HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
WEST MAUI: UKUMEHAME TO LAUNIUPOKO

Appendix 3.6 – Archaeological and Architectural Historic Properties – Supplemental Information

November 2025

Prepared for

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

Prepared by

wsp

Contents

WSP USA Inc Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS)

WSP USA Inc Addendum Report to the Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS)

ʻĀina Archaeology, Inc.

Reconnaissance Level Archaeological Historic Resource Survey (RLS)

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Agency Correspondence

Consulting Parties Consultation

Executed Programmatic Agreement

WSP USA Inc
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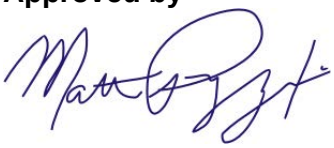
Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS) for the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements, West Maui, from Launiupoko to Ukumehame, Lāhainā District, Hawaiʻi

Main contributors
Dona R. Daugherty, BA
Mekenzie Davis, BA
Matthew E. Prybylski, MHP
With contextual contributions by
Tanya Lee-Greig, MA

Approved by



.....
Matthew E. Prybylski, MHP
Principal Investigator
October 20, 2023

WSP Environment & Infrastructure USA
11003 Bluegrass Parkway
Suite 690
Louisville, KY 40299
Tel +502-267-0700

Document revisions

No.	Details	Date

ABSTRACT

Between April 3 and 7, 2023, at the request of the Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT), Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Qualified WSP Environment and Infrastructure architectural historian professionals conducted a Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS) for the proposed realignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway (State Route 30) in Maui County, Hawaiʻi (Project). Periodic flooding and coastal erosion threaten the highway, and the proposed Project's goal is to improve the route by reducing its vulnerability to coastal hazards; thus, providing a reliable transportation facility in West Maui. The Project area, consisting of four proposed alignment corridors, is focused on the segment of Honoapiʻilani Highway from Ukumehame, at approximately milepost 11, in the vicinity of Pāpalaua Wayside Park to Launiupoko, at milepost 17, which is the existing southern terminus of Lāhainā Bypass.

This survey was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800), as well as Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and its administrative provisions at Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275 and guidelines developed by the Hawaiʻi State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) (SHPD 2018).The purpose of the survey was to identify aboveground properties 35 years of age and older located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE); to evaluate these properties relative to their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) individually, as a historic district by applying the Criteria for Evaluation (36 C.F.R. § 60.4 and HAR § 13-275-6). The APE differs from the project area, by taking into consideration a potential viewshed, and thus includes all buildings and structures located within parcels surrounding the four proposed alternatives. The total area surveyed included approximately 970 acres.

A total of forty architectural properties 35 years of age and older were identified within the APE. Of these resources, eight were previously surveyed and evaluated and thirty-two properties were newly identified. The properties previously evaluated were revisited in this survey to reevaluate individual eligibility, as well as possible significance as contributing resources to a proposed or previously identified historic district. The forty revisited and newly identified resources included thirteen residential and commercial buildings, one religious building/cemetery complex, one cemetery, two landings/wharfs, one bridge, two historic freight corridors, two roadway networks, six boundary wall structures, one water tower structure, one well, a series of agricultural push piles, and nine water control structures or series of water control structures. Of these forty properties, three are recommended as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and SRHP. Moreover, ten properties, while not individually eligible, are identified as contributing resources to this report's recommendation of proposing an NRHP-eligible Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. It is important to note that the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is a proposed expansion of the previously recorded Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (SIHP NO. 1602).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

At the request of the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT), and in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Secretary of the Interior's Qualified WSP Environment and Infrastructure (WSP) architectural historian professionals conducted a Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS) for the proposed realignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway (State Route 30) in Maui County, Hawaiʻi. The primary purpose of the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project, West Maui, Ukumehame to Launiupoko (the Project), is to provide a reliable transportation facility in West Maui and improve Honoapiʻilani Highway's resilience by reducing its vulnerability to coastal hazards.

The project area, which consists of four proposed build alternatives, is located in West Maui (Maui Konohana) in the area served by the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway between milepost 11 and milepost 17 (**Figure 1.1**). A viewshed Area of Potential Effects (APE) was established to account for impacts to aboveground historic architectural resources that are within a designated buffer surrounding the four proposed alternative corridors. The proposed southeastern terminus of the Project APE at milepost 11 is in Ukumehame within the vicinity of Pāpalaua Wayside Park and the Pali, and the northwestern terminus of the Project APE is at milepost 17 in Launiupoko, where Honoapiʻilani Highway intersects the southern terminus of Lāhainā Bypass. The approximately 6-mile-long and 0.75-mile-wide APE is composed predominantly of a coastal plain that includes the ahupuaʻa of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Hawaiʻi Environmental Policy Act (HEPA) require the evaluation of reasonable alternatives with the goal of selecting a Preferred Alterative based on an understanding of the environmental consequences, including adverse or beneficial effects on cultural resources. The Project has considered a No-Build Alternative as well as four Build Alternatives (**Figure 1.2**).

1.2 Regulatory Context

Because the FHWA plans to fund the Project, it is an undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800), as well as Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and its administrative provisions at Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275 and guidelines developed by the Hawaiʻi State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) (SHPD 2018).

Research, field investigations, and consultation for Section 106 and HRS § 6E compliance are being conducted concurrently to the extent possible.

1.2.1 Section 106

Under Section 106, historic properties are defined as prehistoric and historic sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as artifacts, records, and remains related to such properties. Section 106 regulations require that the lead federal agency consult with the SHPO, Consulting Parties, and the public during planning and development of a proposed project. The federal ACHP is also invited to participate in the consultation. These agencies, groups, and individuals may participate in developing a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects as applicable.

As part of the Section 106 process, agency officials apply the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria defined in 36 CFR Section 60.4 as:

"the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

A: Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B: Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D: Have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

Built resources are typically evaluated under Criteria A, B, and C; Criterion D applies primarily to archaeological resources. According to guidance in the NRHP bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, different aspects of integrity may be more or less relevant, depending on why a specific historic property was listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Generally, only properties that are 50 years or older are identified and evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

Once historic properties have been identified, project effects are assessed by applying the criteria of adverse effect through the process described at 36 CFR Section 800.5. Consultation will continue with SHPO and Consulting Parties to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects and may include development of a project-specific Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement to memorialize these decisions and conclude the Section 106 process.

1.2.2 HRS § 6E

The Hawaiʻi HRS § 6E requirements are an equivalent, but not identical, compliance process to Section 106. Under the statue's implementing regulations at HAR § 13-275, historic properties are defined as any building, structure, object, district, area, or site, including heiau and underwater site, which is over 50 years old. Significant historic properties are defined as any historic property that meets the criteria of the Hawaiʻi Register of Historic Places (HRHP or SRHP) or the criteria enumerated in subsections 13-275-6(b) or 13-284-6(b). Like Section 106, HRS § 6E requires the agency to consult with the SHPD, Consulting Parties, and the public throughout Project planning and development.

To determine whether an identified historic property is a significant historic property, the agency evaluates significance according to the criteria described at HAR § 13-275-6. These criteria are equivalent to those found in federal law, are denoted using lowercase letters, and include one additional criterion specific to Hawaii:

e: Have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity.

Once significant historic properties are identified, the agency determines effects to these properties and applies one of two effect determinations.

The summary table below provides a comparison of the federal Section 106 and state HRS § 6E processes and terminology.

Table 1.1: Section 106 and 6E Comparison Summary

Section 106	6E
Initiate the Section 106 Process	Notify the SHPD of the Project
Determine the Area of Potential Effects	Propose a Project Area
Identify Historic Properties/Apply Criteria for Evaluation	Identify and Inventory Historic Properties/Evaluate Significance
Assess Effects	Determine Effects
Resolve Adverse Effects	Propose Mitigation

1.3 Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards

WSP's staff maintains the current standards and specifications for architectural assessments, and our principal investigators, archival researchers, and preservation specialists meet or exceed the Secretary of Interior's specifications for architectural historians and historians. The architectural fieldwork was conducted by Mr. Matthew Prybylski, MHP. Mr. Prybylski also served as principal investigator for the historic architectural assessment. Ms. Mekenzie Davis, MA served as preservation specialists, archival researcher, and lead author for the Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey. Mr. Guy Blanchard, MHP provided quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) for the deliverables.

Figure 1.1. Project area consisting of proposed Build Alternatives and Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey APE for the proposed Honoapi‘ilani Highway improvements.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Area of Potential Effects

As defined at 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(d), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is "the geographic area or areas which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist". The APE was developed in coordination with the project team and SOI-qualified professionals who reviewed the APE before submitting it to the State of Hawaiʻi, SHPD. During three public scoping meetings, including two virtual meetings held on December 14, 2022, and one in-person meeting held on December 15, 2022, Consulting Parties were also given the opportunity to comment on the proposed APE, but no comments were submitted requesting a change. The APE was submitted to SHPD on January 25, 2023, and in a letter dated March 21, 2023, SHPD responded that it had no objections to the proposed APE as it was defined. It should be noted that, since previously documented and/or eligible resources, most particularly the Olowalu Mill Complex Historic District, were located immediately adjacent to the project, the survey includes all buildings and structures located within these parcels. As such, the survey includes a few resources that lay outside the established APE to account for impacts to aboveground historic architectural resources that are adjacent to the project.

2.2 Setting

The APE is located in West Maui (Maui Komohana) in the area served by the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway between milepost 11 and milepost 17. Honoapiʻilani Highway, which is part of Maui's Belt Road system, is a two-lane principal arterial highway that provides the main access between communities along Maui's west coast and the rest of the island. The proposed southeastern terminus of the Project at milepost 11 is in Ukumehame within the vicinity of Pāpalaua Wayside Park, and the northwestern terminus of the Project is at milepost 17 in Launiupoko, where Honoapiʻilani Highway intersects the southern terminus of Lāhainā Bypass. Realignment of the highway is among the alternatives considered for the Project; therefore, the project study area extends from the mountains to the sea along this corridor, from the base of the West Maui Mountains to the existing highway along the coastline. The approximately 6-mile-long and 0.75-mile-wide project area is composed predominantly of a coastal plain that includes the ahupuaʻa of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko. The APE consists of a largely rural setting, with small concentrated residential and commercial areas and a few scattered religious buildings and cemeteries among beaches, wooded areas, grasslands, modern biking/walking trails, as well as modern housing and infrastructure development in Olowalu.

2.3 Background Research

2.3.1 Previously Surveyed Properties

The NRHP was reviewed to determine if any resources in the APE were already listed. Site file and database checks for architectural properties were provided by SHPD on February 24, 2023, with information on known and listed resources as well as previously surveyed properties that are located within the APE. A total of nine previously documented architectural properties are within the APE, seven of which were determined NRHP-eligible as part of prior surveys (**Table 3**). The previously recorded architectural properties included a cemetery, a church and cemetery complex, portions of a road, stone walls, a water reservoir, and the ruins of a sugar mill. It should be noted that the reservoir was documented in 2012 by Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Inc, (CSH); however, it has not received a State Inventory of Historic Places designation. Instead, it was designated only by a field site number and is the only property previously unassessed for NRHP eligibility.

Table 2.1. Previously Surveyed Properties within the APE.

SIHP (50-50-08-) Number	Name/Address	Style/Form/Description	NRHP Eligibility
01602	Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (Olowalu Landing, houses, and Wharf)/810 Olowalu Road	Agricultural Processing/ Industrial Facility	Eligible (Historic District)
01603	Lanakila Historic Church (Olowalu Church and Cemetery)/801 Olowalu Village Road	Church and Cemetery	Eligible
04695	Retaining Wall	Erosion Control	Eligible
04696	Road/Old Government Road	19th–20th Century Road	Not Eligible
04717	Rock Wall	Boundary Demarcations	Eligible
04719	Rock Wall	Boundary Demarcations	Eligible
04720	Rock Wall	Boundary Demarcations	Eligible
04758	Awalua Cemetery	Cemetery	Eligible
CSH 4	Reservoir	Water Control	Unassessed

Source: State Historic Preservation Division
SIHP = State Inventory of Historic Places; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; CSH = Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i, Inc Field site number

2.3.2 Archival Research

Archival research, which included local histories, historic maps, aerial photographs, Maui County tax assessor records, and other pertinent information, was conducted to identify specifications of existing buildings and to gain a better understanding of the history and development of the project area.

2.4 Field Survey

A qualified architectural historian conducted survey fieldwork April 3 through 7, 2023, in coordination with project archaeologists. Forty architectural resources (AR) 35 years of age or older were identified within the APE. Of these resources, 9 were previously surveyed and evaluated and 31 resources were newly identified (Section 3.6, Archaeological and Architectural Cultural Resources, Table 3.6-4). These resources comprise 13 residential and commercial buildings, 1 cemetery, 1 religious building/cemetery complex, 2 landings/wharfs, 1 bridge, 2 roadways, 6 boundary wall structures, 2 freight corridors, 1 water tower, 1 well, a series of agricultural clearing push piles, and 9 water control structures or series of structures.

3.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The historical overview for this report is drawn from Munekiyo Hiraga's *Proposed Olowalu Town Master Plan* from October 2015; Lee-Greig et. al. *Consultation Plan for Assessing Potential Cultural Impacts for the Proposed Olowalu Town Master Plan, Olowalu Ahupuaʻa, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-8-003: 84, 98 through 118, and 124* from February 2012; Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Plantation Archives historic summary of the Pioneer Mill Company; and other resources. Pre-contact Hawaiian History is discussed in the archaeology documentation prepared for this Project.

3.1 Early European Settlement and Contact

The 19th century brought a multitude of commercial, demographic, social, and religious changes to Hawaiʻi. In 1810, with the help of guns—and from Englishmen Davis and Young—Kamehameha unified the Hawaiian islands under his leadership. He had already made Lāhainā his capital in 1802. Kamehameha died in 1819, the same year the first whaling ships arrived in Hawaiian waters. Lāhainā Harbor became a primary port of call for provisioning ships in the islands. Kamehameha II ruled from 1819 to 1824.

Closely following the arrival of the first whaling ships, the first Protestant missionaries and their families arrived in Lāhainā in 1823. They soon established Protestant missions in Lāhainā and Olowalu, the latter mission serving as an outstation to the people of Ukumehame. The sugar cane in the environs of Lāhainā in the 1820s would become the basis for a commercial venture that would reshape the landscape along the alluvial plains during the second half of the 19th century.

The whaling trade flourished until the 1860s and gave impetus to the development and growing population of Lāhainā. Between 1824 and 1861, 4,747 whale ship arrivals were recorded for Lāhainā, representing 47% of the total arrivals in all ports of the Hawaiian Islands. Figures from an 1846 census of Lāhainā documents the following changes brought to the area midway through the nineteenth century: 3,445 Hawaiians, 112 foreigners, 600 seamen, 155 adobe houses, 822 grass houses, 59 straw and wooden houses and 529 dogs. With an increasing population of foreigners entering Lāhainā, there was a need to increase the traditional agricultural surplus that fell primarily under the control of the aliʻi class, for economic trade.

By the mid-19th century, the Lāhainā area had been infiltrated by a growing community of foreign business entrepreneurs, transient whalers, and Calvinist-minded missionaries; all of whom had personal interests to protect and virtues to impress upon the traditional Hawaiian people. Encouraged by these foreign factions, the division of lands, based on a western model of fee simple land ownership, was instigated during the reign of Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli). The series of acts to "Organize the Executive Ministry"—known commonly as the Organic Acts of 1845 and 1846—initiated the process of the Māhele, or division of Hawaiian lands, which would introduce private property ownership into Hawaiian society. This process also transformed the governance of the Kingdom from a full monarchy to a constitutional monarchy.

3.1.1 Plantation Era

In 1864, King Kamehameha V joined with Ferdinand W. Hutchison and Rose Ranch owner James Makee in the formation of the West Maui Sugar Association, also called the West Maui Sugar Company. The West Maui Sugar Association planted sugar on crown lands in Olowalu and Ukumehame leased from Kamehameha V. Although the West Maui Sugar Association grew sugar in Olowalu, it sent its harvest to the Lāhainā Sugar Company to be processed in its mill. In 1869, the West Maui Sugar Association took over the Lāhainā Sugar Company mill. The sugar industry slumped in the 1870s. Struggling to survive, the Olowalu venture received a major blow when King Kamehameha V died in 1872. Two years later, the West Maui Sugar Association sold both its plantation and mill to the owners of the Pioneer Mill Plantation, which was founded in 1862.

3.2 Olowalu Sugar Company

In 1875, anticipating that the sugar industry would rebound, businessperson Milton Philip started to acquire land in Olowalu and Ukumehame. In 1875, Hawaiʻi signed a reciprocity treaty with the United States. And by 1876, the sugar industry was on its way to recovery. Another Maui resident, Goodale Armstrong, also acquired Olowalu property and together with Philip started the Olowalu Plantation in 1876 utilizing former crown and *kuleana* land. Philip and Armstrong formally organized the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1881 on lands given up by the West Maui Plantation. The sugar venture was originally represented by the agency of McFarlane & Co., with shares in the Olowalu Sugar Company purchased by Theophilus Harris Davies, who became the agent for the enterprise in the late 1880s.

The development of the Olowalu Sugar Company included the construction of a mill, wharf, railroad connection to Lāhainā, and an irrigation system for processing cane from other fields in Olowalu and Ukumehame. The Maunalei Sugar Company, based on Lānaʻi, also shipped cane to Olowalu for processing between 1899 and 1901. During this period, the plantation also began employing Chinese, Japanese, and Puerto Rican laborers. Labor needs attracted many immigrant workers to the islands, with the largest number being from Japan (LOC ND; Maclennan 1995). Japanese immigrants were the largest segment of the Hawaiian population by 1923 (LOC ND). Cemeteries like Awalua Cemetery reflect the influence of the local Japanese population. Originally, the cemetery was considered a traditional Hawaiian burial area with a single Native Hawaiian interment. But during the sugar plantation era, the site was expanded to include predominantly Japanese interments (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000; R. M. Towill Corporation 2008).

In May of 1931, Olowalu Company was sold to American Factors, Ltd. (Amfac), owner of the larger adjoining Pioneer Mill Company, established in 1862, which resulted in milling shifting to Lāhainā. The Pioneer Mill Company’s operations spanned between Launiupoko, Olowalu, and Ukumehame.

3.3 Pioneer Mill Company

James Campbell, who had been in the carpentry business in Lāhainā for some ten years, started a sugar plantation there in 1860. The small mill was powered by mules and, together with cane from Campbell's fields, manufactured sugar on shares for small cane growers in the vicinity. One of these small growers was W.Y. Horner, who had a planting agreement with the new plantation for several years circa 1882.

Soon after the establishment of the new plantation, Henry Turton and James Dunbar joined Campbell. Under the name of Campbell & Turton, the company grew cane and manufactured sugar. Dunbar left the company in 1865 and the plantation became known as Pioneer Mill Company. By 1874, Campbell and Turton had added the Lāhainā Sugar Company and the West Maui Sugar Company, a venture of Kamehameha V, to the holdings of Pioneer Mill Company.

In 1885, Pioneer Mill Company was cultivating 600 of the 900 acres owned by the company and by 1910, 8,000 acres were devoted to growing cane. In 1877, James Campbell sold his half interest to partner Henry Turton for $500,000 with agents Hackfeld & Company holding a second mortgage of $250,000. The company's charter was dated in 1882, but by 1885, Mr. Turton declared bankruptcy and sold the property back to James Campbell and to Paul Isenberg, who was associated with Hackfeld & Co. Mr. C. F. Horner was selected to manage the plantation. In 1889, Mr. Campbell sold his interest to Mr. Horner, leaving Horner and Isenberg holding 3,000 shares of Pioneer Mill Company stock worth $600,000. They incorporated Pioneer Mill Company on June 29, 1895. Increasing rapidly in value over the years, Pioneer Mill Company was owned by 1,500 individual stockholders and valued at $5,000,000 by 1916. In 1918, Horner sold his interest to American Factors, formerly Hackfeld & Co., and Pioneer Mill Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of the agent company in 1960.

When Campbell and Turton were starting the plantation, the small sugar mill consisted of three wooden rollers set upright, with mules providing the power to turn the heavy rollers. The cane juice ran into a series of boiling kettles that originally had been used on whaling ships. In 1864, the Pacific Commercial Advertiser reported that Pioneer Mill Company had manufactured about 300 tons of the best sugar during the year. By 1876, the annual production had increased to 1,708 tons of raw sugar and the World's Fair in Philadelphia awarded Pioneer Mill a prize for fine quality sugar that year. In 1882, Honolulu Iron Works

was building an iron three-roller mill for Pioneer Mill's factory and soon there were six boilers generating steam power to drive the machinery. In 1899, a nine-roller mill was erected, followed by a 12-roller mill in 1912, which was housed in a new steel factory building. By 1924, a 15-roller mill helped produce Pioneer Mill's largest sugar crop of 34,980 tons.

Pioneer Mill Company was one of the earliest plantations to use a steam tramway for transporting harvested cane from the fields to the mill. Cane from about 1,000 acres was flumed directly to the mill cane carrier with the rest coming to the mill by rail. In 1937, mechanically harvested cane was bringing so much mud to the factory that Pioneer Mill Company began to design an original cane cleaner. The cleaner was operating satisfactorily by 1939. Between 1948 and 1951, a rock removal program rehabilitated 3,153 acres of Pioneer land to permit mechanical planting, cultivating, and harvesting. This rock removal program often destroyed Native Hawaiian field systems, habitation, and ceremonial sites. The rocks were pushed into large piles (pushpiles), which still dot the landscape. In 1952, the railroad was eliminated and a year later new feeder tables were conveying cane directly from cane trucks into the factory. In 1964, the Silver Ring diffusion process was underway at Pioneer Mill Company.

Irrigation of Pioneer Mill Company's fields, an area approximately ten miles long and one- and one-half miles wide with altitudes between ten and 700 feet, was accomplished with water drawn from wells and water transported from the West Maui Mountains. The McCandless brothers drilled the first well on Maui for Pioneer Mill Company in 1883. By 1935, over $3,000,000 had been spent on water development, including gravity systems and underground supplies. Although rocky, Pioneer fields were favorable to the growth of sugar cane and some of the best fields kept producing cane without replowing or replanting for as long as ten years. Water diverted for cane often decreased the supply for Hawaiian taro lo'i, and changed the traditional irrigation systems that fed the lowland loi'i.

In 1910, there were 1600 laborers employed by Pioneer Mill Company—half were contract laborers and half were day workers. Plantation children attended schools on the plantation and in Lāhainā. The company sponsored a kindergarten for approximately 800 to 1,000 children by 1914. In 1932, the largest number of "old time" Japanese sugar workers in the Hawaiian Islands were employed at Pioneer Mill.

Lāhainā Light and Power Company, Lāhainā Ice Company, the Lāhainā and Puukolii Stores, and the Pioneer Mill Hospital were associated with the plantation, providing services to employees as well to Lāhainā residents. World War II caused a severe labor shortage, forcing Pioneer Mill Company to drop over 1,000 acres from cultivation.

3.4 Plantation Community

As plantation laborers from other countries increased, the proportion of Hawaiians in the community decreased. Although the majority of laborers worked for the plantation and lived in community-provided housing, there were individuals that sought other opportunities. Kintaro and Kise Kawasaki purchased land and operated a truck farm in Olowalu. They also ran a store called the Olowalu *Nihonjin Shokai*, or Olowalu Japanese store. By 1910, a Japanese Language School was started to teach Japanese children the language and culture of their homeland.

A Roman Catholic Church and a Church of Jesus Christ and Latter-day Saints were established in 1916 and 1921, respectively, joining the Olowalu Hawaiian Protestant Church. By the 1930s, a theater and various sports clubs provided diversion, entertainment, and activity for the community at large.

3.5 The End of Sugar

Following World War II, changes in West Maui began to transform its plantation economy and society. One of the first developments came from motorization, which started in the 1930s but accelerated after the war. The gravel Pali Road to Lāhainā began to be paved in 1938 and was then part of the larger Sunset-Skyline Highway construction project that began in 1950 and became the Honoapiʻilani Highway, which included Hawaiʻi's first highway tunnel.

Road construction and mass motorization signaled a shift away from the plantation economy and society as agricultural lands became residential subdivisions and tourism replaced cash crops as the primary

economic engine of the archipelago. The Pioneer Mill closed in 1999, marking an end of an era. Since then, however, diversified agricultural establishments have taken hold in West Maui to diversify its economy.

4.0 HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

The RLS for the proposed realignment of Hawai‘i State Highway 30 (Honoapi‘ilani Highway) was developed in consultation with the HDOT cultural resources staff and the Hawai‘i SHPD and was based on a review of the density of the setting, the Project’s potential for direct and visual effects upon historic resources, as well as an understanding of the specifications of the proposed undertaking. Within the APE, all parcels were examined (**Figure 4.1** and **Figure 4.2**). A total of 40 resources 35 years of age and older were identified within the APE. Of these resources, eight were previously surveyed and evaluated and 32 were newly identified (**Table 4.1**). The resources previously evaluated were revisited in this survey to reevaluate individual eligibility.

The 40 resources located within the APE included 13 residential and commercial buildings, 1 religious building/cemetery complex, 1 cemetery, 2 landings/wharfs, 1 bridge, 2 historic freight corridors, 2 roadway networks, 6 boundary wall structures, 1 water tower structure, 1 water well, a series of agricultural push piles, and 9 water control structures or series of water control structures. As part of the fieldwork, all resources were documented and individually photographed. SOI-qualified professionals assessed the buildings and structures individually and according to several overarching architectural and historical themes developed and defined by archival research. These themes included the development of the area, including the establishment and operation of the Olowalu Sugar Company and the Pioneer Mill Company, (Criterion A), the association with early settlers and community leaders within Launiupoko, Olowalu, and Ukumehame (Criterion B), and the evaluation of architecture within the region (Criterion C). The historic resources were also assessed collectively to determine if there was potential for a historic district and if further evaluation was warranted.

The Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (SIHP 1602), including the wharf, landing, plantation manager house, and other housing, was previously evaluated as a historic district according to information provided by SHPD. During this study, the district was also reevaluated and recommended to be expanded into the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District with a proposed period of significance of 1880 to 1951 to include both the Olowalu Sugar Company (1880-1931) and subsequent Pioneer Mill Company (1931-1951). The historic district was developed according to National Park Service Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and includes contributing resources that retain sufficient integrity to convey the district’s significance. Of the 39 identified resources within the survey, 10 are recommended as eligible as contributing resources to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

Although architectural historic properties related to the plantation era were identified within Ukumehame and Launiupoko, the area no longer reflects the influence of the local sugar industry in the way the interconnected resources do in Olowalu. Many of the buildings and structures related to the period are no longer extant, and the remaining architectural features hold less historical and architectural significance and have lost integrity of materials, workmanship, design, setting, feeling, association. Therefore, no individually NRHP-eligible historic properties or historic districts were identified for either the Ukumehame or Launiupoko areas.

Table 4.1. Evaluated Properties in APE and Significance Evaluations

AR and SIHP (50-50-08-) Number	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form	Significance Evaluation
AR 1 04758	Awalua Cemetery	Olowalu	Cemetery	• Individually eligible (NRHP Criteria A and D; Criteria Consideration D and SRHP Criterion a, d, and e). • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A and D; Criteria Consideration D).
AR 2 09132	820A Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.
AR 3 09133	820 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Commercial	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.
AR 4 01602	807 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 5 01602	808 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 6 01602	810 Olowalu Road (Olowalu Plantation House)	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Not individually eligible due to a loss of integrity. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 7 01602	810 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).

AR and SIHP (50-50-08-) Number	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form	Significance Evaluation
AR 8 01602	Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (Olowalu Landing and Wharf)	Olowalu	Agricultural Processing/Industrial Facility	• Properties are not previously individually but were previously recommended eligible as a historic district. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 9 09134	Reservoir	Olowalu	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource due to a lack of historic, architectural, and material integrity.
AR 10 09135	832 Olowalu Village Road	Olowalu	Contractor Modern/ Hawaiian Ranch	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.
AR 11 09136	804 Olowalu Village Road	Olowalu	Styled Ranch (Spanish)	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.
AR 12 09137	804A Olowalu Village Road	Olowalu	Contractor Modern/ Hawaiian Ranch	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.
AR 13 09138	806A Olowalu Village Road	Olowalu	Modified Plantation	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.

AR and SIHP (50-50-08-) Number	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form	Significance Evaluation
AR 14 09139	803 Kana Place or Olowalu Village Road	Olowalu	Dutch Colonial Revival	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.
AR 15 09140	837 Olowalu Village Road/ 4132 Honoapiʻilani Highway	Olowalu	Contractor Modern/ Hawaiian Ranch	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.
AR 16 09141	802 Olowalu Village Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Individually eligible (NRHP Criterion A, and SRHP a). • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 17 01603	Lanakila Historic Church (Olowalu Church and Cemetery)	Olowalu	Religious Structure and Cemetery	• Individually eligible (Criteria A and D; Criteria Consideration D and SRHP Criterion a, d, and e). • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due a lack of association.
AR 18 09142	Small Wharf (Honoapiʻilani Highway, Mile Marker 14)	Olowalu	20th Century Transportation/Shipping	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district.
AR 19 09143	Water Tower	Olowalu	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C and D).
AR 20 09144	Bridge	Olowalu	Early 20th century steel stringer/multibeam bridge	• Not individually eligible due to loss of integrity. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C and D).
AR 21 09145	Push Piles	Olowalu	Agricultural Field Clearance	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and material integrity.

AR and SIHP (50-50-08-) Number	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form	Significance Evaluation
AR 22 09146	Irrigation Ditches (‘auwai)	Olowalu	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to loss of integrity and lack of architectural significance.
AR 23 09147	Cane Haul Roads	Olowalu	Agricultural Transportation	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and material integrity.
AR 24 09148	Irrigation Flume (‘auwai)	Olowalu	19th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due a lack of association.
AR 25 09149	Kuahulu Place/ Freight Corridor	Olowalu	19th-20th Century Freight Transportation	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and material integrity.
AR 26 09150	Beach Access Road/Freight Corridor	Olowalu	19th-20th Century Freight Transportation	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Not eligible as a contributing resource due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and material integrity.
AR 27 04695	Retaining Wall	Olowalu	Erosion Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and material integrity.
AR 28 04717	Rock Wall	Olowalu	Boundary Demarcations	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and material integrity.

AR and SIHP (50-50-08-) Number	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form	Significance Evaluation
AR 29 04719	Rock Wall	Olowalu	Boundary Demarcations	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and material integrity.
AR 30 04720	Rock Wall	Olowalu	Boundary Demarcations	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and material integrity.
AR 31 09151	Reservoir	Olowalu	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 32 09152	Irrigation Ditches	Pinch point Launiupoko and Olowalu	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to loss of integrity and lack of association.
AR 33 09153	Rock Wall (AA2216-25)	Launiupoko	Boundary Demarcations	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to lack of association.
AR 34 09154	Irrigation ditch	Launiupoko	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to loss of integrity and lack of association.
AR 35 09033	Well	Ukumehame	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to lack of association.

AR and SIHP (50-50-08-) Number	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form	Significance Evaluation
AR 36 09155	Sluice gate	Pinch Point Olowalu and Ukumehame	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to lack of association.
AR 37 09156	Irrigation ditch	Pinch Point Olowalu and Ukumehame	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to loss of integrity and lack of association.
AR 38 (AR 38.1-38.2) 09157	Cane Haul Roads	Ukumehame	Agricultural Transportation	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to loss of integrity and a lack of association.
AR 39 (AR 39.1 - 39.17) 09158	Irrigation ditches	Ukumehame	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to loss of integrity and lack of association.
AR 40 09159	Rock Wall	Launiupoko	Boundary Demarcations	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. • Not eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district due to lack of association.

AR = WSP Aboveground Resource Filed Site; SIHP = State Inventory of Historic Places

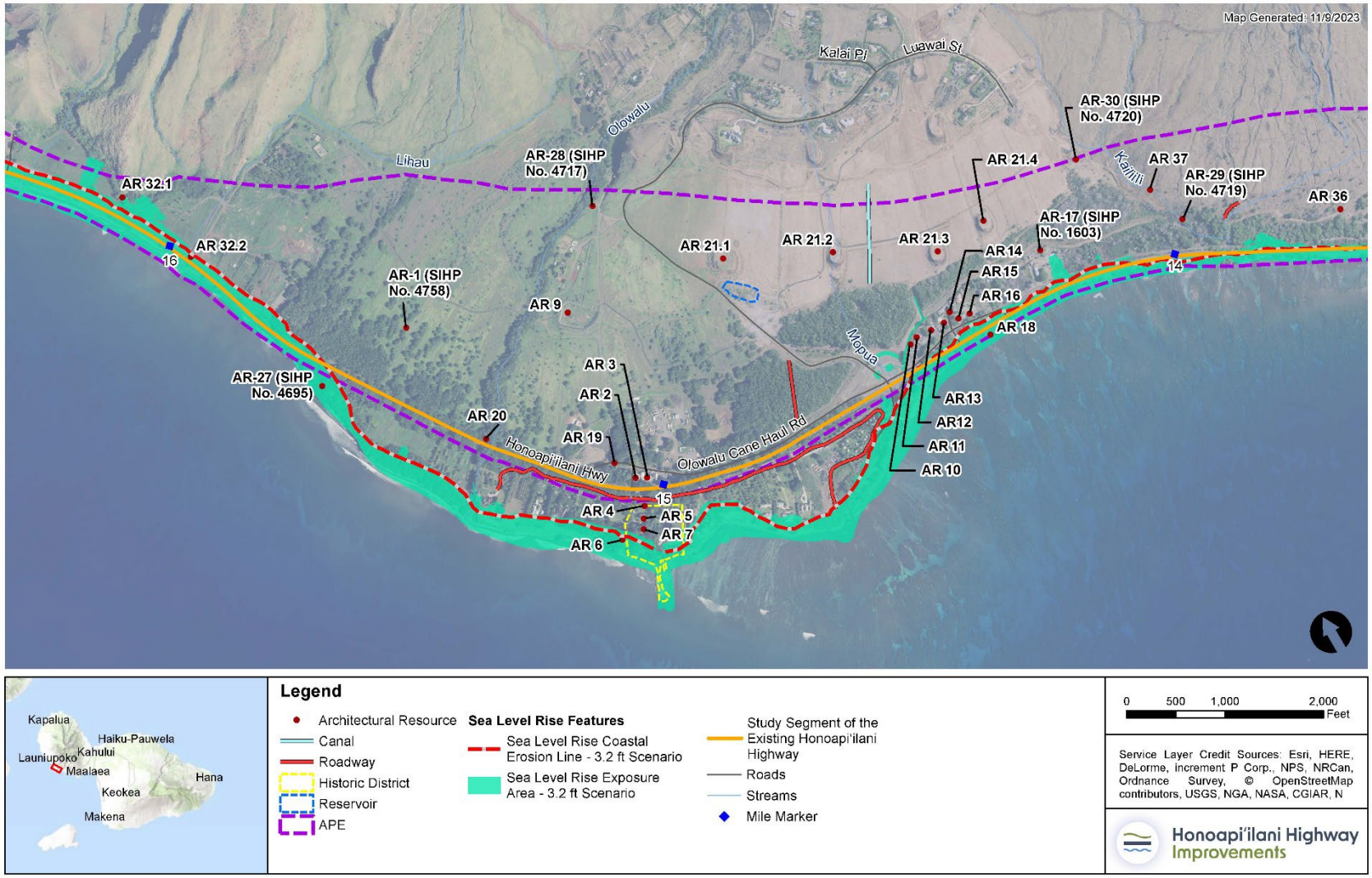


Figure 4.1. Aerial map showing the APE and the documented historic resource locations in Olowalu.

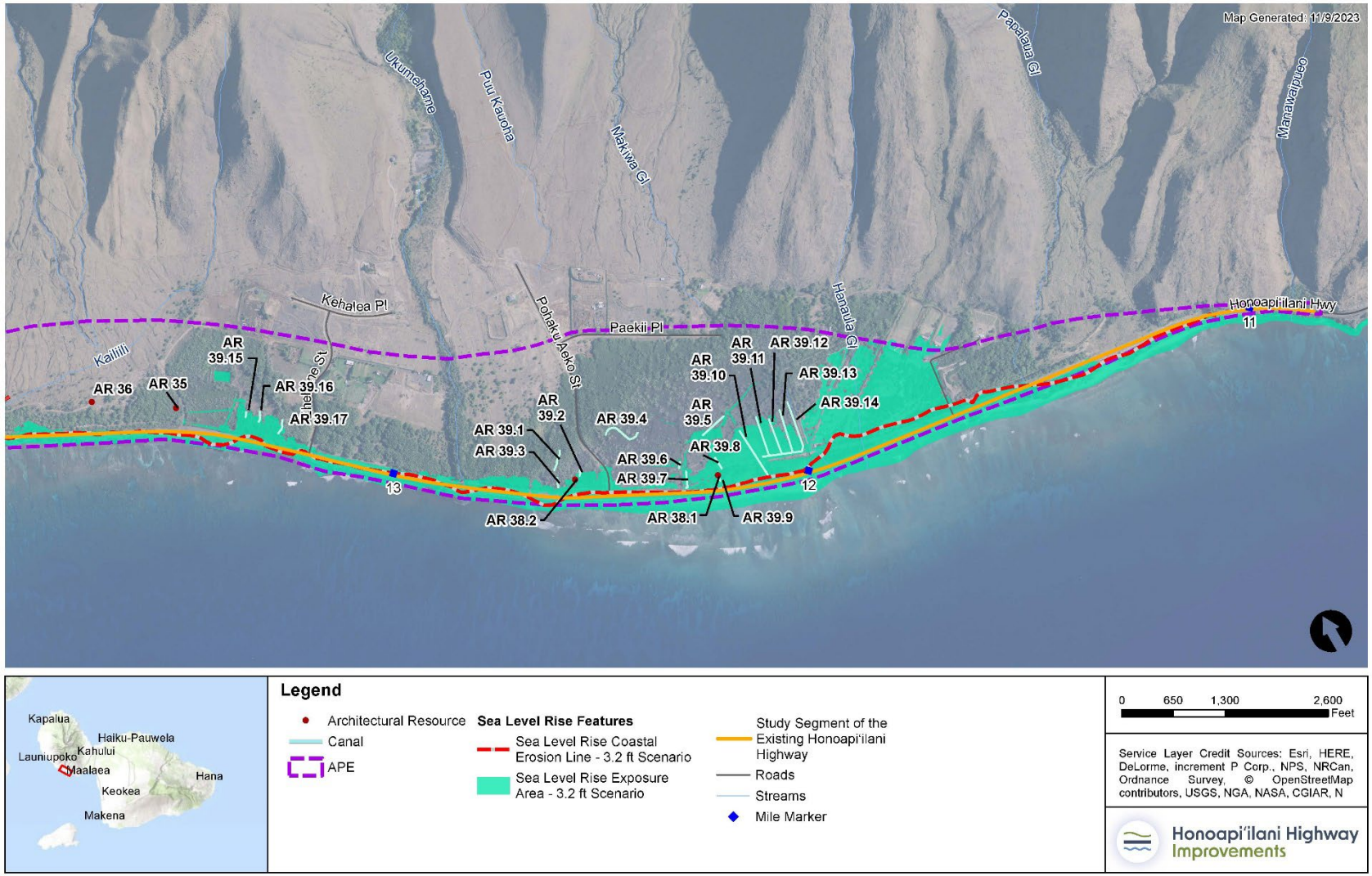


Figure 4.2. Aerial map showing the APE and the documented historic resource locations in Ukumehame.

4.1 AR 1 (SIHP No. 4758): Awalua Cemetery

AR 1, previously recorded as SIHP No. 4758, is the Awalua Cemetery located on the east side of Honoapiʻilani Highway. The cemetery sits on an open grassy area dotted with trees and enclosed within a metal wire fence (**Table 4.2, Figures4.3** and **4.5**). The site is also known as the "Japanese" Cemetery and also as Puha Cemetery (Lee-Grieg and Hammatt 2012).

