ceremonies resumed, unchanged. However, due to the stigma associated with the Shinto shrines during wartime, the *Nisei* in Kona never rebuilt them, for fear of being seen as un-American. In later years, the *Nisei* would lament the loss of this significant part of their traditional culture. These kinds of narrative histories were seldom shared outside the family—they

were both ubiquitous, in that each family had one, but also kept silent due to the painful memories they involved, relating to stigmatization, discrimination, and the shame associated with this past. However, now that most of the *Issei* (first generation of Japanese immigrants) have passed away and the *Nisei* (second generation) have advanced in age, these stories are finally being shared openly.

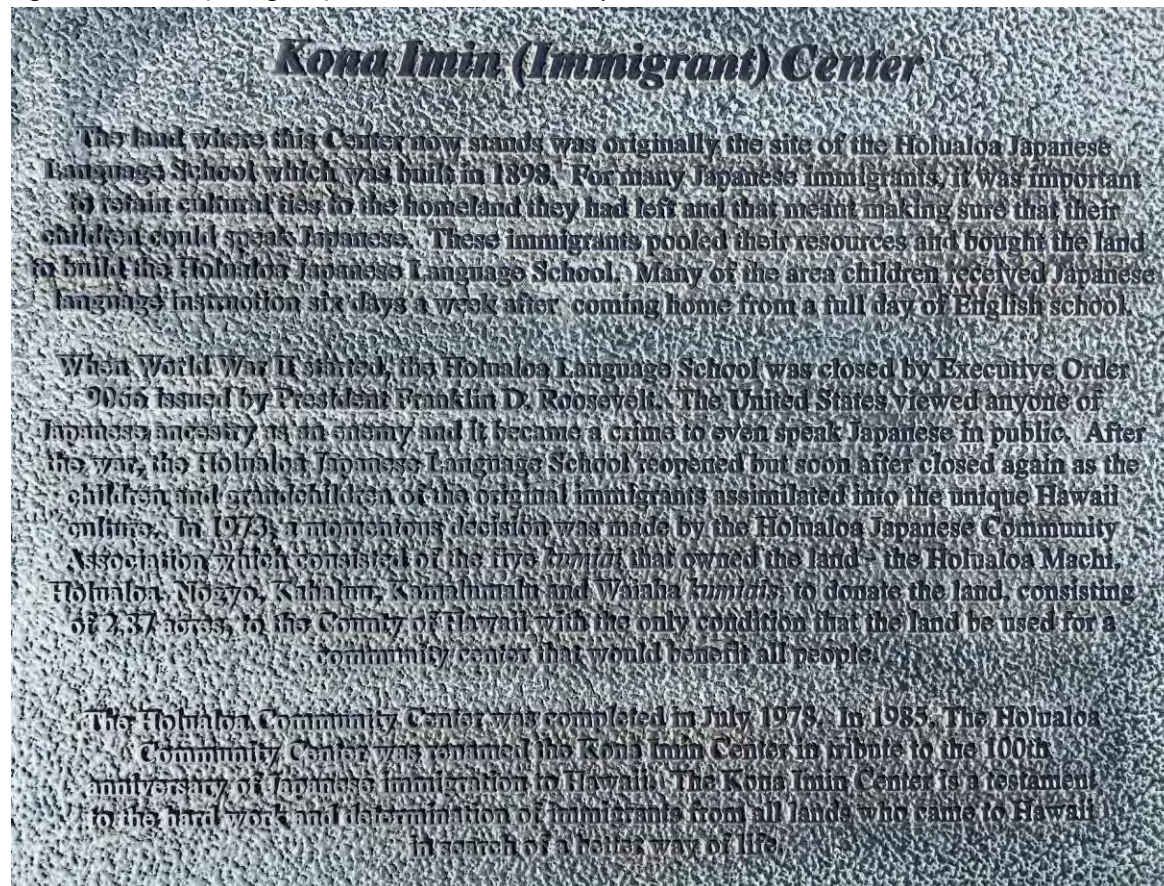


*Otokichi Abe – b. Fukuoka, JP. In 1899 at 18 emigrated on a 2yr contract to Hamakua HI. In 1900 he escaped to Kona via the Judd Trail and worked for Ichitaro Nakamaru under pseudonym 'Kubo'. He invented the coffee cherry pulping machine. He married Tatsu Higuchi and had 5 children: Yasu, Chitose (David's grandfather), Kikumi, Yukio, and Minoru. Chitose farmed 20 acres, bought a hotel in Hōlualoa and opened a pool hall nearby.

