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**ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
OF SELECTED AREAS OF
HAWAII:**

SOCIOECONOMICS

by

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Barbara M. Sorensen, and
Susan M. Schexnayder**

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Project Manager**

**MANAGED BY
MARTIN MARIETTA ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
FOR THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

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CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	ix
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. POPULATION	1
3. HOUSING	5
4. LAND USE	7
5. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE	8
6. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICE	11
6.1 EDUCATION	11
6.2 GROUND TRANSPORTATION	11
6.3 POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION	14
6.4 WATER	14
6.5 WASTEWATER	14
6.6 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	15
6.7 ELECTRICITY	16
6.8 EMERGENCY PLANNING	16
7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES	18
8. TOURISM AND RECREATION	20
9. REFERENCES	21
10. LIST OF PREPARERS	25

[blank page]

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Hawaii County: Census districts and principal towns	2
2	State land use districts in Hawaii County	9
3	Hawaii County: Major road segments	13

[blank page]

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 Resident population and population growth in the state and county of Hawaii	3
2 De facto population in the State and County of Hawaii	3
3 Resident population projections for the State and County of Hawaii: 1995-2010	4
4 De facto population projections for the State and County of Hawaii: 1995-2010	4
5 Trends in resident population by Census Districts, Hawaii County: 1970, 1980, and 1990	5
6 Housing availability in Hawaii County and the Puna District (1990)	6
7 Median housing values and contract rents for the state and county of Hawaii	7
8 Visitor accommodations in Hawaii County	7
9 Distribution of total acreage within each land use district: State of Hawaii, Hawaii County, and the Puna District	8
10 Land use by acreage and as a percentage of total: Hawaii County and the Puna District	10
11 Public school enrollment, capacity, and projected enrollment in the Puna area	12
12 County of Hawaii Department of Water Supply systems in the Puna District	15
13 Hawaii County operating revenues and expenditures, FY 1990	19

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
<i>Fed. Regis.</i>	<i>Federal Register</i>
ft	foot
FY	fiscal year
gal	gallon
ha	hectare
HCCDA	Hawaii County Civil Defense Agency
HGP	Hawaii Geothermal Project
km	kilometer
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	liter
LEPC	local emergency planning committee
LOS	level of service
m	meter
mg	milligram
Mgd	million gallons per day
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOH	Scientific Observation Hole

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared to make available and archive the background information on socioeconomic resources collected during the preparation of the environmental impact statement (EIS) for Phases 3 and 4 of the Hawaii Geothermal Project (HGP) as defined by the state of Hawaii in its April 1989 proposal to Congress. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) published a notice in the *Federal Register* on May 17, 1994 (*Fed. Regis.* 59, 25638), withdrawing its Notice of Intent (*Fed. Regis.* 57, 5433), of February 14, 1992, to prepare the HGP EIS. Since the state of Hawaii is no longer pursuing or planning to pursue the HGP, DOE considers the project to be terminated.

This document provides background information on socioeconomic resources in Hawaii County, with particular emphasis on the Puna District (Fig. 1). Information is being made available for use by others in conducting future socioeconomic impact assessments in this area. This report describes existing socioeconomic resources in the areas studied (i.e., the affected environment) and does not represent an assessment of environmental impacts. The socioeconomic resources described are primarily those that would be affected by employment and population growth associated with any future large-scale development. These resource categories are (1) population, (2) housing, (3) land use, (4) economic structure (primarily employment and income), (5) infrastructure and public services (education, ground transportation, police and fire protection, water, wastewater, solid waste disposal, electricity, and emergency planning), (6) local government revenues and expenditures, and (7) tourism and recreation.

2. POPULATION

Hawaii County, which had a 1990 resident population of 120,317, is the second most populous county in the state (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1992). Although the county's population growth rate has exceeded growth rates for the state and for the city and county of Honolulu since 1970 (Table 1), Hawaii County accounts for only 10% of the state's resident population.

Because there are large numbers of tourists in the state throughout the year, resident population statistics do not account for all the individuals who require housing, goods, and services. Thus, the state tallies a de facto population total that includes visitors but excludes residents who are temporarily absent (DBEDT 1991a). In the last two decades, the state's de facto population has increased considerably relative to its resident population due to increases in tourism (Table 2).

Resident and de facto population projections are presented in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. Hawaii County is expected to lead the state in resident population growth during the next two decades. Only Kauai County is expected to grow faster than Hawaii County in terms of de facto population (County of Hawaii 1991). In general, de facto population growth is expected to exceed resident population growth for all Hawaiian counties (County of Hawaii 1991).