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 1 sits on 25.211 acres and is currently owned by Olowalu Mauka Lot 30 Condo Master. The cemetery is to the north of a dirt access road that runs along the southern boundary. The cemetery is marked with a metal sign bolted into a concrete base, and the perimeter of the cemetery is marked with metal wire fencing and a metal gate. An informational sign is posted at the gate. The earliest inscribed marker dates to 1938, 70 after the first Japanese immigrants arrived in Hawaii, and approximately 50 years after the influential second wave of Japanese migrants landed in 1885. The cemetery is labeled on the 1955 Olowalu, Hawaiʻi topographic map and shown on the 1949 aerial image, which are the earliest images available and corroborate the 1938 establishment date. However, a number of interments are marked with uninscribed markers or use Japanese characters.

Originally, the cemetery was considered a traditional Hawaiian burial area with a single Native Hawaiian interment. But during the sugar plantation era, the site was expanded to include predominantly Japanese interments (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000; R. M. Towill Corporation 2008). This suggests that the cemetery was established prior to 1938, likely in the 19th century. The cemetery was further expanded in 2002, following the discovery of fragmented human skeletal remains at SIHP NOS 4820 and 4821, during a survey by Xamanek Researchers and Olowalu Elua Associates LLC (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1999, 2001; Lee-Grieg and Hammatt 2012; R. M. Towill Corporation 2008).

Table 4.2. Summary of AR 1 (SIHP No. 4758): Awalua Cemetery

Address	Honoapiʻilani Highway (State Highway 30)
TMK	4-8-003:113
County	Maui County
Date Established	circa 19th Century
Acreage	25.211
Owner	Olowalu Mauka Lot 30 Condo Master
Architectural Type	Cemetery
Number of Interments	Approximately 60 (although additional unmarked interments are possible)
Earliest Interment	Early 19th century
Integrity	AR 1 was in fair to good condition. Retains much of its integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, association, feeling, and materials.
Section 106 Significance Evaluation	AR 1 is recommended as eligible individually (NRHP Criteria A and D; Criteria Consideration D) and as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (NRHP Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	AR 1 is recommended as eligible individually (SRHP Criteria A, D, and E).

4.1.1 Cemetery Site Description

The cemetery measures approximately 80 by 30 meters with an estimated minimum of 60 interments (Shefcheck and Dega 2007). The interments appear to be mostly within uniform rows, running northeast to southwest, and are identified with southwest-facing markers of a variety of types, including upright wooden posts, upright basalt markers with concrete bases, flat and upright concrete monuments, and stacked stone mounds (**Figures 4.4- 4.5**). The concrete and basalt markers are inscribed with personal information in both English text and Japanese characters (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000; R. M. Towill Corporation 2008). Additional unmarked interments may be present. The earliest burial inscribed in English dates to 1938, and the most recent dates to 1940. While the majority of the headstone's text were in Japanese, surnames observed in English include Kakazu and Fujishiro.

4.1.2 Current Condition and Integrity

At the time of the survey, AR 1 was in fair to good condition. Some markers are displaced, and others exhibit minor signs of fire damage. In 2007, large brush fires impacted the cemetery, causing cracking and spalling of some of the headstones (Lee-Grieg and Hammatt 2012; Shefcheck and Dega 2007). The cemetery appears to have been previously maintained but was overgrown with vegetation at the time of survey. Despite previous fire damage, AR 1 retains its integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, association, feeling, and materials.

4.1.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 1 was previously recommended as individually eligible for HRS 6E under Criteria d and e. Following the current survey, AR 1 is recommended as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and D, Criteria Consideration D, along with SRHP Criteria a, d, and e.

AR 1 is recommended as eligible under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a. The cemetery is related to the Japanese population in Maui, whose presence in the region is directly related to the labor demands of the sugar plantation industry. Subsequently, the cemetery is also associated with the local sugar plantation industry, the Pioneer Mill Company, and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century. No connections to individual people of historic significance in relation to AR 1 were identified; therefore, the resource is not considered individually eligible under NRHP Criterion B or SRHP Criterion b.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the cemetery is not eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. AR 1 is recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d because of its potential to yield information important in history related to the Japanese immigrant population in West Maui and their association with the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the region and Olowalu.

Under NRHP Criteria Consideration D, the cemetery is recommended for its association with the settlement of a particular cultural group, specifically the Japanese population, and its potential to yield important information on individuals such as demography, variations in mortuary practices, or the study of the cause of death correlated with nutrition or diseases. Under SRHP Criterion e, the cemetery is recommended as individually eligible given its close ties to the Japanese people that settled in the area. Moreover, the funerary practices show associations with traditional beliefs and events that are important to the settlers' history and cultural identity.

AR 1 is also recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The site is determined as significant for its direct association with the Pioneer Mill Company and the local sugar plantation industry and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century, under NRHP Criterion A and Criterion D.

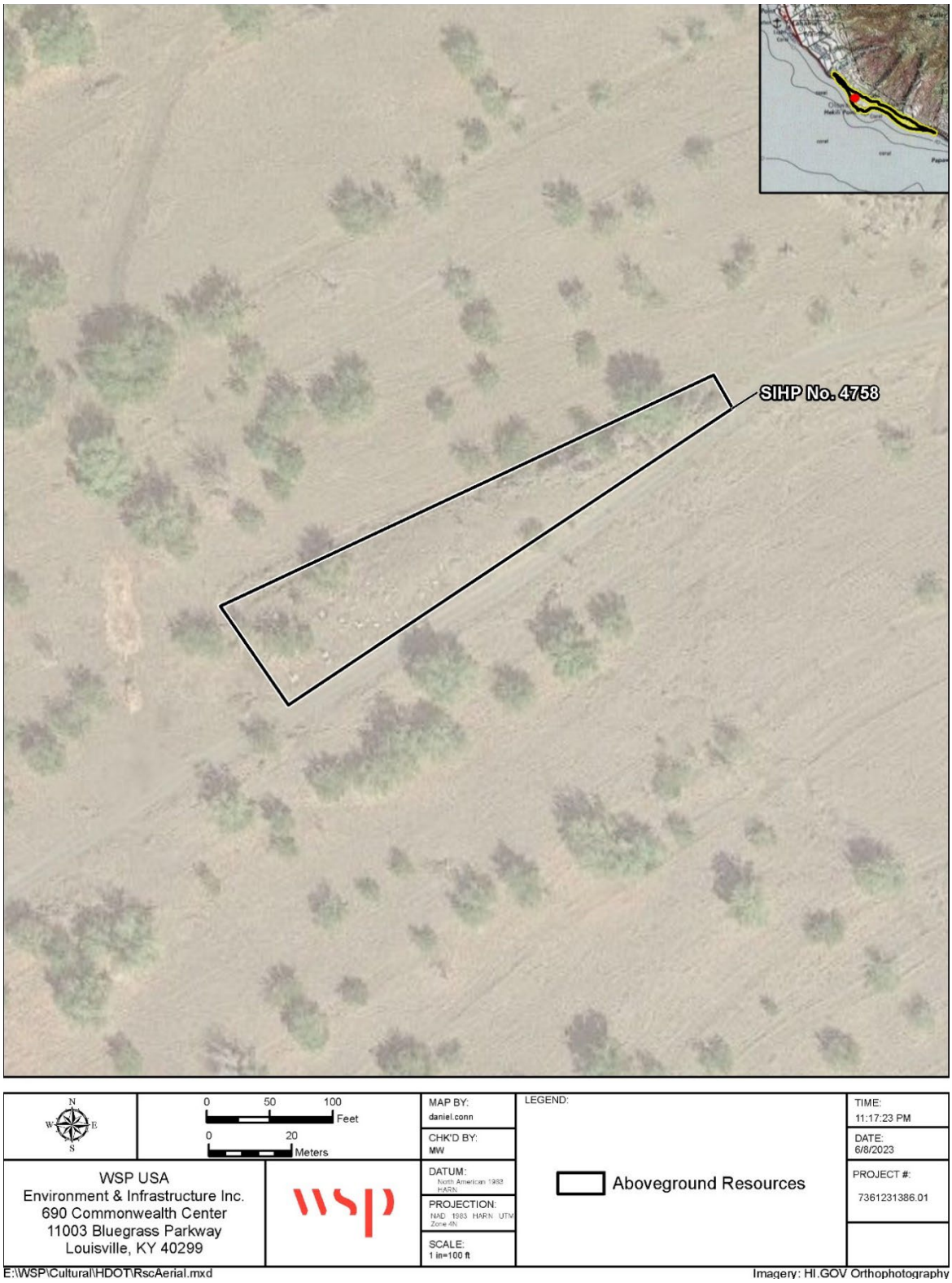


Figure 4.3. Aerial image showing the location of AR 1 (SIHP No. 4758).

Figure 4.4. View of AR 1, facing north.

Figure 4.5. Overview of upright, basalt markers with inscribed with Japanese characters.

4.2 AR 2 (SIHP No. 09132): 820 A Olowalu Road (Olowalu Village Road)

AR 2, newly recorded as SIHP No.09132, is a residential property located at 820A Olowalu Road, also known as Olowalu Village Road, (**Table 4.3**; **Figure 4.6**). The building is bounded by commercial properties to the east and west, Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and Olowalu Village Road to the north. AR 2 sits on a level, sandy terrain with numerous ornamental plants and several trees. A short rock wall runs along the south boundary of the property with a metal gate and a sidewalk leading to the front entrance. A metal chain-link fence also runs along a section of the east boundary between the house and the adjacent commercial property and along the northern boundary. The house is associated with a small outbuilding.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 2 sits on 0.50 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Ohana LLC, and was built in 1956.

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. All documentation for AR 2 was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owner of Records.

Table 4.3. Summary of AR 2 (SIHP No. 09132)

Address	820A Olowalu Road
TMK	4-8-003:031
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	By 1956
Square Footage	1,332
Acreage	0.50
Owner	Olowalu Ohana LLC
Architectural Type/Style	Modified Plantation
Integrity	AR 2 is in fair to good condition. AR 2 has undergone alterations resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 2 is not individually eligible and not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to lack of architectural and historic significance and loss of integrity.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	AR 2 is not individually eligible and not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to lack of architectural and historic significance and loss of integrity.

4.2.1 Building Description

The residential building associated with AR 2 is a southwest-facing, one-story, single-family, Modified Plantation house topped with a cascading-hip roof covered with corrugated metal (**Figure 4.7 – 4.8**). The house is clad in Masonite hardboard or pressboard that extends down to grade. An entryway porch adorns the main entrance and features a short, hipped roof overhang covered in matching corrugated metal and supported with slim, metal posts. A small wooden deck with ramp extends out from the entryway porch. A two-car garage is attached to the north (rear) elevation, clad in wood vertical board and topped with a flat roof that extends from the main roofline. The associated outbuilding is located north of the attached garage. A flat roof extends north from the garage to the outbuilding, creating a small carport. The roofing material of the carport and attached garage is also corrugated metal. Aerial images indicate that the attached garage was added to the building between 1950 and 1975.

The south (front) elevation has three wall openings. From west to east, the elevation has a pair of double-hung wood windows, a single door with metal framed screen door, and a second pair of double-hung wood windows. The east elevation has three wall openings, but this elevation was partially obscured from the public right-of-way. On the south end, there is a single double-hung wood window, and on the north end, there is a single door and a pair of double-hung wood windows. The north (rear) elevation has two wall openings along the main block, including a single double-hung wood window and a single wooden door. The north elevation of the attached garage has a row of three wood windows with indeterminate sash operations, which are covered by aluminum framed window screens. The west elevation has four wall openings but is partially obscured by vegetation. From north to south, the elevation

has two corrugated metal overhead garage doors, a single wood panel door, and two double-hung wood windows.

4.2.2 Associated Outbuilding

AR 2 is associated with one outbuilding, a small frame shed, which sits on the northwest corner of the property behind the house. The shed is topped with a corrugated metal, flat roof and has vertical wood board walls. The south (front) elevation has a single wood paneled door and a pair of double-hung wood windows with multi-lights. Aerial images indicate the shed was added to the property between 1950 and 1975.

4.2.3 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 2 is in fair to good condition. The roofing material and wall material of the attached garage exhibit signs of deterioration. The house has also undergone alterations, including the addition of the attached garage and the replacement of roofing material. The shed is in fair condition. The exterior wall and roofing material show signs of deterioration. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, given the alterations, AR 2 has lost much of its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.2.4 Significance Evaluation

AR 2 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity. Under Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, there is no evidence or archival information that suggests that any historically significant event or pattern of events that shaped the local region occurred at or is associated with the building. The resource does not provide important information on the impact of the local technologies or depict the early settlement of the township or county. Moreover, while the building does retain its integrity of location and setting, it has lost its integrity of feeling, design, workmanship, materials and association. Although the building is related to the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, due to the lack of integrity, the resource does not individually embody this association and its historical significance.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 2 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the building is not individually eligible because the resource has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form, and the house is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson. In addition, AR 2 has undergone alterations, such as the addition of the large two-car garage, resulting in loss of integrity of materials and design.

HRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. However, AR 2 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 2 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Although the residential building was constructed during the period of significance for the historic district, the house shows signs of deterioration and has undergone alterations, resulting in loss of integrity of materials and design.

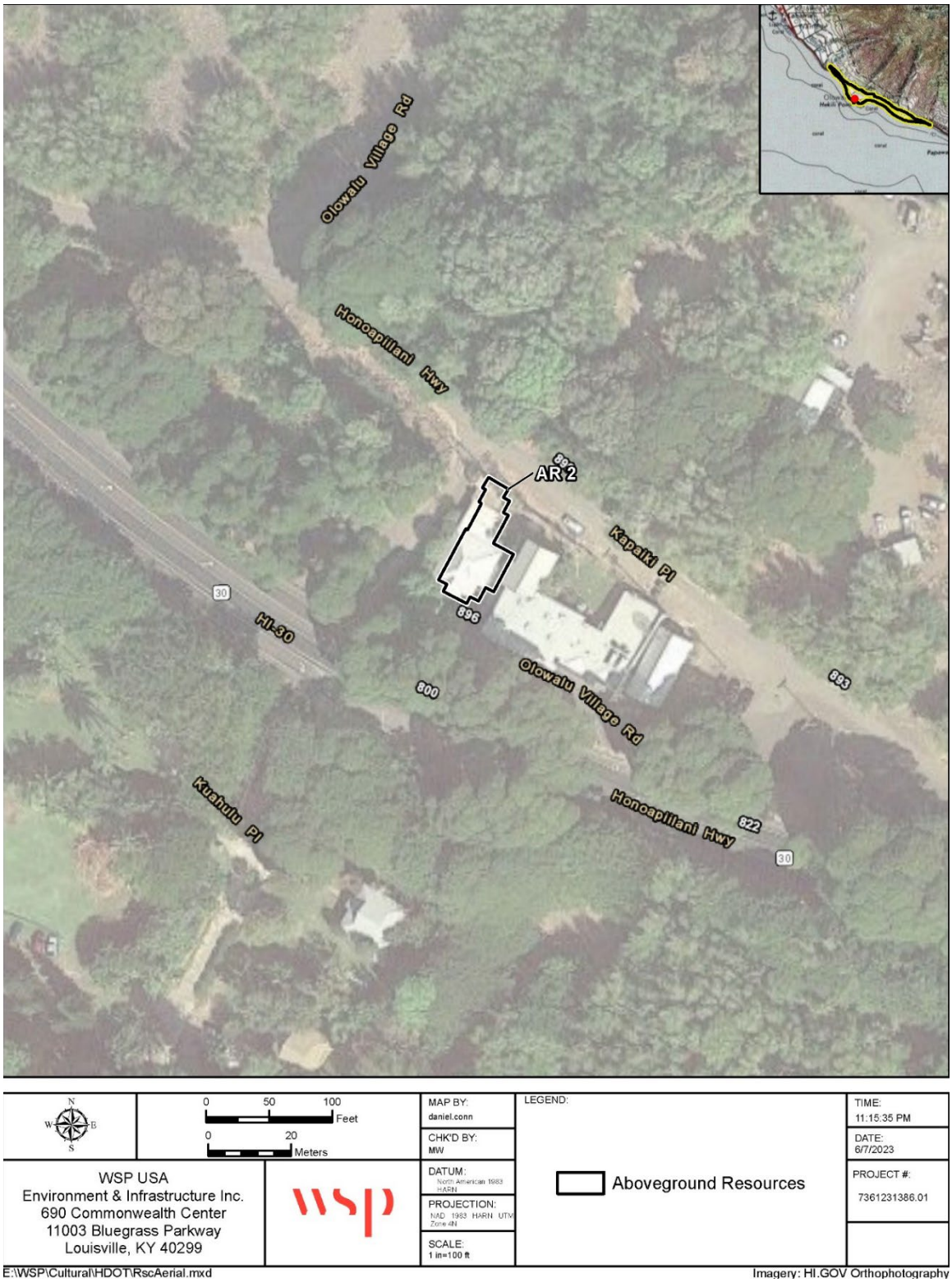


Figure 4.6. Aerial image showing the location of AR 2.

Figure 4.7. South (front) elevation of AR 2, facing northeast.

Figure 4.8. North (rear) elevation of AR 2, facing southwest.

4.3 AR 3 (SIHP No. 09133): 820 Olowalu Road

AR 3, newly recorded as SIHP No.09133, is a commercial property located at 820 Olowalu Road (**Table 4.4; Figure 4.9**). The building is bounded by a parking lot to the east, a residential property (AR 2) to the west, Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and Olowalu Village Road to the north.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 3 sits on 0.50 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Ohana LLC, and was built in 1929. But the tax records also show that the building has an effective year-built date of 1940. A review of historic maps and aerials suggests it was built circa 1935. AR 3 sits on a level, sandy terrain with a parking lot along the south and east elevations and a small grassy area to the north of the building. A chain-link fence runs along the northern boundary of the property and along sections of the west boundary between AR 3 and AR 2.

Table 4.4. Summary of AR 3 (SIHP No. 09133)

Address	820 Olowalu Road
TMK	4-8-003:031
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1935
Square Footage	5,577
Acreage	0.50
Owner	Olowalu Ohana LLC
Architectural Type/Style	Commercial
Integrity	AR 3 is in good condition but has undergone moderate alteration resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 3 is not individually eligible and not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to lack of architectural and historic significance and loss of material integrity.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	AR 3 is not individually eligible and not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to lack of architectural and historic significance and loss of material integrity.

4.3.1 Building Description

AR 3 is a southwest-facing, one- and two-story, commercial building. Two additions were added to the original block of the building (**Figure 4.10 – 4.14**). The original block is the one-story, flat-roofed, rectangular section on the southwest of the building's plan, which currently houses the Olowalu General Store. This section has wood vertical board siding and a concrete foundation, and the roof is covered in corrugated metal. A concrete sidewalk runs along the south elevation, which is covered with a flat roof overhang that extends out from the main roof.

The first addition was the one-story, flat roofed, L-shaped section to the east of the original block, which was added to the building between 1960 and 1975. This section is occupied by a restaurant, Leoda's Kitchen and Pie Shop. The sidewalk along the main block also extends along the south elevation of this addition but is covered with a sloped, corrugated roof overhang that is supported with multiple brackets. A short wooden railing extends along the edge of the sidewalk along sections of this addition. A raised parapet extends along the roofline of the south (front) elevation, supported with exposed brackets. The walls are clad in pressboard designed to look like vertical wood board.

Added during the same period, the second addition is the two-story, front gable section on the northwest corner of the building's plan. The second level is supported with tall piers of concrete block, leaving the first level an open storage area. The second level is clad in pressboard designed to resemble vertical wood board. The roof has wide eaves and is covered in corrugated metal. AR 3 is also associated with one outbuilding that sits adjacent to the building along the east elevation. A tall concrete wall runs between the two buildings and is attached to the first addition of AR 3.

The south (front) elevation has four wall openings along the original block and eight wall openings along the first addition. From west to east, the south elevation of the main block has a single sliding window, large, fixed windows with transoms, a pair of metal framed glass doors with transoms, and a single metal framed glass door. The first addition has a single two-paneled wood door with multi-lights and multi-light transom, a pair of six-over-one double-hung windows, a row of six-over-one double-hung windows, a single four-over-one double-hung window, a pair of two paneled wood doors with multi-lights, a single four-over-one double-hung window, and two single six-over-one double-hung windows. The second addition was partially obscured, but five wall openings were identified on the second level, including three metal vents, a pair of double-hung windows, and a single fixed window.

The west elevation was also partially obscured. Five wall openings were recorded along the original block, including two metal doors with square transoms and three fixed windows. The first addition has three wall openings, including a row of three windows, a single door with transom, and a single window. The west elevation of the second addition has four wall openings on the second level. From south to north, there is a row of three fixed windows, a single door, a pair of double-hung windows, and single double-hung window. A small balcony with short wooden railing protrudes from this elevation of the second addition.

The north (rear) elevation of the original block is obscured but a pair of double-hung windows, a single large window, a single door, and a row of four windows were recorded. The first addition is also largely obscured but a metal door and two windows were observed on this elevation. The north elevation of the second addition has three wall openings, including two single double-hung windows and a metal vent.

The east elevation of the original block is attached to the first addition, and the first addition has no wall openings on this elevation. The east elevation of the second addition is partially obscured, but a single window, a single door, a single rectangular window, and double-hung window were observed on the second level.

4.3.2 Associated Outbuilding

AR 3 is associated with an outbuilding that sits just to the southeast of the east elevation. A tall concrete block wall runs north and south between the two buildings and a short wooden wall connects the two buildings on the south elevation. The building is a one-story, front gable storage building built prior to 1950 (according to aerial images). The roof has wide eaves with exposed brackets and is covered in corrugated metal. The walls are clad in corrugated metal and plywood. The south (front) elevation has a pair of large wood doors (**Figure 4.14**). The west elevation was not fully viewable, but no wall openings were observed. On the north end of the east elevation, the building has a single wood door with transom and sliding window, and a single corrugated metal, overhead garage door on the north elevation.

4.3.3 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 3 is in good condition, but the building has undergone multiple alterations, such as the two additions and the replacement of roofing and wall material. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, given that AR 3 has undergone multiple alterations, it has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.3.4 Significance Evaluation

AR 3 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or HRS § 6E due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity. Under Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, there is no evidence or archival information that suggests that any historically significant event or pattern of events that shaped the local region occurred at or is associated with the building. The resource does not provide important information on the impact of the local technologies or depict the early settlement of the township or county. Moreover, while the building does retain its integrity of location and setting, it has lost its integrity of feeling, design, workmanship, materials and association. Although the building is related to the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, due to the lack of integrity, the resource does not individually embody this association and its historical significance.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 3 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance. Under

NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resource is not individually eligible because the building has no elements that make it exemplary of their architectural style or form. AR 3 is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson and is a type of commercial building found across the region.

NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. However, AR 3 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 3 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Although the resource was extant during the sugar plantation period, the building does not embody the historical significance of the proposed historic district. AR 3 has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations that have negatively impacted the building's integrity of materials and design.

The outbuilding is not individually eligible for the NRHP and does not contribute to the overall eligibility of AR 3. This type of building is found throughout the region and does not hold architectural or historic significance.

Figure 4.9. Aerial image showing the location of AR 3.

Figure 4.10. South (front) and east elevations of AR 3, facing northwest.

Figure 4.11. West and south (front) elevations of AR 3, facing northeast.

Figure 4.12. North (rear) elevation of AR 3, facing west-southwest.

Figure 4.13. East and north (rear) elevations of the second addition of AR 3, facing west-southwest.

Figure 4.14. East and north (rear) elevations of AR 3, facing southwest.

4.4 AR 4 (SIHP NO. 1602): 807 Olowalu Road

AR 4 (SIHP No. 1602) is a residential property at 807 Olowalu Road (**Table 4.5**; **Figure 4.15**). Along with AR 5, AR 7, and AR16, the property was determined eligible as a contributing resource to the "Olowalu Sugar Mill Comple Historic District" in 1974. The building is bounded by a wooded area to the east, Honoapiʻilani Highway to the north, Olowalu Road to the west, and a residential building to the south. AR 4 sits on a level, grassy terrain with ornamental plants and several trees. The property is surrounded by a wooden fence with a metal gate. The house is associated with an outbuilding.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 4 sits on 28.894 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Elua Associates LLC, was built in 1923, and has an address of 11493 Honoapiʻilani Highway. However, the building is also shown on an 1881 map of Olowalu along with several other structures in the APE, suggesting that AR 4 may have been constructed by 1881. The house was originally associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company, and later with the Pioneer Mill Company, who operated the first commercial sugar plantation and mill in Lāhainā. According to a 1906 map of the Olowalu Plantation, the residence, along with other homes clustered nearby, served as the home for plantation managers (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004; Lahaina News 2010; Lahaina Restoration Foundation ND; Pitzer 2021; Young 2021). The house is shown again in a later map of the Pioneer Mill Company holdings.

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. As such, all documentation was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owners of Record.

Table 4.5. Summary of AR 4 (SIHP NO. 1602)

Address	807 Olowalu Road (11493 Honoapiʻilani Highway)
TMK	4-8-003:084
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1923
Square Footage	1,500
Acreage	28.894
Owner	Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
Architectural Type/Style	Plantation House/Bungalow
Integrity	AR 4 is in good condition but has undergone multiple alterations resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, and workmanship.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not individually eligible but is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.4.1 Building Description

AR 4 is a northwest-facing, one-story, single-family, bungalow house topped with a hipped roof with wide eaves and covered with asphalt shingles (**Figure 4.16 – 4.18**). The house is clad in redwood/cedar and rests on wood posts. The posts are concealed behind decorative wooden boards. An entryway porch with wooden railings adorns the main entrance on the west (front) elevation that is protected with a short roof overhang covered in matching asphalt shingle and supported with brackets. A second entryway porch with wooden railings and short asphalt shingle roof overhang adorns the south elevation.

The west (front) elevation has four wall openings. From north to south, the elevation has a pair of double-hung vinyl windows, a single wood door with a metal-framed screen door, a row of double-hung vinyl windows, and a large triangular vent. The south elevation was only partially viewable from the public right-of-way, but a single door, a double-hung vinyl window, and a pair of vinyl sliding windows were

observed. The north elevation was also only partially viewable, but a pair of double-hung vinyl windows were recorded. The east elevation was not viewable.

4.4.2 Associated Outbuilding

AR 4 is associated with a frame outbuilding, a garage that sits to the north of the house. The building is topped with a front gable roof covered in corrugated metal and has walls constructed of pressboard designed to resemble vertical wood board. The roof has wide eaves and exposed rafters. The west (front) elevation has a large multi-paneled overhead garage door. The south elevation was partially obscured, but a fixed window, a single door, and a pair of double doors were observed. The north and east elevations were not viewable.

4.4.3 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 4 is in good condition but has undergone some alterations, such as the replacement of windows, wall material, and roofing material. While the property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, AR 4 is not individually eligible because it has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations and lost its integrity of design, material, and workmanship. Despite these alterations, contributing resources have a lower threshold of integrity than individually eligible properties must have. As such, retaining integrity of setting, feeling, and association allows it to still reflect the historic character of a property belonging to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

4.4.4 Significance Evaluation

AR 4 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or HRS § 6E. Under Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, there is no evidence or archival information that suggests that any historically significant event or pattern of events that shaped the local region occurred at or is associated with the building. The resource does not provide important information on the impact of the local technologies. While the resource is related to the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, due to the lack of integrity, the resource does not individually embody this association and its historical significance. While the building does retain its integrity of location and setting, it has lost its integrity of feeling, design, workmanship, materials and association.

No ties or links were identified between the resource and people of cultural or historic significance; thus, AR 4 is not recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion B or SRHP Criterion b. Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible because it is not exemplary of its architectural style or form and is a common type found across the region. The building is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. However, AR 4 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes related to the sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 4 was previously recommended as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District under NRHP Criteria A and Criteria D. And following this survey, AR 4 is recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District under NRHP Criteria A, C, and D. It is important to note that the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is a proposed expansion of Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (SIHP NO. 1602). The resource is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century. As a result of this association, AR 4 has potential to contribute to further understanding of this history as part of the historic district.

Under Criterion A, AR 4 is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource. The building is directly associated with the Pioneer Mill Company and the sugar plantation industry and is representative of this association. Under Criterion B, AR 4 is recommended as not eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance. Under Criterion C, the building is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource based on its associated with Hawaiʻi's plantation era and the associated architectural developments needed for worker housing, which was integral to the physical development and land uses of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Under Criterion D, as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District, AR 4 has the potential to yield additional information regarding its association with the Pioneer Mill Company and the local sugar plantation industry and their impact on the development of Olowalu and the surrounding region.

The outbuilding is not individually eligible for the NRHP and does not contribute to the overall eligibility of AR 4. The outbuilding is a common type found across the region and does not hold architectural or historic significance.

Figure 4.15. Aerial image showing the location of AR 4.

Figure 4.16. West (front) and south elevations of AR 4, facing east.

Figure 4.17. North and west (front) elevations of AR 4, facing southeast.

Figure 4.18. West (front) and south elevations of outbuilding associated with AR 4, facing east.

4.5 AR 5 (SIHP NO. 1602): 808 Olowalu Road

AR 5 (SIHP NO. 1602) is a residential property at 808 Olowalu Road (**Table 4.6**; **Figure 4.19**) that is bounded by a wooded area to the east, a residential building (AR 4) to the north, Olowalu Road to the west, and a residential building to the south. Along with AR 4, AR 6, AR 7, AR 8, and AR16, the property was determined eligible as a contributing resource to the "Olowalu Sugar Mill Comple Historic District" in 1974. AR 5 sits on a level, grassy terrain with several ornamental plants and trees, and a wooden fence encloses the property. The house is associated with an outbuilding.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 5 sits on 10.561 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Elua Associates LLC, and was built in 1923. However, the building is also shown on an 1881 map of Olowalu along with several other structures in the APE, suggesting that AR 5 may have been constructed as early as 1881. The parcel is also associated with AR 6 and AR 7, which are discussed separately. The house was originally associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company, and later with the Pioneer Mill Company, who operated the first commercial sugar plantation and mill in Lāhainā. According to a 1906 map of the Olowalu Plantation, the residence, along with other homes clustered nearby, served as the home for plantation managers (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004; Lahaina News 2010; Lahaina Restoration Foundation ND; Pitzer 2021; Young 2021). The house is shown again in a later map of the Pioneer Mill Company holdings.

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. As such, all documentation was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owners of Record.

Table 4.6. Summary of AR 5 (SIHP NO. 1602)

Address	808 Olowalu Road
TMK	4-8-003:005
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1923
Square Footage	1,252
Acreage	10.561
Owner	Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
Architectural Type/Style	Plantation House/Bungalow
Integrity	AR 5 is in good condition but has undergone moderate alteration resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, and workmanship.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not individually eligible but is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.5.1 Building Description

AR 5 is a northwest facing, one-story, single-family, bungalow house topped with an asphalt shingle hipped roof with wide eaves (**Figure 4.20**). The house is clad in redwood/cedar and rests on wood posts, which are concealed behind decorative wooden boards. A porch adorns the recessed section of the façade, which is protected by the main roof. The roof overhang is supported with wood posts and has wooden railings. The west (front) elevation has six wall openings. From north to south, the elevation has a pair of two six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows and the remainder of the elevation is recessed with a single wood door with metal storm door and three six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows. A large triangular metal vent sits above the main entrance beneath the roofline. The remaining elevations were not viewable from the public right-of-way.

4.5.2 Associated Outbuilding

AR 5 is associated with an outbuilding, which is a garage that sits just to the southwest of the house. The garage is topped with a low-rise, front gable roof covered in metal siding. The outbuilding is wood frame construction and clad in painted plywood or pressboard siding. The west (front) elevation has a large multi-paneled overhead garage door. The remaining elevations were not viewable from the public right-of-way.

4.5.3 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 5 is in good condition but has undergone some alterations, such as the replacement of windows, wall material, and roofing material. While AR 5 retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association, it is not individually eligible because it has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations and lost its integrity of design, material, and workmanship. Despite these alterations, contributing resources have a lower threshold of integrity than individually eligible properties must have. As such, the retaining integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association allows it to still reflect historic character of a property belonging to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

4.5.4 Significance Evaluation

AR 5 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or HRS § 6E. Under Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, there is no evidence or archival information that suggests that any historically significant event or pattern of events that shaped the local region occurred at or is associated with the building. The resource does not provide important information on the impact of the local technologies. While the resource is related to the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, due to the lack of integrity, the resource does not individually embody this association and its historical significance. While the building does retain its integrity of location and setting, it has lost its integrity of feeling, design, workmanship, materials and association.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, no ties or links were identified between the resource and people of cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, AR 5 is recommended as not individually eligible because it is not exemplary of its architectural style or form, and is a common type found across the region. The building is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 5 is recommended as not individually eligible due to a lack of potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes related to the sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 5 was previously recommended as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District under NRHP Criteria A and D. The current study concurs with this recommendation but as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District under Criteria A, C, and D. It is important to note that the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is a proposed expansion of Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (SIHP NO. 1602). The resource is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century. As a result of this association, AR 5 has potential to contribute to further understanding of this history as part of the proposed historic district.

Under NRHP Criterion A, AR 5 is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource because the building is associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company, the Pioneer Mill Company, and the sugar plantation industry. The residence was used as a manager's home and is representative of this association. Under NRHP Criterion B, AR 5 is recommended as not eligible as a contributing resource because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C, AR 5 is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource based on its association with Hawai'i's plantation era and the associated architectural developments needed for

worker housing, which was integral to the physical development and land uses of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation District, AR 5 has the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance. The outbuilding is not individually eligible for the NRHP and does not contribute to the overall eligibility of AR 5. The outbuilding is a common type and does not hold architectural or historic significance.

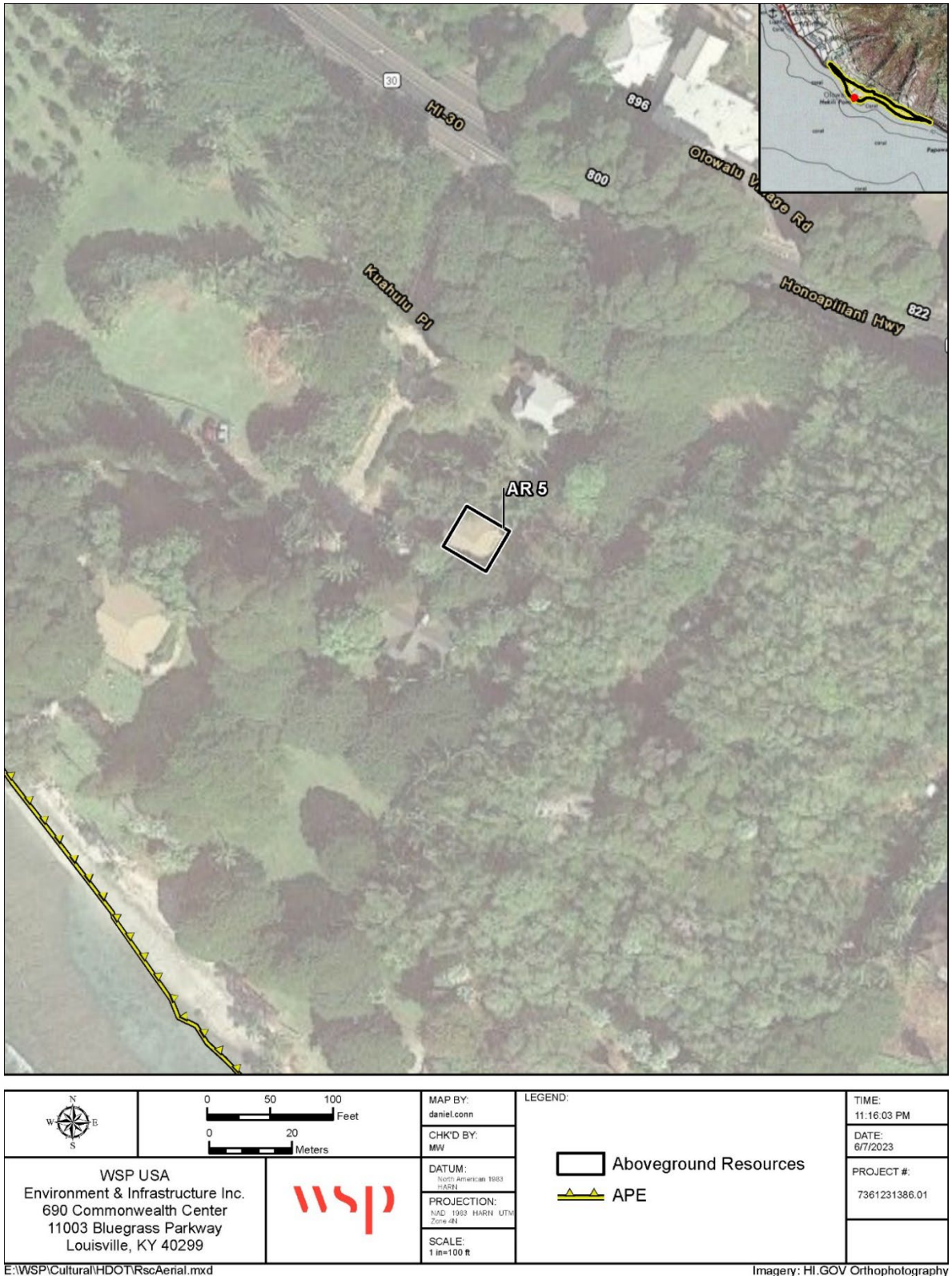


Figure 4.19. Aerial image showing the location of AR 5.

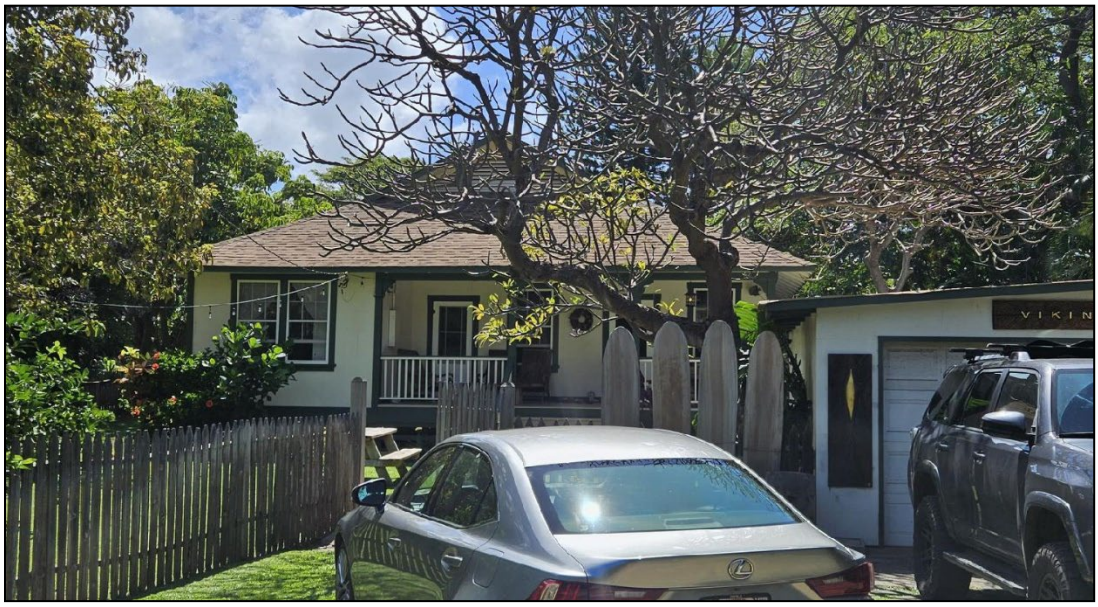


Figure 4.20. West (front) elevation of AR 5, facing southeast.