The last of the 88 shrines at Hōlualoa were destroyed during an especially heavy rain in October 1968. Only the stone monument remains to mark the site. The calligraphy on the monument says 'Built in July of Taisho 14th year (1925), New Shikoku Eighty-Eight Sacred Places'. – Clark, John R.K., *'Guardian of the Sea: Jizo in Hawai'i'*, University of Hawaii Press. 2007.

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES WALK – Appendix – Imin Center

Fig. 5 - Kona Imin (Immigrant) Center – Dedication Plaque



“The land which this Center now stands was originally the site of the Holualoa Japanese Language School, which was built in 1898. For many Japanese it was important to retain cultural ties to their homeland they had left and that meant making sure that their children could speak Japanese. These immigrants pooled their resources and bought the land to build the Holualoa Japanese Language School. Many of the area children received Japanese instructions six days a week after coming home from a full day of English school.

When World War II started, the Holualoa Language School was closed by Executive Order 9066 issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The United States viewed anyone of Japanese ancestry as an enemy and it became a crime to speak Japanese in public. After the war the Holualoa Language School reopened but soon after closed again as the children and grandchildren of the original immigrants assimilated into the unique Hawai'i culture. In 1973, a momentous decision was made by the Holualoa Japanese Community Association which consisted of five *kumiai* that owned the land - The Holualoa Machi, Holualoa Nogyo, Kahaluu, Kamalumu and Waiaha *kumiais*, to donate the land, consisting of 2.87 acres, to the County of Hawai'i with the only condition that the land be used for a community center that would benefit all people.

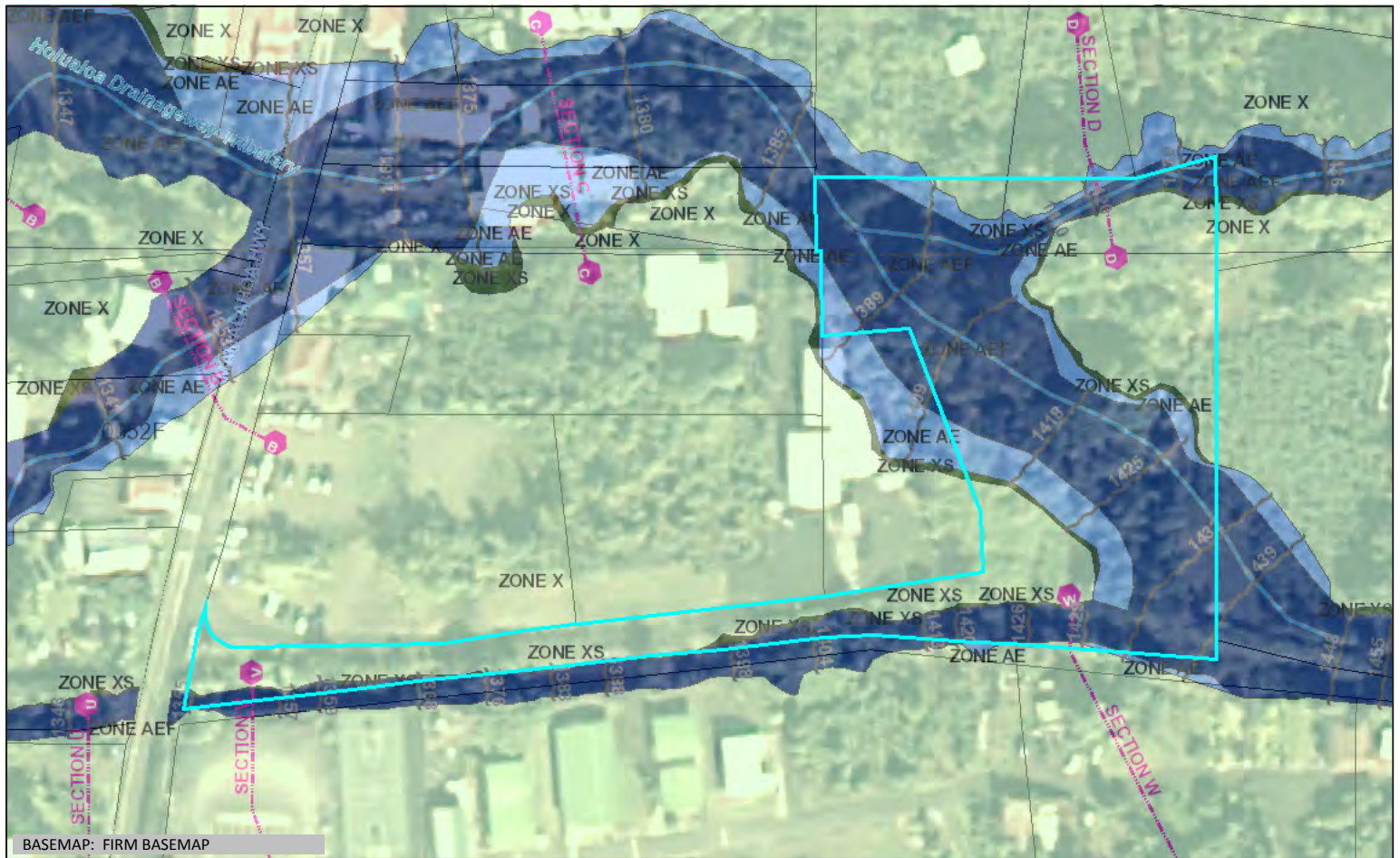
The Holualoa Community Center was completed in July 1978. In 1985 the Holualoa Community Center was renamed the Kona Imin Center in tribute to the 100th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Hawai'i. The Kona Imin Center is a testament to the hard work and determination of the immigrants from all lands who came to Hawai'i in search of a better way of life.”