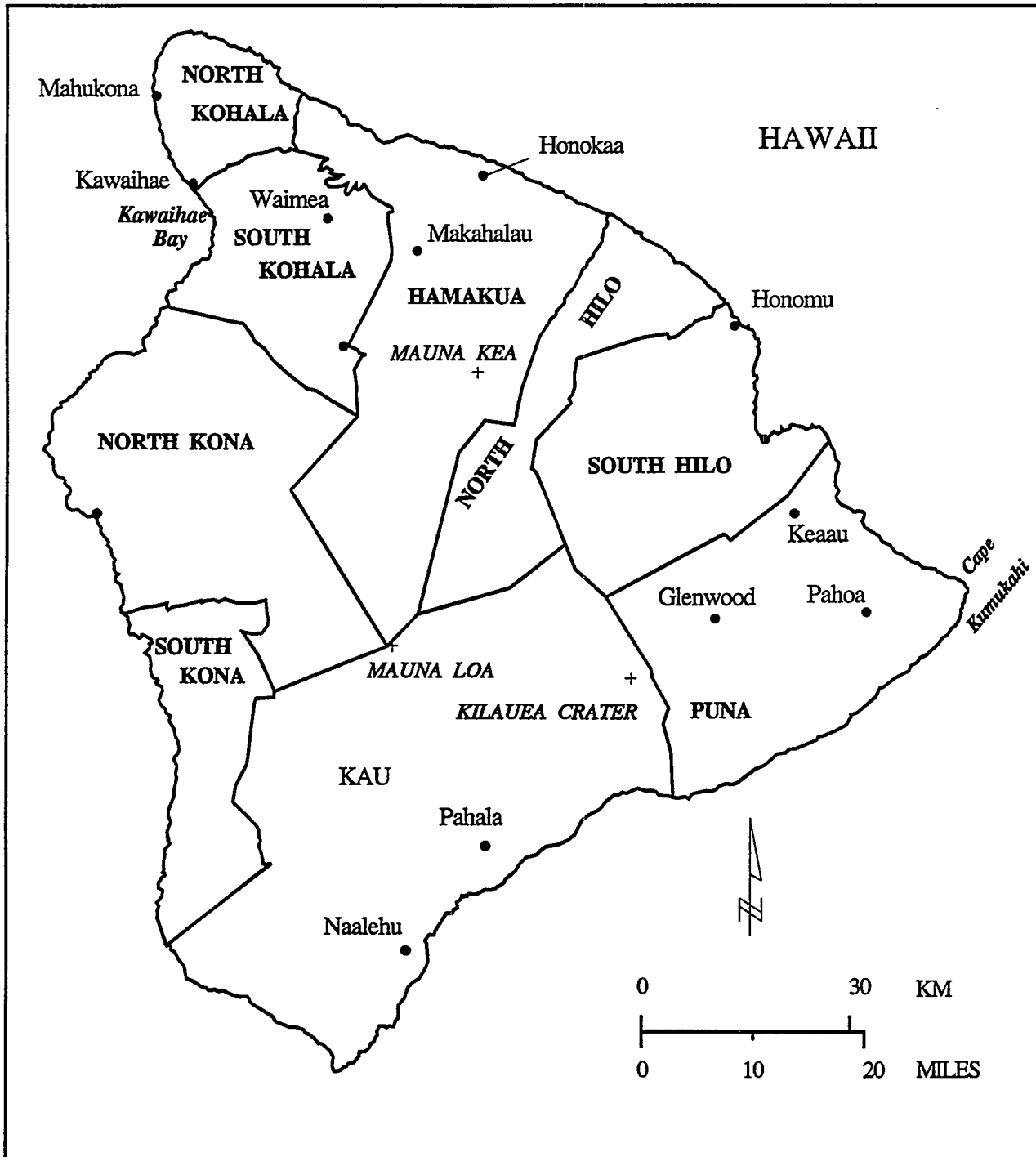


Fig. 1. Hawaii County: Census districts and principal towns. *Source:* Developed using information from the Hawaii Office of State Planning Geographic Information System.

Table 1. Resident population and population growth in the state and county of Hawaii

Place	Population			Growth rate (%)	
	1970	1980	1990	1970-80	1980-90
State of Hawaii	769,913	964,691	1,108,229	25.3	14.9
Hawaii County	63,468	92,053	120,317	45.0	30.7

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1978, 1988, 1992.

Table 2. De facto population in the state and county of Hawaii

Place	Population			% larger than resident population		
	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990
State of Hawaii	796,500	1,052,700	1,248,400	3.4	9.1	12.6
Hawaii County	65,700	98,700	135,100	3.5	7.2	12.3

Note: The de facto population is defined as the number of persons physically present in an area, regardless of military status or usual place of residence. It includes visitors present, but excludes residents temporarily absent.

Sources: County of Hawaii 1991; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1978, 1988, 1992.

Much of Hawaii County's population is concentrated along its coastal areas. Hilo (1990 resident population of 37,808) is the largest urban area in the county, but has experienced little growth in the past two decades relative to other areas of the island. One of the fastest growing areas in the county has been the Puna District (20,781), which experienced growth rates of 128% and 76.8% during the periods 1970-1980 and 1980-1990, respectively (Table 5). Within the Puna District, growth has occurred primarily in the central subdivisions, as population centers have shifted away from older towns such as Volcano (1516), Pahoa (1020), and Kurtistown (910) (County of Hawaii 1992a; DBEDT 1993).

**Table 3. Resident population projections for the
state and county of Hawaii: 1995-2010**

Place	Population (in thousands)				Growth rate (%)	
	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
State of Hawaii	1225	1285	1350	1435	15.6	11.7
Hawaii County	142	160	180	206	32.6	28.5

Note: The resident population is defined as the number of persons whose usual place of residence is in an area, regardless of physical location on the census date.

Sources: County of Hawaii 1991, 1988.

**Table 4. De facto population projections for the
state and county of Hawaii: 1995-2010**

Place	Population (in thousands)				Growth rate (%)	
	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
State of Hawaii	1382	1468	1560	1674	16.9	14.0
Hawaii County	158	183	211	243	34.6	32.8

Note: See note to Table 2.

Sources: County of Hawaii 1991, 1988.

**Table 5. Trends in resident population by census districts,
Hawaii County: 1970, 1980, and 1990**

District	Population			Growth rate (%)	
	1970	1980	1990	1970-80	1980-90
Hawaii County	63,468	92,053	120,317	45.0	30.7
Puna	5,154	11,751	20,781	128.0	76.8
South Hilo	33,915	42,278	44,639	24.7	5.6
North Hilo	1,881	1,679	1,541	-10.7	-8.2
Hamakua	4,648	5,128	5,545	10.3	8.1
North Kohala	3,326	3,249	4,291	-2.3	32.1
South Kohala	2,310	4,607	9,140	99.4	98.4
North Kona	4,832	13,748	22,284	184.5	62.1
South Kona	4,004	5,914	7,658	47.7	29.5
Kau	3,398	3,699	4,438	8.9	20.0

Source: County of Hawaii 1991.

3. HOUSING

During the last two decades, the housing supply in Hawaii County has increased substantially to accommodate growth in the resident and tourist populations. The number of housing units in Hawaii County increased 80.7% between 1970 and 1980, and 26.4% between 1980 and 1990 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1978, 1988, 1992). In 1990, the county had 48,253 housing units; 53% were owner-occupied, 33% renter-occupied, and 14% vacant (Table 6). Fifty-eight percent of the housing units in Hawaii County are located on the eastern end of the island in the South Hilo and Puna Districts.