4.6 AR 6 (SIHP NO. 1602): 510 Olowalu Road (Olowalu Plantation House)

AR 6 (SIHP NO. 1602) is a commercial property at 810 Olowalu Road (**Table 4.7**; **Figure 4.21**). Along with AR 4, AR 5, AR 7, AR 8, and AR16, the property was determined eligible as a contributing resource to the "Olowalu Sugar Mill Comple Historic District" in 1974. The building is bounded by an open grassy area to the north, the beach and ocean to the south, a wooded area to the west, and a residential building to the east. AR 6 sits on a level, manicured lawn with several ornamental plants and trees.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 6 sits on 10.561 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Elua Associates LLC, and was built in 1923. However, the building is also shown on an 1881 map of Olowalu along with several other structures in the APE, suggesting that AR 6 could have been constructed by 1881. The house was originally associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company, and later with the Pioneer Mill Company, who operated the first commercial sugar plantation and mill in Lāhainā (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004; Lahaina News 2010; Lahaina Restoration Foundation ND; Pitzer 2021; Young 2021). According to a 1906 map of the Olowalu Plantation, the residence, along with other homes clustered nearby, served as the home for plantation managers. (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004; Lahaina News 2010; Lahaina Restoration Foundation ND; Pitzer 2021; Young 2021). The house is shown again in a later map of the Pioneer Mill Company holdings. The building is now used as a wedding venue.

Table 4.7. Summary of AR 6 (SIHP NO. 1602)

Address	810 Olowalu Road
TMK	4-8-003:005
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	By 1881
Square Footage	2,776
Acreage	10.561
Owner	Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
Architectural Type/Style	Plantation House/Commercial
Integrity	AR 6 is in excellent condition but has undergone multiple alterations resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, and workmanship.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not individually eligible but is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.6.1 Building Description

AR 6 is a southwest facing, one-story, Plantation house topped with an asphalt shingle hipped roof with wide eaves. The house has walls of redwood/cedar, and the building is supported by wood posts. The posts are concealed behind decorative wooden boards. A full-width porch adorns the façade, which is protected by the wide eave of the main roof. The roof overhang is supported with several wooden posts. The porch is accessed via concrete steps, and a wooden railing runs along the outer perimeter of the porch.

The south (front) elevation has seven wall openings (**Figure 4.22**). From west to east, the elevation has a single double-hung vinyl window, a single door inset with four lights, a set of glass double-doors inset with two lights, a pair of six-over-one double-hung windows, a second set of glass double-doors inset with two lights, a single door inset with four lights, and a single six-over-one double-hung window (**Figure 4.23**). The east elevation has three wall openings, including a pair of six-over-one double-hung windows, a single double-hung window, and a second pair of six-over-one double-hung windows. The west and north (rear) elevations were not viewable from the public right-of-way.

4.6.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 6 is in excellent condition but has undergone alterations, such as the replacement of windows, doors, wall material, and roofing material. While AR 6 retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association, it is not individually eligible because it has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations and lost its integrity

of design, material, and workmanship. Despite these alterations, contributing resources have a lower threshold of integrity than individually eligible properties must have. As such, the retaining integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association allows it to still reflect historic character of a property belonging to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

4.6.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 6 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or HRS § 6E. Under Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, there is no evidence or archival information that suggests that any historically significant event or pattern of events that shaped the local region occurred at or is associated with the building. The resource does not provide important information on the impact of the local technologies. While the resource is related to the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, due to the lack of integrity, the resource does not individually embody this association and its historical significance. While the building does retain its integrity of location and setting, it has lost its integrity of feeling, design, workmanship, materials and association.

No ties or links were identified between the resource and people of cultural or historic significance; thus, AR 6 is not recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b. Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible because it is not exemplary of its architectural style or form, and is a common type found across the region. The building is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 6 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes related to the sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 6 was previously recommended as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District under NRHP Criteria A and D. The current study concurs with this recommendation but as eligible as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District under Criteria A, C, and D. It is important to note that the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is a proposed expansion of Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (SIHP NO. 1602). The resource is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century. As a result of this association, AR 6 has potential to contribute to further understanding of this history as part of the historic district.

Under NRHP Criterion A, AR 6 is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource because the building is directly associated with the Pioneer Mill Company and the sugar plantation industry and is representative of this association. Under NRHP Criterion B, AR 6 is recommended as not eligible as a contributing resource because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C, the building is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource based on its associated with the Hawai‘i's plantation era and the associated architectural developments needed for working housing, which were integral to the physical development and land uses of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

Under NRHP Criterion D, as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District, AR 6 has the potential to yield additional information regarding its association with the Pioneer Mill Company and the local sugar plantation industry and their impact on the development of Olowalu and the surrounding region.

Figure 4.21. Aerial image showing the location of AR 6.

Figure 4.22. South (front) elevation of AR 6, facing northeast.

Figure 4.23. East elevation of AR 6, facing northwest.

4.7 AR 7 (SIHP No. 1602): 810 Olowalu Road

AR 7 (SIHP No. 1602) is a residential property at 810 Olowalu Road (**Table 4.8**; **Figure 4.24**). Along with AR 4, AR 5, AR 6, AR 8, and AR16, the property was determined eligible as a contributing resource to the "Olowalu Sugar Mill Comple Historic District" in 1974. The building is bounded by a wooded area to the east, residential buildings to the north, a beach access road and the Olowalu Plantation House to the west, and the Olowalu landing and beaches to the south. AR 7 sits on a level, grassy terrain with ornamental plants and several trees. The property contains three historic buildings, three historic outbuildings, and three modern outbuildings. All residences and outbuildings are enclosed by a wooden fence with a metal gate that runs along the property boundaries. The house is associated with one outbuilding, which is accessed by a paved drive extending from the beach access road that terminates at a point along the southeast elevation of the house.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 7 sits on 10.561 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Elua Associates LLC, and was built in 1923. However, the building is also shown on an 1881 map of Olowalu along with several other structures in the APE, suggesting that AR 7 may have been constructed as early as 1881. The house was originally associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company, and later with the Pioneer Mill Company, who operated the first commercial sugar plantation and mill in Lāhainā. According to a 1906 map of the Olowalu Plantation, the residence, along with other homes clustered nearby, served as the home for plantation managers (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004; Lahaina News 2010; Lahaina Restoration Foundation ND; Pitzer 2021; Young 2021). The house is shown again in a later map of the Pioneer Mill Company holdings.

Table 4.8. Summary of AR 7(SIHP No. 1602)

Address	810 Olowalu Road (11493 Honoapiʻilani Highway)
TMK	4-8-003:005
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1923
Square Footage	1,792
Acreage	10.561
Owner	Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
Architectural Type/Style	Plantation House/Bungalow
Integrity	AR 7 is in good condition but has undergone significant alterations resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, and workmanship.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not individually eligible but is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.7.1 Building Description

AR 7 is a southwest facing, one-story, single-family, bungalow house topped with an intersecting gable-on-hip roof with wide eaves and covered with composition asphalt shingle (**Figure 4.25**). The house is clad in redwood/cedar. The foundation type is not documented in the tax assessor's database and is not visible from the public right-of-way due to the presence of a full-width porch. The porch features wooden railings and is accessed by a set of five wooden steps, which lead to the main entrance of AR 7 along the southwest (front) elevation. The main entry and additional elements comprising the façade of the house are covered by the substantial overhang of the principal roof, which is supported by six wood columns decorated with arched brackets. While the sections of the façade covered by the intersecting gable-on-hip roofs extending from the northwest and southeast elevations are recessed slightly from the original façade of AR 7, this indicates that the porch deck, eave overhangs, and roof supports are consistent in character with the porch seen along the original construction of the house.

The southwest (front) elevation has at least ten wall openings. From west to east, the elevation has a row of four double-hung wood windows; the main entrance, which consists of two double doors inset with 10 lights, framed on either side by two double-hung wood windows; a pair of double-hung wood windows, and a rectangular vent beneath the gable present along this elevation. The remaining portion of the

elevation, along the gable-on-hip roof projecting from the southwest elevation of the original construction cannot be seen from the public right-of-way. But it is likely that the series of four double-hung wood windows seen on the northwestern portion of the façade is replicated. The northwest elevation was only partially viewable from the public right-of-way, limiting observations to the façade of the house. The northwest elevation of the original construction, covered by the entry porch, features two wood, double-hung windows with a four-over-one light configuration. The southeast and northeast elevations were not visible from the public right-of-way, but it is likely that the wood, double-hung windows seen along the northwest elevation of the original construction is repeated along the southeast elevation.

4.7.2 Associated Outbuilding

AR 7 is associated with one non-historic frame outbuilding, a utility shed that sits to the east of the house (**Figure 4.25**). The building is topped with a front gable roof covered in composite asphalt shingles and has walls constructed of vertical wood board. The roof has wide eaves. The south (front) elevation has a set of two solid wood double doors. The west elevation was partially obscured, but a wood, fixed window was observed. The north and east elevations were not visible from the public right-of-way.

4.7.3 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 7 is in good condition but has undergone significant alterations, such as the construction of an attached garage and additions along the west and east elevations and the replacement of windows, wall material, and roofing material. While AR 7 retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, it is not individually eligible because it has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations and has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship. Despite these alterations, contributing resources have a lower threshold of integrity than individually eligible properties must have. As such, the retaining integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association allows it to still reflect historic character of a property belonging to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

4.7.4 Significance Evaluation

AR 7 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or the State Register of Historic Places (SRHP). Under Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, there is no evidence or archival information that suggests that any historically significant event or pattern of events that shaped the local region occurred at or is associated with the building. The resource does not provide important information on the impact of the local technologies. While the resource is related to the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, due to the lack of integrity, the resource does not individually embody this association and its historical significance. While the building does retain its integrity of location and setting, it has lost its integrity of feeling, design, workmanship, materials and association.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, no ties or links were identified between the resource and people of cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, AR 7 is recommended as not individually eligible because it is not exemplary of its architectural style or form, and is a common type found across the region. The building is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 7 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes related to the sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company. Furthermore, AR 7 has undergone unsympathetic alterations, such as the construction of multiple additions and the replacement of windows, roofing material, and wall material, resulting in the loss of integrity of materials and design. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 7 was previously recommended as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District under Criteria A and D. The current study concurs with this recommendation but as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District under Criteria A, C, and D. It is important to note that the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is a proposed expansion of Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (SIHP NO. 1602). The resource is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from

the late-19th century to the mid-20th century. As a result of this association, AR 7 has the potential to contribute to further understanding of this history as part of the proposed historic district.

Under NRHP Criterion A, AR 7 is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource because the building is directly associated with the Pioneer Mill Company and the sugar plantation industry and is representative of this association. Under NRHP Criterion B, AR 7 is recommended as not eligible as a contributing resource because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C, the building is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource based on its association with the Hawaiʻi's plantation era and the associated architectural developments needed for worker housing, which was integral to the physical development and land uses of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Under NRHP Criterion D, as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation District, AR 7has the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance.

The outbuilding is not individually eligible for the NRHP and does not contribute to the overall eligibility of AR 7. The outbuilding is a common type and does not hold architectural or historic significance.

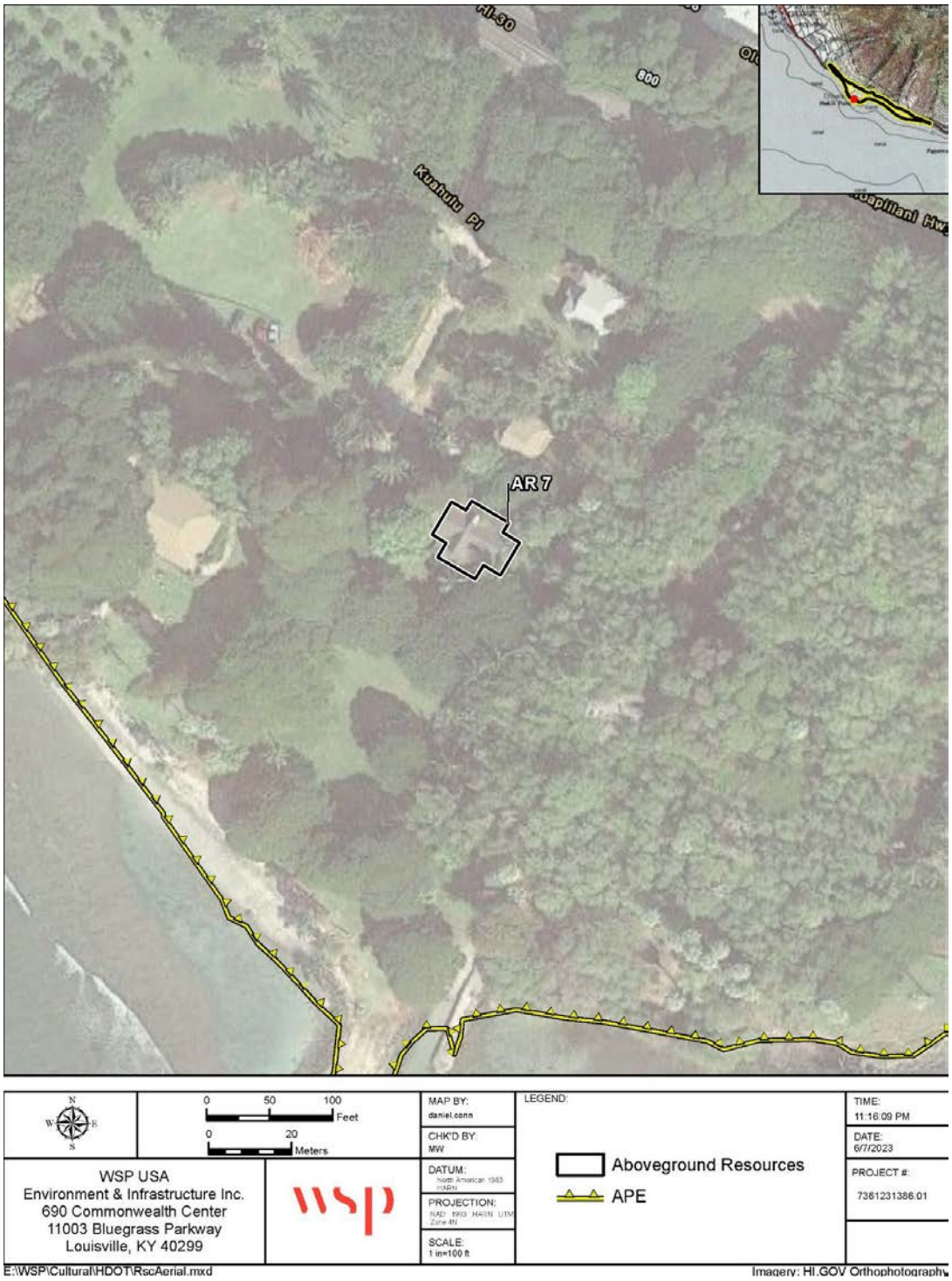


Figure 4.24. Aerial image showing the location of AR 7.

Figure 4.25. Southwest (front) and northwest elevations of AR 7 and associated outbuilding, facing northeast.

4.8 AR 8 (SIHP No. 1602): Olowalu Mill Complex, Wharf, and Landing

AR 8 (SIHP No. 1602) consists of the structural remnants of the Olowalu Mill Complex, wharf, and landing and is located on the south side of Honoapiʻilani Highway (State Highway 30) (**Table 4.9**; **Figure 4.26**). The site is surrounded by mature kiawe trees and low-lying vegetation on the west, north, and east, and by Olowalu beach to the south. AR 8 sits on level terrain dotted with grasses and areas of sandy soil. The site is accessed by an unimproved beach access road extending from Honoapiʻilani Highway. A historic site marker with SIHP No. 1602 is located along the northern extent of the remnants of the mill complex, on the west side of the access road.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 8 sits on 10.561 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Elua Associates LLC, and was built in 1910 with improvements and expansions to the mill and pier occurring between 1918 and 1919. Topographic maps show a building in the location of AR 8 in 1955 labeled as “Mill (Ruins)” and “Olowalu Wharf,” (**Figure 4.27**). The aerial images show the mill foundations and wharf as early as 1949 (based on the earliest aerial image available). This suggests that AR 8 was built and deconstructed prior to 1949, which corroborates sources listing 1932 as the year that the mill was dismantled and relocated to the Philippines. The mill complex, landing, and wharf was originally associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company, which constructed and operated the first commercial sugar plantation and mill at the site prior to 1884 and (Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association 2004; Lahaina News 2010; Lahaina Restoration Foundation ND; Pitzer 2021; Young 2021).

Table 4.9. Summary of AR 8 (SIHP No. 1602)

Address	810 Olowalu Road (809 Olowalu Road)
TMK	4-8-003:005
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1919
Landscape Area	Approximately 1.58 acres
Acreage	10.561
Owner	Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
Architectural Type/Style	Agricultural Processing/Industrial Facility (Ruins)
Integrity	AR 8 is in stable condition and retains its integrity recorded in previous surveys including integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 8 is not recommended as individually eligible but is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.8.1 District Description

AR 8 contains the remains of the historic Olowalu Sugar Co. Mill Complex. The primary features include the foundations and ruins of the sugar mill and stable area as well as remnants of two rock piers that extend into the sea, perpendicular to the shoreline (R.M. Towill Corporation 2008). Many of the remaining structures are concrete and rebar construction, but the piers and remains of the molasses tanks display rock and mortar/concrete construction. The complex itself was a northeast-facing early-20th century industrial building that ran on steam and hydroelectric power derived from a plant in the mountains north of the mill. Water was supplied to the complex via extensive irrigation systems featuring 3-inch pipes (Sanborn Map Company 1919). Most of the remains of the sugar mill complex date to 1918, when the Olowalu Sugar company improved existing industrial buildings at the site. Extant features of SIHP No. 1602 include the foundations and remnants of the sugar warehouse, 12 roller mills, a machine shop, and molasses tanks (**Figures 5.28** through **Figure 4.31**. Improvements continued through the early-20th century until 1932, when the mill was dismantled under the Pioneer Mill Company (R.M. Towill Corporation 2008).

Two rock piers extend out to sea from the landing and ruins of the complex. Constructed in 1919 to extend an existing pier, the westernmost pier is significantly longer than the first and terminates 300 feet beyond the shoreline (**Figure 4.32**). Due to the difficulties of loading sugar onto ships at low tide, the pier replaced a 200-foot rock and concrete structure and a wooden-frame derrick. The original structure was one of twelve landings on Maui that served as a regular stop for the Inter-Island Steamship Company.

The extant pier continued to facilitate trade and transport conducted by sea vessels and operated as a terminus for the Olowalu Sugar Co. Railroad until the complex was dismantled following the sale of the mill to the Pioneer Mill Company. The concrete foundations of a structure—likely a derrick or other sea/rail cargo infrastructure—can be seen at the end of the pier (**Figure 4.33**). The easternmost pier, also referred to as the small boat dock, extends approximately 90 feet from the shoreline and was constructed after 1919 as part of the concurrent mill improvements.

4.8.2 Current Condition and Integrity

At the time of the survey, AR 8 was in good condition. The integrity of the site is consistent with previous surveys of the SIHP and the surrounding area. There are no indications of liter or defacement of the historic features, but the area receives moderate foot traffic from patrons accessing the park and shoreline. Given these factors, the properties that make up AR 8 retain their integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.8.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 8 was previously recommended as a historic district referred to as the Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District under NRHP Criteria A and D, and the current study concurs with this recommendation. However, given the expanded study of plantation era properties, SOI-qualified professionals also recommend AR 8 as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. It is important to note that the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is a proposed expansion of Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (SIHP NO. 1602). AR 8 is directly associated with the sugar plantation industry in Olowalu and the Olowalu Sugar Company, which had a substantial role in the development of the local community and region. The industry's influence on the area spanned from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century. As a result, AR 8 has the potential to contribute to further understanding of this history when assessed as part of the proposed historic district.

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 8 is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource because it is directly associated with the sugar plantation industry and is strongly representative of this association. But under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 8 is recommended as not eligible as a contributing resource because no ties or links were found between the resource and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, this cluster of resources is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource based on its association with Hawai‘i's plantation era and the associated architectural developments needed for administration, shipping/transportation, and engineering, which were integral to the physical development and land uses of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation District, AR 8 has the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

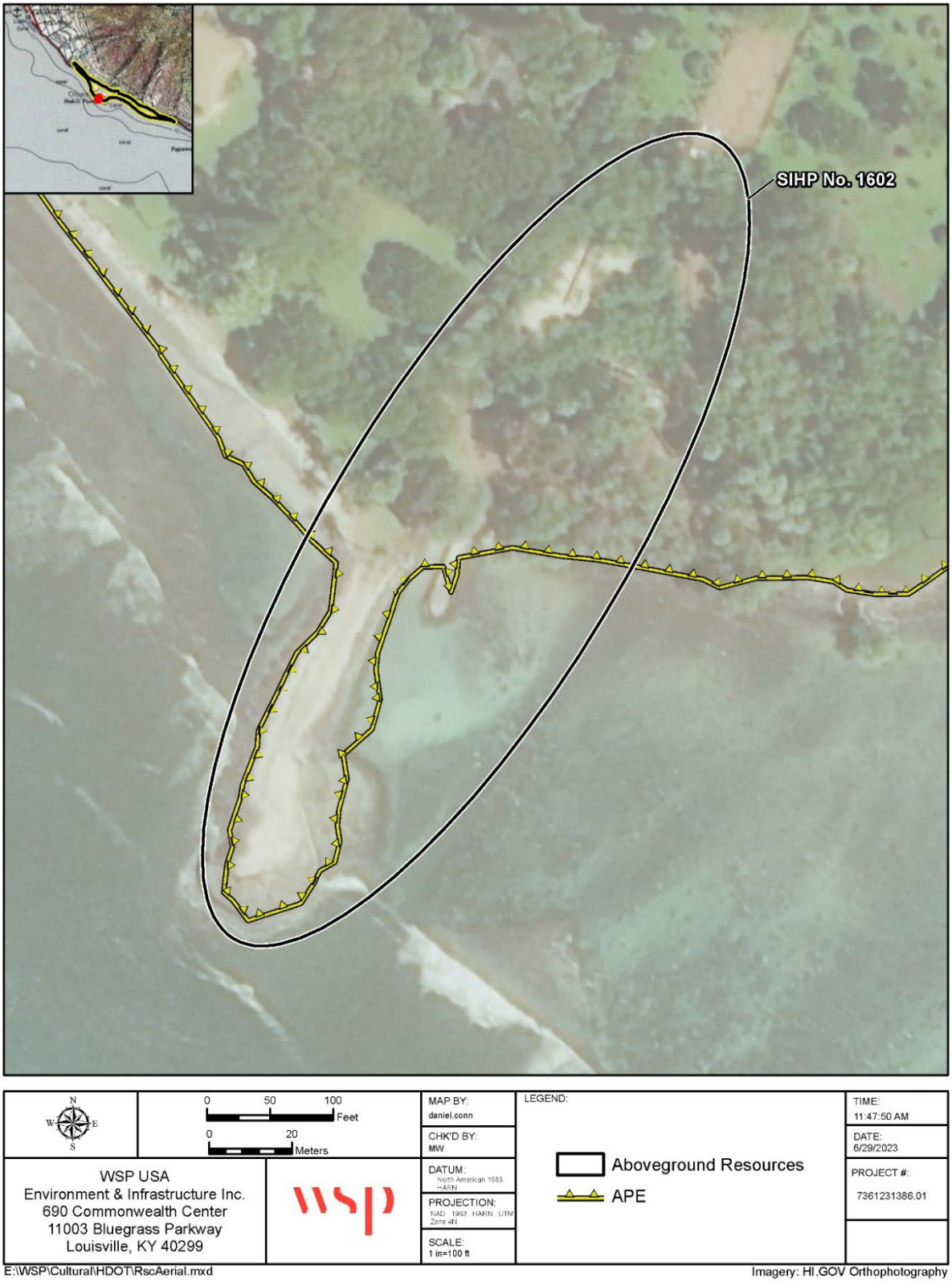


Figure 4.26 . Aerial image showing the location of AR 8.

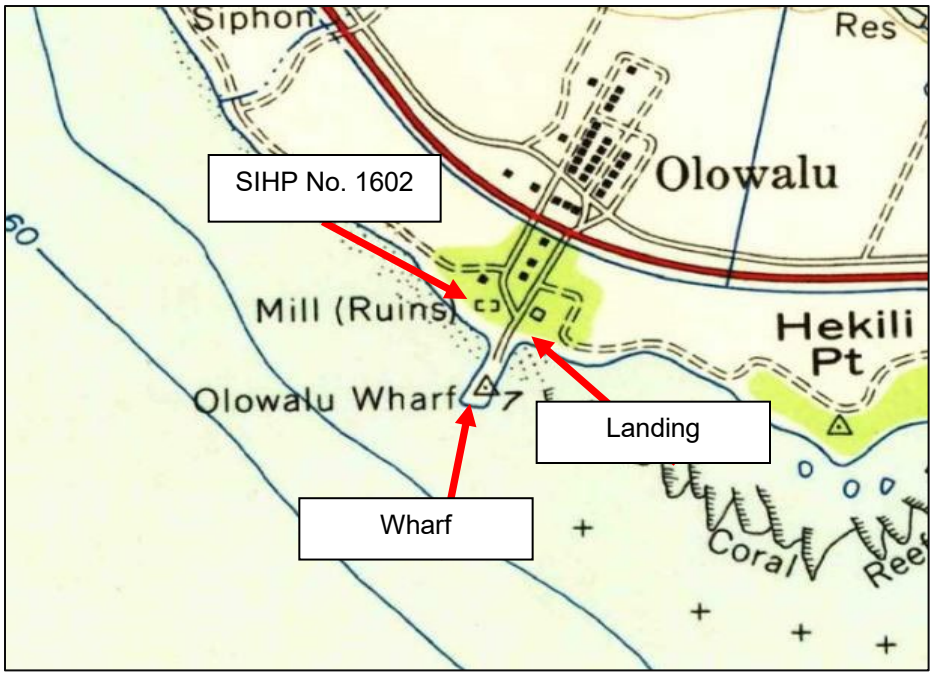


Figure 4.27 . Building illustrated in vicinity of AR 8 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Source: UH eVols repository

Figure 4.28 . 1919 Sanborn Map displaying the Olowalu Landing, Olowalu Co. Sugar Mill, and rail lines.

Figure 4.29 . North (front) east and elevations of Olowalu wharf piers, facing southwest.

Figure 4.30 . Detail of remnants in area of mud press and centrifugals, facing southwest.

Figure 4.31 . Detail of east elevation of extant remains of "Sugar Warehouse," facing southwest.

Figure 4.32 . West elevation of AR 8 (Sugar Mill Complex), facing southeast.

Figure 4.33 . Detail of north (front) and east elevations of extant foundation of the "12 Roller Mills" and "Molasses Tanks," facing southwest.

4.9 AR 9 (SIHP No. 09134): Reservoir (814 Honoapiʻilani Highway)

AR 9**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.0913**4**, is a reservoir at 814 Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Table 4.10**; **Figure 4.34**). The structure is bounded by agricultural lands to the east and south, agricultural lands and a residential structure to the north, and Olowalu stream to the west. AR 9 consists of a slight depression in the gently rolling grassy terrain southwest of the Olowalu Cultural Reserve. AR 9 is accessed by a paved asphalt road that branches off from Olowalu Village Road and Honoapiʻilani Highway.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 9 sits on 50.301 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Mauka Lot 21 Condo Master, and has an address of 814 Honoapiʻilani Highway. A paved asphalt bike path has been constructed around the reservoir. The tax assessor's database does not list a construction date for the structure, but historic aerial images and primary sources indicate that AR 9 was constructed between 1932 and 1939, when Pioneer Mill Company took over the land of the Olowalu Sugar Company and began making improvements to the existing irrigation system (Maly 2010). The reservoir was originally associated with the Pioneer Mill Company and first appears on a 1939 map of the company's holdings and improved irrigation system in Olowalu.

Table 4.10. Summary of AR 9 (SIHP No. 09134)

Address	814 Honoapiʻilani Highway
TMK	4-8-003:104
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1932
Square Footage	67,495
Acreage	50.301
Owner	Olowalu Mauka Lot 21 Condo Master
Architectural Type/Style	Sugar Plantation Water Control
Integrity	AR 9 is in good condition but shows signs of disuse and impacts from modern construction resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, and workmanship.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 9 is not recommended as individually eligible or as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.9.1 Structure Description

AR 9 is a reservoir or a roughly rectangular depression in the landscape meant to hold water that measures approximately 325 feet by 225 feet at the widest point (**Figure 4.4.34**). The reservoir features stone and concrete walls, and the basin is covered in vegetation consisting of grasses and low-lying shrubbery (**Figures 4.35** through **4.37**). Some exposed areas of the basin floor suggest that the entirety of the reservoir consists of concrete and stone construction. AR 9 features a concrete siphon spillway along its northwestern wall which consists of a beam atop four evenly spaced concrete piers in the crest of the reservoir. An inlet along the northeastern wall is fed by a concrete and stone ditch/conduit that extends up through the nearby mountains.

Although no longer in use, the reservoir was an element of the expansive Pioneer Mill Company irrigation system and was constructed on the lands of the Olowalu Sugar Company, which was purchased by the larger enterprise in 1931. The reservoir was supplied by the Olowalu Intake Pump and Olowalu ditch and was one of twenty-nine storage reservoirs maintained by the Pioneer Mill Company. These reservoirs totaled a storage capacity of approximately 235 million gallons, which was carried through the plantation fields by a network of tunnels, ditches, flumes, and pipes (Maly 2010).

4.9.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 9 is in fair condition and shows signs of disuse and degradation due to weathering, age, and the overgrowth of vegetation in the reservoir basin. However, the construction of a modern bike path in 2023 across the entire length of the south and eastern sides. has had a substantial negative impact the reservoir's integrity. The construction of the bike path included extensive mechanical grading of the reservoir's earthen walls/burns, which also created structural

fractures within the stone walls. As such, the resource no longer retains integrity of material, workmanship, feeling, and design.

4.9.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 9 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural integrity. Although the reservoir is directly related to the Pioneer Mill Company, the structure, on its own, due to degradation and extreme modern impacts, it no longer embodies the historical and architectural significance of the company and the development of the surrounding community. As a result, AR 9 is recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, the structure is recommended as not eligible because no links were found between the reservoir and people of cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, AR 9 is recommended as not eligible because the reservoir is a common structure found throughout the region and is not exemplary of reservoirs of this period. Furthermore, the structure is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

NRHP Criterion D is typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. As an individual resource, AR 9 is not recommended as eligible Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d. Despite its association with the sugar plantation industry, the structure itself does not have the potential to yield substantial information regarding local and regional development.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 9 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. While, the reservoir retains its integrity of location and association, the structure's integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and design have been diminished with the construction of a bike trail.

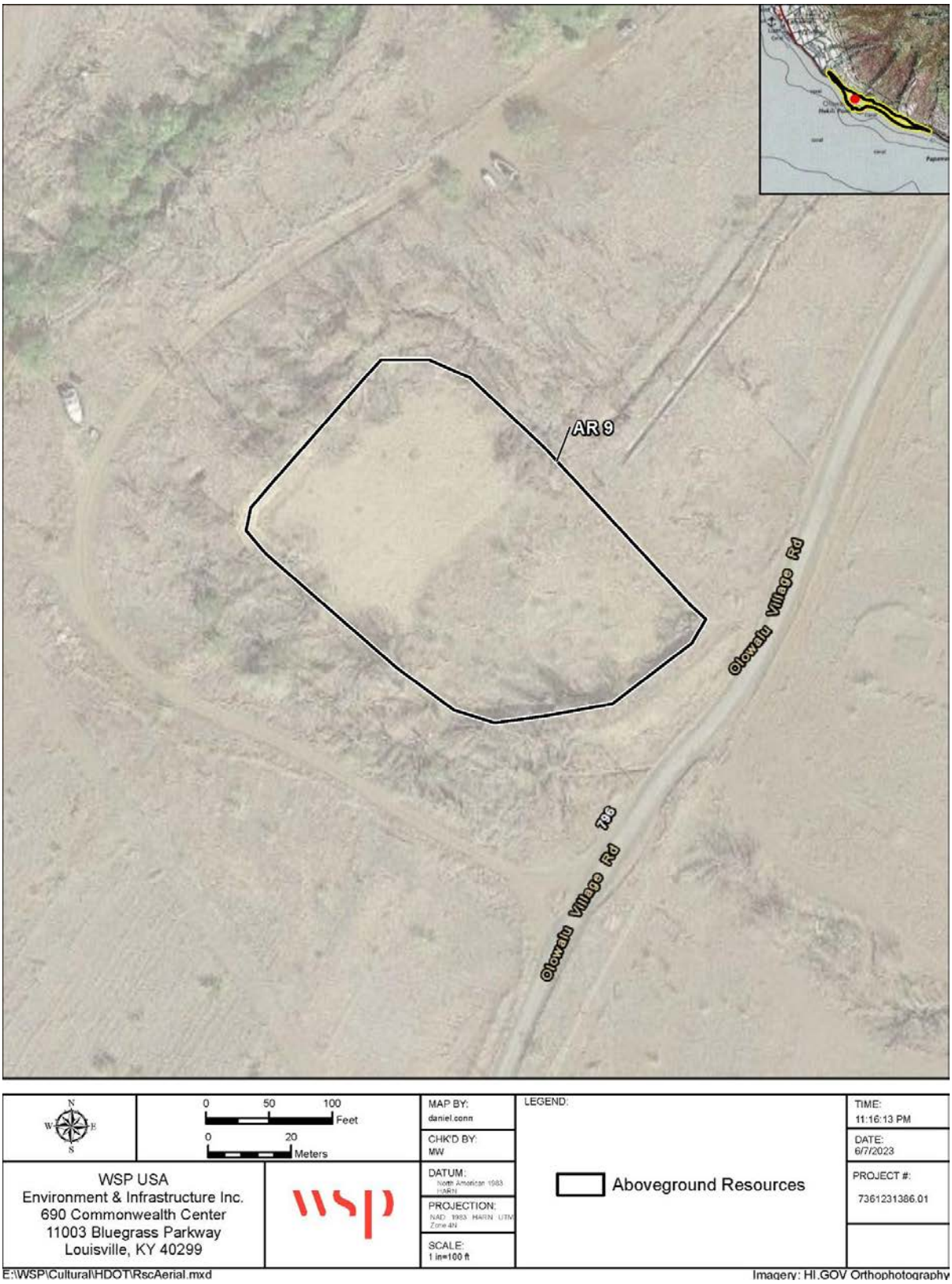


Figure 4.34. Aerial image showing the location of AR 9.

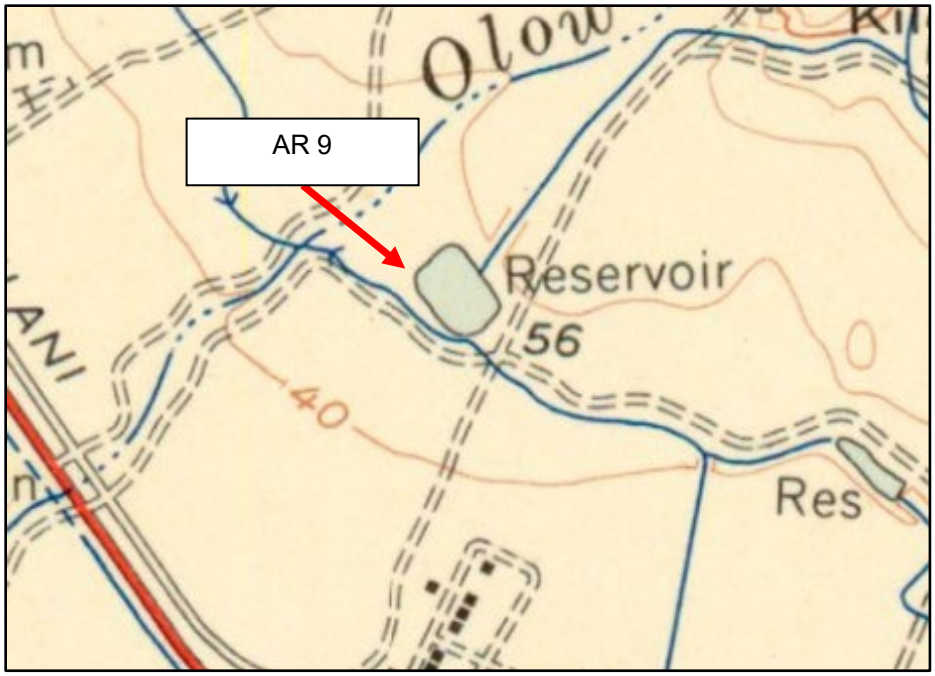


Figure 4.35 . Reservoir illustrated in vicinity of AR 9 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.36. Southeast, south, and southwest walls of AR 9, facing south.

Figure 4.37. Modern impact from the construction of a bike path along the south and east elevation of AR 9, facing east.

4.10 AR 10 (SIHP No. 09135): 832 Olowalu Village Road

AR 10**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.0913**5**, is a residential property at 832 Olowalu Village Road (**Table 4.11**; **Figure 4.38**). The building is bounded by residential properties to the east and west, Olowalu Village Road and Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and undeveloped woods to the north. AR 10 sits on a level, grassy terrain with several trees lining the northeast boundary of the property and a ditch running outside the northwest boundary (**Figure 4.38**). A paved asphalt drive extends from the southeast boundary of the property to a carport along the southeast elevation of AR 10. A wood porch is located adjacent to the northeastern wall of the carport and leads up to the main entrance of the house. A combination asphalt and concrete drive extends along the southwest boundary of the property, from the primary drive to the carport of an accessory dwelling. Segments of wood privacy fencing run along the southwest and northeast boundaries between the house and the adjacent residential properties. The house is associated with one outbuilding: an accessory dwelling that contains 500 square feet of living area.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 10 sits on 0.23 acres, is currently owned by Patrick J. Harnetiaux, and was built in 1964. Topographic maps show a building in the location of AR 10 in 1983, and the structure is not depicted in the 1955 drawing, the next earliest map (**Figure 4.39**). Historic aerial images show AR 10 in its current location as early as 1975. The next earliest aerial dates to 1960 and shows the location of AR 10 before development and some extant surrounding structures. This suggests that AR 10 was built between 1960 and 1975, corroborating the 1964 construction date listed in the tax assessor's database.

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. As such, all documentation for AR 10 was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owners of Record.

Table 4.11. Summary of AR 10 (SIHP No. 09135)

Address	832 Olowalu Village Road
TMK	4-8-004:017
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1964
Square Footage	1,052
Acreage	0.23
Owner	Patrick J. Harnetiaux
Architectural Type/Style	Contractor Modern/Hawaiian Ranch House
Integrity	AR 10 is in fair to good condition but has undergone moderate alteration resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 10 is not recommended as individually eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance and is not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of association and historic significance.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.10.1 Building Description

The residential building associated with AR 10 is a southeast facing, one-story, single-family, Contractor Modern/Hawaiian Ranch House topped with a front gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house is clad in redwood/cedar vertical board siding, rests on a wood post foundation. The roof features wide eave overhangs. Along a recessed portion of the main elevation, the eave overhang covers the main entrance and is supported with a slim, metal post. A wooden deck bordered with wooden lattice railing is accessed by a set of two wooden steps and leads to the entryway. The southwest elevation of the deck is adjacent to a partially enclosed carport, which is clad in wood vertical board and is topped with an asphalt shingle, shed roof extending from the principal roof along the main elevation. Aerial images indicate that the carport was constructed by 1975, and the tax assessor's database lists a construction date of 1969 for this property, suggesting the carport may have been added after the initial construction of the main house. The associated outbuilding sits to the northwest of the main house and the combination asphalt

and concrete drive extends out from the primary driveway to a carport along the southwest elevation of the accessory dwelling.