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES – Appendix – Context Map with 1-mile SRTS Pathway

Fig. 6 – Possible ‘Safe Routes to School’ Pathway (1 mile long)



Blue line = possible route. Red dots = Imin Center and the School. Yellow lines = mostly property lines (not roads). Mauka (right) of the Mamalahoa Hwy are neighborhoods with no route to walk to the school safely. All but two sections under the blue line are either paved or unopened ‘Roads In Limbo’ (RIL). We are actively planning a project to apply to partner with the County, School/DOE, neighbors and community to gradually open the RIL for a pedestrian path. If the subject easement is acquired will reserve one of the two remaining unprotected segments.



BASEMAP: FIRM BASEMAP



Flood Hazard Assessment Report

www.hawaiiinfip.org

7-6-004-003

Property Information

COUNTY: HAWAII
 TMK NO: (3) 7-6-004-003
 WATERSHED: WAIAHA
 PARCEL ADDRESS: ADDRESS NOT DETERMINED
 HOLUALOA, HI 96725

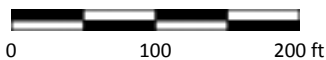
Notes:

Flood Hazard Information

FIRM INDEX DATE: SEPTEMBER 29, 2017
 LETTER OF MAP CHANGE(S): NONE
 FEMA FIRM PANEL: 1551660952F
 PANEL EFFECTIVE DATE: SEPTEMBER 29, 2017

THIS PROPERTY IS WITHIN A TSUNAMI EVACUATION ZONE: NO
 FOR MORE INFO, VISIT: <http://www.scd.hawaii.gov/>

THIS PROPERTY IS WITHIN A DAM EVACUATION ZONE: NO
 FOR MORE INFO, VISIT: <http://dlnreng.hawaii.gov/dam/>



Disclaimer: The Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) assumes no responsibility arising from the use, accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of any information contained in this report. Viewers/Users are responsible for verifying the accuracy of the information and agree to indemnify the DLNR, its officers, and employees from any liability which may arise from its use of its data or information.

If this map has been identified as 'PRELIMINARY', please note that it is being provided for informational purposes and is not to be used for flood insurance rating. Contact your county floodplain manager for flood zone determinations to be used for compliance with local floodplain management regulations.

FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT TOOL LAYER LEGEND

(Note: legend does not correspond with NFHL)

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD - The 1% annual chance flood (100-year), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. SFHAs include Zone A, AE, AH, AO, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the water surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood. Mandatory flood insurance purchase applies in these zones:

	Zone A: No BFE determined.
	Zone AE: BFE determined.
	Zone AH: Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); BFE determined.
	Zone AO: Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined.
	Zone V: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no BFE determined.
	Zone VE: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); BFE determined.
	Zone AEF: Floodway areas in Zone AE. The floodway is the channel of stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without increasing the BFE.

NON-SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA - An area in a low-to-moderate risk flood zone. No mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply, but coverage is available in participating communities.