Vacant housing units in Hawaii County include units held for seasonal or recreational use, a category that accounts for nearly 5% of the total housing stock (Table 6). More than 60% of these seasonal/recreational units are located on the western side of the island, particularly in the North Kona and South Kohala Districts. Rental vacancy rates are much higher on the western side of the island than on the eastern side, where vacancy rates in Hilo and Pahoa are 6.7% and

**Table 6. Housing availability in Hawaii County and the Puna District, 1990
(number of units)**

District and division	Total units	Renter occupied	Total vacant	Vacant housing units		
				Seasonal, rec., or occasional use	Home-owner vacancy rate (%)	Rental vacancy rate (%)
Hawaii County	48,253	16,125	6,792	2,045	1.5	10.3
Puna	8,597	2,058	1,461	369	NA	NA
Pahoa-Kalapana	2,722	702	451	135	2.4	8.4
Keaau-Mtn. View	5,875	1,356	1,010	244	2.3	7.1

Source: County of Hawaii 1991.

8.4%, respectively. Homeowner vacancy rates vary slightly throughout the county but are generally low. Median housing values and contract rents in Hawaii County are considerably lower than elsewhere in the state (Table 7) (County of Hawaii 1991). In the Puna District, approximately one-half of the housing units are less than 10 years old. Puna's housing growth—like population growth—is occurring in the central subdivisions rather than in the older towns. Four subdivisions accounted for 55% of the building permits issued in 1990; two of the subdivisions, Hawaiian Paradise Park and Hawaiian Beaches, accounted for over 40% of the permits (County of Hawaii 1992a).

Housing values are lower in the Puna District than in other parts of Hawaii County—probably because of the decreasing value of older housing in Volcano, Pahoa, and Kurtistown and because of a lack of utilities, including grid electricity in approximately 27% of the housing units and plumbing in 7% of the units (County of Hawaii 1992a). Median contract rents in the Puna District (approximately \$415) are slightly lower than in the county as a whole (County of Hawaii 1991).

In addition to standard residential units, Hawaii County has numerous visitor accommodations. Table 8 provides information about the number, availability, and costs of visitor units on the island. At least half of the almost 9000 units are located on the western side of the island in and around the North Kona District.

Table 7. Median housing values and contract rents for the state and county of Hawaii

District and division	Median housing value	Median monthly contract rent
State of Hawaii	\$245,300	\$599
Hawaii County	113,000	428
Puna	NA	415
Pahoa-Kalapana	68,300	419
Keaau-Mountain View	76,400	409

Source: County of Hawaii 1991.

Table 8. Visitor accommodations in Hawaii County, 1990

Place	No. of units	Units excluding condos ^a	Av. occupancy rate (%)	Av. room rate (\$)	Av. guest rate (\$)
Hawaii County	8,952	6,837	62.0	125.31	60.58
Hawaii County excluding Kona area ^b	4,856	4,275	59.3	NA	NA

^aIncludes hotels, apartment/hotels, motels, cottages, and bed and breakfasts excludes; condominiums and condominium/hotel accommodations in rental pools for transient use (time-shares).

^bHawaii County data excluding the Kona area are presented because accommodations in Kona are well beyond a 1-h commuting range from the Puna District. Some accommodations in other areas may also be beyond commuting range but are included because separate data are not available.

Source: County of Hawaii 1991.

4. LAND USE

Under Hawaii's state land use law, all land is classified in one of four land use districts: urban, rural, agricultural, or conservation. Urban districts include lands characterized by urban

concentrations of people, structures, and services and vacant areas designated for future development. Rural districts include small farms intermixed with low-density residential lots. Agricultural districts include lands for the cultivation of crops, aquaculture, raising livestock, wind-farming, forestry, agricultural-support activities, open-area recreational use, and lands with significant potential for agricultural use. Conservation districts are comprised primarily of lands in existing forest and water reserve zones, and include areas necessary for protecting watersheds and water sources, scenic and historic areas, parks, wilderness, open space, recreational areas, habitats for endemic plants, fish and wildlife, and all submerged lands seaward of the shoreline (Land Use Commission 1991).

Approximately 66% of the state's conservation land is located in Hawaii County (Land Use Commission 1991). Table 9 compares land classification percentages for the state with those for Hawaii County and the Puna District. Figure 2 shows state-designated land use district boundaries for Hawaii County. These districts accurately reflect the three primary land uses in

**Table 9. Distribution of total acreage within each land use district:
State of Hawaii, Hawaii County, and the Puna District
(percentage of total acreage)**

Place	Agricultural	Conservation	Urban	Rural
State of Hawaii	47.9	47.8	4.0	0.3
Hawaii County	47.7	50.5	1.7	0.1
Puna District	54.6	43.6	1.7	0.1

Source: Land Use Commission 1991.

Hawaii County and the Puna District: unused open space, agriculture, and recreation. In Hawaii County, unused open space accounts for approximately 56% of all land use, while agriculture accounts for 31% and recreation accounts for 10% (see Table 10). In the Puna District, unused open space is even more prevalent, comprising approximately 75% of all land use. Recreation (16%) is the second largest land use in the Puna District, and agriculture (6%) is third (County of Hawaii 1992b).

5. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Since the 1960s, tourism has gradually replaced agriculture as Hawaii County's leading economic sector. As a result, the county's largest employment sectors are services (29.9% of total

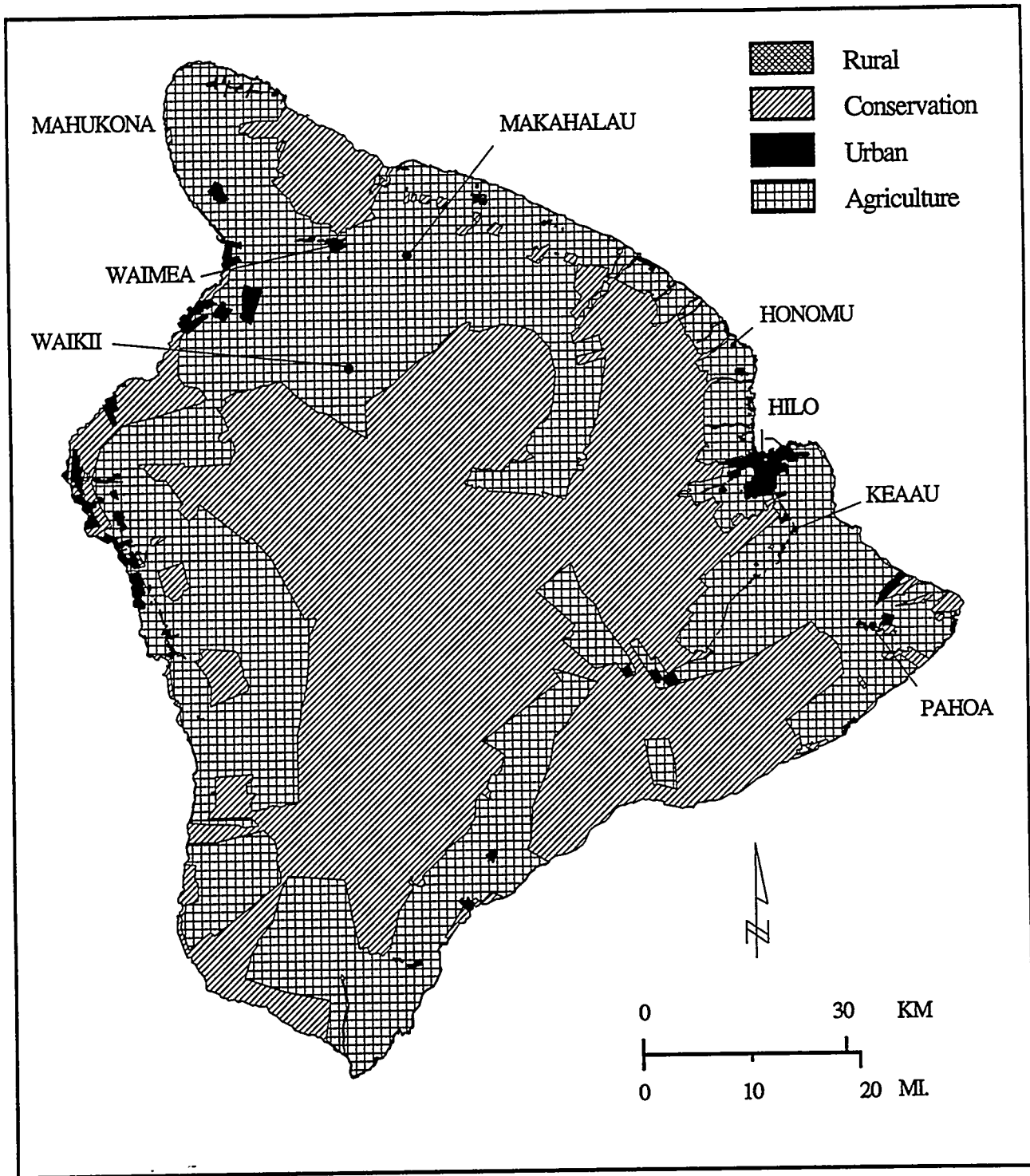


Fig. 2. State land use districts in Hawaii County. *Source:* Hawaii Office of State Planning Geographic Information System.

**Table 10. Land use by acreage and as a percentage of total:
Hawaii County and the Puna District**

Land use	Hawaii County		Puna District	
	Total acreage	% of total	Total acreage	% of total
Unused open space	1,407,648	56.1	237,277	74.6
Agricultural	782,390	31.2	18,481	5.8
Recreation	251,394	10.0	51,975	16.3
Services	32,661	1.3	170	0.1
Residential	20,856	0.8	5,965	1.9
All other	13,187	0.6	4,126	1.3
Total	2,508,136	100.0	317,994	100.0

Source: County of Hawaii 1992b.

employment) and retail trade (18.4%), followed by state and local government (12.9%) and agriculture (8.6%) (NPA 1993). Although agricultural employment has decreased, particularly with declines in the sugar industry, it still represents an important part of the county economy.

Agriculture continues to dominate the Puna District's economy. The district relies heavily on diversified agriculture (i.e., truck farming, papaya growing, and growing anthuriums and vanda orchids) for employment and income. Major employers in the Puna District include Amfac Tropical Products (papaya and guava processing), the Campbell Estate, the National Park Service, Kilauea Military Camp, Mauna Loa Macadamia Nuts, and Puna Geothermal Venture (County of Hawaii 1992a). Unlike other districts in Hawaii County, tourism plays a very small part in the Puna District's economy (County of Hawaii 1989).

In 1991, Hawaii County had a civilian labor force of 66,150 with 2646 (4.0%) unemployed. This was higher than the state's unemployment rate (2.8%), but lower than the U.S. rate (6.7%) (NPA 1993). The Puna District had a civilian labor force of 6731 in 1990, of which 466 (6.9%) were unemployed. The Puna District's 1990 unemployment rate was the highest of all the Hawaii County districts (County of Hawaii 1991).

In 1990, Hawaii County's total and per capita incomes, respectively, were \$2.0 billion and \$16,728, compared to \$22.7 billion and \$20,361 for the state (DBEDT 1993). In terms of per capita income, Hawaii County is the poorest in the state (DBEDT 1993). Incomes in the Puna

District are generally lower than those in the rest of Hawaii County and the state (County of Hawaii 1992a).

6. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

6.1 EDUCATION

Public education in Hawaii is provided by the State Department of Education, which is organized into seven districts. The Hawaii District, which serves Hawaii County, is further subdivided into several complexes. The Puna and Waiakea complexes serve the Puna District with eight schools. Table 11 provides data on current and projected (1995) enrollments for the schools in the Puna and Waiakea complexes. In addition, the table identifies schools where classroom shortages existed in 1992. In general, recent changes in school enrollment have reflected changes in area population.