The southeast (front) elevation has eight wall openings (**Figure 4.40**). From west to east, the elevation has a secondary entrance composed of a vinyl, multipaneled door below the carport; a pair of vinyl, double-hung windows; the main entrance comprised of a single panel wood door inset with a long narrow light, and a metal framed storm door; and a second pair of double-hung vinyl windows. The southwest elevation was partially obscured from the public right-of-way, but images of the elevation from 2009 indicate that, from southeast to northwest, there is a series of six fixed, wood windows and an additional entrance, framed on either side by a set of two double-hung wood windows. A partial view of the carport along this elevation, and the character of the visible wall openings, suggest the wood windows along this elevation have likely been replaced with vinyl windows, likely with double-hung or sliding-sash operations (**Figure 4.41**). The northwest elevation was obscured from the public right-of-way by the accessory dwelling. Along the northeast elevation, which was partially obscured by the accessory dwelling and vegetation, wall openings including two sets of double-hung vinyl windows and a set of three double-hung vinyl windows. Additional wall openings may be located further along this elevation.

4.10.2 Associated Outbuilding

AR 10 is associated with one outbuilding, an accessory dwelling that sits along the northwest boundary of the property behind the house (**Figure 4.38**). The dwelling is topped with a standing metal seam, side gable roof and is clad in painted plywood siding. The southeast elevation of the outbuilding cannot be seen from the public right-of-way. The northeast elevation contains two sliding glass doors with vinyl frames, which open to a wood deck featuring wood banisters and two sets of four stairs. The northwest elevation suggests that the outbuilding may be a split-level structure and contains five wall openings. From northwest to southeast, there is one double-casement vinyl window and a second smaller double-casement vinyl window, under which a flat roof supported by slim wood posts extends from the elevation; a set of two fixed vinyl windows; and two or three double-casement vinyl windows.

A carport can be seen extending from the southwest elevation of the outbuilding and a partial view of the elevation suggests that one vinyl, double casement window is located along this elevation beneath the carport. The tax assessor’s database indicates that the dwelling was added to the property in 1988. The cascading gable roof in current aerial images suggests that there have been two to three additions, including the carport, along the southwest elevation of the original dwelling.

4.10.3 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 10 is in good condition. The house has also undergone alterations, including the addition of the attached garage and the replacement of siding and roofing material. The accessory dwelling is in good condition but has undergone moderate alterations. These include the replacement of siding material and the construction of several additions along the southwest elevation (for example, the addition of the attached garage). While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, AR 10 has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations and lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.10.4 Significance Evaluation

AR 10 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity.

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 10 is recommended as not individually eligible because no association was found to any historic events or patterns of events that have impacted the region, state, or nation. Likewise, under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 10 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the building is not individually eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The house is not the work of an

expert builder or craftsperson. Moreover, Ranch houses were popular throughout the mid- to late-20th century and are found across the region and the country (McAlester 2018).

Further, under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 10 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes related to the sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 10 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The house was constructed outside the historic district's period of significance and is not associated with the local sugar plantation industry or the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century.

The outbuilding is not individually eligible for the NRHP and does not contribute to the overall eligibility of AR 10. This type of building is found throughout the region and does not hold architectural or historic significance.

Figure 4.38. Aerial image showing the location of AR 10 and accessory dwelling.

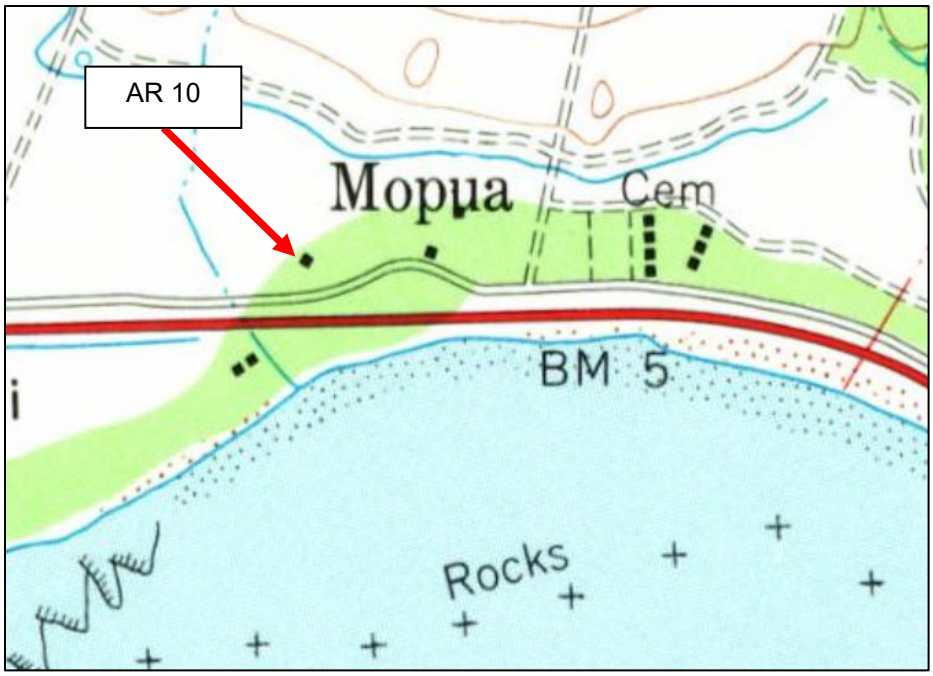


Figure 4.39. Building illustrated in vicinity of AR 10 on the 1975 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.40. Southeast (front) elevation of AR 10, facing northwest.

Figure 4.41. Northeast elevation of AR 10 and outbuilding, facing south.

4.11 AR 11 (SIHP No. 09136): 804 Olowalu Village Road

AR 11**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09136, is a residential property at 804 Olowalu Village Road (**Figure 4.12**; **Figure 4.42**). The building is bounded by a residential property to the west, an open lot to the east, Olowalu Village Road and Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and undeveloped woods to the north. AR 11 sits on level, grassy terrain with several trees, shrubs, and decorative vegetation dotting the property. A ditch runs just outside the northwest boundary (**Figure 4.43**). A gravel drive extends from Olowalu Village Road to a concrete landing, covered by a carport that extends from the southeast elevation of AR 11. The carport extends from the roofline along the main elevation and, along with shrubbery and a trellising structure, obscures wall openings along the front of the house. Solar panels cover a portion of the roof surface.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 11 sits on 0.22 acres, is currently owned by the Robert R Santos Living Trust/Margaret Duclos-Santos and was built in 1984. Topographic maps show a building in the location of AR 11 in 1992, but no structure is shown in the location in the 1983 map (**Figure 4.43**). The aerial images show AR 11 in its current alignment as early as 1988. The next earliest aerial dates to 1975 and shows the location of AR 11 before development as well as some surrounding structures. This suggests that AR 11 was built between 1983 and 1988, corroborating the 1984 construction date listed in the tax assessor's database.

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. As such, all documentation for AR 11 was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owners of Record.

Table 4.12. Summary of AR 11 (SIHP No. 09136)

Address	804 Olowalu Village Road
TMK	4-8-004:009
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1984
Square Footage	2,308
Acreage	0.22
Owner	Robert R. Santos Living Trust; Margaret Duclos-Santos
Architectural Type/Style	Styled Ranch (Spanish)
Integrity	AR 11 is in fair to good condition but has undergone moderate alteration resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 11 is not recommended as individually eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance and is not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of association and historical significance.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.11.1 Building Description

The residential building associated with AR 11 is a southeast facing, one-story, single-family, Styled Ranch (Spanish) house topped with a cross-gable roof covered with wood shake. The house is clad in wood vertical board siding and the roof features wide eave overhangs. The eave overhang along the central block of the house and shed roofs extending from below the cross-gable portions of the main elevation cover the main entrance. This covered area may feature a concrete landing along the main elevation, but details are not visible from the public right-of-way and a layout image from the tax assessor’s database does not include additional information. A carport, comprised of a low-pitch, wood shake, front gable roof supported by six wood posts with brackets extends from the westernmost cross gable portion of the main elevation. Aerial images indicate that the carport was added to the building sometime as recently as 2023.

The southeast (front) elevation has six wall openings (**Figure 4.44**). From southwest to northeast, the elevation has a wood picture window and an entrance featuring a vinyl frame storm door below the

carport; a window of unknown material and sash operation; the main entrance; and two windows of unknown material and sash operation (**Figure 4.45**). The southwest and northwest elevations were not visible from the public right-of-way. Current aerials, however, indicate that a wooden deck extends from the northwest (rear) elevation, suggesting the presence of a rear entry. The northeast elevation was partially obscured from the public right-of-way by vegetation, but three wall openings were visible along this elevation: one wood fixed window, one wood sliding window, and one window of unknown material and unknown sash operation.

4.11.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 11 is in good condition. The house has undergone some alterations, including construction of an attached carport and the replacement of windows, siding, and roofing material. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, given that AR 11 has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations, it has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.11.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 11 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity.

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 11 is recommended as not individually eligible because no association was found to any historic events or patterns of events that have impacted the region, state, or nation. Likewise, under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 11 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the building is not eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The house is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson. Furthermore, Ranch houses were popular throughout the mid- to late-20th century and are found across the region (McAlester 2018). In addition, under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 11 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes related to the sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 11 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The house was constructed outside the historic district's period of significance and is not associated with the local sugar plantation industry or the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century.

Figure 4.42. Aerial image showing the location of AR 11.

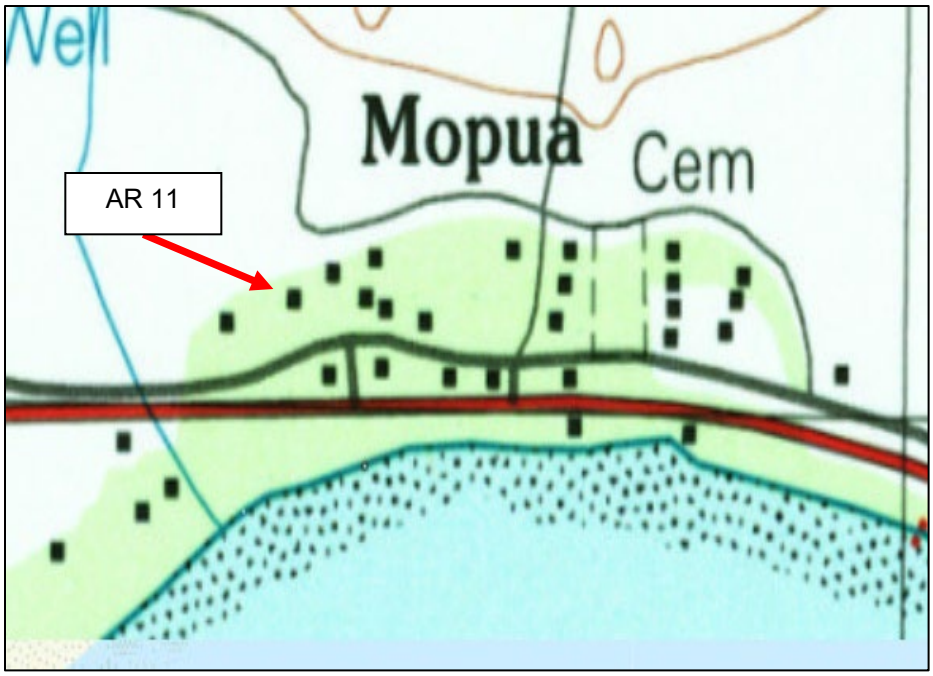


Figure 4.43. Building illustrated in vicinity of AR 11 on the 1992 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.44. Southeast (front) elevation of AR 11, facing northwest.

Figure 4.45. Southeast (front) and northeast elevations of AR 11 and outbuilding, facing northwest.

4.12 AR 12 (SIHP No. 09137): 804 A Olowalu Village Road

AR 12**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09137, is a residential property at 804A Olowalu Village Road (**Figure 4.13**; **Figure 4.46**). The building is bound by residential properties to the west and east, a wooded area to the north, and Olowalu Village Road and Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south. AR 12 sits on a level, grassy terrain dotted with several trees. A ditch runs parallel to the north boundary, just beyond the property line (**Figure 4.46**). A gravel drive extends from the south boundary of the property to a concrete landing, which is partially covered by a carport extending from the east elevation of AR 12. A concrete sidewalk extends from the landing along a recessed portion of the south (main) elevation and leads to the main entrance. The principal roof of the house covers this sidewalk to form a partial porch and is supported by two thin wood supports. A chain-link fence runs along the perimeter of the property. The house is associated with one outbuilding: a shed located in the northeast corner of the property.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 12 sits on 0.34 acres, is currently owned by Einar Santos Jr., and was built in 1958. Topographic maps show a building in the location of AR 12 in 1992, but no structure is shown in the location in the 1955 map (**Figure 4.47**). The aerial images show AR 12 in its current alignment as early as 1975. The next earliest aerial dates to 1960; the location of AR 12 is obscured by foliage and the image quality is poor. This suggests that AR 12 was built before 1975, supporting the 1958 construction date listed in the tax assessor's database.

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. As such, all documentation for AR 12 was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owners of Record.

Table 4.13. Summary of AR 12 (SIHP No. 09137)

Address	804A Olowalu Village Road
TMK	4-8-004:008
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1958
Square Footage	1,108
Acreage	0.34
Owner	Einar Santos Jr.
Architectural Type/Style	Contractor Modern/Hawaiian Ranch House
Integrity	AR 12 is in good condition but has undergone some alteration resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 12 is not recommended as individually eligible due to lack of architectural significance and not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of association and historical significance.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.12.1 Building Description

The residential building associated with AR 12 is a south facing, one-story, single-family, Contractor Modern/Hawaiian Ranch house topped with a side gable roof covered with sheets of corrugated metal (**Figure 4.48**). The house is clad in redwood/cedar vertical board siding and rests on a wood post foundation. The roof features wide eave overhangs with exposed rafters. The eave overhang along a recessed portion of the main elevation covers the main entrance and is supported with two slim, wooden supports. The concrete sidewalk/deck of the porch leads to the main entrance from a concrete landing along the east elevation that is partially covered by a semi-enclosed carport. The carport is topped with corrugated metal flat roof with wide eaves and is enclosed along the north and east elevations by vertical wood siding that does not extend to the roofline or to grade. The carport is supported by two wood posts. Aerial images indicate that the carport was constructed between 1975 and 1988. The associated outbuilding sits northwest of the main house and displays siding and roofing material consistent with the carport; however, the siding for this structure does extend from the roofline to grade.

The south (front) elevation has four wall openings (**Figure 4.49**). From west to east, the elevation has two rows of four vinyl, casement windows; the main entrance, which is comprised of a solid panel wood door;

and an additional row of four vinyl, casement windows. The portion of the elevation that displays the last two wall openings is recessed beneath the principal roofline, which is supported by two slim wooden posts that extend to grade and terminate in a poured concrete sidewalk/porch deck. The west elevation features two wall openings: two rows of four vinyl casement windows (**Figure Figure 4.50**). The north elevation could not be seen from the public right-of-way. Current aerials indicate that a shed roof extends from the easternmost portion of this elevation, suggesting that a second entryway and additional wall openings may be present. The east elevation contains no wall openings, but the carport extended from this elevation and may obscure one or more wall openings from the public right-of-way view (**Figure 4.50**).

4.12.2 Associated Outbuilding

AR 12 is associated with one outbuilding: a shed located behind the northeast corner of the house. The outbuilding is topped with a corrugated metal seam, flat roof and is clad in wood vertical board siding. The outbuilding is mostly obscured from the public right-of-way. A partial view of the south and east elevations reveals no wall openings (**Figure 4.50**). Historic aerials indicate that the outbuilding was added after 1988.

4.12.3 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 12 is in good condition. The house has undergone some alterations, including the replacement of windows, siding, and roofing material. While AR 12 retains its integrity of location and setting, it has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations and lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. The outbuilding is in fair condition.

4.12.4 Significance Evaluation

AR 12 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity.

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 12 is recommended as not individually eligible because no association was found to any historic events or patterns of events that have impacted the region, state, or nation. Likewise, under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 12 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the building is not eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The house is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson. Moreover, Ranch houses were popular throughout the mid- to late-20th century and are found across the region (McAlester 2018).

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 12 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes related to the sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 12 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The house was constructed outside the historic district's period of significance and is not associated with the local sugar plantation industry or the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century.

The outbuilding is not individually eligible for the NRHP and does not contribute to the overall eligibility of AR 12. This type of building is found throughout the region and does not hold architectural or historic significance.

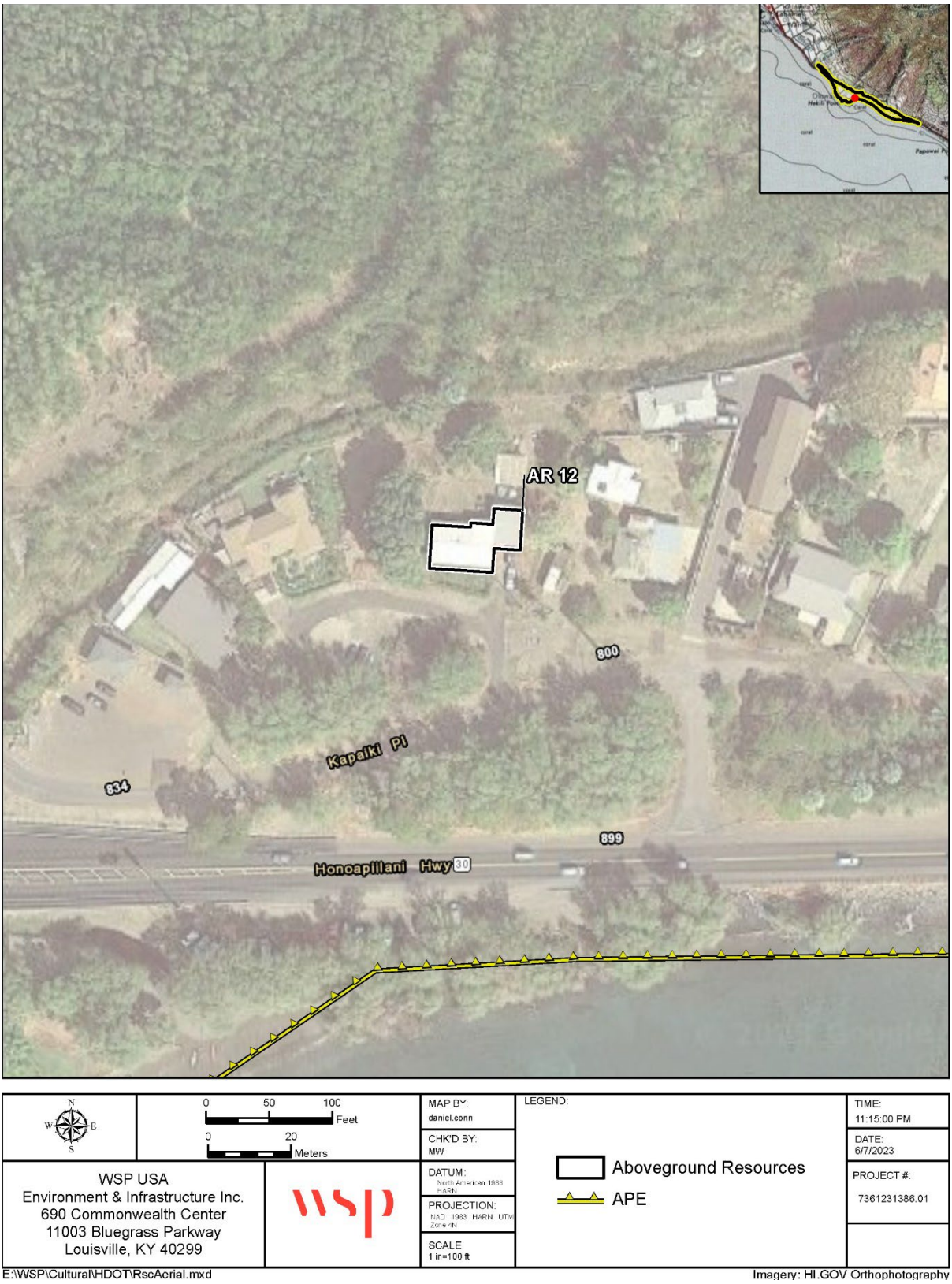


Figure 4.46. Aerial image showing the location of AR 12.

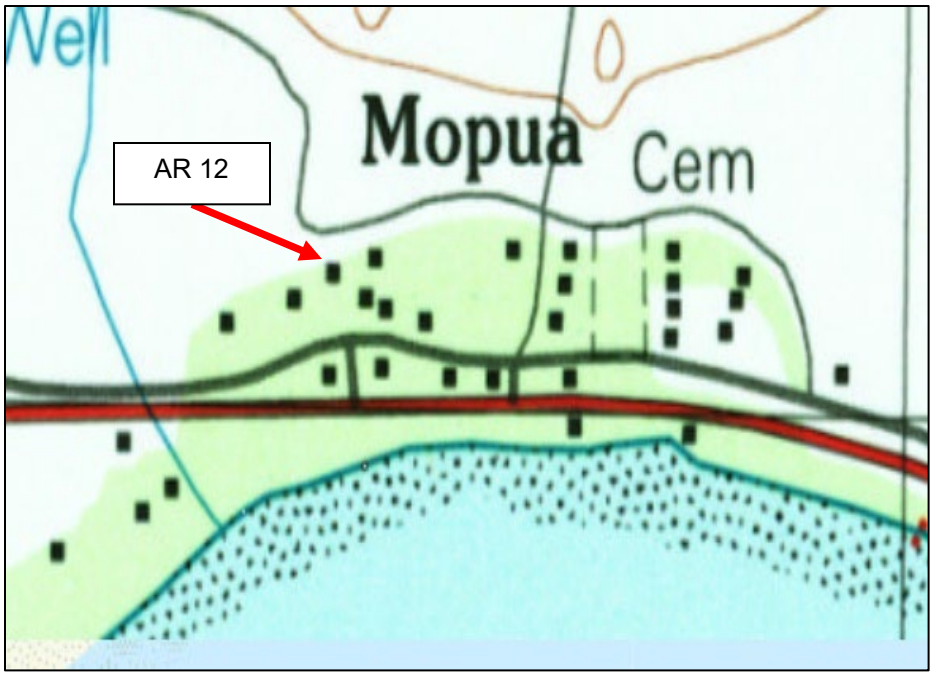


Figure 4.47. Building illustrated in vicinity of AR 12 on the 1992 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.48. South (front) and east elevations of AR 12, facing northwest.

Figure 4.49. South (front) and west elevations of AR 12 and outbuilding, facing northeast.

Figure 4.50. South (front) and east elevations of AR 12 and outbuilding, facing northwest; note the outbuilding beyond the carport.

4.13 AR 13 (SIHP No. 09138): 806 A Olowalu Village Road

AR 13**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09138, is a residential property at 806A Olowalu Village Road (**Figure 4.14**; **Figure 4.51**). The building is bounded by residential properties to the west and east, Olowalu Village Road and Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and a wooded area to the north. AR 13 sits on a level, grassy terrain dotted with several trees. A structure from the neighboring property is located just north of the property boundary, a corrugated metal shipping container is located at the southwest corner of the property, and a concrete block wall runs along the extent of the north and east boundaries (**Figure 4.52**). A gravel drive extends from Olowalu Village Road to a concrete landing located along the east elevation of AR 13. The concrete landing is adjacent to an addition that has been constructed along the east elevation of the main house. The addition is covered by a secondary flat roof that extends from the eaves of the main house and creates a partial porch covering the main entrance. A second gravel driveway extends from Olowalu Village Road to an outbuilding located northwest of the main house.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 13 sits on 0.34 acres, is currently owned by Jill A. Labram and Jon D. McPherson and was built in 1963. Topographic maps show a building in the location of AR 13 as early as 1955, which is depicted in the earliest topographic map produced for the area (**Figure 4.53**). The earliest historic aerial image available for the area (from 1949) shows AR 13 in its current location and prior to the construction of additions along the north and east elevations. This suggests that AR 13 was built before 1949, supporting the 1936 construction date listed in the tax assessor's database.

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. As such, all documentation for AR 13 was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owners of Record.

Table 4.14. Summary of AR 13 (SIHP No. 09138)

Address	806A Olowalu Village Road
TMK	4-8-004:006
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1936
Square Footage	573
Acreage	0.34
Owner	Jill A. Labram and Jon D. McPherson
Architectural Type/Style	Modified Plantation House
Integrity	AR 13 is in fair to good condition but has undergone moderate alteration resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	Recommended not individually eligible and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to lack of architectural and historic significance and loss of material integrity.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.13.1 Building Description

The residential building associated with AR 13 is a south facing, one-story, single-family, Modified Plantation house topped with a gable-on-hip roof covered with composition asphalt shingles (**Figure 4.54**). The main house is clad in aluminum siding and is held above grade by a wooden post foundation, which is not consistent with the foundation of the addition. The roof features wide eave overhangs and exposed rafters. The addition constructed along the east elevation of the original portion of the house features wood vertical board siding and is covered by a secondary flat roof, which is consistent in character to the principal roof. A porch consisting of a significant overhang of this roof, slim wood supports, and a poured concrete deck has been integrated into the façade of the house and covers the main entrance.

Current aerials suggest a rear shed addition has also been constructed along the north elevation. Aerial images indicate that the addition was constructed between 1960 and 1975. The tax assessor’s database records additional construction on the property in 1969, which may suggest that the addition was also

constructed at this time. The accessory building sits to the northwest of the main house and is accessed by a gravel road extending from Olowalu Village Road to the south elevation of the structure. The tax assessor's database and historic aerial images suggest that this structure was added to the property in 1988.

The south (front) elevation has four wall openings (**Figure 4.54**). From west to east, the elevation contains a wood, single hung window; a metal picture window framed on either side by a narrower wood single-hung window; a small, vinyl double casement or sliding window; and a pair of double-hung vinyl windows along a recessed portion of the elevation below the covered entryway. All windows along this elevation are covered by metal framed screens. The west elevation, from south to north, contains two metal picture windows framed on either side by a narrower wood single-hung window covered by metal framed screens and a wood double-hung window covered by a metal framed screen (**Figure 4.55**). The north elevation was unobservable from the public right-of-way, but current aerial images indicate that there is a rear shed roof extending from the original construction of the house, which possibly covers a porch and suggests the presence of a rear entryway. The east elevation contains two principal components: the main house and the addition. The portion of the main house visible along this elevation contains three wall openings: two vinyl sliding windows on either side of the main entrance to the house, which cannot be characterized from the public right-of-way . Along the addition, which is partially obscured by the concrete wall and vegetation, there is one vinyl sliding window covered by a metal framed screen.

4.13.2 Associated Outbuilding

AR 13 is associated with two outbuildings: a two-story accessory dwelling and a utility shed (**Figure 5.55**). The dwelling is located northwest of the main building, topped with a standing metal seam, cross-gable roof with wide eaves, and is clad in wood vertical board siding. The west, north, and east elevations of the outbuilding are obscured from the public right-of-way; however, current aerials show that the cross-gable roofline extends from the north elevation and a shed roof extends from the east elevation. The east elevation, which is partially visible from the public right-of-way, is supported by three slim wood posts with brackets and covers a concrete landing to constitute a one-story porch. The east elevation contains a set of three metal, fixed windows, and a single metal window with unknown sash operation along the second story.

The south elevation contains six wall openings. An entryway comprised of a vinyl, multipaneled door and a pair of double-hung vinyl windows are located along the first story. The entryway is covered by a flat roof supported by two wooden posts. A double-hung vinyl window and a pair of two double-hung vinyl windows are present at the second story. Two large, fixed windows are inset along the roofline. The tax assessor's database indicates that the dwelling was added to the property in 1988 and contains 573 square feet of living area. The utility shed, which was constructed in 1969 according to the tax assessor's database, is located along the north boundary of the property. The structure is obscured from the public right-of-way, but current aerials indicate that it features a low-pitch, front gable roof.

4.13.3 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 13 is in fair to good condition. The house has undergone significant alterations, including construction of an addition resulting in alterations to the façade, and the replacement of windows, siding, and roofing material. The accessory dwelling is in good condition but has undergone some alterations, including the replacement of windows and siding. The shed appeared to be in good condition but was largely obscured from view. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, given that AR 13 has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations, it has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.13.4 Significance Evaluation

AR 13 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity. Under Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, there is no evidence or archival information that suggests that any historically significant event or pattern of events that shaped the local region occurred at or is associated with the building. The resource does not provide important information on the impact of the local technologies. Although the AR 2 was built during the sugar plantation period, the building does

not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry due to alterations to its form and materials. While the building does retain its integrity of location and setting, it has lost its integrity of feeling, design, workmanship, materials and association.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 13 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the building is not individually eligible because the resource has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form, and the house is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. However, AR 13 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 13 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Although the residential building was constructed during the period of significance for the historic district, the house has undergone alterations resulting in loss of integrity of materials and design. As such, the building does not embody the historical significance of the historic district.

The outbuildings are not individually eligible for the NRHP and do not contribute to the overall eligibility of AR 13. These types of buildings are found throughout the region and do not hold architectural or historic significance.

Figure 4.51. Aerial image showing the location of AR 13.

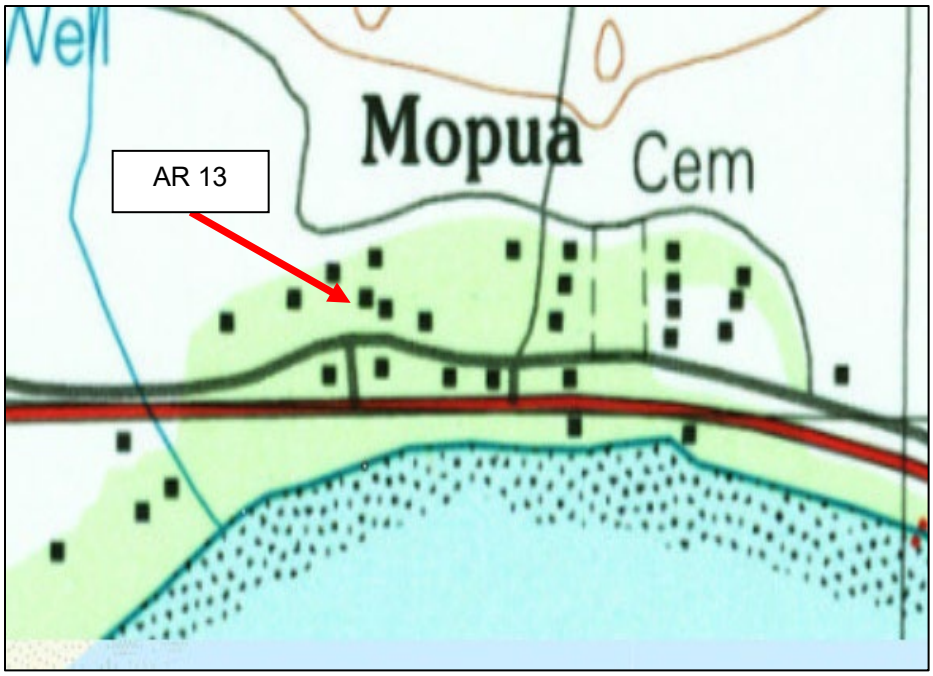


Figure 4.52. Building illustrated in vicinity of AR 13 on the 1992 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.53. South (front) elevation of AR 13, facing northwest.

Figure 4.54. South (front) and west elevations of AR 13 and outbuilding, facing northwest.

Figure 4.55. South elevation of outbuilding, facing north.

4.14 AR 14 (SIHP No. 09139): 803 Kana Place/Olowalu Village Road

AR 14**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09139, is a residential property located at 803 Kana Place or Olowalu Village Road (**Figure 4.15**; **Figure 4.56**). The building is bound by residential properties to the west and east, Olowalu Village Road and Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and a wooded area to the north. AR 14 sits on level terrain that is covered mostly by concrete and asphalt surfaces but is dotted in areas with a few trees and patches of grass. A detached, two-story deck is located south of the main house and a large, paved area and utility shed are located near the northeast corner of the property (**Figure 4.56**).

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 14 sits on 0.37 acres, is currently owned by Elegant M. Tran, and was built in 1978. Topographic maps show a building in the location of AR 14 as early as 1983, but not on the next earliest map which dates to 1955 (**Figure 4.57**). A 1988 historic aerial image shows AR 14 in its current location alongside the associated outbuilding, and neither are present on a 1975 image, which is the next earliest available. This suggests that AR 14 was built between 1975 and 1983, supporting the 1978 construction date listed in the tax assessor's database.

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. As such, all documentation for AR 14 was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owners of Record.

Table 4.15. Summary of AR 14 (SIHP No. 09139)

Address	803 Kana Place or Olowalu Village Road
TMK	4-8-004:005
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1978
Square Footage	3,848
Acreage	0.37
Owner	Elegant M. Tran
Architectural Type/Style	Dutch Colonial Revival
Integrity	AR 14 is in fair to good condition but has undergone moderate alteration resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	Recommended not individually eligible due to lack of architectural and historic and is not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to lack of historic significance and association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.14.1 Building Description

The residential building associated with AR 14 is a west facing, two-story, single-family, Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling topped with a gambrel roof covered with wood shakes (**Figure 4.58**). The main house is clad in wood vertical board siding and the concrete foundation is visible slightly above grade. The roof features wide eave overhangs and exposed beams at the gambrel ends. Decks have also been constructed along the gambrel ends: a concrete structure along the first story of the north elevation and a wood structure along the south elevation. Wide shed dormers are located centrally along the west and east elevations of the roof, contributing to the space and lighting of the second story. A set of two stairs leads to a small stone and concrete landing. The landing leads to the main entrance along the west elevation, features wrought iron railing, and is not covered by a secondary shed extension or the principal roof. A second landing of the same character is present further north along the facade.

South of the building, a two-story detached deck has been constructed and features wood stairs, wood supports, and wood railing (**Figure 4.59**). The tax assessor's database indicates that the first story contributes 2,368 square feet to the total living area, and the second story contributes 1,480 square feet. The utility shed is located to the northwest of the main house and is accessed via the paved asphalt parking area and from a concrete or dirt walkway along the east elevation of the main house. The tax assessor's database and historic aerial images suggest that this structure was added to the property in 1979.

The west (front) elevation has twelve wall openings. From west to east, the first story contains a vinyl sliding window; a double-hung vinyl window; an entryway which is accessed via a set of two steps leading to a concrete and stone deck; another vinyl sliding window; a double-casement vinyl window; and the remaining wall openings follow as the inverse of the preceding pattern. At the second level, the shed dormer features two double-hung vinyl windows. The north elevation is not visible from the public right-of-way, but current aerials indicate that there are six wall openings: two large, vinyl picture windows along the first level and two vinyl sliding windows between two sliding glass doors. The east elevation was unobservable from the public right-of-way, but aerial images indicate that there are multiple wall openings along both levels of the house. The first level contains two entryways and at least six windows of unknown material and sash operation. The second level features six windows of unknown material and sash operation beneath the wide shed dormer. The south elevation contains six wall openings: two large, vinyl picture windows along the first level and two vinyl sliding windows between two sliding glass doors .

4.14.2 Associated Outbuilding

AR 14 is associated with one outbuilding, a utility shed. The shed is located northeast of the main building, topped with a corrugated metal, flat roof, and is likely clad in plywood. It is irregular in shape, nesting into the acute angle of the northeast corner of the property and featuring a possible addition along the south elevation. The outbuilding is not visible from the public right-of-way. However, current aerials show that two shed roofs extend from the west elevation, which features at least two wall openings: an entry and a window with unknown sash operation. The north and east elevations could not be assessed. The tax assessor's database indicates that the shed was added to the property in 1979, which is supported by historic aerial images.

4.14.3 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 14 is in good to fair condition. The house has undergone some alterations, including the replacement of windows, siding, and roofing material. The outbuilding is in fair condition, showing some signs of deterioration, and has undergone some alterations, including the construction of an addition and roof extensions. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, AR 14 has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations and lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.14.4 Significance Evaluation

AR 14 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity.

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 14 is recommended as not individually eligible because no association was found to any historic events or patterns of events that have impacted the region, state, or nation. Likewise, under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 14 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the building is not eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The house is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson. In addition, Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 14 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other significant historical themes.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 14 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The house was constructed outside the historic district's period of significance and is not associated with the local sugar plantation industry or the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century.

The outbuilding is not individually eligible for the NRHP and does not contribute to the overall eligibility of AR 14. This type of building is found throughout the region and does not hold architectural or historic significance.

Figure 4.56. Aerial image showing the location of AR 14.

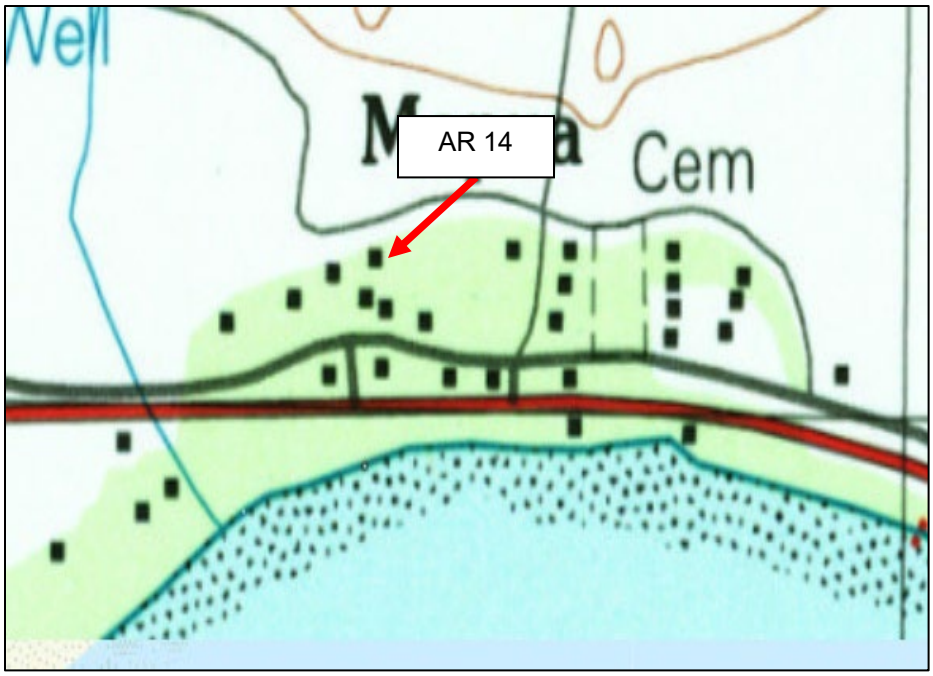


Figure 4.57. Building illustrated in vicinity of AR 14 on the 1992 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.58. View of detached two-story deck, facing northwest.

Figure 4.59. South and east elevations of AR 14, facing north.

4.15 AR 15 (SIHP No. 09140): 837 Olowalu Village Road/4132 Honoapiʻilani Highway

AR 15**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09140, is a residential property at 837 Olowalu Village Road or 4132 Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Table 4.16**; **Figure 4.60**). The building is bound by residential properties to the north, west, and east and by Olowalu Village Road to the south. AR 15 sits on a level, grassy terrain dotted with several trees. A stone and concrete retaining wall outlines the perimeter of the yard along the west, parallel to an adjacent property; to the north, from the northeast corner of AR15; and the east, parallel to an asphalt drive leading to neighboring properties. Most of the northern half of the property is open grassy terrain, and there is a pile of debris at the center of this terrain (**Figure 4.60**).

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 15 sits on 0.39 acres; is currently owned by Adeline K. and Clyde R. Rodrigues and was built in 1967.

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. As such, all documentation for AR 15 was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owners of Record.

Table 4.16. Summary of AR 15 (SIHP No. 09140)

Address	837 Olowalu Village Rd/4132 Honoapiʻilani Hwy
TMK	4-8-004:004
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1967
Square Footage	1,778
Acreage	0.39
Owner	Adeline K. and Clyde R. Rodrigues
Architectural Type/Style	Contractor Modern/Hawaiian Ranch
Integrity	AR 15 is in fair to good condition but has undergone moderate alteration resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	Recommended not individually eligible due to lack of architectural and historic and is not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to lack of historic significance and association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.15.1 Building Description

The residential building associated with AR 15 is a south facing, one-story, single-family, Contractor Modern/Hawaiian Ranch topped with a gable-on-hip roof covered with wood shakes (**Figure 4.61**). The house is masonry construction and rests on a masonry pier foundation. The roof features wide eave overhangs. The main house features masonry exterior walls that are distinct from the concrete blocks used to enclose the carport, suggesting it may have been enclosed after the initial construction of the house. The gables, extending from the west and east hips of the roof, do not appear to be clad in siding and the under-roof insulation can be seen externally. The roof features wide eave overhangs and an enclosed, attached carport along the east elevation is covered by the principal roof of AR 15.