	Zone XS (X shaded): Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.
	Zone X: Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

	Zone D: Unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but flooding is possible. No mandatory flood insurance purchase applies, but coverage is available in participating communities.
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Fig. 8 – Example of an Engineered Path and Stream Feature



Topographic elevation changes, wooded streams and floodways can be special features for pathways. They require engineering and permits to ensure they are environmentally compatible and structurally safe and accessible. They cost more to build and maintain. But their value to the community and recreational benefits far exceed the costs. We will be raising sufficient funds to design, build and maintain this first asset of its kind in the Kona district.

CoH ORD201909120182020

Policy ENV-1. 7: Flood Corridors. The County's Central Environmental Resources Inventory (see Policy ENV- 1. 1) should include the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map FIRM) 100-year floodplains, as well as planned natural flow ways identified by the Stormwater Management Program (see Policy PUB —4. 7), where [excess]predevelopment offsite runoff from existing and future development will be directed. **Collectively, the FIRM floodplains and the planned flow ways may serve as open space amenities, such as linear parks** and/ or greenbelts between urbanized areas.

Policy ENV-1. 8: Multi- Purpose Flood Corridors. If the flood corridor serves regional multiple benefits the **County should consider ownership and/ or maintenance responsibility for the flood corridor**, upon request of the affected landowner. Owners may participate in an adopt-a- flood corridor program to enhance the landscaping of the flood corridor fronting their property, preferably with appropriate native Hawaiian plants

Policy ENV-2. 1: Open Space Network Program. The purpose of the Open Space Network Program is to enhance opportunities for residents and visitors to access Kona's Environmental Resources for recreational, educational, subsistence, or gathering purposes. The Program [411—]should identify the following:i. Hubs and Links. Map the existing and planned " hubs" and " links" that comprise the open space network. " **Hubs" include, without limitation, parks, cultural sites open to the public, and natural beauty vantage points and views. The " links" include, without limitation, bikeways, trails, scenic/heritage corridors, public accessways, flow ways, and linear parks.** ii. Public Access Management. **Address any special needs to manage access, such as ownership, maintenance,** and/ or sensitivity of the resource. iii. Public Areas. Identify areas that have high traffic which shall then receive special attention for funding, maintenance, safety and educational signage.

HISTORIC 88 TEMPLES - Appendix – Flood Corridors and Aina as Public Realm & Classroom

Policy PUB- 4.7: Urban Stormwater Management. In recognition that stormwater runoff transports sediment and contaminants, thereby threatening the degradation of Kona' s coastal water quality, and that Kona' s undefined drainageways and susceptibility to intense rainfall cause flash flooding that threatens life and property, innovative solutions are necessary to address Kona's unique conditions and to guide future development and flood management projects. Acknowledging the complexity of managing stormwater, a stormwater management program tailored to Kona shall evolve through a public education and training phase, voluntary incentives, and the ultimate development of Stormwater Management Guidelines that [will] should regulate development and establish standards for public projects. The evolution of this program should consider the following:

b) use of natural drainageways and retention areas to the extent possible to maximize infiltration (groundwater recharge), filtration, and settling;

Kona CDP_2008

Policy PUB–6.3: Optimize recreational facilities in the rural areas.

Action PUB-6.3a: Establish, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, joint use of school facilities for recreational and community use (e.g. Konawaena, Hōnaunau, and Ho‘okena Schools) (PR, DOE, PD, on-going).

Policy PUB–6.4: Environment as a Public Realm and Classroom. For Kona, nature is the most culturally significant public realm as the setting for interaction, stewardship, and learning. The Open Space Network is the primary access point to nature and culture. The purpose of this policy is to emphasize the educational value of the Open Space Network (see Policy ENV-2.1 Open Space Network Program), to accordingly design this Network with interpretive opportunities, to encourage teachers to incorporate the Network into their activities, for the visitor industry to sensitively share learning opportunities of the Network with visitors, for residents to use the Network opportunities to interact with nature whether for leisure or subsistence purposes, and to develop deeper respect for people and places through cultural learning opportunities accessed through the Network.

Fig. 9 – 88 Temples Monument



This monument was built in 1924 to mark the beginning of the pathway to the 88 miniature temples walk. A project to save it before the spalling pops off the remaining stucco is underway thanks to a generous grant by Historic Hawaii Foundation and the Freeman Foundation and community donors. It is located next to the Māmalahoa Hwy (CR 180) and in front of the Hōlualoa Stream. Hōlualoa Elementary School is behind the Monstera on the knoll.