In the Puna complex, Pahoa High and Elementary School experienced considerable growth during the 1980s and was well beyond its design capacity by the early 1990s (Department of Education 1991c). Keonepoko Elementary (grades K-5) was opened in 1991 to help alleviate overcrowding, and another 10 classrooms are planned for Pahoa High and Elementary. These additions should be completed by 1996 (Hara 1993).

The Waiakea complex has also experienced steady growth in enrollment. Between 1986 and 1990, enrollment increased 14.6% (Department of Education 1990b). Between 1990 and 1995, enrollment is projected to increase 10.4% (Department of Education 1991a). This growth is largely due to the increased development of single-family residential areas near Keaau. In 1992, the Waiakea complex needed 53 classrooms to avoid overcrowding (Department of Education 1993). To address the problem, a new elementary school and a new high school are being planned. The former is in the site selection stage and may be completed by 1998; the latter is in the planning stage and may be completed by 2000 (Hara 1993).

To date, capacity problems have not affected school accreditation in the Puna and Waiakea complexes (Hara 1993). State law mandates that classes in grades K-2 not exceed a 20:1 student/teacher ratio. A union contract mandates that the student/teacher ratio in grades 3-12 not exceed 26:1. Staffing in the Hawaii District is maintained at or below these levels.

6.2 GROUND TRANSPORTATION

Hawaii County has approximately 2334 km (1450 miles) of roads, 2202 km (1368 miles) of which are paved (DBEDT 1991b). The county's major highway system is the Hawaii Belt Highway, which encircles the island (Fig. 3). The only four-lane divided highway on the island is state Route 11 between Keaau and Hilo (County of Hawaii 1989).

Table 11. Public school enrollment, capacity, and projected enrollment in the Puna area

School	1992 enrollment	1992 classrooms required	Net classrooms over/short, 1992	1995 enrollment (projected)	% change in enrollment (1990-95)
<i>Puna Complex^a</i>					
Keonepoko Elem.	585	31	-3	710	59.2
Pahoa High/Elem.	1438	86	-9	1181	-34.3
<i>Waiakea Complex</i>					
Keaau Elem/Inter.	1277	67	-6	1476	20.7
Mtn. View Elem.	799	43	-9	816	13.5
Waiakea Elem.	945	49	-8	926	-1.2
Waiakea High	2146	105	-19	2291	22.6
Waiakea Inter.	1101	55	-3	1049	-2.0
Waiakeawaena Elem.	989	48	-8	970	-3.1

^aEnrollment began at Keonepoko Elementary School in September 1991, when the first phase of the school opened. The second-phase classrooms were being completed and becoming available in 1992-93. The decline in enrollment at Pahoa High/Elementary is due to the transfer of students to the new elementary school.

Source: Department of Education 1993.

The Puna District has approximately 1112 km (691 miles) of roads, most of which are private roads in residential subdivisions. County [352 km (219 miles)] and state [76 km (47 miles)] roads constitute the rest of the district's road network. Many of the roads in the Puna District are considered substandard because of sharp curves, steep grades, inadequate drainage, narrow rights-of-way, and short sighting distances (County of Hawaii 1992a).

The most heavily traveled roads in the Puna District are state Route 11 from Hilo to the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park via Keaau, state Route 130 from Keaau to Kaimu via Pahoa, and state Route 137 from Kaimu to Kapoho. It is projected that traffic volume on Route 11 at