A secondary, flat roof covered with corrugated metal extends from the south elevation of the house and is supported by three concrete block columns, between which there is a wood wall inset with lattice (south) and a wood fence extending from grade to just below the roofline (west). The roof, supports, and a tiled concrete porch deck and the main entrance, partially obscuring the wall openings from the public right-of-way. Along the façade, between the porch and entrance to the carport, there is a brick column that supports the overhang of the principal roof and is covered on one side by stone veneer. Aerial images indicate that the porch was constructed between 1988 and 2000, but there is no additional information available (in aerial imagery or the tax assessor's database) to narrow this period further.

The south (front) elevation, from west to east, has four wall openings—paired square windows on either side of the main entrance—and the entrance to the attached carport, which dominates a third of the façade (**Figure 4.62**). There are two pairs of wood, fixed windows. Above the stiles and below the exterior sills there is a series of four decorative, rectangular wood panels. The main entrance and the easternmost window were obscured from the public right-of-way by a partially enclosed porch extending from this elevation (**Figure 4.63**).

The east elevation contains two wall openings along the exterior wall of the carport: a metal fixed window and a metal sliding window. The east elevation of the main house, or the interior wall of the enclosed carport contains two wall openings: an entry, covered by a painted wrought iron and glass pane storm door, and a wood window of an unknown sash operation (**Figure 4.63**). The north (rear) elevation was unobservable from the public right-of-way, but current aerial images indicate that there is a rear entrance, and one or two windows present along this elevation. The west elevation contains two pairs of wood casement windows.

4.15.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 15 is in good condition. The house has undergone numerous alterations, including the replacement of windows, siding, and roofing material. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, AR 15 has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations and lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.15.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 15 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity.

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 15 is recommended as not individually eligible because no association was found to any historic events or patterns of events that have impacted the region, state, or nation. Likewise, under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 15 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the building is not eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The house is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson. Furthermore, Ranch houses were popular throughout the mid- to late-20th century and are found across the region (McAlester 2018). In addition, AR 15 has undergone unsympathetic alterations, such as the replacement of windows, siding, and roofing material, resulting in the loss of integrity of materials. Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 15 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other significant historical themes.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 15 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The house was constructed outside the historic district's period of significance and is not associated with the local sugar plantation industry or the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century.

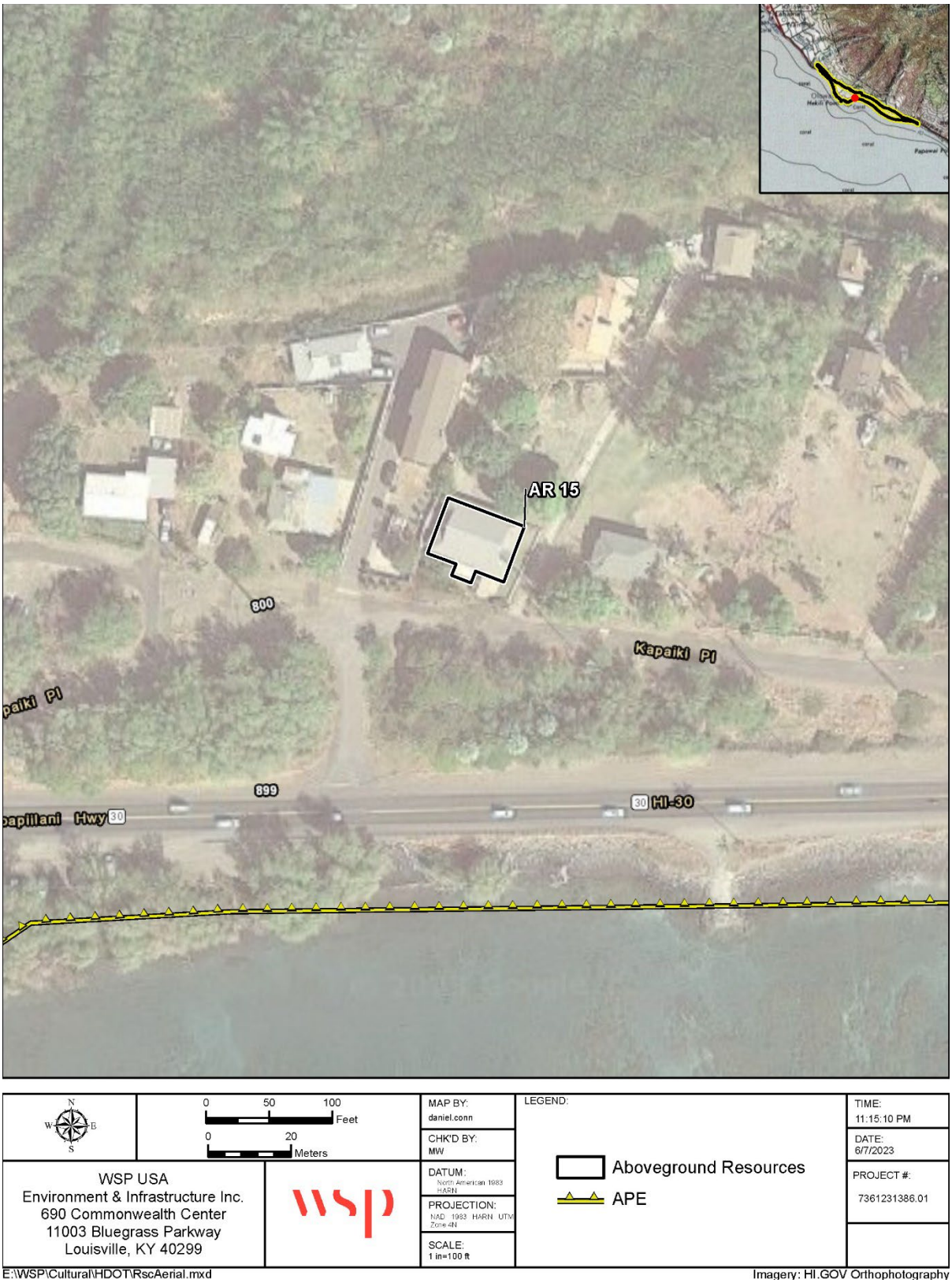


Figure 4.60. Aerial image showing the location of AR 15.

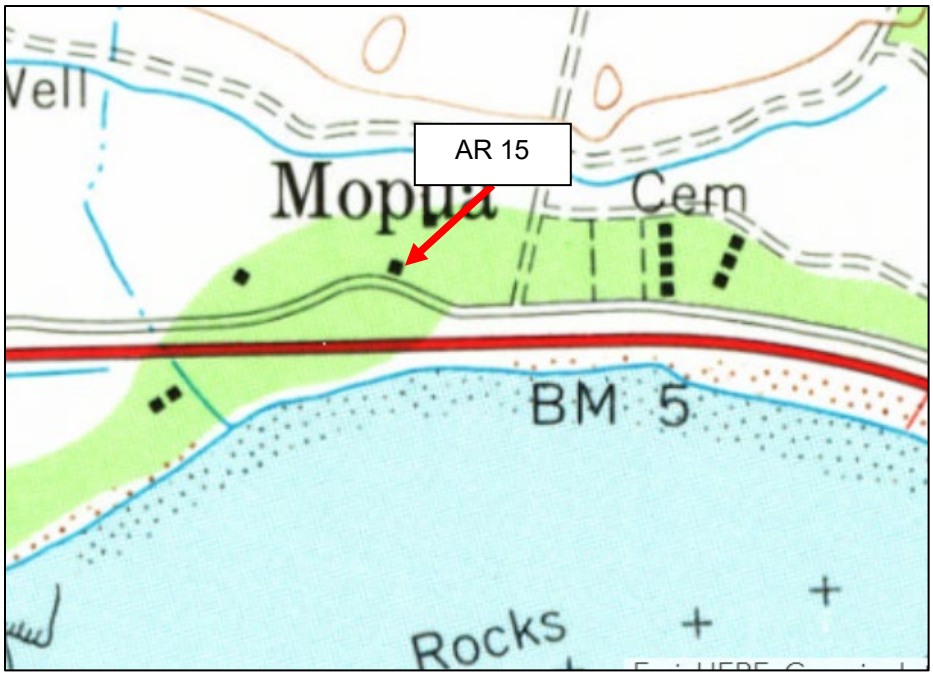


Figure 4.61. Building illustrated in vicinity of AR 15 on the 1983 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.62. South (front) elevation of AR 15, facing north.

Figure 4.63. East elevation of AR 15, facing west.

4.16 AR 16 (SIHP No. 09141): 802 A Olowalu Village Road

AR 16**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09141, is a residential property at 802 Olowalu Village Road (**Figure 4.17**; **Figure 4.64**). The building is bounded by residential properties to the north, west and east, and by Olowalu Village Road to the south. AR 16 sits on a level, grassy terrain dotted with several trees, and sporadically interrupted by areas of sand. The northern half of the property features a dense cluster of trees that interrupt the visual line of site from AR 16 to the neighboring residence to the north (**Figure 4.64**).

A dirt driveway extends from Olowalu Village Road to a wood ramp, which leads from beyond the southwest corner of AR 16 to an entry porch covering the main entrance. The porch consists of two segments: an original, single bay entry porch featuring a shed roof, and an extension comprised of a more recently constructed flat, corrugated metal roof and a large wooden deck. Both segments of the porch roof rest on slim wood supports. North of the wood ramp, along the east elevation, a concrete landing and a set of three steps framed by low walls lead to a secondary entrance.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 16 sits on 0.94 acres, is currently owned by Thelma P. Kaahui and Kathy L. Kihune and was built in 1941. However, the building is also shown on an 1881 map of Olowalu along with several other structures in the APE, suggesting that AR 16 may have been constructed as early as 1881. It is important to note that, based on extensive archival research, the area known Kapaiki Place, where AR 16 is located, was once part of the Olowalu Plantation Division land holdings and thus associated with the proposed Plantation era historic district. This can most readily be seen on the 1939 Pioneer Mill Company map showing the parcels that were historically owned by the Olowalu Plantation Division (**Figure 4.65**). However, aerial photographs from 1950 also depicts the house as just a few dwellings in the Kapaiki Place area, likely for laborers of the far eastern sugar fields.

Table 4.17. Summary of AR 16 (SIHP No. 09141)

Address	802 Olowalu Village Road
TMK	4-8-004:002
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	By 1941
Square Footage	1,074
Acreage	0.94
Owner	Thelma P. Kaahui and Kathy L. Kihune
Architectural Type/Style	Plantation/Bungalow
Integrity	AR 16 is in fair to good condition but displays some signs of deterioration. However, it continues to retain its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 16 is recommended as individually eligible due to its architectural significance (Criterion C) and is eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	AR 16 is recommended as individually eligible due to its architectural significance (Criterion c) and is eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria a and d).

4.16.1 Building Description

The residential building associated with AR 16 is a south facing, one-story, single-family, Plantation Style house topped with a hip-and-valley roof covered with composition asphalt shingles (**Figure 4.66**). The main house is clad in fir/pine wood vertical board siding and rests above grade on a concrete pier and post foundation. Along the west and south elevations, cascading hips cover projecting sections of the irregular floor plan and, consistent with the principal roof, feature wide eave overhangs with exposed rafters. The exterior foundation posts have been integrated into decorative lattice covering crawl space beneath the house. In some areas, the lattice has been damaged or removed, exposing the crawlspace and foundation elements.

A porch covers the main entrance of the house along the south (front) elevation. An original, single bay entry porch featuring a shed roof covered with composition asphalt shingles has been extended by the construction of a flat corrugated metal roof over a large wooden deck. The shed roof and flat roof

extension rest on slim wood supports, and the wood deck rests on a pier and post foundation covered by lattice. The porch is enclosed with wood banister railing, aside from the portion accessed by the wood ramp. The ramp, which leads from the dirt driveway to the entry porch, features wood railing that is inconsistent with what is in the entry porch. North of the wood ramp, along the east elevation of the house, a concrete landing and a set of three steps framed by low walls lead to a secondary entrance. Historic aerial images indicate that the porch was modified after 1975. The modification could have occurred more recently, but the poor quality of the 1988 aerial image prevents more precise dating. The tax assessor's database records no additional information regarding new construction related to AR 16.

The south (front) elevation has eight wall openings. However, the wall openings located beneath the entry porch—including the main entry and three windows—were partially obscured from the public right-of-way (**Figure 4.67**). From west to east, the elevation contains a wood, double-casement window with eight-light panes; three wood, double-casement windows with eight-light panes in a ribbon—the last of which is partially obscured by the porch; the main entrance and a wood, double casement window with eight-light panes—both of which are beneath the porch and obscured from the public right-of-way (**Figure 4.68**); and two wood, double-casement windows with eight-light panes to the west of the porch, along a section of the elevation that projects outward below a cascading hip roof (**Figure 4.69**).

The west elevation is visually divided into three sections with the central section projecting from the elevation below a cascading hip roof. This section contains two wood casement windows with six lights. The sections on either side each feature a wood, double-casement window with eight-light panes (**Figures Figure 4.70**).

The north elevation, from west to east, contains six wall openings: two wood, double-casement windows with eight-light panes; three wood, double-casement windows with eight-light panes in a ribbon; and a smaller wood, double-casement window with twelve lights. The east elevation contains four wall openings: three windows and an additional entrance. The additional entrance is located at the northern extent of the elevation and features a paneled wood door inset with a fixed one-over-one window. A set of two concrete steps framed on either side by a low concrete wall lead from a concrete landing to the additional entrance. Immediately adjacent to the wood frame of the entrance is a small wood, double-casement window with twelve lights, which is followed by two wood, double-casement windows with eight-light panes. All wall openings visible from the public right-of-way feature simple lintel and sill entablatures.

4.16.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 16 is in fair condition with signs of deterioration evident on the wood siding and roof eaves. The house has undergone only minor unsympathetic alteration, retaining its original windows and siding. The original roofing material has been replaced with composite asphalt shingles, and a porch has been added along the south (front elevation). The building displays elements characteristic of this style and retains much of its integrity, making it a good representation of its type. Although the roofing material has been replaced and the porch modified, the house retains much of its original materials and retains its integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.16.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 16 is recommended as individually eligible for listing in the under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a based on its association with historic events or patterns of events that have impacted the region, state, or nation.

AR 16 was built during the middle of the sugar plantation era, a time when the area was extremely rural, and all construction was specifically for use by the plantation. Moreover, as mentioned above, at the time when the house was built, the original Kapaiki Place parcels were owned by the Olowalu Plantation Division within the period of significance of proposed Plantation era historic district (**Figure 4.65**). As such, the building, as an individual resource, embodies the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 16 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, AR 16 is recommended as not individually eligible. Although the house displays the classic Hawaiian plantation architecture and retains much of its integrity, the building is not eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. Furthermore, the house is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson. Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 16 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 16 is recommended as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District under Criteria A, C, and D. The resource is likely an early worker house, and thus is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century. As a result of this association, AR 16 has potential to contribute to further understanding of this history as part of the proposed historic district.

Under NRHP Criterion A, AR 16 is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource because the building is directly associated with the Pioneer Mill Company and the sugar plantation industry and is representative of this association as worker housing. Under NRHP Criterion B, AR 16 is recommended as not eligible as a contributing resource because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

AR 16 is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource Under NRHP Criterion C because the building is an excellent architectural example of an original worker home that was built during the Period of Significance. The building displays elements characteristic of this style and retains much of its integrity, making it a good representation of its type. Under NRHP Criterion D, AR 16, as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation District, has the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance.

Figure 4.64. Aerial image showing the location of AR 16.

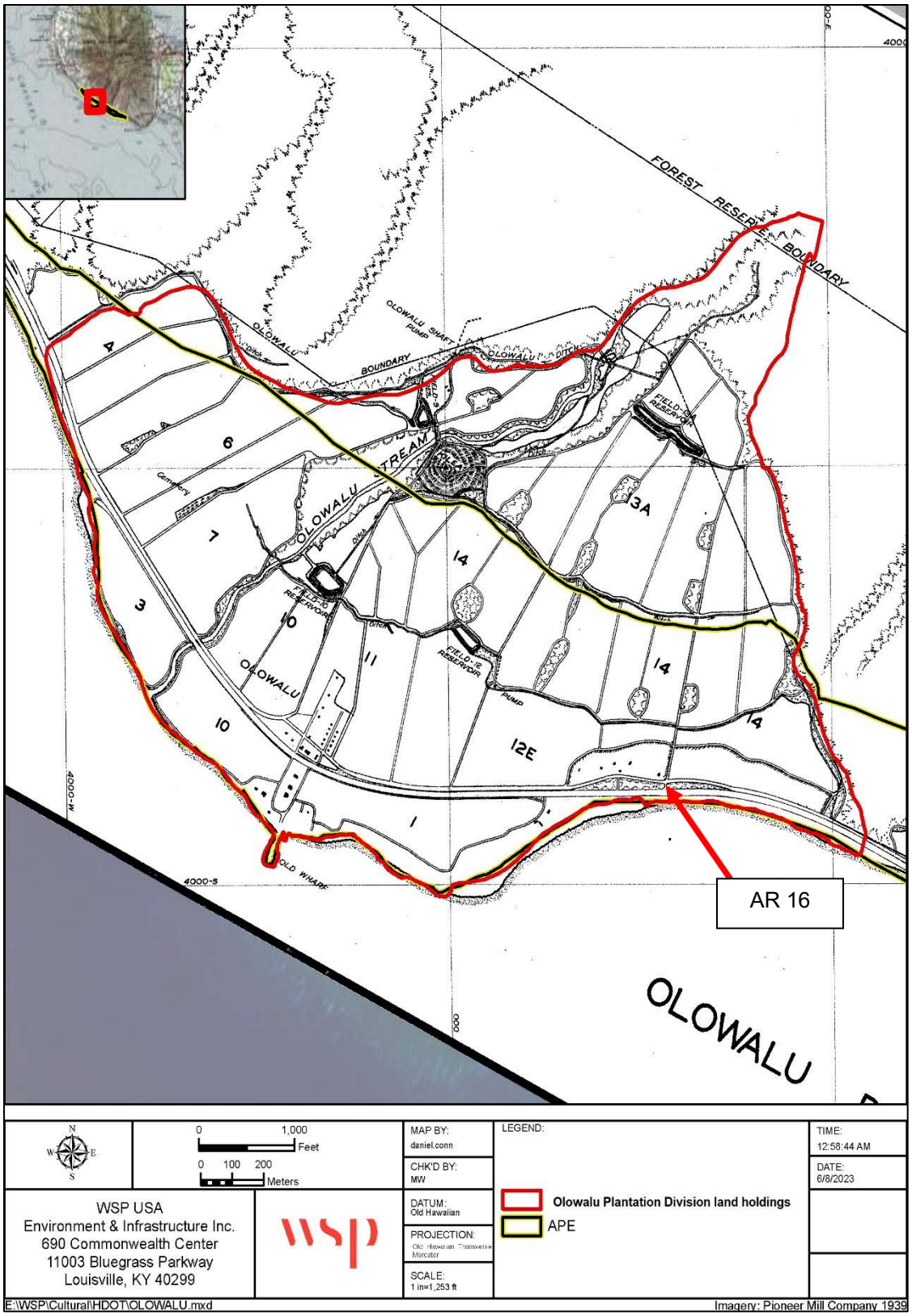


Figure 4.65. The 1939 Pioneer Mill Company map showing the location of AR 16 within the Olowalu Plantation Division land holdings (Courtesy of the Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services, Land Survey Division).

Figure 4.66. South (front) elevation of AR 16, facing north.

Figure 4.67. South (front) and east elevations of AR 16, facing northwest.

Figure 4.68. West and south (front) elevations of AR 16, facing northwest.

Figure 4.69. North (rear) elevation of AR 16, facing south.

Figure 4.70. South elevation of outbuilding, facing north.

4.17 AR 17 (SIHP No. 1603): Lanakila Historic Church (Olowalu Church and Cemetery)

AR 17, previously recorded as SIHP No. 1603, consists of the Lanakila Historic Church and associated cemetery (Olowalu Church and Cemetery), a culturally significant site that is located on the north side of Honoapiʻilani Highway (Hawaiʻi 30) (**Figure 4.18**; **Figures Figure 4.71** and **Figure 4.72**). The cemetery itself is also known as the Olowalu Lanakila Hawaiian Church Cemetery (Find a Grave 2023).

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 17 sits on 1.998 acres and is currently owned by the Hawaiʻi Conference Foundation. The church and cemetery sit on a parcel of land along with one modern residential structure. A portion of the cemetery containing marked interments is located along the western wall of the church, and a section containing unmarked graves is located slightly to the north and demarcated by large stones (Lee-Greig and Hammatt, 2012). The earliest inscribed marker in the cemetery dates to 1938, but the church is depicted on the 1881 Hawaiʻi Land Survey Registered Map, suggesting unmarked interments or those without headstones may date to the late-19th century or earlier (**Figure 4.73**).

A garden adorns the main elevation of the church, and a stone-lined pathway leads to the interior of the structure. The church and cemetery served the residents of Olowalu during the Plantation era and was established as a branch of the Olowalu Mission of the Lāhainā Station (Olowalu Lanakila Hawaiian Church 2019; Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2012). The plantation era began in the mid-19th century, becoming more industrialized with the development of larger fruit and sugar plantations by the 1890s. Labor needs attracted many immigrant workers to the islands, with the largest number being from Japan (LOC ND; Maclennan 1995). This demographic trend is reflected in the AR 17 by the presence of Japanese surnames on two of the four engraved headstones. The cemetery extends beyond its recognized boundaries and includes unmarked graves dated as early as 1910 that became subsumed by encroaching sugar cane fields (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1999, 2001; Lee-Grieg and Hammatt 2012; R. M. Towill Corporation 2008).

Table 4.18. Summary of AR 17 (SIHP No. 1603): Lanakila Historic Church (Olowalu Church and Cemetery).

Address	Honoapiʻilani Highway (State Highway 30)
TMK	4-8-003:018
County	Maui County
Date Established	circa 1860
Acreage	1.998
Owner	Hawaiʻi Conference Foundation
Architectural Type	Religious Structure and Cemetery
Number of Interments	10 (although additional unmarked interments are possible)
Earliest Interment	Early 20th century
Integrity	AR 17 is in stable condition and retains its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 17 is recommended as individually eligible (Criterion A and D, Criteria Consideration D), but not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	AR 17 is recommended as individually eligible (Criterion a and d, and Criteria e), but not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of association.

4.17.1 Site Description

AR 17 consists of a church ruin and an associated cemetery along the west elevation of the main structure. Both sit on an open grassy area dotted with trees that is north of a modern residential building occupied by the cemetery groundskeeper (**Figure 4.74**). An unimproved dirt access road runs through the center of the property to AR18, extending to the north to from the Honoapiʻilani Highway (State Highway 30). The cemetery measures approximately 10 by 10 meters with an estimated minimum of 10 interments, but additional unmarked interments have been identified in the former cane fields nearby (Shefcheck and Dega 2007). The church was constructed in the 1860s when congregation members

formed human chains to supply the stone and coral that comprises the church walls. The original roof of AR 17 was wood and in 1930 it was destroyed—along with the historic records of the church—as a result of nearby cane fires (**Figure 4.75**). Olowalu Sugar Company took partial responsibility for the damage but it was not held liable for repair after it was purchased by the Pioneer Mill Company of Lāhainā (Olowalu Lanakila Hawaiian Church 2019; Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2012).

The west and east elevations of the church feature three openings that formerly featured wood windows of unknown operation; the north elevation contains one wall opening which formerly contained a window; and the south elevation features one wall opening that formerly served as the main entrance (**Figure 4.76** through **4.78**). Inside the structure, along the north elevation, a rock, coral, and mortar retaining wall encloses an elevated earthen landing that is accessed by a set of two rock, coal, and mortar steps. And a wooden cross has been placed at the rear of the landing. Images of the structure prior to the fire depict a set of solid wood double doors at the main entrance, the front gable wood roof, and a centrally located wood steeple topped with a hipped roof (**Figure 4.75**).

The interments that comprise the cemetery are clustered along the northwest wall of the church and appear to be mostly within uniform rows. Four interments are marked by concrete vaults that sit slightly above grade. Three of these burials feature engraved headstones ranging in condition from broken to pristine; the remaining interments feature organized rows of stone and lava rock lining the extent of the grave shaft. Additional unmarked interments have been identified in the nearby area. The earliest inscribed burial dates to 1938, but unmarked interments may date to the late-19th century—the most recent dates to 2003. Surnames observed include Leonui and Fujishiro.

4.17.2 Current Condition and Integrity

At the time of the survey, AR 17 was in fair condition. Some markers show signs of weathering and others exhibit signs of damage (**Figure 4.137**). The cemetery is currently maintained by a groundskeeper residing at the property. Given these factors, the site still retains its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.17.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 17 was previously recommended as individually eligible under NRHP Criterion D, SRHP Criterion d, and SRHP Criterion e. The current study concurs with this evaluation and recommends AR 17 as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and D, Criteria Consideration D, SRHP Criterion d and SRHP Criterion e.

As National Register Bulletin #41 states, “cemeteries and graves are among those properties that ordinarily are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places unless they meet special requirements (United States Department of the Interior 1992). To qualify for listing under NRHP Criteria A, B, C, or D a cemetery or grave must meet not only the basic criteria, but also the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C or D, relating to graves and cemeteries” (United States Department of the Interior 1992).

AR 17 is recommended as individually eligible Under NRHP Criterion A, SRHP Criterion a, and SRHP Criterion e due to its association with the Native Hawaiian population in West Maui and the early Protestant missionary efforts in Olowalu during the 19th century.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, the resource is recommended not individually eligible because no connections to a people of historic significance in relation to AR 17 were identified. Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resource is recommended not individually eligible because it does not contain monuments that are of architectural significance, nor does it appear to be a special built historic landscape.

AR 17 is recommended as individually eligible under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d because of its potential to yield information important in history related to the Native Hawaiian population in West Maui and the early Protestant missionary efforts in Olowalu during the 19th century. AR 17 is also recommended as individually eligible under NRHP Criteria Consideration D. AR 17 meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D as it derives its primary significance from distinctive characteristics of the 19th and 20th century Protestant missionary influences on Hawaiian mortuary and

construction practices. Thus, due to its association with the Native Hawaiian population in West Maui and the early Protestant missionary efforts in Olowalu during the 19th century, AR 17 is recommended as individually eligible under Criteria A and D, Criteria Consideration D, and HRS § 6E.

AR 17 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Although the church and cemetery were active during the during the period of significance for the historic district, the resource's primary significance is derived from its distinctive characteristics of the 19th- and 20th-century Protestant missionary influences on Native Hawaiian mortuary practices and the early Protestant missionary efforts in Olowalu during the 19th century. Thus, AR 17 does not embody the historical significance of the proposed historic district.

Figure 4.71. Aerial image showing the location of AR 17.

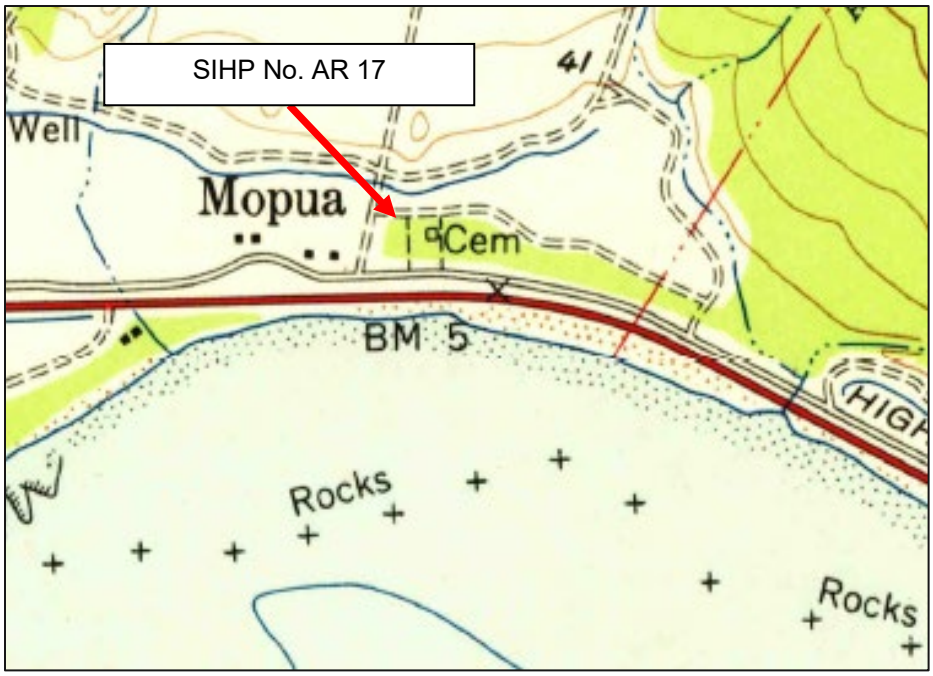
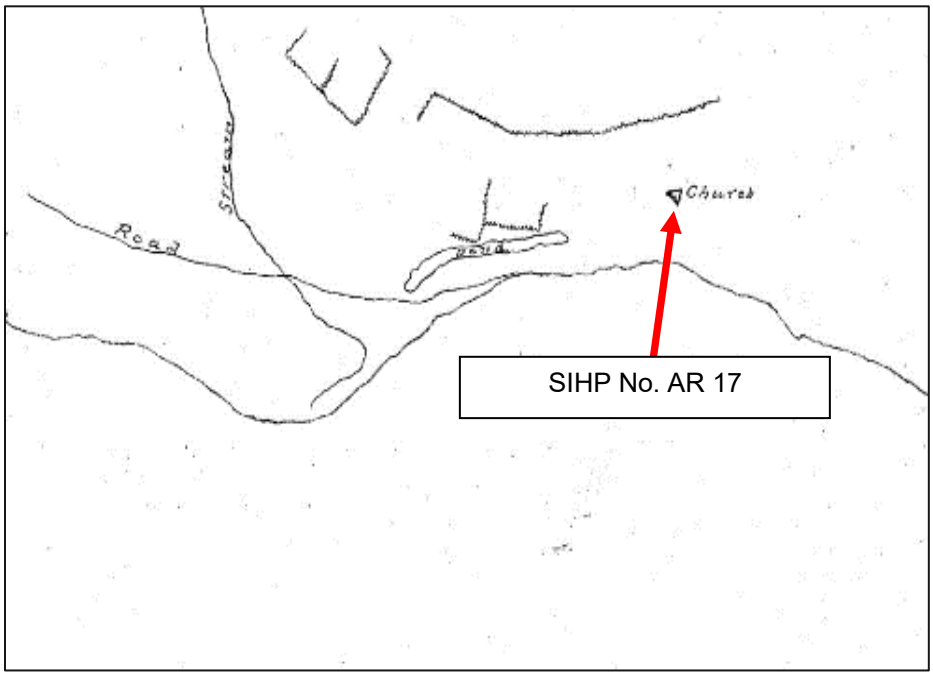


Figure 4.72. Cemetery illustrated in vicinity of AR 17 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.



Source: Lyons 1881; courtesy of HU eVols Repository

Figure 4.73. View of a church in the location of SIHP No. 1603 depicted in Hawai‘i Land Survey Registered Map 776.

Source: Olowalu Lanakila Hawaiian Church

Figure 4.74. View of AR 17 prior to 1930 cane field fire.

Figure 4.75. Overview of AR 17 stone church and cemetery, facing southeast.

Figure 4.76. West elevation of stone church, facing southeast.

Figure 4.77. View of interior of church, facing north.

Figure 4.78. Example of inscribed markers and concrete vaults, facing east.

4.18 AR 18 (SIHP No. 09142): Wharf

AR 18**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09142, is a small rock and concrete wharf/drainage culvert on Olowalu Beach approximately 0.21 miles west of Honoapiʻilani Highway mile marker 14 (**Figure 4.19**; **Figure 4.79**). The structure is bounded by rocky beach shores to the west and east, Honoapiʻilani Highway to the north, and the Pacific Ocean to the south. AR 18 is accessed via a widened shoulder along the eastbound lanes of Honoapiʻilani Highway.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 18 sits on an 8-acre parcel containing Olowalu Beach and is currently owned by the State of Hawaiʻi. Topographic maps do not depict the structure, but a 1912 AGS Soundings map illustrates a hazard near the Olowalu Landing anchorage, in the general location of AR 18; however, this symbol may also refer to the coral reefs along the Olowalu shoreline (**Figure 4.80**). The earliest historic aerial image available for the area (from 1949) illustrates the area of the shore where AR 18 is located but the quality is poor. AR 18 first appears clearly in the 1975 aerial image. This suggests that AR 18 was built before 1975. The concrete and stone construction of AR 18 is consistent with the nearby Olowalu Landing piers, suggesting it may have been constructed as early as 1930.

Table 4.19. Summary of AR 18 (SIHP No. 09142)

Address	Olowalu Beach (South of Honoapiʻilani Hwy)
TMK	4-8-003:001
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1930s
Square Footage	Approximately 1,154
Acreage	8.00
Owner	State of Hawaiʻi
Architectural Type/Style	20th Century Transportation/Water Control Structure
Integrity	AR 18 is in fair to good condition but shows some signs of weathering but retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 18 is recommended as not individually eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance and not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.18.1 Structure Description

The structure associated with AR 18 is a concrete culvert and rock wharf (**Figures Figure 4.81** through **Figure 4.83**). The wharf extends approximately 100 feet from the shore and appears to terminate along the north side of Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Figure 4.71**). The mouth of the drainage opening is approximately 35 feet wide. While tax assessor's records, primary sources, and historic aerial images provide no evidence of a clear association between this structure and the local sugar industry or Pioneer Sugar Company, the material of the wharf is consistent with a nearby wharf associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company Mill. As discussed above, the 1975 historic aerial is the first to clearly depict AR 18 in its current alignment. This suggests that the structure was likely constructed as part of the plantation water control and transportation system and was adopted into the drainage system of the Honoapiʻilani Highway.

4.18.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 18 is in fair to good condition. The structure displays some signs of weathering and wear along the south elevation and drainage pipe. Given these factors, the property still retains its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.18.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 18 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 18 is recommended as not individually eligible. Although the structure was likely built during the sugar plantation period, AR 18, as an individual resource, does not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 18 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the structure is not individually eligible because the resource has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural type and is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 18 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 18 is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. No association that definitively shows that the structure was part of the sugar plantation industry in Olowalu, and the Pioneer Mill Company was found.

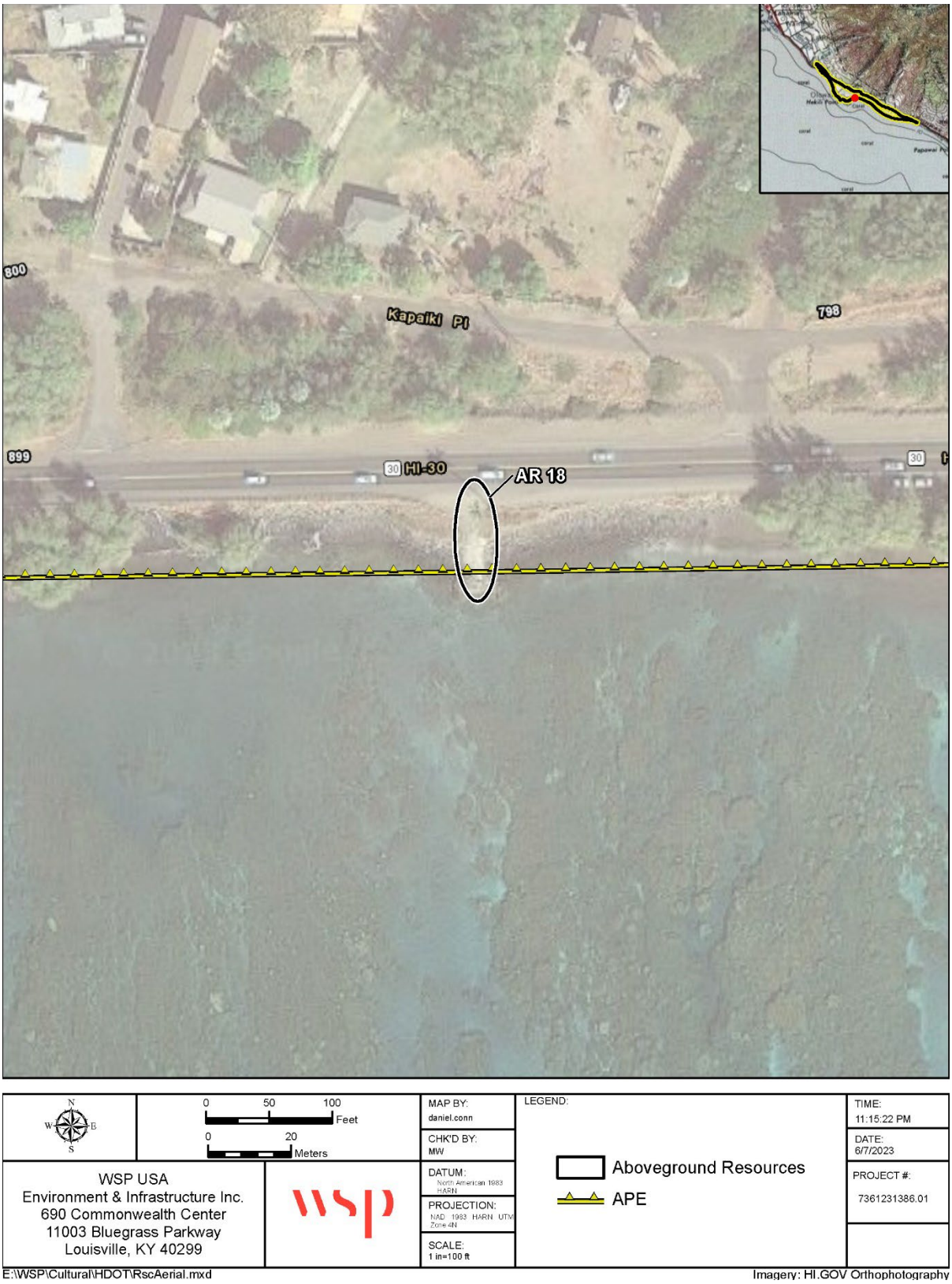
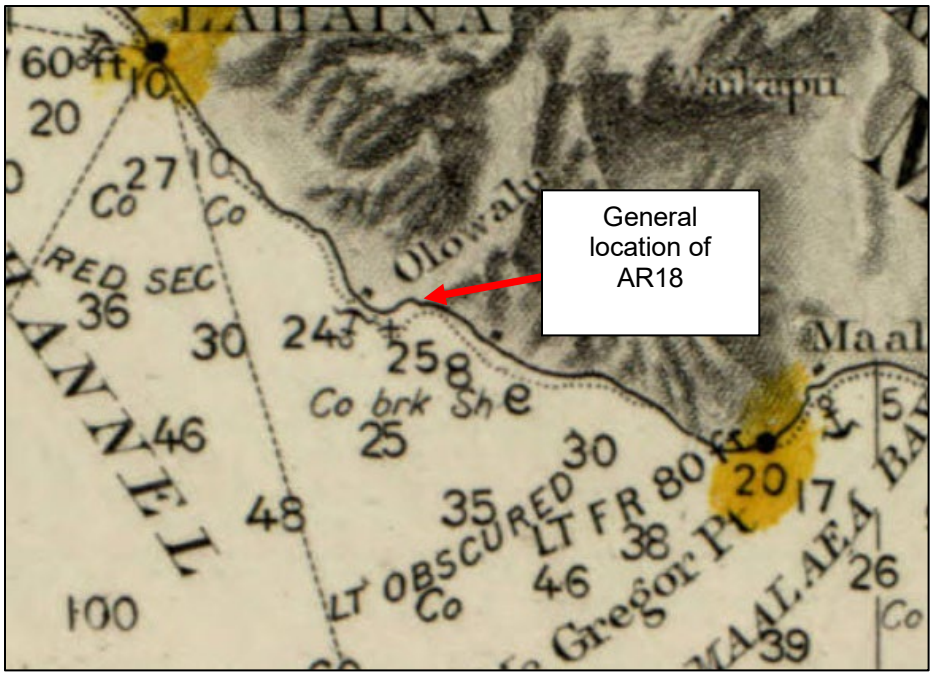


Figure 4.79. Aerial image showing the location of AR 18.