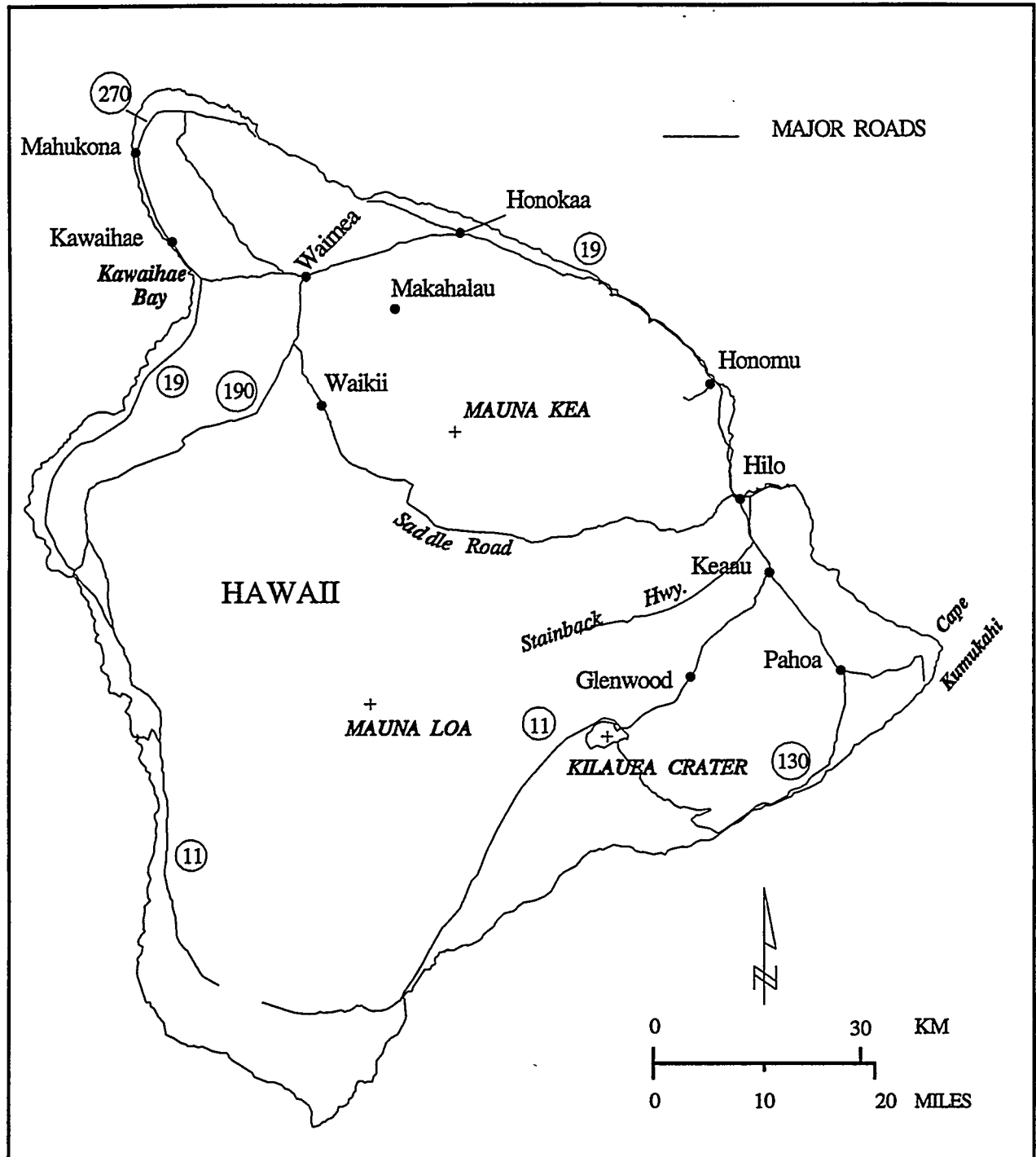


Fig. 3. Hawaii County: Major road segments. *Source:* Developed using information from the Hawaii Office of State Planning Geographic Information System.

the South Hilo—Puna District boundary will increase from 19,000 vehicles per day in 1986 to 39,000 vehicles per day by 2010. Route 130 at Keaau had a traffic volume of 10,398 vehicles per day in 1986 for a level of service (LOS) rating D. It is projected that traffic volume on the same segment will increase to 22,900 vehicles per day by 2010, for a LOS rating F (gridlock) (County of Hawaii 1992a).

6.3 POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION

The Hawaii County Police Department provides law enforcement services for the island. In the Puna District, 35 patrolmen and eight other officers stationed at Keaau serve a population of approximately 25,000. Although response times have remained constant for several years, recent population growth has increased the need for law enforcement services countrywide. However, the county police department has no plans to add staff in the near future (Correa 1993).

The Hawaii County Fire Department provides fire protection services for the island. The Puna District is served by county fire department stations in Keaau and Pahoa. Service calls to the Puna District stations have increased in recent years to a high of 141 calls per month in 1992 (Yoshizumi 1993). Volunteer fire departments, trained by county personnel, respond to fire emergencies in the Paradise Park and Hawaiian Beaches subdivisions.

6.4 WATER

The Hawaii County Department of Water Supply had 30,848 service hookups that supplied 7356 million gallons of water during the year ending June 1991 (County of Hawaii 1991). Approximately 2250 (7.3%) of the hookups were in the Puna District, and many of them supply more than one residence (County of Hawaii 1992).

The Department of Water Supply operates four separate water systems in the Puna District. The capacity and average draw of each system is provided in Table 12. In addition, two private water systems serve about 1000 residences in the Hawaiian Beaches, Hawaiian Parks, Hawaiian Beach Terrace, and Hawaiian Park Terrace subdivisions.

Between 4000 and 5000 homes in the Puna District rely on individual roof-top catchment systems for their water supply. During periods of drought, water haulers provide service to residences that rely on catchment systems. However, the waiting period for water delivery was up to 30 days during the last drought (County of Hawaii 1992a).

6.5 WASTEWATER

There is no public sewer system in the Puna District. Evidence of contamination from existing cesspools in several parts of Hawaii County, including the Puna District, has led to the adoption of rules restricting the use of cesspools and encouraging the use of individual wastewater

**Table 12. County of Hawaii Department of Water Supply
systems in the Puna District**

System	No. of wells	Maximum flow capacity (Mgd)	Average draw (Mgd)
Keaau-Mt. View	3 ^a	2.340	0.729
Pahoa	3	1.872	0.426
Kapoho	2 ^a	0.144	0.065
Kalapana	2	0.878	0.086

^aOne well is unused. Its potential capacity is not included in the maximum flow capacity.

Source: County of Hawaii 1992b.

systems (County of Hawaii 1992a). These new rules require individual wastewater systems on (1) all lots in the coastal area 300 m (1000 ft) from the shoreline or 30 m (100 ft) elevation, whichever is greater; (2) all lots smaller than one acre that are north of the east rift; and (3) all commercial developments that produce less than 3000 L/day (800 gal/day). Commercial developments producing more wastewater must have a sewage treatment plant (Ishi 1993).

6.6 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

The Solid Waste Division of the County of Hawaii Department of Public Works is responsible for solid waste disposal on the island, and currently operates two landfills. The division opened its new West Hawaii sanitary landfill, with a capacity of approximately 40 years, when it closed the old Kona landfill in October 1993. The county also plans to close its Hilo landfill, which is approaching capacity, after 1996. Plans for future waste disposal on the east side of the island are uncertain. Options being considered include constructing a transfer station at the Hilo landfill site and transporting waste to the West Hawaii landfill; developing a new east side landfill for all types of waste; or developing a new east side landfill for construction wastes only (Capellas 1994).

The Solid Waste Division also operates 21 solid waste transfer stations, five of which are in the Puna District. Hauling frequency from these stations to the Hilo landfill varies from every day to once a week. The average Puna District resident generates approximately 0.49 metric tons (0.54 short tons) of waste annually (Capellas 1994).

6.7 ELECTRICITY

Electricity rates in the state of Hawaii are among the highest in the United States because of the state's heavy reliance on imported oil for electrical generation and use of relatively small (and inefficient) power plants. The situation is even more extreme for the county of Hawaii, where the 1991 average residential rate (\$0.139/kWh) was about 32% higher than the average rate statewide (\$0.105/kWh) (DBEDT 1993). However, because the climate requires less heating and air conditioning than other parts of the U.S., average residential consumption of electricity in Hawaii (7,252 kWh) is relatively low (DBEDT 1993). Hawaii County residential customers consume even less electricity, averaging about 6797 kWh in 1991 (DBEDT 1993). Therefore, average residential energy costs are actually lower in the state than in many parts of the U.S. mainland. In 1990, Hawaii ranked 22nd out of the 50 states in per capita energy expenditures, with per capita expenditures of approximately \$1973 compared to the U.S. average of \$1900 (DBEDT 1993).