Source: Hawai‘i Department of Accounting and General Services

Figure 4.80. Hazard illustrated in vicinity of AR 18 on the 1912 AGS Soundings Map of the Hawaiian Islands.

Figure 4.81. Deck and west elevation of AR 18, facing southeast.

Figure 4.82. Deck and east elevation of AR 18 and outbuilding, facing northwest.

Figure 4.83. South elevation of AR 18, facing northwest; note the concrete drainage pipe emptying into the sea.

4.19 AR 19 (SIHP No. 09143): Water Tower

AR 19, newly recorded as SIHP No.09143, is a water tower north of Olowalu Village Road (**Figure 4.20**; **Figure 4.84**). The structure is bounded by a wooded area to the east and north, an unnamed road to the west, and Olowalu Village Road to the south. The tower sits on a level, sandy terrain surrounded by thick vegetation (**Figure 4.84**).

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 19 sits on 50.301 acres and is currently owned by Olowalu Mauka Lot 21 Condo Master/Margaret Kamala Martin Family Trust et al. Topographic maps do not show AR 19, and vegetation largely obscures the structure on aerials. However, it does appear that a structure with a similar plan is in the location of AR 19 on the 1950 aerial. The earliest aerial image available is dated 1949, but the clarity is poor. This suggests that AR 19 was built prior to 1950. The location near a former rail line and size of the water tower suggests an association with the railroad. During the late-19th century, steam locomotives relied on large quantities of water to generate steam power and most railroads constructed water towers along the tracks near stream crossings and in towns (LOC ND). Rail transportation was in use by the sugar industry from the 1880s until 1953, when truck transportation became preferred (Lahaina Restoration Foundation ND).

While attempts to contact the Owner of Record were made prior to and during fieldwork, consent to enter the property was not obtained. As such, all documentation for AR 19 was conducted from the public right-of-way, except for observations made while attempting to contact the Owners of Record.

Table 4.20. Summary of AR 19 (SIHP No. 09143)

Address	North of Olowalu Village Road
TMK	4-8-003:104
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1945 (mapping) – late-19th century
Square Footage	N/A
Acreage	50.301
Owner	Olowalu Mauka Lot 21 Condo Master/Margaret Kamala Martin Family Trust et al.
Architectural Type/Style	Water tower
Integrity	AR 19 is in fair to good condition. The property retains its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 19 is not individually eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance but is eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and C).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.19.1 Building Description

AR 19 is a small metal water tower located just to the north of Olowalu Village Road near an intersection with an unnamed road. The tower rests on tall metal posts (**Figure 4.85**).

4.19.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 19 is in fair condition, showing areas of rust. Given these factors, the property still retains its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.19.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 19 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.

Although AR 19 was erected during the sugar plantation period and utilized in association with rail transportation, the structure, as an individual resource, does not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 19 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the structure is not individually eligible because it is a common type with no unique elements and is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history; however, AR 19, as an individual resource, does not have such potential.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 19 is recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District under Criteria A and C. Under NRHP Criterion A, the structure is associated with the sugar plantation industry in Olowalu and the Pioneer Mill Company, which had a substantial role in the development of the local community and region. AR 19 was erected and utilized in association with the industry's rail transportation. The sugar industry's influence on the area spanned from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century, when the company relied heavily on rail for transport. Under NRHP Criterion C, this resource is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource based on its association with the Hawai'i's plantation era and the associated architectural developments needed for water containment, as well as rail shipping, transportation, and engineering, which were integral to the physical development and land uses of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

Under NRHP Criterion D, AR 19 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance related to the Pioneer Mill Company and the local sugar plantation industry.

Figure 4.84. Aerial image showing the location of AR 19.

Figure 4.85. Water tower associated with AR 19, facing northeast.

4.20 AR 20 (SIHP No. 09144): Bridge Over Olowalu Stream

AR 20**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09144, is a steel stringer/multibeam bridge carrying a cane haul road across Olowalu Stream north of Honoapiʻilani Highway, (**Figure 4.21**; **Figure 4.86**). The structure features a wood deck over two steel I-beam spans that are supported by two wingwall abutments and a solid pier. The abutments are made of concrete and are framed by stone and concrete wingwalls. The central concrete pier features a steel beam supporting the superstructure and a stone and concrete foundation. Wire fencing has been fastened to the superstructure across the southern span, resulting in a buildup of debris.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 20 sits on a 42.71-acre parcel comprised of non-linear strips of land across Olowalu and is currently owned by Olowalu Elua Associates LLC. Topographic maps do not depict the structure, but the 1955 Olowalu USGS Topographic map shows the area where the cane haul road intersects Olowalu Stream (**Figure 4.87**). The earliest historic aerial image available for the area (from 1949) illustrates the bridge in its general current alignment. This suggests that AR 20 was built before 1949. The concrete and stone construction of AR 20 is consistent with nearby Olowalu Landing piers and plantation irrigation structures, suggesting it was likely constructed in the early-20th century. The steel beam and superstructure likely replaced original timber elements, but there are no sources to confirm this.

Table 4.21. Summary of AR 20 (SIHP No. 09144)

Address	Over Olowalu Stream (North of Honoapiʻilani Highway)
TMK	4-8-003:108
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	By 1949
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	42.71
Owner	Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
Architectural Type/Style	Early-20th century steel stringer/multibeam bridge
Integrity	AR 20 is in fair condition and shows several signs of weathering, deterioration, and neglect. The superstructure and elements of the substructure have likely been replaced, resulting in diminished integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 20 is recommended as not individually eligible due to lack of historic and architectural significance but is eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.20.1 Structure Description

The structure associated with AR 20 is a steel stringer/multibeam bridge with two spans resting on a concrete pier and concrete and stone wingwall abutments that carries a cane haul road across Olowalu Stream (**Figures Figure 4.88** through **Figure 4. 90**). The bridge has a total length of approximately 100 feet and a clear roadway width of approximately 30 feet (**Figure 4.90**). Tax assessor's records, primary sources, and historic aerial images provide no direct evidence of an association between this structure and the local sugar industry or Pioneer Sugar Company. However, the concrete and stone features of AR 20 are consistent with the piers and irrigation structures associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company Mill and Pioneer Mill Company irrigation structures. The 1949 historic aerial is the earliest image available and depicts AR 20 in its current alignment. This suggest that the structure was likely constructed as part of the plantation transportation system and has since been modified with the addition of steel beam elements to the superstructure and substructure.

4.20.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 20 is in fair condition. The structure shows several signs of weathering, deterioration, and neglect. The steel superstructure and elements of the substructure have likely replaced original timber elements. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, given that AR 20 has undergone multiple unsympathetic alterations, as well as degradation, it has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.20.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 20 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity.

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, the bridge is associated with the local sugar plantation industry, though AR 20, individually, is not strongly representative of this association. While the resource is related to the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, due to the lack of integrity, the resource does not individually embody this association and its historical significance. While the structure does retain its integrity of location and setting, it has lost its integrity of feeling, design, workmanship, materials and association.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 20 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the structure and people with cultural or historic significance. The structure is recommended as not individually eligible Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural type. The bridge is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson and is a common type. Furthermore, AR 20 has undergone multiple alterations.

NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. Although the bridge is likely associated with the local sugar plantation industry, AR 20 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance due to its diminished integrity.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 20 is recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District under Criteria A and D. Under NRHP Criterion A, the structure is associated with the sugar plantation industry in Olowalu and the Pioneer Mill Company, which had a substantial role in the development of the local community and region. The sugar industry's influence on the area spanned from the late-19th century to the mid-20th century. The material of the abutments is consistent with other Pioneer Mill Company land improvements, such as elements of the irrigation system, and the bridge carries a road formerly used to transport cane from the former cane fields.

Under NRHP Criterion C, this resource is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource based on its associated with the Hawai'i's plantation era and the associated architectural developments needed for rail and truck shipping, transportation, and engineering, which were integral to the physical development and land uses of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

Under NRHP Criterion D, AR 20 has the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance related to the Pioneer Mill Company and the local sugar plantation industry.

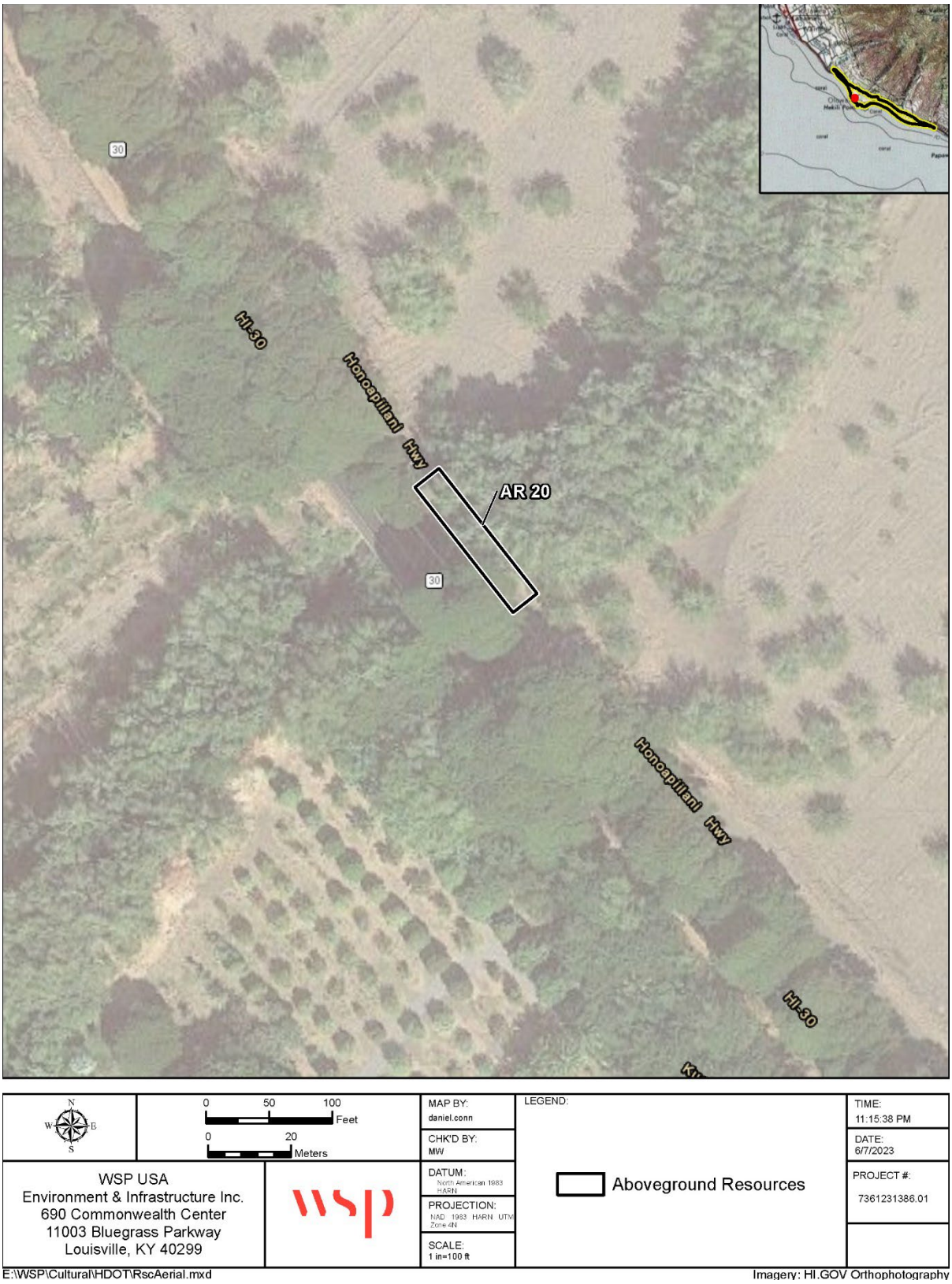


Figure 4.86. Aerial image showing the location of AR 20.

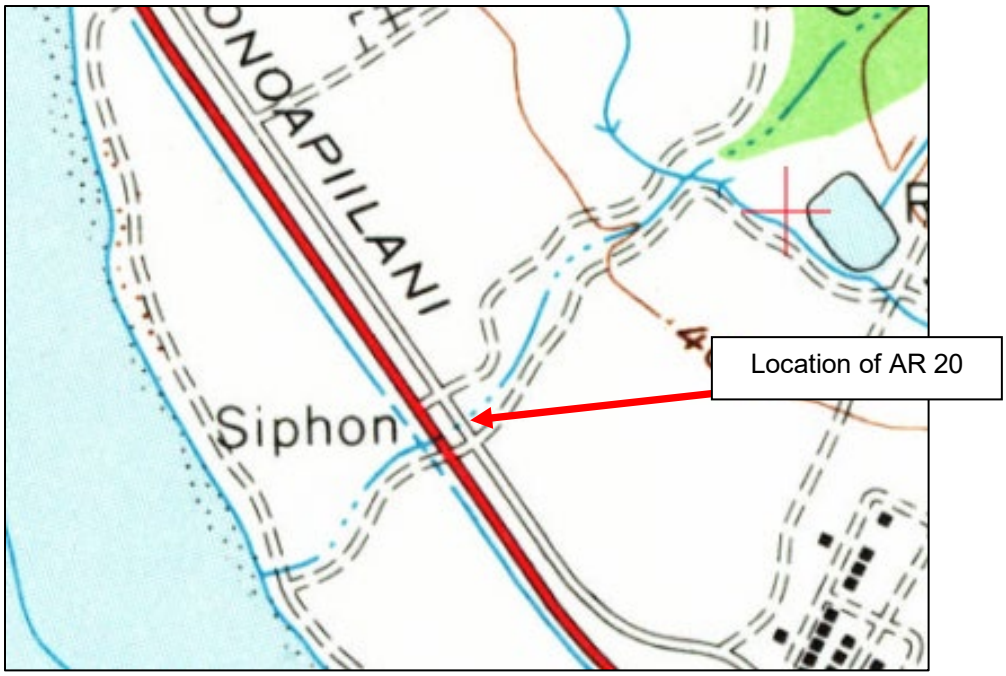


Figure 4.87. Location of AR 20 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.88. Deck and west elevation of AR 20, facing southeast.

Figure 4.89. Detail of AR 20 wood deck boards and plywood repairs, facing southeast.

Figure 4.90. View of AR 20 superstructure and substructure, facing west; note the stream debris and deteriorated pier.

4.21 AR 21 (SIHP No. 09145): Push Piles (North of Mōpua)

AR 21**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09145, consists of four stone debris piles or push piles spaced along a slight curve, north of residential structures of Mōpua (**Figure 4.22**; **Figure 4.91**). The four elements of AR 21 have been created along a non-linear, east-west path which curves outward to the southwest and measures approximately 0.5 miles from the first to the last pile. From west to east, the first two spaces between the elements measure approximately 850 ft and the third space measures approximately 450 feet.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 21 extends across two parcels of agricultural land totaling 67.8 acres and is currently owned by Olowalu Maka Condo Master. The 1955 Olowalu USGS Topographic map shows the area of AR 21 and illustrates the presence of the four piles as four small areas of elevated land (**Figure 4.92**). The earliest historic aerial image available for the area (from 1949) does not depict AR 21. While the quality of the 1951 historic aerial image is poor, at least two of the piles can be seen (**Figure 4.93**). Along with archival research, these maps suggest that AR 21 was created in 1951.

Table 4.22. Summary of AR 21 (SIHP No. 09145)

Address	North of Mōpua
TMK	4-8-003:100; 105; 107; 118
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	1951
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	67.8
Owner	Olowalu Maka Condo Master
Architectural Type/Style	20th Century Agricultural Field Clearance
Integrity	AR 21 is in good condition and retains its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 21 is not recommended as individually eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance. AR 21 is not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.21.1 Structure Description

AR 21 consists of four stone piles spaced along a slight curve in the agricultural fields north of the residential buildings of Mōpua. A bike path has been constructed in the area and weaves through the resource (**Figure 4.94**). The elements of AR 21, numbered 1 through 4 from east to west, are rock push piles that are ovoid in shape, with flattened or slightly sloped surfaces that are flush with the surrounding agricultural landscape along the north elevations. The push piles vary in length and width, with the largest measuring approximately 57,327.42 square feet and the smallest measuring approximately 25,651.67 square feet (**Figure 4.23**; **Figures Figure 4.95** through **Figure 4.99**).

The Pioneer Mill Company purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the Lāhainā-based company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935. At the end of the next decade, Pioneer Mill Company, under the management of John T. Moir Jr., initiated a rock removal program to rehabilitate land for mechanical planting, cultivating, and harvesting. Between 1948 and 1951, the company cleared approximately 3,153 acres, including the fields surrounding AR 21 (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004).

Table 4.23. AR 21: Push Piles (North of Mōpua) Approximate Dimensions

No.	Coordinates		Width (ft)	Length (ft)	Area (sq ft)
	X	Y			
1	20.81511	-156.61737	250	283	57,327.42
2	20.81382	-156.61456	148	227	35,878.94
3	20.81252	-156.61205	165	211	40,717.55
4	20.81264	-156.61040	144	193	25,651.67

Though the quality is poor, the 1951 historic aerial image confirms that the lands of the Olowalu Ahupuaʻa were cleared in the final year of this program, which resulted in the creation of AR 21. The Pioneer Mill Company "rehabilitation" of these lands in the post-war period, as well as further development of the expansive irrigation networks, were possibly a response to the Green Revolution, which influenced a dramatic development of agricultural technology in mainland states (Ganzel 2006).

4.21.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 21 is in good condition, and all structures have been relatively unchanged since their formation during the Plantation land-clearing events. Based on these observations, the push piles retain their integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.21.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 21 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance.

Although the push piles were constructed during the sugar plantation period, AR 21, as an individual resource, does not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 21 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the structures are not individually eligible because the push piles are not unique structures—features of this type are common in 20th century agricultural landscapes and found throughout the region. Furthermore, the structures are not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history; however, AR 21, as an individual resource, does not have such potential.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 21 is recommended as not a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. While the structure is associated with the sugar plantation industry in Olowalu and the Pioneer Mill Company, they do not constitute a substantial role in the development of the local community and region. Moreover, they do not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance related to the Pioneer Mill Company and the local sugar plantation industry.

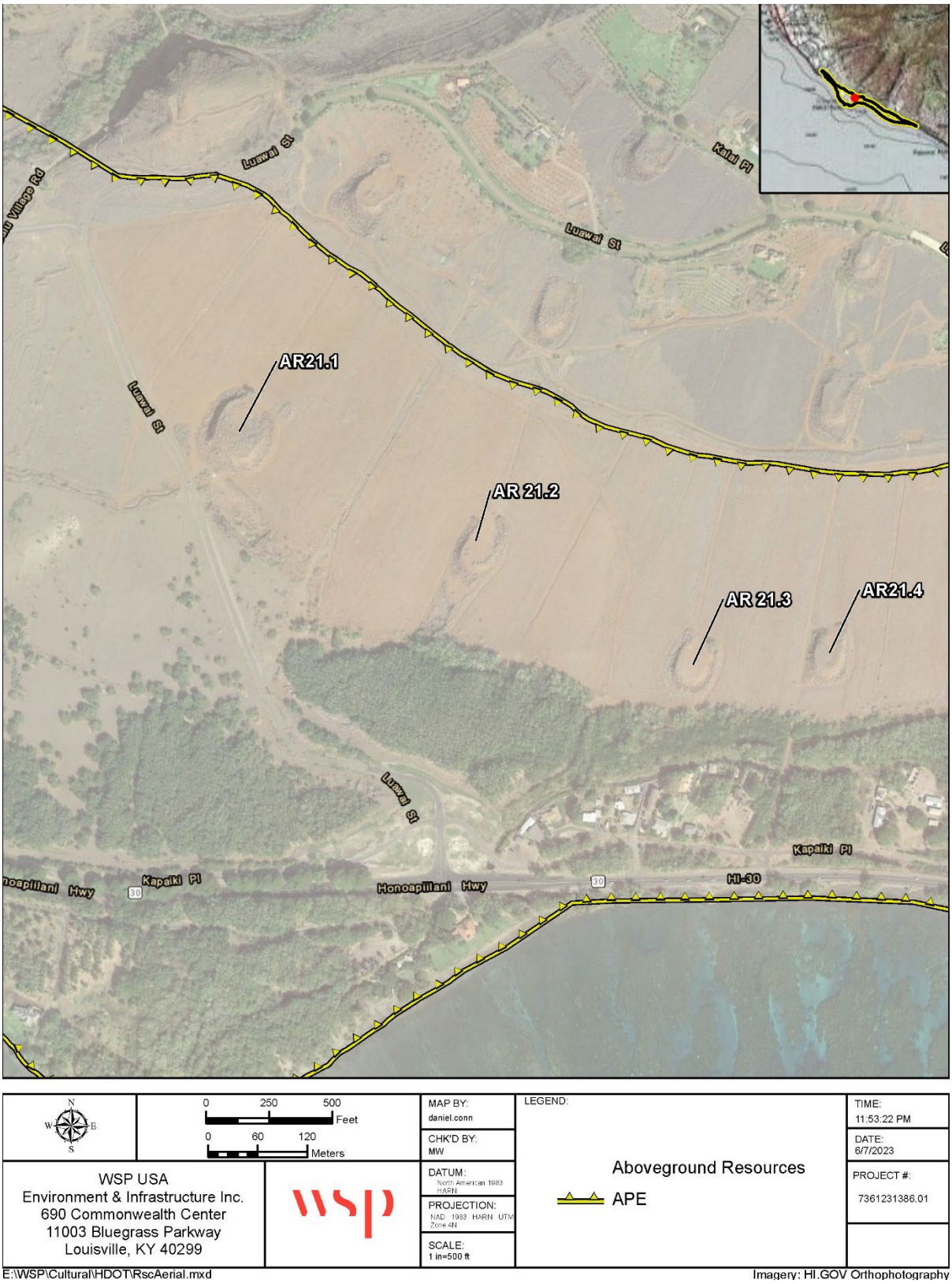


Figure 4.91. Aerial image showing the location of AR 21 (AR 21.1 – 21.4).

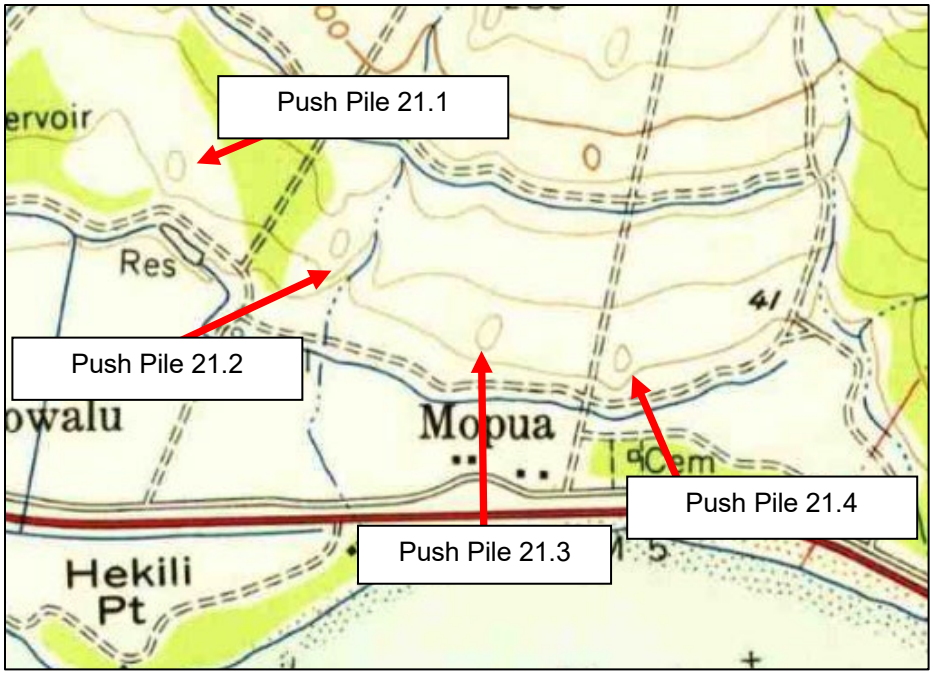


Figure 4.92. AR 21 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.93. Modern aerial image showing the early stages of bike path construction.

Figure 4.94. View of AR 21 (Push Pile 21.2) facing northeast.

Figure 4.95. Detail view of AR 21 (Push Pile 21.2) stone composition, facing west.

Figure 4.96. View of AR 21 (Push Pile 21.3), facing southeast.

Figure 4.97. View of AR 21 (Push Pile 21.3), facing south; note irrigation ditch in the foreground.

Figure 4.98. View of AR 21 (Push Pile 21.4), facing west.

Figure 4.99. View of AR 21 (Push Pile 21.4), facing southeast.

4.22 AR 22 (SIHP No. 09146): Irrigation Ditches (North of Mōpua)

AR 22**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09146, consists of at least 13 unimproved irrigation ditches in agricultural fields north of the residential structures of Mōpua, (**Figure 4.24**; **Figure 4.100**). The 13 elements of AR 22 are primarily aligned north-south, but the southernmost ditch runs west-east and the easternmost ditch runs northwest-southeast. The spaces between each ditch measure between 200 and 350 feet.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 22 extends across eight parcels of agricultural land and the ditches have been constructed across approximately 106.37 acres. The land occupied by AR 22 is currently owned by at least five different businesses and estates, with Olowalu Mauka Condo Master and Luawai Partners Condo Master owning the most acreage. The 1955 Olowalu USGS Topographic map shows the area of AR 22 and illustrates the presence of minor cane haul roads in the location of AR 22, but the resource is only represented on the map by the southernmost and easternmost ditches (**Figure 4.101**). The earliest available historic aerial image for the area (from 1949) depicts seven of the extant ditches that comprise AR 22 as well as two cane haul roads intersecting the surrounding fields (**Figure 4.101**). The next earliest historic aerial image (from 1950) suggests some changes to field use in the area, but all elements of AR 22 can be seen in a 1960 historic aerial image. These maps, along with archival research, suggest that AR 22 was created in two phases: the first occurred by 1949 and the second between 1950 and 1960.

Table 4.24. Summary of AR 22 (SIHP No. 09146)

Address	North of Mōpua
TMK	4-8-003:098; 099; 100; 105; 106; 107; 118
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	By 1960
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	106.37
Owner	Olowalu Mauka Condo Master and Luawai Partners Condo Master
Architectural Type/Style	20th Century Water Control
Integrity	AR 22 is in poor condition and shows several signs of deterioration, and neglect. The elements of the resource are intersected by modern roads, resulting in loss of integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 22 is not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity, and not eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of architectural significance and loss of integrity.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.22.1 Structure Description

AR 22 consists of a network of irrigation ditches located in agricultural fields north of the residential structures of Mōpua (**Figures Figure 4.100** and **Figure 4.101**). The features that comprise AR 22 are a series of unimproved irrigation ditches, most displaying linear north-south alignments that appear as slight depressions in the landscape. The ditches vary in length but display a consistent width of approximately 15 ft (**Figures Figure 4.102** through **Figure 4.107**).

The Olowalu Sugar Company owned and managed the fields surrounding AR 22 beginning in the mid-19th century. In 1931, the Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lāhainā purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935. Prior to the incorporation of these lands, Pioneer Mill Company had been constructing and improving irrigation systems across their holdings in the dry climate of Lahaina since 1883, when the first well was drilled in West Maui for the company. Groundwater and water from the West Maui mountains was drawn through expansive networks of pumps, ditches, flumes, and reservoirs, which the company lined with concrete

and stone to minimize water loss. By the time the company purchased the Olowalu lands, the networks of ditches and reservoirs were fully supplied by electric pumps. In 1936, eight pumping stations were in operation across the company estates. The facility installed along the Olowalu Stream was an Allis-Chalmers pump powered by a 112-kilowat motor and had a capacity of 5 million gallons per day (Hibbard 2009). Between 1948 and 1951, the company cleared approximately 3,153 acres, including the fields surrounding AR 22 (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004). The Pioneer Mill Company "rehabilitation" of these lands in the post-war period, and the further development of irrigation networks, were possibly a response to the Green Revolution, which influenced a dramatic development of agricultural technology in mainland states (Ganzel 2006).

4.22.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 22 is in poor condition. The ditches display signs of neglect and deterioration and are barely perceptible in the landscape. During field inspection, LiDAR was necessary to confirm the presence of AR 22, and the ditches have been intersected by modern roadways and a bike path. Given these factors, AR 22 is not a strong representation of this association due to its poor condition, which has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling.

4.22.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 22 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to its loss of integrity and lack of architectural and historic significance. The site is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the 20th century. Thus, Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, the site is recommended as not individually eligible.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 22 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the structures and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the structures are not individually eligible because features of this type are common in 20th century agricultural landscapes and found throughout the region.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 22 not individually eligible because it does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 22 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a loss of integrity and lack of architectural and historical significance. Although the structures are associated with the sugar plantation industry and were constructed during the period of significance, AR 22 is in poor condition with a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. Furthermore, the irrigation ditches are common features found in agricultural landscapes across the region. As such, AR 22 does not embody the historical significance of the proposed historic district.

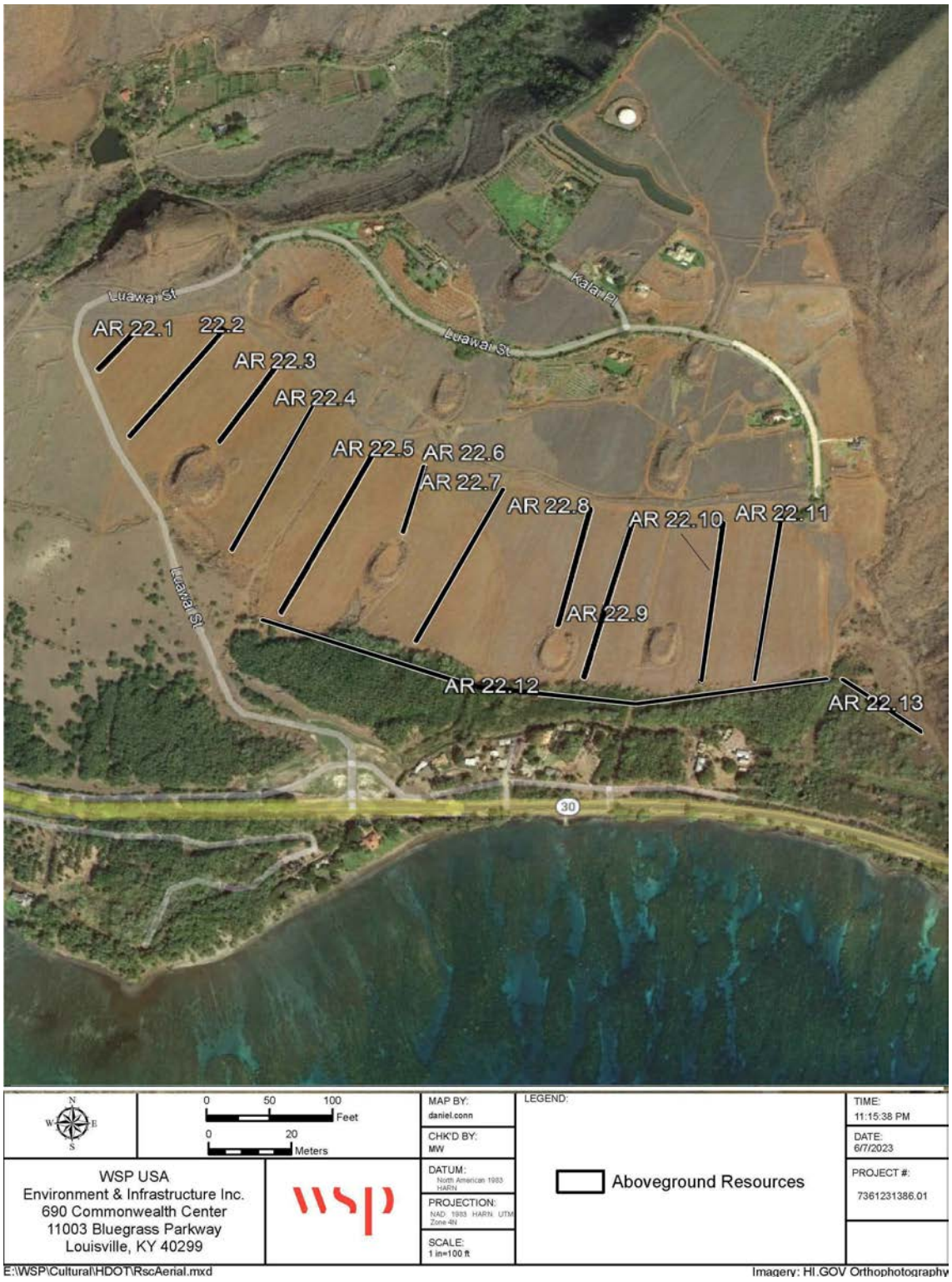


Figure 4.100. Aerial image showing the location of AR 22.

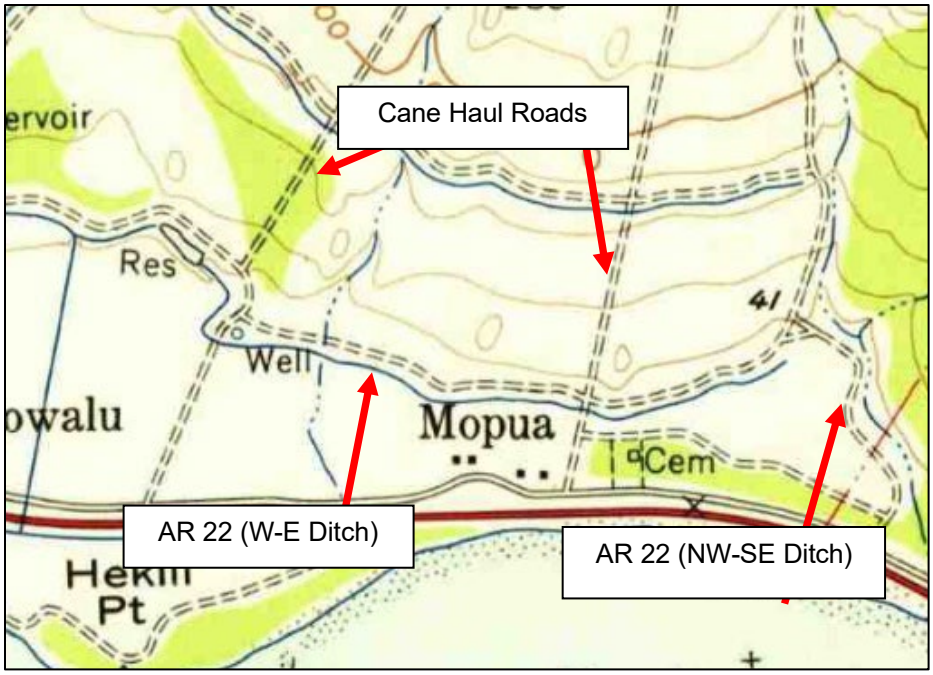


Figure 4.101. Location of portions of AR 22 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.102. View of defined north-south aligned ditch, facing north.

Figure 4.103. View of typical north-south aligned ditch, facing south.

Figure 4.104. View of typical north-south aligned ditch, facing south.

Figure 4.105. Example of heavily eroded/disturbed ditch, facing north.

Figure 4.106. View of southernmost ditch, facing west.

Figure 4.107. View of easternmost ditch, facing northeast.

4.23 AR 23 (SIHP No. 09147): Cane Haul Roads (Southwest of Mōpua)

AR 23**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09147, consists of an abandoned segment of unimproved cane haul roads, located in a forested area mauka of Hawai‘i State Highway 30 (**Figure 4.25**; **Figure 4.108**). AR 23 is aligned northeast-southwest and, according to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, extends across a parcel of agricultural land encompassing approximately 28 acres. The Olowalu Mauka Lot 20 Condo Master currently owns the land occupied by AR 23. The 1955 Olowalu USGS Topographic map shows the area of AR 23 and illustrates the presence of this resource along with other cane haul routes that are no longer extant (**Figure 4.109**).

The earliest historic aerial image available for the area (from 1949) depicts the three extant cane haul roads visible in current aerials along with several additional cane haul roads that are no longer extant due to modern development. The earliest cane haul routes appear on the 1923 USGS Maalaea Quadrangle map, but the majority are not depicted, including AR 23 (**Figure 4.110**). The 1939 Pioneer Mill Company field map depicting the Olowalu Plantation Division shows AR 23. These maps suggest that existing roadways were integrated into a larger system of cane hauls roads under the Pioneer Mill Company following the purchase of the Olowalu Sugar Company holdings in 1931.

Table 4.25. Summary of AR 23 (SIHP No. 09147)

Address	Southwest of Mōpua
TMK	4-8-003:103
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	By 1939
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	Approximately 28
Owner	Olowalu Mauka Lot 20 Condo Master
Architectural Type/Style	20th Century Plantation Agriculture
Integrity	AR 23 is in fair to poor condition and several elements of the resource have been intersected by modern roads, resulting in diminished integrity of design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association; however, some segments remain intact and largely undisturbed.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 23 is recommended as not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. It is also not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criterion A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.23.1 Structure Description

AR 23 consists of an abandoned segment of unimproved cane haul road in a forested area mauka of Hawai‘i State Highway 30 that displays a linear north-south alignment and appears as one of several slight depressions in the landscape. Historic maps illustrate the network with a roughly gridded pattern (**Figure 4.111**). The Olowalu Sugar Company owned and managed the fields surrounding AR 23 beginning in the mid-19th century. The Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lahaina purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the company’s sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935.

Prior to the incorporation of these lands, Pioneer Mill Company had been constructing and improving fields and irrigation systems across their holdings in the dry climate of Lahaina since 1883, when the first well was drilled in West Maui for the company (Maly & Maly 2007). Between 1948 and 1951, the company cleared approximately 3,153 acres, including the fields surrounding AR 23 in order to improve the rocky soil (Hawaiian Sugar Planters’ Association 2004). AR 23 is one feature in the larger network of plantation agriculture and field improvement structures remaining from the modification of the Olowalu landscape by the Pioneer Mill Company during the 20th century.

4.23.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 23 is in fair condition, abandoned, and showing signs of deterioration. Many of the original segments of the cane haul network are no longer extant and have been intersected or replaced by modern roadways. While the property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, it is not individually eligible because it has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship.

4.23.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 23 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. Although AR 23 was constructed during the sugar plantation period, the segment of cane haul roads, as an individual resource, does not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 23 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, AR 23 is not individually eligible because it is a common feature found in agricultural settings throughout the region and is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. However, AR 23 does not have such potential as an individual resource.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 23 is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Due to an extreme loss of integrity, the resource no longer represents an associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the 20th century.

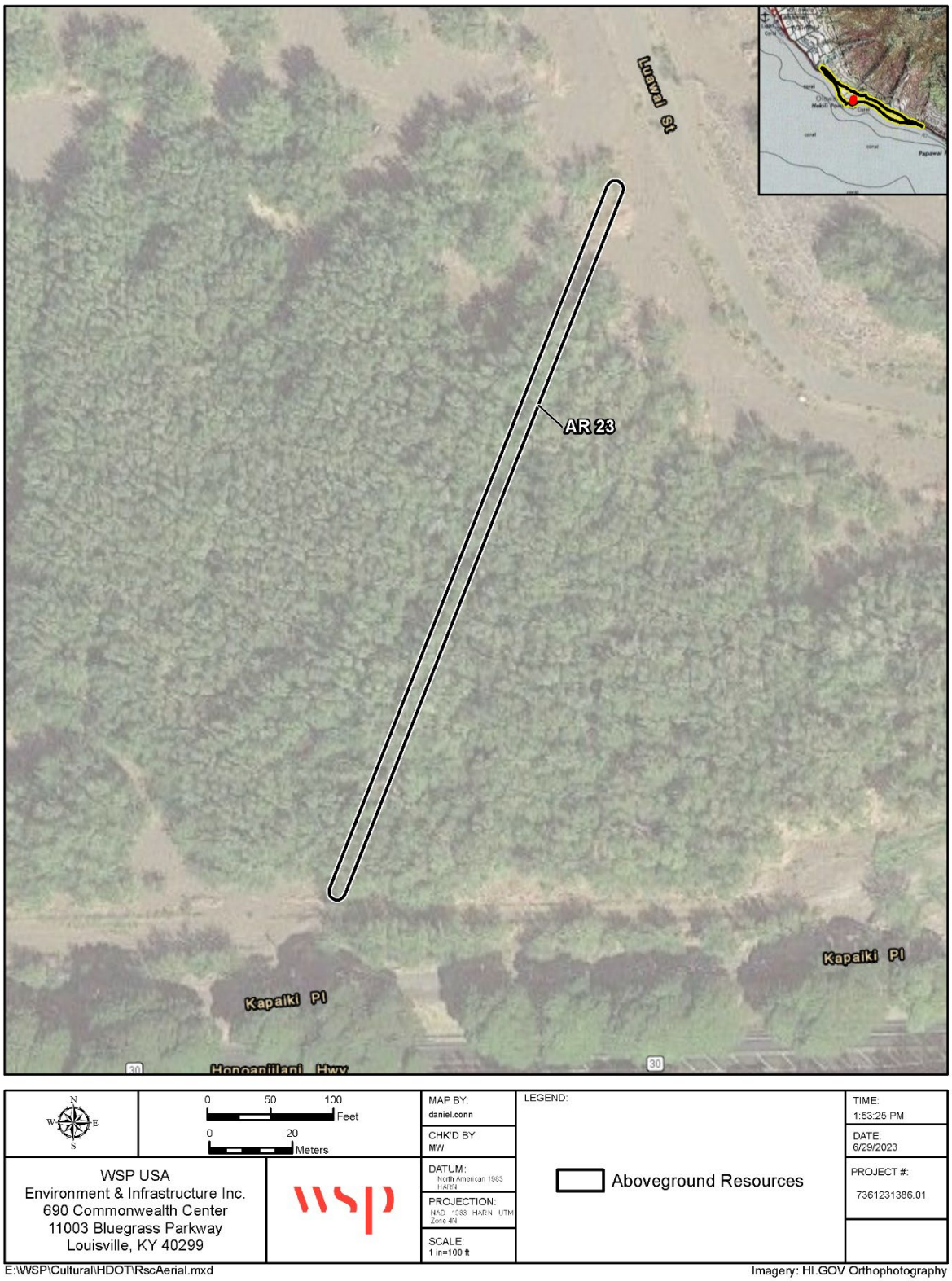


Figure 4.108. Aerial image showing the location of AR 23.

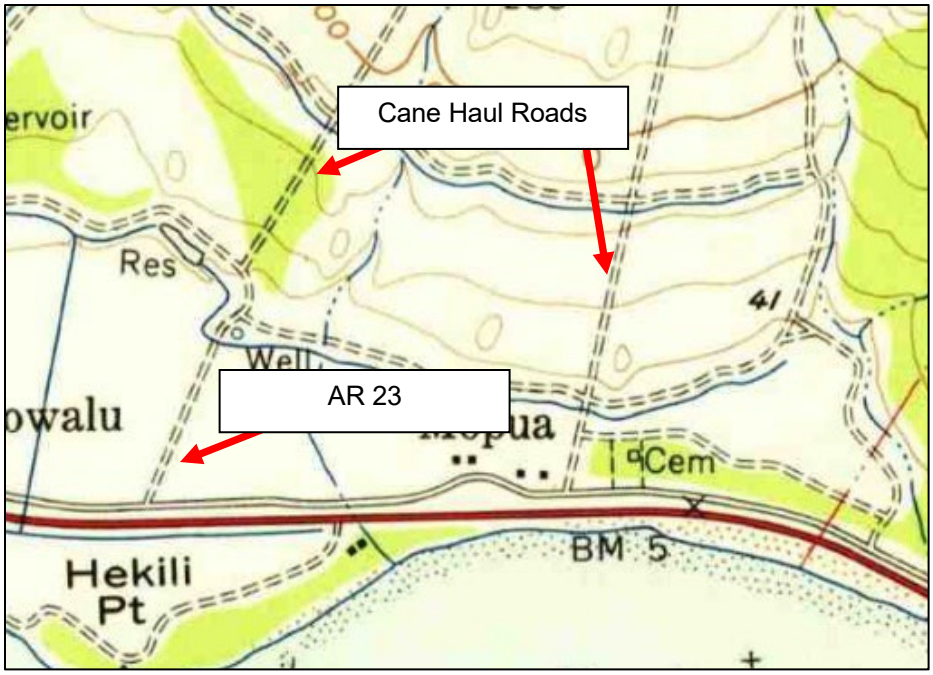


Figure 4.109. Location of AR 23 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

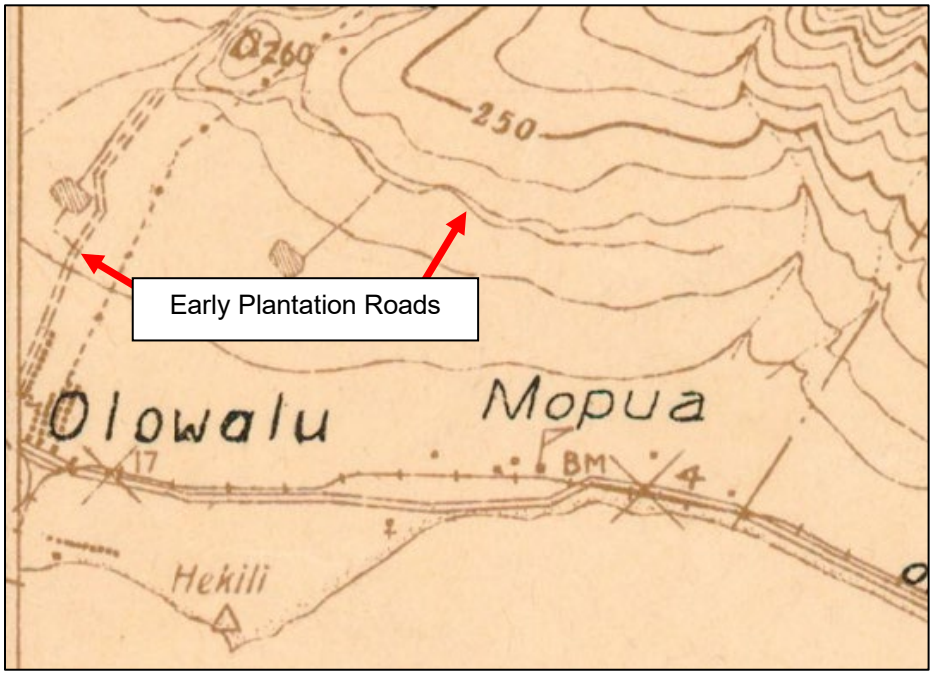


Figure 4.110. Location of AR 23 on the 1923 USGS Maalaea Quadrangle map.

Figure 4.111. View of an unused cane haul road located southwest of Luawai Street, facing south.

4.24 AR 24 (SIHP No. 09148): Irrigation Flume (East of Mōpua)

Located between Olowalu and Ukumehame, AR 24**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09148, is a large irrigation structure faced with coral and boulders that carries the non-perennial Kaʻiliʻili Stream to the Pacific Ocean (**Figure 4.26**; **Figure 4.112**). AR 24 is roughly aligned northwest-southeast, but approximately 0.35 miles from the shoreline, the orientation becomes southwest-northeast.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 24 is located on a non-taxable parcel extending nearly 400 acres. The land occupied by AR 24 is currently owned by the state of Hawaiʻi.

A 1955 Olowalu USGS topographic map shows a section of the Kaʻiliʻili Stream in the current general alignment of AR 24 (**Figure 4.113**). The earliest available historic aerial image for the area (from 1949) depicts AR 24 in its current alignment but gives no indication that the flume is maintained or in use at that time. AR 24 does not appear on the available maps of Olowalu Sugar Company Plantation lands in 1881 or 1906; however, a trail is shown in the general location of the resource in a USGS geologic and topographic map of the Island of Maui (**Figures 4.114** through **4.116**). A 1939 Pioneer Mill Company field map depicting the Olowalu Plantation Division illustrates ditches and roads in the area west of Ukumehame, but none align with AR 24. These maps, along with archival research, suggest that AR 24 was not created or modified by the Pioneer Mill Company as part of the plantation irrigation network at Olowalu or nearby Ukumehame.

Table 4.26. Summary of AR 24 (SIHP No. 09148)

Address	Olowalu/Ukumehame Boundary
TMK	4-8-002:008
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	19th Century
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	399.90
Owner	State of Hawaiʻi
Architectural Type/Style	19th Century Water Control
Integrity	AR 24 is in is in fair to poor condition. The flume displays signs of deterioration and fire damage resulting in loss of integrity of design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 24 is recommended as not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a loss of integrity and lack of association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.24.1 Structure Description

AR 24 is a large irrigation flume that was constructed of locally obtained coral and stone cobbles. The flume was used to help direct intermittent waters of Kaʻiliʻili Stream to the Pacific Ocean (**Figures Figure 4.113** and **Figure 4.116**). AR 24 is roughly aligned northwest-southeast, but approximately 0.35 miles from the shoreline, the orientation becomes southwest-northeast. Due to recent wildfires in the area, segments of the resource vary in visual condition.

The Olowalu Sugar Company owned and managed the fields surrounding AR 24 beginning in the mid-19th century. The Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lahaina purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935. Prior to the incorporation of these lands, Pioneer Mill Company had been constructing and improving irrigation systems across their holdings in the dry climate of Lāhainā since 1883, when the first well was drilled in West Maui for the company.

The material construction of AR 24 is more akin to the nearby Protestant missionary church (SIHP No. 1603), which was constructed out of a combination of coral and stone by the native Hawaiian residents of Olowalu in the 1860s (Olowalu Lanakila Hawaiian Church 2019; Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2012).

Additionally, a 1939 Pioneer Mill Company field map depicting the Olowalu Plantation Division does not include AR 24 as a segment of the cane field irrigation system at Ukumehame, which featured at least one well (No. 4835-01) by 1934 (Hawaiʻi Commission on Water Resource Management 2018).

Furthermore, documentation of contemporary Pioneer Mill Company irrigation flumes suggest that structures of this type were semi-circular in shape and constructed of metal, elevated aboveground by cross-braced wood members (Stiber 2002). This suggests that AR 24 may be related to water control activity conducted before the establishment of the Olowalu Sugar Company or the incorporation of Olowalu fields into Pioneer Mill Company holdings and is possibly an element of a traditional ʻauwai network or related to mid-19th century Protestant Missionary activity in the area. However, neither of these connections could be established for AR 24 or any nearby structures of similar character.

4.24.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 24 is in fair to poor condition. The flume displays signs of deterioration and fire damage and is overgrown by vegetation. Furthermore, AR 24 has undergone alterations. While the property still retains its integrity of location and setting, it no longer retains its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.24.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 24 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and is not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity. Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 24 is recommended as not individually eligible because no association was found to any historic events or patterns of events that have impacted the region, state, or nation.

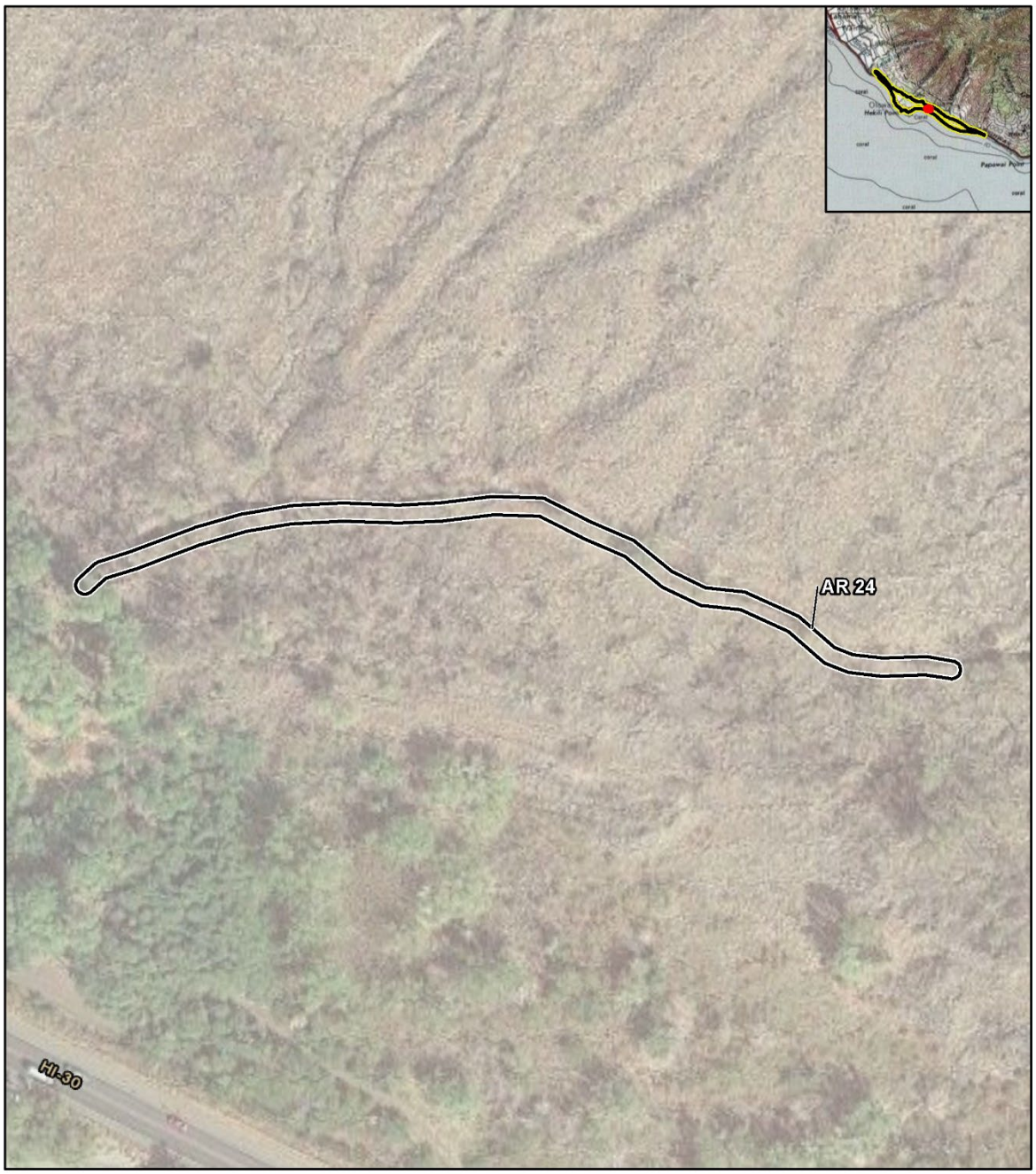
Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 24 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the structure and people with cultural or historic significance.

The structure is recommended as not individually eligible under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural form. The resource is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson and is a common traditional water control feature seen throughout the region.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 24 does not hold the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 24 is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to loss of integrity and a lack of association. The flume is located outside the boundary recommended for the historic district, which is based on the historic archival record. Historic mapping and archival research suggest the resource was not created or modified by the Pioneer Mill Company as part of their plantation irrigation network at Olowalu.



N W E S	0 50 100 Feet 0 20 Meters	MAP BY: daniel.conn CHK'D BY: MW	LEGEND:	TIME: 1:53:39 PM DATE: 6/29/2023
WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc. 690 Commonwealth Center 11003 Bluegrass Parkway Louisville, KY 40299	wsp	DATUM: North American 1983 HARN PROJECTION: NAD 1983 HARN UTM Zone 4N SCALE: 1 in=100 ft	Aboveground Resources	PROJECT #: 7361231386.01

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Imagery: HI.GOV Orthophotography

Figure 4.112. Aerial image showing the location of AR 24.

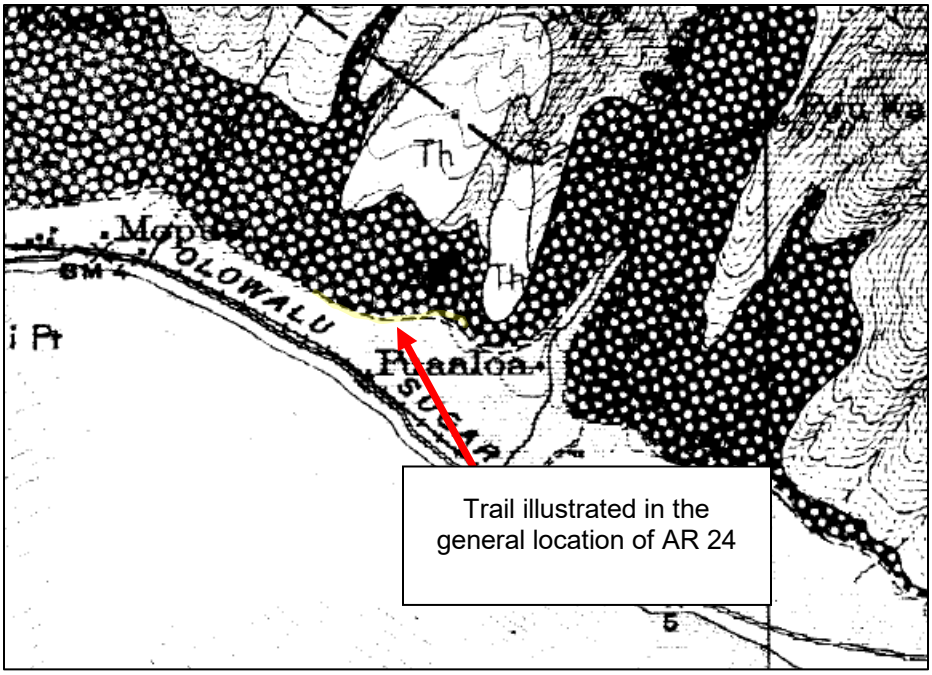

Figure 4.113. View of general location of AR 24 on the 1942 USGS geological map of Maui.

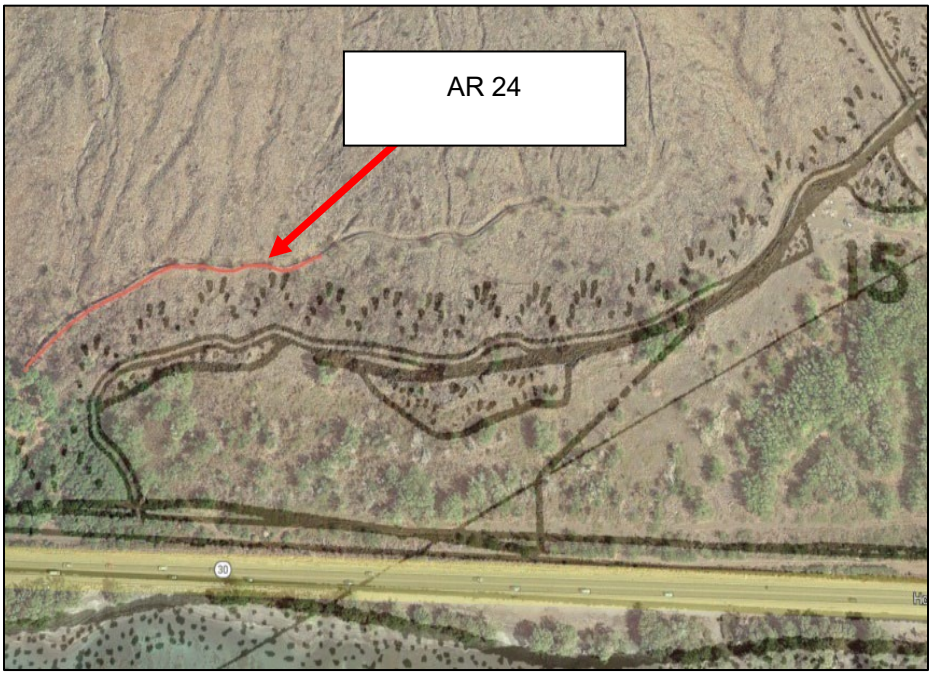

Figure 4.114. AR 24 shown on modern aerial overlain with 1939 Pioneer Mill Company Plantation map; note the absence of the feature on the Plantation map.

Figure 4.115. View of fire damage along flume floor.

Figure 4.116. View of the south extent of AR 24, facing west; note the stone and coral construction.

4.25 AR 25 (SIHP No. 09149) and AR 26 (SIHP No. 09150): Freight Corridor (Kuahulu Place and Beach Access Road)

AR 25 and AR 26, newly recorded as SIHP No.09140 and SIHP No.09150 respectively, consist of two asphalt and concrete thoroughfares makai of Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Figures Figure 4.117** and **Figure 4.118**). AR 25 and AR 26 are primarily aligned west-east and follow the alignments of former rail lines constructed by the Olowalu Sugar Company in the 19th century. Both roads run parallel to Honoapiʻilani Highway. AR 25 extends to the west, and AR 26 extends to the east with a change in alignment (northeast-southwest) approximately 0.5 miles along its length (**Tables Figure 4.27** and **Table 4.28**). These aboveground resources are discussed as a pair due to their shared characteristics, historical treatment and function, and the distinction between the routes as displayed on current and historical maps of the area.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 25 is located on a 10.561-acre plot owned by Olowalu Elua Associates LLC, along with three historic residential structures (AR 5, AR 6, and AR 7). AR 26 is located on a 28.894-acre plot owned by Olowalu Elua Associates LLC, along with a historic residential structure and several outbuildings (AR 4). The 1881 Monsarrat map of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation shows the area of AR 25 and AR 26 and illustrates the presence of rail lines in the general current alignment of Kuahulu Place, which extends farther west, and the Beach Access Road, as well as additional lines north of Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Figure 4.118**).

The earliest historic aerial image available for the area (from 1949) depicts the railroad tracks along the length of both AR 25 and AR 26—though large segments are obscured from view by nearby monkeypod trees, and these routes are paved in the 1960 historic aerial (**Figure 4.119**). These maps and archival research suggest that the former rail lines and freight corridor were established under the Olowalu Sugar Company circa 1880 and utilized by the Pioneer Mill Company—following the purchase of the Olowalu Sugar Company holdings in 1931—until the early 1950s, when they were removed and paved over (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004).

Table 4.27. Summary of AR 25 (SIHP No. 09149)

Address	makai of Honoapiʻilani Highway, extending west from the original Sugar Mill site (SIHP No. 1602)
TMK	4-8-003:005
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1880 (corridor); circa 1950 (roadway)
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	10.561
Owner	Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
Architectural Type/Style	19th – 20th Century Freight Transportation
Integrity	AR 25 is in good condition but no longer retains its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 25 is recommended as not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

Table 4.28. Summary of AR 26 (SIHP No. 09150)

Address	makai of Honoapiʻilani Highway, extending east from the original Sugar Mill site (SIHP No. 1602)
TMK	4-8-003:084
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1880 (corridor); circa 1950 (roadway)
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	28.894
Owner	Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
Architectural Type/Style	19th – 20th Century Freight Transportation
Integrity	AR 26 is in good condition and retains its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 26 is recommended as not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.25.1 Structure Description

AR 25 and AR 26 consist of two paved roadways and associated transportation corridors (**Figures Figure 4.120** and **Figure 4.121**). AR 25 and AR 26 are primarily aligned west-east and follow the alignments of former rail lines constructed by the Olowalu Sugar Company in the 19th century. Both roads run parallel to Honoapiʻilani Highway, with AR 25 extending to the west, and AR 26 extending to the east. AR 26 changes alignment approximately 0.5 miles along its length to a northeast-southwest orientation. AR 26 is a secondary road known as Kuahulu Place. Secondary routes are approximately 10 to 15 feet wide with gravel, hard-packed earth, or asphalt surfaces. These routes extend from and parallel to Honoapiʻilani Highway to provide access to access roads, residences, and the few commercial buildings in the area.

AR 25 extends approximately 0.28 miles west from its intersection with AR 26, the access road to the Plantation Manager residences (AR 4 through AR 7), and Honoapiʻilani Highway (parallel to the makai lane of the highway). It is framed on either side by monkeypod trees, the highway, and agricultural land, and terminates at the driveway for a modern residential building. Segments of the roadway that are visible from the highway suggest a surface of concrete or stone pavers.

AR 26 is an improved interior beach access road that extends west from its intersection with Kuahulu Place, parallel to Honoapiʻilani Highway for approximately 0.5 miles, and then loops back southeastward for approximately 0.25 miles—terminating alongside an earthen area southeast of the Camp Olowalu campground. For most of the total length, the access road is paved with asphalt and maintains an approximate width of 15 feet. Beyond the Camp Olowalu campgrounds, the surface of the road transitions to packed dirt and reduces in width to 10 feet.

Historic maps, such as the 1881 Olowalu Sugar Plantation Map, show that roads existed prior to the Period of Significance for this project area. But many of the circulation routes in the area were replaced, modified, or abandoned by the Pioneer Mill Company, and thus differentially reflect that association. The Olowalu Sugar Company owned and managed the fields surrounding AR 23 beginning in the mid-19th century. The Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lāhainā purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935 (Maly & Maly 2007).

A November 1881 area map depicts rail lines in the general alignments of AR 25 and AR 26 as elements of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation (**Figure 4.119**). The 1919 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of the mill at Olowalu illustrates the extent and complexity of the railroad system that the Olowalu Sugar Company Mill relied upon to process and transport sugar cane (**Figure 4.119**). In 1950, the rail lines in the locations of AR 25 and AR 26 were removed and paved over by the Pioneer Mill Company in response to vehicular freight networks beating out railways as the most cost-effective means of transporting sugar cane. The

roadway as it exists today embodies this association and represents transportation changes within the local sugar industry.

4.25.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 25 and AR 26 are in fair condition. AR 25 was partially obscured from the public right-of-way and AR 26 varies in character along its length, suggesting that segments have been heavily modified. As a result, the roadways display a considerable diminish of integrity of material and workmanship, and the alignment and quality of the Historic Freight Corridor no longer maintains its overall integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association.

4.25.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 25 and AR 26 are recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. Although the resources were constructed and utilized during the sugar plantation period, as individual resources they do not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 25 and AR 26 are recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resources are not individually eligible because they are common features found throughout the region and are not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 25 and AR 26 are recommended as not individually eligible because they do not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the properties are recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the resources and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 25 and AR 26 are not recommended as eligible for listing as contributing resources to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. While the resources may have been originally associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, the continued development of Olowalu from the mid-19th century to the 20th century have negatively affected the integrity of the resources. As a result, the association of AR 25 and AR 26 to the Plantation era is no longer readily identifiable.

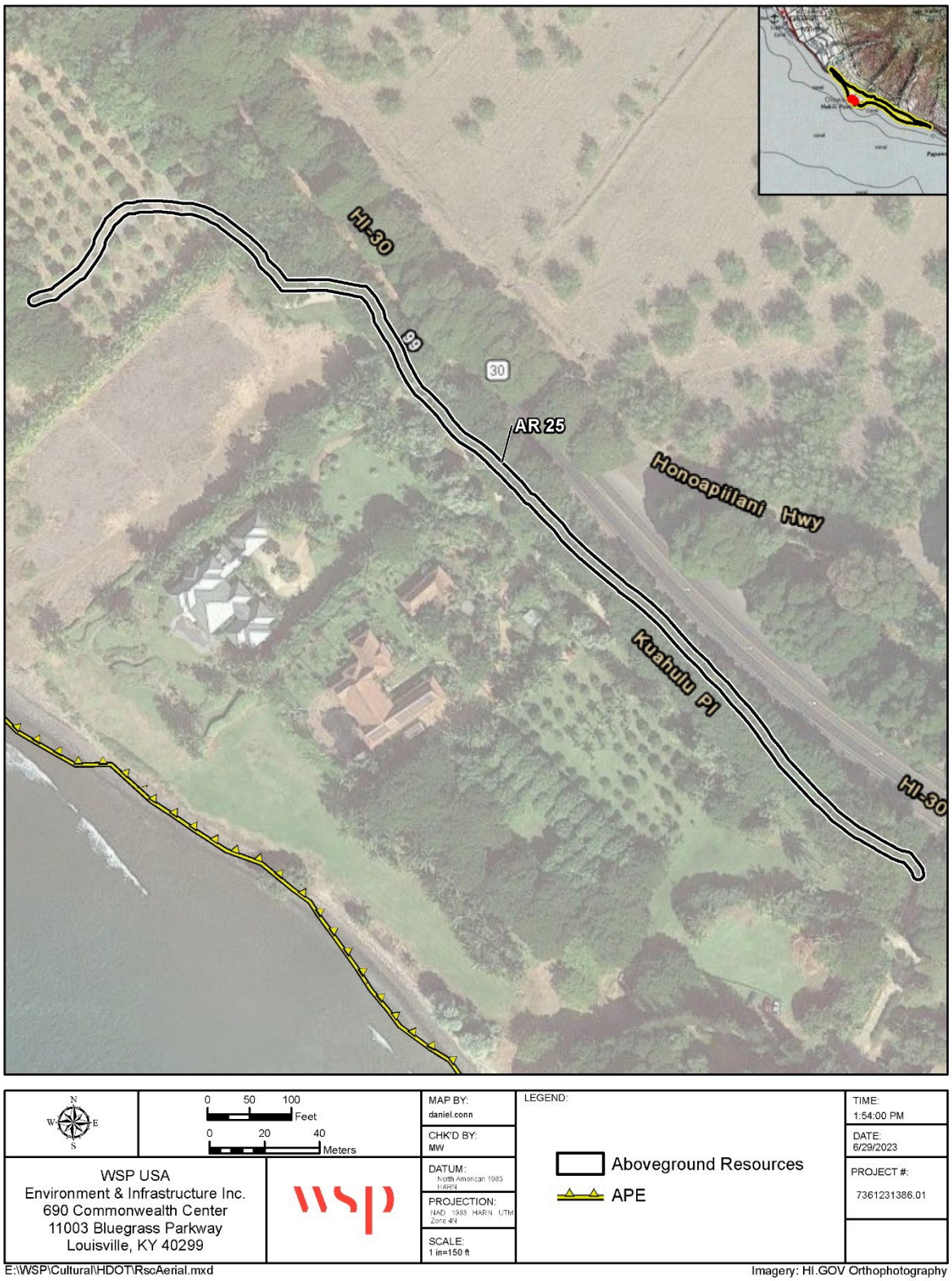

Figure 4.117. Aerial image showing the location of AR 25.

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WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc. 690 Commonwealth Center 11003 Bluegrass Parkway Louisville, KY 40299	wsp	DATUM: North American 1983 HARN PROJECTION: NAD 1983 HARN UTM Zone 4N SCALE: 1 in=400 ft		PROJECT #: 7361231386.01

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Figure 4.118. Aerial image showing the location of AR 26.

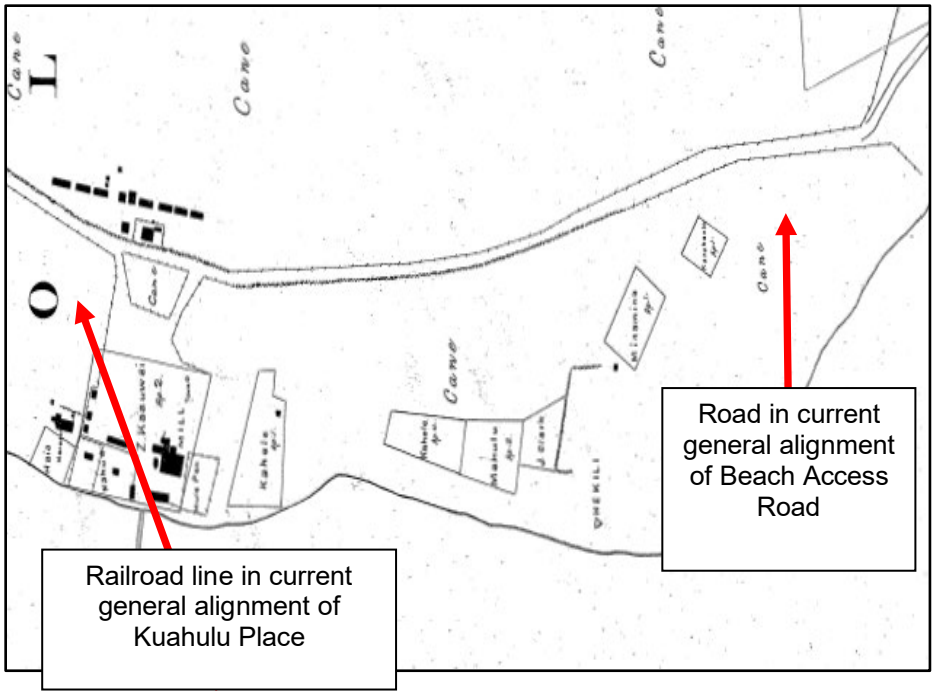

Figure 4.119. Historic Freight Corridor and rail lines shown on the 1881 Monserrat map of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation.

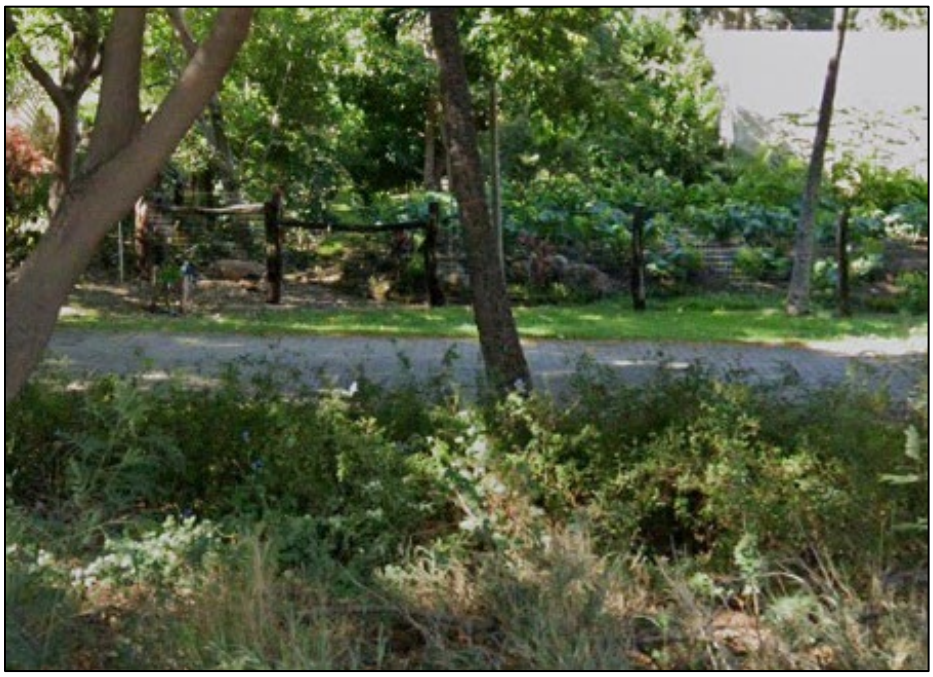

Figure 4.120. View of a segment of AR 25 from Honoapiʻilani Highway, facing south.

Figure 4.121. View of a portion of AR 26, facing east.

4.26 AR 27 (SIHP No. 04695): Retaining Wall

AR 27 consists of one retaining wall segment located makai of Honoapiʻilani Highway and west of much of Olowalu (**Table 4.29**; **Figure 4.122**). The structure is bounded by wooded areas to the north and south, Honoapiʻilani Highway to the east, and the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary to the west. AR 27 is accessed by an unimproved pull-off area along the eastbound lane of Honoapiʻilani Highway.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 27 sits on 13.802 acres, is currently owned by the State of Hawaiʻi, and has an address of 11777 Honoapiʻilani Highway. Topographic maps do not depict AR 27 (**Figure 4.123**). A 1950 historic aerial image shows a field roughly bounded by a cane haul road in the general location of AR 27 but does not clearly depict the resource (**Figure 4.124**). The tax assessor's database does not list a construction date for the structure, but a 1906 map of Olowalu illustrates a cane haul road in the area. This suggests that AR 27 was constructed by 1906 alongside an access or cane haul road that is no longer extant. These maps and archival research indicate that AR 27 was associated with the Olowalu Sugar Plantation industry and likely served to control erosion along a cane haul road in the plantation fields running parallel to the shoreline.

Table 4.29. Summary of AR 27 (SIHP No. 04695)

Address	11777 Honoapiʻilani Highway
TMK	4-8-003:006
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1906
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	13.802
Owner	State of Hawaiʻi
Architectural Type/Style	Sugar Plantation Erosion Control
Integrity	AR 27 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 27 AR 25 is recommended as not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.26.1 Structure Description

AR 27 is a retaining wall segment constructed of locally sourced stone and concrete mortar that measures approximately 10 by 4.5 by 1.1 meters (**Figure 4.122 – 4.125**). However, the dimensions of the rock wall vary along its entire length. The stones are typically large, rounded cobbles that were not shaped or altered by the masons who constructed the wall. Although no longer in use, the wall segments comprised an exceedingly common element of West Maui infrastructure.

4.26.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 27 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair, such as overgrowth of vegetation and missing or loose rocks. While the property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, AR 27 is not individually eligible because it has deteriorated in multiple ways and lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship. Despite alterations to AR 27 that have resulted in loss of physical integrity, contributing resources have a lower threshold of integrity than individually eligible properties must have. Therefore, the retained integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association of AR 27 still allows it to reflect the historic character of a property belonging to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

4.26.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 27 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity. Although AR 27 was constructed and utilized during the sugar plantation period, as an individual resource, it does not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 27 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resource is not individually eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The retaining wall is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson and is a common architectural type found across the region. In addition, AR 27 is one of many features in the larger network of agriculture, property divisions, road and stream demarcations, and field improvement structures remaining from the modification of the region by the local population during the 20th century. These types of low wall, locally sourced structures are widespread throughout Maui, and the Hawaiian Islands in general, making them an exceedingly commonplace element.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 27 is recommended as not individually eligible because the structure does not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history related to the sugar plantation industry and its impact on Olowalu and the surrounding region.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 27 is not recommended as eligible for listing as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. While the resource may have been originally associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, the continued deterioration of the wall from the mid-19th century to the 20th century has negatively affected the integrity of the resource. As a result, the association of AR 27 to the Plantation era is no longer readily identifiable.

Figure 4.122. Aerial image showing the location of AR 27 (SIHP No. 04695).