6.8 EMERGENCY PLANNING

Natural hazards in the Puna District, and especially around the Kilauea Volcano's east rift zone, include lava flows, earthquakes, tephra fallouts, tsunamis, and ground subsidence (Staub 1994). Severe storms, including occasional hurricanes, and floods also threaten island residents. Along the coast, offshore landslides are particularly hazardous because they can result in local tsunamis that can strike coastal residents without warning.

Because of the high potential for natural disasters on Hawaii (Heliker 1991), emergency planning is one of the more important services provided by Hawaii County. The islands are specially vulnerable because almost all goods and resources must be shipped or flown in. The isolation of the islands means a significant time delay if assistance is required from outside the state in the event of a disaster. Even on the island of Hawaii, delays in responding to emergencies occur because much of the island remains rural, and local emergency officials may not be able to provide sufficient response to a major event given the large numbers of non-english speaking tourists on the island each day.

The goal of emergency planning is to avoid or reduce the threat of harm to human health and safety, prevent the loss of property, and reduce adverse impacts on social activities so that recovery following an event can be promptly instigated. Emergency planning requires that the probability and potential consequences of threats or hazards be identified and the appropriate level of response be determined.

Planning for emergencies from volcanic eruptions on Hawaii has been and will continue to be, complicated by several factors (Community Management Associates, Inc. 1992). For example, lava flow characteristics are highly variable. Evacuation times for a volcanic eruption can vary between 24 h and several days, depending on the distance of a residence from the site of the eruption and the speed of the lava flow. Secondly, hazard zones are determined for large areas

and are not site specific. Local topography, especially elevation, can significantly influence direction and speed of lava flows.

The perception of degree of risk from natural hazards also varies widely among parties at risk, often depending on the economic factors involved. Often, the highest hazard areas are often highly desirable places to live and visit. The Puna area, for example, offers an attractive rural lifestyle. Over 9000 potential homesites exist, under current zoning, in Lava Flow Hazard Zones 1 and 2 (presently classified as nonparticipating areas by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) and around the Kilauea east rift zone. Even with the threat of lava flows, earthquakes, and difficulty in obtaining home insurance, extensive housing development continues (Community Management Associates, Inc. 1992). The Hawaii County Civil Defense Agency (HCCDA) is responsible for directing and coordinating the county's emergency preparedness and response programs. Coordination between HCCDA and the U.S. Geological Survey has resulted in timely warnings, alerts, and evacuations in the areas affected by volcanic eruptions (FEMA 1990). In addition, public education programs provide residents with information on land subsidence and lava flow hazard zones and other hazards such as tsunamis and earthquakes. HCCDA's present warning system relies on mobile units for warning dissemination in rural areas.

Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 provides a mandate for industry and community cooperation for managing chemical hazards and outlines a structure for emergency preparedness for accidents involving hazardous materials (Fire, Grant, and Hoover 1990). The implementation of Title III requires states to establish a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). The Hawaii Emergency Response Commission is chaired by the Director of the State Department of Health. Among the responsibilities of the SERC, after establishing planning districts, is the formation of local emergency planning committees (LEPCs). Each committee is expected to include elected state and local officials, fire, police, and public health officials, environmental advocates, hospital and transportation officials, representatives from facilities subject to emergency planning, community groups and the media. The function of the LEPC is to develop an effective plan to use if a hazardous material is released in the local community planning area (Fire, Grant, and Hoover 1990). The state of Hawaii has designated four counties to serve as local emergency planning districts—Oahu, Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii.

Emergency plans for geothermal development have been negotiated between the county of Hawaii and geothermal developers. For example, when the County of Hawaii Planning Commission initially approved (on August 8, 1989) a geothermal resource permit application (GRP89-1) from the University of Hawaii to drill Scientific Observation Holes (SOHs), one of the conditions was for the petitioner to present an emergency plan. The condition reads as follows:

Prior to any drilling activity, the petitioner shall submit, and secure approval from the Hawaii County Civil Defense Agency, a plan of action to deal with emergency situations which may threaten the health, safety, and welfare of the employees/persons in the vicinity of the proposed project. The plan shall include procedures to facilitate the coordination with appropriate state and county officials

as well as the evacuation of affected individuals. The plan shall also include provisions for the applicant to provide alternate transportation for the areas affected in the event of a hazard associated with well drilling operations; for training the drill crews to handle emergencies; and to have available on site cement batching to plug the SOH in the event of an emergency.

Under this permit, emergencies are defined as events that could threaten or injure project personnel or individuals living or working near the project site "including volcanic activity, earthquakes, fire, severe storms, well blowouts, and other natural phenomena or unforeseen circumstance" (Hawaii Natural Energy Institute 1989).

A variety of factors need to be taken into account when determining the level of preparedness for emergencies. Previous experience with disasters and interorganizational relations are positively associated with success in disaster preparedness. The HCCDA has repeatedly responded to volcanic-related disasters in a timely and appropriate manner. Both the state of Hawaii and the county of Hawaii review and update their comprehensive disaster plans annually. In May 1990, the Governor of Hawaii and the Mayor of Hawaii County established a joint state-county task force to address the long-term impacts of ongoing volcanic activity on residents and property owners in the Kalapana Region of Hawaii (FEMA 1990).

7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

In the state of Hawaii, there are no municipal or local governments below the county level (although the city and county of Honolulu have a combined city-county government). Thus, local government services on Hawaii are provided by the county rather than towns within the county.

More than 80% of Hawaii County's tax revenue (and about 53% of the county's total revenue) is derived from taxes on real property (Table 13). The county's real property tax rate for industrial developments is \$10 per \$1000 net taxable value of the land, and \$8.50 per \$1000 net taxable value of the buildings. The county also generates revenue through a liquid fuel tax, a motor vehicle weight tax, and the public utility franchise tax (a tax applied to electric and gas utilities, which are exempt from general excise and property taxes). Other major sources of county revenue include state and federal grants, departmental earnings and charges, and fees, licenses, permits and fines (County of Hawaii 1991).

Approximately 40% of the county's expenditures are for public safety, largely police and fire protection. Other major expenditure categories include general government, recreation, highways, and pension and retirement funds (County of Hawaii 1991).

Table 13. Hawaii County operating revenues and expenditures, FY 1990

Subject	Revenues/ expenditures (thousands)	% of total
Total operating revenues	96,501	100.0
Real property taxes	51,652	53.5
Other taxes	9,156	9.5
Fees, licenses, permits, and fines	3,218	3.3
Departmental earnings and charges	5,904	6.1
State grants	21,109	21.9
Federal grants	3,895	4.0
Other sources	1,567	1.6
Total operating expenditures	88,471	100.0
General government	12,649	14.3
Public safety	36,100	40.8
Highways	6,009	6.8
Health and sanitation	4,851	5.5
Public welfare	3,305	3.7
Public schools	250	0.3
Recreation	7,219	8.2
Interest	5,083	5.7
Bond redemption	3,022	3.4
Pension and retirement	5,969	6.7
Mass transit	490	0.6
Miscellaneous	2,457	2.8
Cash capital improvements	1,067	1.2

Source: County of Hawaii 1991.

8. TOURISM AND RECREATION

Although the island of Hawaii does not attract as many tourist visits as other parts of the state, tourism does represent a major component of Hawaii County's economy and thus has direct and indirect effects on population, housing, land use, and the provision of public services. In 1990, Hawaii County had an average of 16,970 visitors per day compared to 87,400 for the city and county of Honolulu, 39,500 for Maui County, and 18,200 for Kauai County. Most tourists visiting the county (approximately 88% in 1990) visit the Kona area on the island's western coast. Hilo is the second most popular area in the county, visited by approximately 33% of all tourists. It is estimated that visitors generated over \$925 million for the county's economy in 1990, and that visitors from the U.S. mainland and Japan spent approximately \$136 and \$294 per day, respectively (County of Hawaii 1992b).

Hawaii County had 92 visitor properties (i.e., hotels, apartment hotels, cottages, bed and breakfasts, and condominium units for transient use) with a total of 8952 units in 1990. The average occupancy rate for these units was 62% for the county, 66.8% for the Kona area, and 59.3% for the Hilo area. Hotel employment provided an annual average of 6277 jobs and a total payroll of nearly \$110 million for county residents in 1990 (County of Hawaii 1991).

Tourism plays a smaller role in the Puna District's economy than it does in other parts of the county. Puna's tourism industry consists primarily of small bed and breakfast accommodations in Volcano. The number of bed and breakfast units in Volcano grew from one in 1985 to 50 in 1990. The rest of the Puna District has about 20 rooms available in a variety of small-scale and bed and breakfast visitor units (County of Hawaii 1992a).

It is likely that future trends in tourism in Hawaii County will reflect those of the state. In the three-year period from 1991 through 1993, the number of visitors staying overnight or longer in the state declined each year, for a total decrease of 12.3% (855,880 visitors) from the 1990 level (DBEDT 1993; Hawaii Visitors Bureau 1994). This represents only the third multi-year decrease in the number of visitors staying overnight or longer since 1921; other multi-year decreases occurred from 1930 through 1933 during the Great Depression, and from 1942 through 1945 during World War II (DBED 1988; DBEDT 1993).

Hawaii County has many recreational opportunities for visitors and residents. The county has four national parks [93,329 ha (230,621 acres)], 19 state parks (including state monuments, recreation areas, and historical parks) [550 ha (1359 acres)], and 113 county parks [379 ha (789 acres)]. Approximately 25,700 ha (63,500 acres) of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park are located within the Puna District. However, because lava has covered the road at Kalapana, the only vehicular access to the park is in the Ka'u District. The state provides three recreational properties within the Puna District, the MacKenzie State Recreation Area [7.9 ha (19.5 acres)], the Kilauea State Recreation Area [3 ha (7.3 acres)], and the Lava Tree State Monument [6.9 ha (17 acres)]. The county provides 15 recreational sites within the Puna District. However, two of the district's larger county beach parks, the Harry K. Brown Park and the Kalapana/Kaimu Beach Park, were covered by lava in 1990 (County of Hawaii 1991, 1992a).

Hawaii County's Park Dedication Ordinance (No. 333 of December 1977) requires that 2 ha (5 acres) of park be established for every 1000 residents. This ordinance has not, however, been strictly enforced on a district-by-district basis (County of Hawaii 1992a). The Puna District has a total of 50.3 ha (124.2 acres) of state and county parks, but less than half the acreage has been developed. Thus, the Puna District does not have enough developed recreation space to meet the needs of its residents (County of Hawaii 1992a).

The state's 1990 *State Recreation Functional Plan* (DLNR 1990) identifies four specific action programs for the Puna District:

- address the shortage of beach parks in the district;
- develop soccer fields, a gymnasium, and other community-based recreation facilities to serve the Kea'au-Pahoa area;
- develop tennis courts and other active recreation facilities at Pahoa Park, Volcano Playground, and Opihi Kao Playground; and
- implement planned county bikeways such as Kea'au-Pahoa Route 130, Kea'au-Hilo Route 11, and Volcano-Kea'au. Implement state bikeways such as Pahoa-Kapoho Route 132.

According to a 1992 study conducted for the County of Hawaii Planning Department, there is a shortage of beach parks and other ocean-oriented recreation areas in the Puna District (County of Hawaii 1992a). Since the Harry K. Brown Park and the Kalapana/Kaimu Beach Park have been covered by lava, the county has only one beach park, the 0.73-ha (1.79-acre) Isaac Hale Beach Park. The county owns two other beach parks, the Hawaiian Beaches Shoreline Park [1.45 ha (3.58 acres)] and the Hawaiian Paradise Park [2.44 ha (6.03 acres)], but neither of these properties has been developed. The only other beach park in the Puna District is the MacKenzie State Park, which has 2.8 developed ha (6.8 acres) (County of Hawaii 1992a).

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