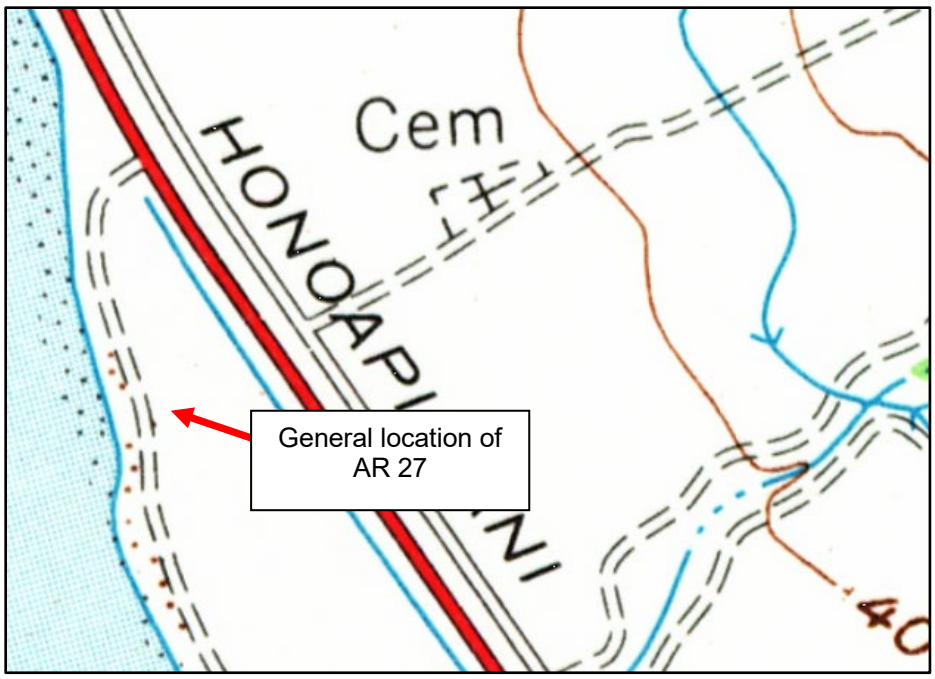

Figure 4.123. Roadway illustrated in vicinity of AR 27 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

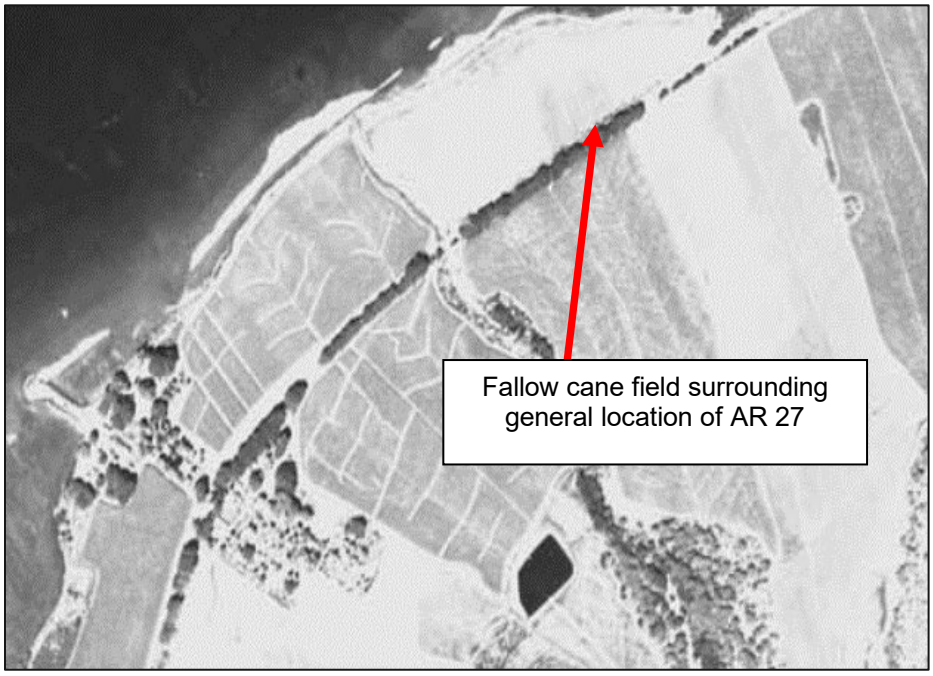

Figure 4.124. 1949 historic aerial image of the general location of AR 27.

Figure 4.125. Image of the character and condition of the exceedingly common Plantation era concrete and stone infrastructure found in the region.

4.27 AR 28 (SIHP No. 04717): Rock Wall

AR 28 consists of five common rock wall segments located south of Olowalu Stream and 0.16 miles northeast of AR 9 (**Figure 4.30**; **Figure 4.126**). The structure is bounded by Olowalu Stream to the north and west, residential properties to the east, and fallow sugar cane fields to the south. AR 28 is accessed by an unimproved access road extending west from the nearby residential structures.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 28 sits on a parcel encompassing 81.045 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Elua Associates LLC, and has an address of 814 Honoapiʻilani Highway. Topographic maps do not depict AR 28, but the 1955 USGS Olowalu topographic map illustrates a narrow strip of land, between an irrigation ditch and Olowalu stream, in the general location of AR 28 (**Figure 4.127**). A 1950 historic aerial image shows Olowalu Stream, a ditch, and a cane haul road in the general location of AR 28 but does not clearly depict the resource (**Figure 4.128**).

The tax assessor's database does not list a construction date for the structure, and a 1906 map of Olowalu illustrates two roadways, two structures, and a rail line amidst cane fields. This suggests that AR 28 was constructed as early as 1906 alongside an access road or rail line that is no longer extant. These maps and archival research indicate that AR 28 was associated with the Olowalu Sugar Plantation industry and likely served to demarcate boundaries in the plantation fields east of the Olowalu Stream.

Table 4.30. Summary of AR 28 (SIHP No. 04717)

Address	Olowalu (south of Olowalu Stream)
TMK	4-8-003:108
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1906
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	13.802
Owner	Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
Architectural Type/Style	Sugar Plantation Erosion Control
Integrity	AR 28 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and neglect resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 28 is recommended as not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity but is recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criterion A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.27.1 Structure Description

AR 28 is a series of five rock wall segments constructed of stone and concrete mortar (**Figure 4.129**). The measurements of each segment vary, but all elements run alongside the northeast-southwest orientation of the Olowalu Stream (**Table 5.31**). AR 28 is covered in vegetation overgrowth and is characterized as remnant elements of a single, previously maintained element. The stones are typically large, rounded cobbles that were not shaped or altered by the masons who constructed the wall. Although no longer in use, the wall segments comprised an exceedingly common element of West Maui infrastructure.

Table 4.31. AR 28 (SIHP No. 04717): Rock Wall Segment Dimensions

No.	Height (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
A	2.6	15	4
B	2.9	25	2.5
C	0.9	20	2.7
D	1.3	51	3.3
E	1.8	12	—

4.27.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 28 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair, such as overgrowth of vegetation and missing or loose rocks. While the property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, AR 28 is not individually eligible because it has deteriorated in multiple ways and lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship. Despite alterations to AR 28 that have resulted in loss of physical integrity, contributing resources have a lower threshold of integrity than individually eligible properties must have. Therefore, the retained integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association of AR 27 still allows it to reflect the historic character of a property belonging to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

4.27.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 28 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity. Although the resource was constructed and utilized during the sugar plantation period, AR 28, as an individual resource, does not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 28 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, AR 28 is not individually eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The rock wall segments are not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson and are a common architectural type found across the region. Furthermore, the segments are in fair condition with signs of deterioration and have become overgrown with vegetation, resulting in loss of integrity of materials. In addition, AR 28 is one of many features in the larger network of agriculture, property divisions, road and stream demarcations, and field improvement structures remaining from the modification of the region by the local population during the 20th century. These types of low wall, locally sourced structures are widespread throughout Maui, and the Hawaiian Islands in general, making them an exceedingly commonplace element.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 28 is recommended as not individually eligible because the structure does not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history related to the sugar plantation industry and its impact on Olowalu and the surrounding region.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

However, AR 28 is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District Under NRHP Criterion A (SRHP Criterion a) and D. The resource is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-19th century to the 20th century. As a result of this association, AR 28 has potential to contribute to further understanding of this history as part of the historic district. Therefore, AR 28 is recommended eligible as a contributing resource Under NRHP Criterion A. The resource is directly associated with the Pioneer Mill Company and the sugar plantation industry and is representative of this association as an element of the plantation irrigation network and erosion control. The material of the wall segments is consistent with other Pioneer Mill Company land improvements, such as elements of the irrigation and transportation systems. Furthermore, a feature in the location and general alignment of the resource is shown on the 1939 map of the Pioneer Mill Company holdings in Olowalu.

Under NRHP Criterion B, AR 28 is not recommended as eligible as a contributing resource because no ties or links were found between the structure and people with cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C, the structure is not recommended as eligible as a contributing resource because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The segments of retaining

wall are not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson and are found across the region. Criterion D is typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. AR 28, as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation District, has the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance. The resource is determined as significant for its association with the Pioneer Mill Company and the local sugar plantation industry, with a potential to yield further information on these local industries.

Figure 4.126. Aerial image showing the location of AR 28.

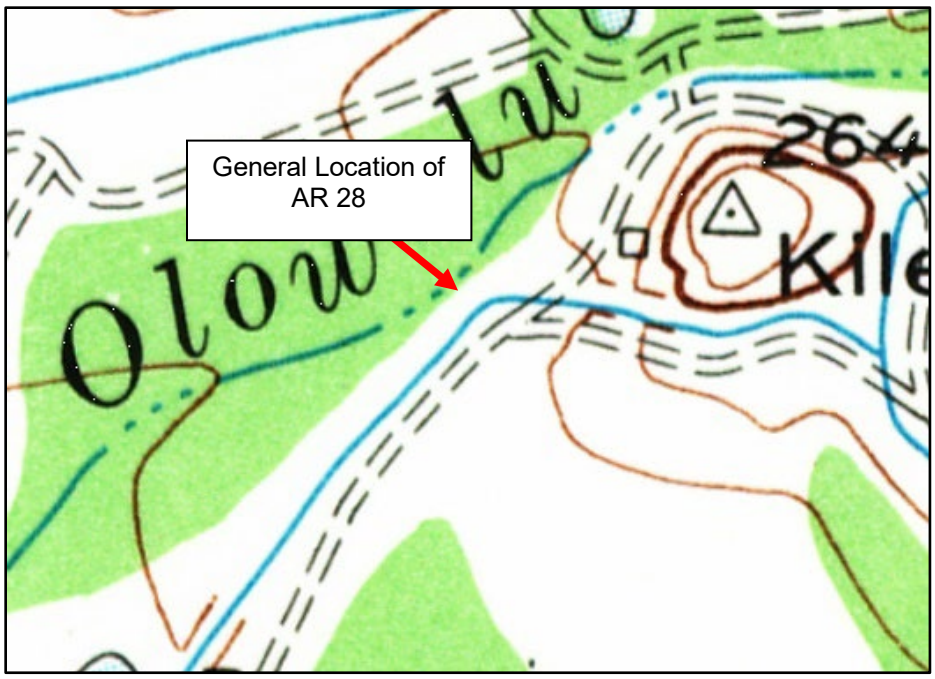

Figure 4.127. Stream, ditch, and roadway illustrated in vicinity of AR 28 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

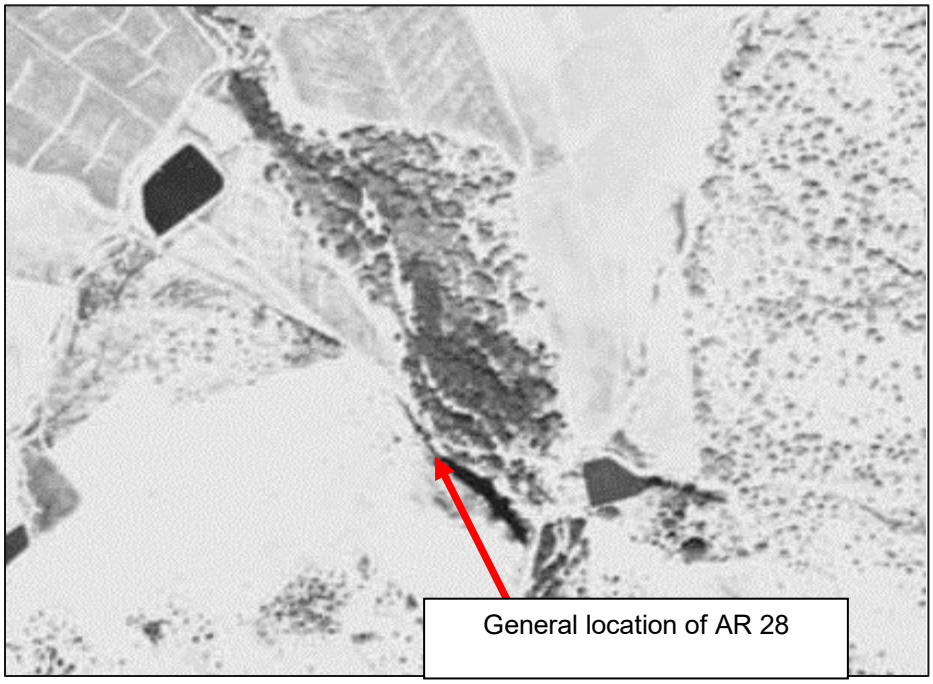

Figure 4.128. Northeast and southeast walls of AR 28, facing northeast.

Figure 4.129. View of a segment of AR 28, facing southwest.

4.28 AR 29 (SIHP No. 04719): Rock Wall

AR 29 consists of one rock wall mauka of Honoapiʻilani Highway and east of much of Olowalu (**Figure 4.32**; **Figure 4.130**). The structure is bounded by foothills to the north and east, Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and a wooded area to the west. AR 29 is accessed by an unimproved access road along the westbound lane of Honoapiʻilani Highway.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 29 sits on a parcel encompassing 399.903 acres and is currently owned by the State of Hawaiʻi. Topographic maps do not depict AR 29, but the 1955 USGS Olowalu topographic map illustrates an irrigation ditch and the access road leading to the general location of AR 29 (**Figure 4.131**). A 1950 historic aerial image shows a field roughly bounded by a cane haul road in the general location of AR 29 but does not clearly depict the resource (**Figure 4.132**).

The tax assessor's database does not list a construction date for the structure, but a 1906 map of Olowalu illustrates the ahupuaʻa boundary in the area. The boundary is not present on the 1881 Monserrat map, suggesting that AR 29 was likely constructed by 1906 as part of the boundary demarcation of the Olowalu Sugar Company plantation extent. These maps and archival research indicate that AR 29 was associated with the Olowalu Sugar Plantation industry and likely served as boundary markers for the extent of the plantation holdings or to indicate the boundary between the Olowalu ahupuaʻa and Ukumehame ahupuaʻa.

Table 4.32. Summary of AR 29 (SIHP No. 04719)

Address	Olowalu (mauka of Honoapiʻilani Highway)
TMK	4-8-002:008
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1906
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	13.802
Owner	State of Hawaiʻi
Architectural Type/Style	Boundary Demarcation
Integrity	AR 29 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 29 is recommended as not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criterion A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.28.1 Structure Description

AR 29 is a rock wall segment constructed of dry-stacked stone and concrete mortar, which measures approximately 8.0 by 0.8 by 0.9 meters (**Figure 4.133**). AR 29 is covered in vegetation consisting of grasses and low-lying shrubbery and surrounded by a concrete overflow ditch. The stones are typically large, rounded cobbles that were not shaped or altered by the masons who constructed the wall. Although no longer in use, the wall segments comprised an exceedingly common element of West Maui infrastructure.

4.28.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 29 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair, such as overgrowth of vegetation and missing or loose rocks. While the property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, given that AR 29 has undergone multiple types of deterioration, it has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, to be individually eligible.

4.28.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 29 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity. Although the resource as constructed and utilized during the sugar plantation period, AR 29, as an individual resource, does not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a. under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 29 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resource is not individually eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The rock wall is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson and is a common architectural type found across the region. In addition, AR 29 is one of many features in the larger network of agriculture, property divisions, road and stream demarcations, and field improvement structures remaining from the modification of the region by the local population during the 20th century. These types of low wall, locally sourced structures are widespread throughout Maui, and the Hawaiian Islands in general, making them an exceedingly commonplace element.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 29 is recommended as not individually eligible because the structure does not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history related to the sugar plantation industry and its impact on Olowalu and the surrounding region. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 29 is not recommended as eligible for listing as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. While the resource may have been originally associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, the continued deterioration of the wall from the mid-19th century to the 20th century has negatively affected the integrity of the resource. As a result, the association of AR 29 to the Plantation era is no longer readily identifiable.

Figure 4.130. Aerial image showing the location of SIHP No. 04719 (AR 29).

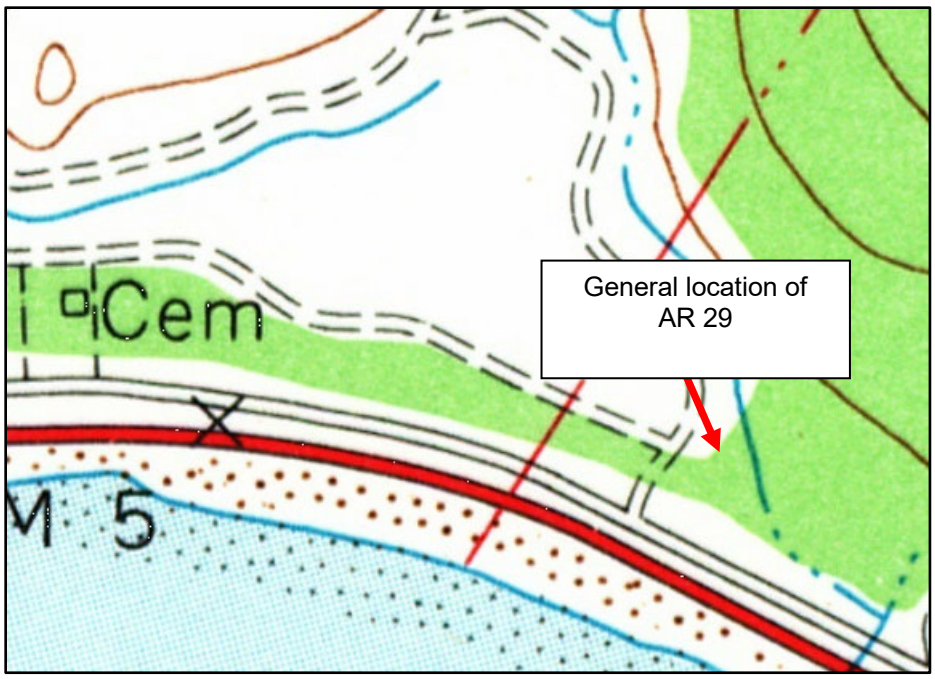

Figure 4.131. Roadway illustrated in vicinity of AR 29 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, HI 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.132. 1949 historic aerial image of the general location of AR 29.

Figure 4.133. Image of the character and condition of AR-29, an exceedingly common Plantation era concrete and stone infrastructure found in the region.

4.29 AR 30 (SIHP No. 04720): Rock Wall

AR 30 consists of one rock wall segment located along the northeast boundary of the Olowalu ahupuaʻa and northwest of SIHP No. 1602, (**Figure 4.33**; **Figure 4.134**). The structure is bounded by wooded areas to the south, foothills to the east, and fallow sugar cane fields to the north and west. AR 30 is accessed by an unimproved access road branching from Luawai Street and extending south.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 30 sits on 29.379 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Mauka Lot 18 Condo Master, and has the location address of 814 Honoapiʻilani Highway.

Topographic maps do not depict AR 30, but the 1955 USGS Olowalu topographic map illustrates an irrigation ditch and the access road leading to the general location of AR 29. The 1950 historic aerial image shows a fallow sugar cane field roughly bounded by a cane haul road in the general location of AR 30 but does not clearly depict the resource (**Figure 4.135**). The tax assessor's database does not list a construction date for the structure, but the 1906 map of Olowalu illustrates the ahupuaʻa boundary in the area. The boundary is not present on the 1881 Monserrat map, suggesting that AR 30 was likely constructed by 1906 as part of the boundary demarcation of the Olowalu Sugar Company plantation extent (**Figure 4.136**). These maps, along with archival research, indicate that AR 30 was associated with the Olowalu Sugar Plantation industry, and likely served as boundary markers for the extent of the plantation holdings or to indicate the boundary between the Olowalu ahupuaʻa and Ukumehame ahupuaʻa.

Table 4.33. Summary of AR 30 (SIHP No. 04720)

Address	814 Honoapiʻilani Highway
TMK	4-8-002:008
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1906
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	29.379
Owner	Olowalu Mauka Lot 18 Condo Master
Architectural Type/Style	Boundary Demarcation
Integrity	AR 30 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 30 is recommended as not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.29.1 Structure Description

AR 30 is a rock wall segment constructed of stone and concrete mortar (**Figure 4.137**). The dimensions of the rock wall vary along its entire length. The stones are typically large, rounded cobbles that were not shaped or altered by the masons who constructed the wall. Although no longer in use, the wall segments comprised an exceedingly common element of West Maui infrastructure.

4.29.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 30 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair, such as overgrowth of vegetation and missing or loose rocks. While the property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, AR 30 is not individually eligible because it has deteriorated in multiple ways and lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship. Despite alterations to AR 30 that have resulted in loss of physical integrity, contributing resources have a lower threshold of integrity than individually eligible properties must have. Therefore, the retained integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association of AR 30 still

allows it to reflect the historic character of a property belonging to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

4.29.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 30 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of material integrity. Although the resource as constructed and utilized during the sugar plantation period, AR 30, as an individual resource, does not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 30 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resource is not individually eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The rock wall is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson and is a common architectural type found across the region. AR-30 is one of many features in the larger network of agriculture, property divisions, road and stream demarcations, and field improvement structures remaining from the modification of the region by the local population during the 20th century. These types of low wall, locally sourced structures are widespread throughout Maui, and the Hawaiian Islands in general, making them an exceedingly commonplace element.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 30 is recommended as not individually eligible because the structure does not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history related to the sugar plantation industry and its impact on Olowalu and the surrounding region.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 30 is not recommended as eligible for listing as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. While the resource may have been originally associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company, the continued deterioration of the wall from the mid-19th century to the 20th century has negatively affected the integrity of the resource. As a result, the association of AR 30 to the Plantation era is no longer readily identifiable.

Figure 4.134. Aerial image showing the location of SIHP No. 04720 (AR 30).

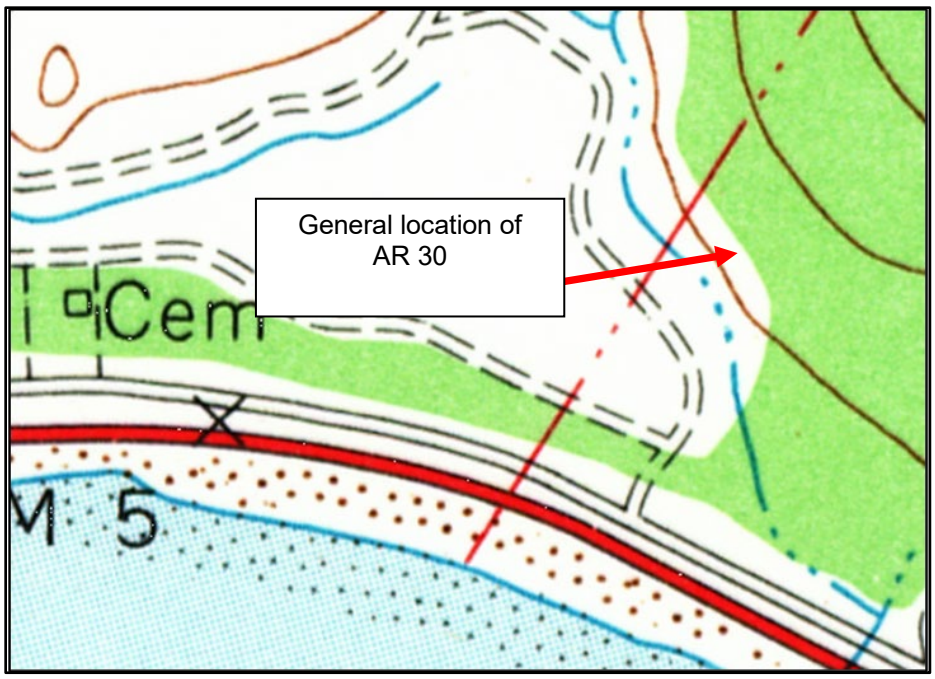

Figure 4.135. Roadway and ditch illustrated in vicinity of AR 30 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

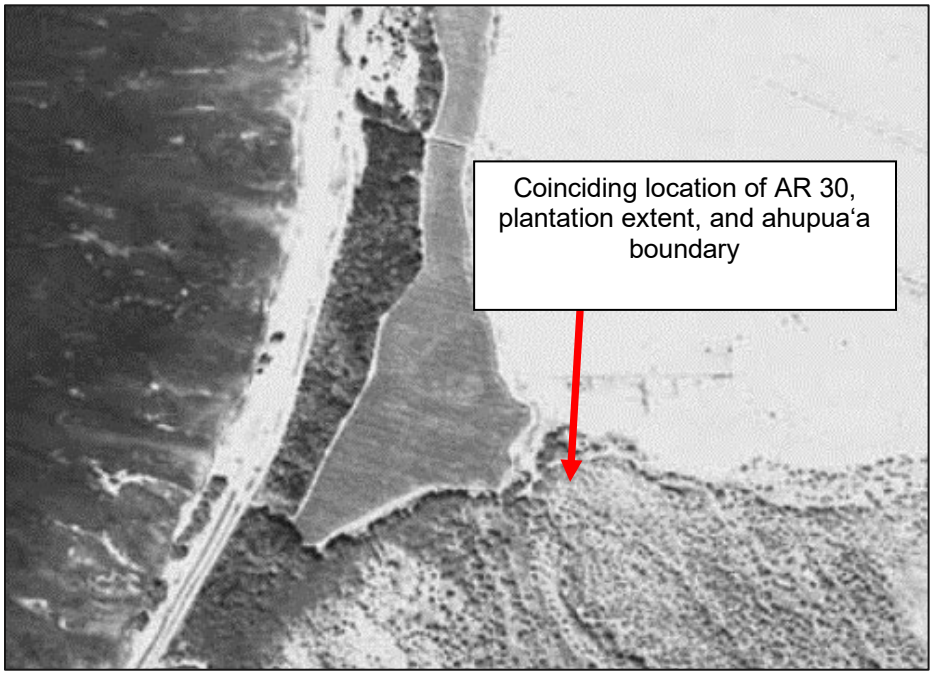

Figure 4.136. Roadway and ditch illustrated in vicinity of AR 30 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.137. Image of the character and condition of AR 30, an exceedingly common Plantation era concrete and stone infrastructure found in the region.

4.30 AR 31 (SIHP No. 09151): Reservoir

AR 31**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09151, is a reservoir located at 814 Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Table 5.34**; **Figure 4.138**). The structure is bounded by agricultural lands to the east, west, and north, and commercial structures to the south. AR 31 consists of a slight depression in the gently rolling grassy terrain southwest of the Olowalu Cultural Reserve. AR 31 is accessed by a paved asphalt road that branches off from Olowalu Village Road and Honoapiʻilani Highway.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 31 sits on 40.734 acres, is currently owned by Olowalu Mauka Lot 22 Condo Master, and has the location address of 814 Honoapiʻilani Highway. A modern, asphalt secondary road runs near the west extent of AR 31, nearly intersecting the resource at its northwest corner.

Topographic maps show a structure in the location of AR 31 in 1955 and 1983, and no earlier topographic maps were available (**Figure 4.139**). The aerial images show a structure as early as 1949. The tax assessor's database does not list a construction date for the structure, but historic aerial images and primary sources indicate that AR 31 was constructed between 1932 and 1939, when Pioneer Mill Company took over the land of the Olowalu Sugar Company and began making improvements to the existing irrigation system (Maly and Maly 2007). The reservoir was originally associated with the Pioneer Mill Company.

Table 4.34. Summary of AR 31 (SIHP No. 09151)

Address	814 Honoapiʻilani Highway
TMK	4-8-003:105
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1932
Square Footage	24,008
Acreage	40.734
Owner	Olowalu Mauka Lot 21 Condo Master
Architectural Type/Style	Sugar Plantation Water Control
Integrity	AR 31 is in good condition but shows signs of disuse resulting in loss of integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 31 is recommended not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance but is recommended eligible as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (Criteria A and D).
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.30.1 Structure Description

AR 31 is a reservoir consisting of a roughly rectangular depression in the landscape that measures approximately 330 feet by 100 feet at the widest point and is oriented northwest-southeast (**Figure 4.140**). The reservoir features cut basalt brick and mortar along the interior of the basin and large (dry-stacked and mortared) basalt boulders along the southwestern wall. AR 31 is covered in vegetation consisting of grasses and low-lying shrubbery and surrounded by a concrete overflow ditch.

AR 31 is similar in character and condition to AR 9, which is located northwest of this resource and constructed at approximately the same time to serve the same function as elements of the Olowalu plantation irrigation network. Although no longer in use, the reservoir was an element of the expansive Pioneer Mill Company irrigation system and was constructed on the lands of the Olowalu Sugar Company, which was purchased by the larger enterprise in 1931. The reservoir was supplied by the Olowalu Intake Pump and Olowalu ditch and was one of 29 storage reservoirs maintained by the Pioneer Mill Company. These reservoirs had a total storage capacity of approximately 235 million gallons, which was carried through the plantation fields by a network of tunnels, ditches, flumes, and pipes (Maly and Maly 2007).

4.30.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 31 is in good condition but shows signs of disuse, such as the overgrowth of vegetation in the reservoir basin. While the property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, AR 31 is not individually eligible because it has deteriorated in multiple ways and lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship. Despite alterations to AR 31 that have resulted in loss of physical integrity, contributing resources have a lower threshold of integrity than individually eligible properties must have. Therefore, the retained integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association of AR 31 still allows it to reflect the historic character of a property belonging to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

4.30.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 31 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. Although the reservoir is directly related to the Pioneer Mill Company, the structure, on its own, does not embody the historical significance of the company and the development of the surrounding community. As a result, AR 31 is recommended as not eligible under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, the structure is recommended as not eligible because no links were found between the reservoir and people of cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, AR 31 is recommended as not eligible because the reservoir is a common structure found throughout the region and is not exemplary of reservoirs of this period. Furthermore, the structure is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. Individually, AR 31, is not recommended as eligible Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d. Despite its association with the sugar plantation industry, as an individual resource, the structure does not have the potential to yield substantial information regarding local and regional development.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

However, AR 31 is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District under Criteria A, C, and D. The resource is directly associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the mid-19th century to the 20th century. As a result of this association, AR 31 has potential to contribute to further understanding of this history as part of the historic district. Thus, AR 31 is recommended as eligible Under NRHP Criterion A. The resource is directly associated with the Pioneer Mill Company and the sugar plantation industry and is representative of this association as an element of the plantation irrigation network. The materials of the reservoir are consistent with other Pioneer Mill Company land improvements, such as other elements of the irrigation system and a bridge constructed along a cane haul road. Furthermore, the reservoir appears on a 1939 map of the Pioneer Mill Company holdings in Olowalu. The reservoir retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association; the structure's integrity of design has only been minimally diminished with the construction of a bike trail.

Under NRHP Criterion B, AR 31 is recommended as not eligible as a contributing resource because no ties or links were found between the structure and people with cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C, this resource is recommended as eligible as a contributing resource based on its associated with the Hawai'i's plantation era and the associated architectural developments needed for water containment, as well as engineering, which were integrally to the physical development and land uses of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Criterion D is typically considered when assessing

archaeological sites, but buildings may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history.

AR 31, as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District, has the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes of historical significance. The resource is determined as significant for its association with the Pioneer Mill Company and the local sugar plantation industry, with a potential to yield further information on these local industries. Consequently, AR 31 is recommended eligible as a contributing resource under Criteria A and D.

Figure 4.138. Aerial image showing the location of SIHP No. 09151 (AR 31).

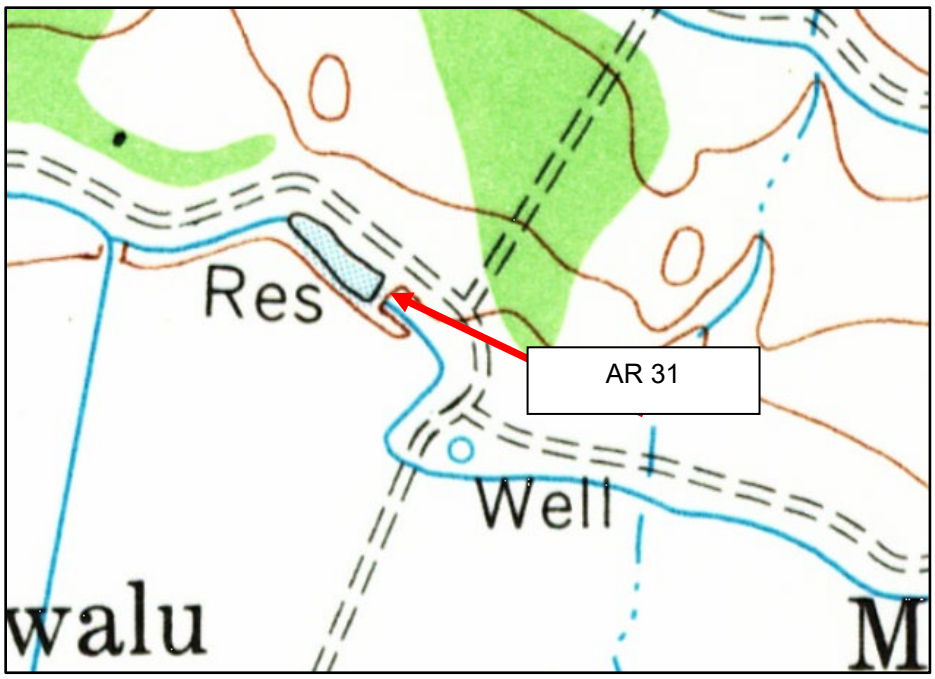

Figure 4.139. Reservoir illustrated in vicinity of AR 31 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.140. Interior view of AR 31, facing south.

4.31 AR 32 (SIHP No. 09152): Irrigation Ditches

AR 32**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09152, consists of an unimproved irrigation earthen ditch and remnants of a large iron irrigation pipe, designated AR 32.1 and 32.2, respectively, that are located in agricultural fields between Launiupoko and Olowalui (**Table 5.35**; **Figure 4.141**). The ditch is bound by a wooded area to the north and south, foothills to the east, and the Honoapiʻilani Highway and a frontage road to the west. The pipe is bound by a wooded area to the north and south, foothills to the east, and the Honoapiʻilani Highway and frontage road to the west.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 32.1 sits on a parcel encompassing 16.038 acres and is currently owned by the Olowalu Elua Associates LLC. AR 32.2 sits on a parcel encompassing 26.184 acres and is currently owned by the Paakai Holdings LLC. According to aerial images, the area between the two irrigation structures is an agricultural field that was likely planted in sugarcane from the mid- to late-20th century. And the 1955 Olowalu, Hawaiʻi topographic map shows a cane haul road running parallel with the stream that AR 32.2 is located within (**Figure 4.142** and **4.143**).

The Olowalu Sugar Company owned and managed the fields in nearby Olowalu beginning in the mid-19th century and might have owned the area of AR 32 as well. The Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lāhainā purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935. Prior to the incorporation of these lands, Pioneer Mill Company had been constructing and improving irrigation systems across their holdings in the dry climate of Lāhainā since 1883, when the first well was drilled in West Maui for the company.

Groundwater and water from the West Maui mountains were drawn through expansive networks of pumps, ditches, flumes, and reservoirs, which the company lined with concrete and stone to minimize water loss. When the Pioneer Mill Company purchased the Olowalu lands, the networks of ditches and reservoirs were fully supplied by electric pumps. And in 1936, eight pumping stations were in operation across the company estates. The facility installed along the Olowalu Stream was an Allis-Chalmers pump that was powered by a 112-kilowatt motor and had a capacity of 5 million gallons per day (Hibbard 2009).

Between 1948 and 1951, the Pioneer Mill Company cleared approximately 3,153 acres, including the fields surrounding AR 32 (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004). Therefore, both irrigation structures are likely associated with the sugar plantation industry in the region and may have been owned or leased by the Olowalu Sugar Company and the Pioneer Mill Company at one time.

Table 4.35. Summary of AR 32 (SIHP No. 09152)

Address	Between Launiupoko and Olowalu
TMK	4-8-003:115; 116
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	20th century
Square Footage (Living Area)	N/A
Acreage	AR 32.1: 16.038; AR 32.2:
Owner	AR 32.1: Olowalu Elua Associates LLC; AR 32.2: Paakai Holdings LLC
Architectural Style/Type	20th Century Water Control
Integrity	AR 32 is in poor condition and shows several signs of deterioration and neglect; some elements of the resource have also been intersected by modern roads, which have all contributed to loss of integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 32 is recommended as not individually eligible and is not recommended eligible as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to loss of integrity and lack of association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.31.1 Structure Description

AR 32 consists of two irrigation related structures, an earthen ditch (AR 32.1) and an iron irrigation pipe (AR 32.2) (**Figures Figure 4.144** and **Figure 4.145**). The ditch is oriented southwest to northeast and runs parallel with an unimproved dirt road that is still in use. The ditch crosses beneath the frontage road and Honoapiʻilani Highway via two separate culverts. The iron pipe is only a remnant of the original structure that sits within a small stream bed and is approximately 0.5 meters in diameter.

4.31.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 32.1 is in fair condition, showing signs of erosion, and has undergone some alteration and disturbance. AR 32.2 is in poor condition. The structure is only a remnant of the original pipe. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, given that AR 32 has undergone multiple alterations and degradation, it has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.31.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 32 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its loss of integrity and lack of architectural and historic significance. The resource is associated with the local sugar plantation industry, which is evidenced by the presence of a storm ditch depicted in a similar location as the resource on a 1939 map of the Pioneer Mill Company holdings in Olowalu. However, the structures are not a strong representation of this association due to their poor condition, which has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. Thus, under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, the site is recommended as not eligible.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 32 is recommended as not eligible because no ties or links were found between the structures and people with cultural or historic significance. Under NRHP Criterion C, the structures are not eligible because they have no elements that make them exemplary of their architectural type, which are common 20th-century agricultural irrigation features within the region. Furthermore, the structures are not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 32 is recommended as not individually eligible because the structures do not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history related to the sugar plantation industry or the development of Olowalu and the surrounding region. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 32 is not associated with the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Given that the structures are in fair to poor condition, they have lost their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. The structures are located outside the proposed boundaries of the historic district.

Figure 4.141. Aerial image showing the location of AR 32.

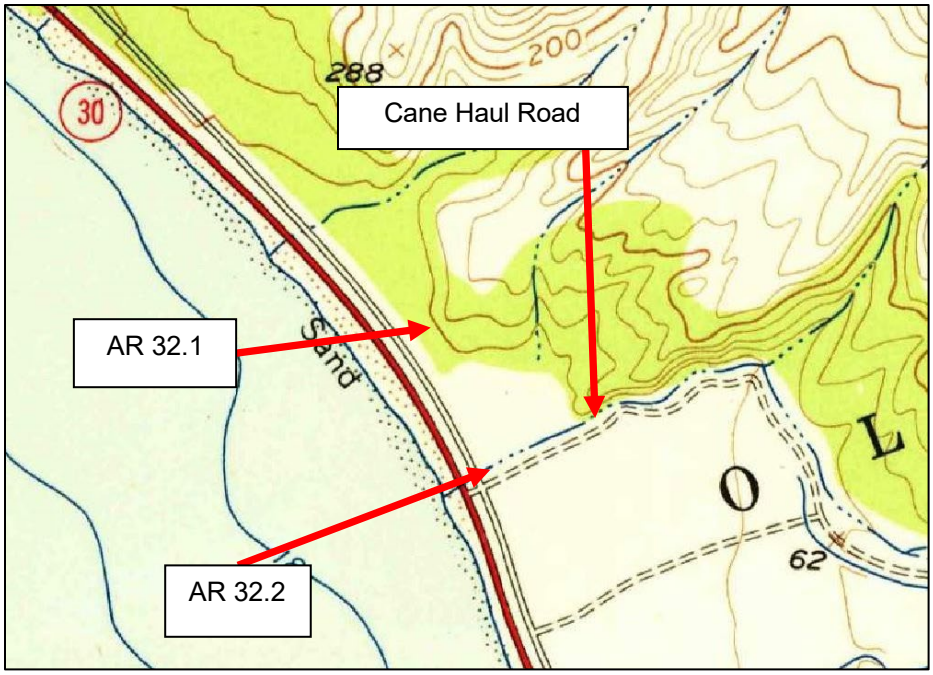

Figure 4.142. Location of AR 32.1 and 32.2 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map; note the cane haul road.

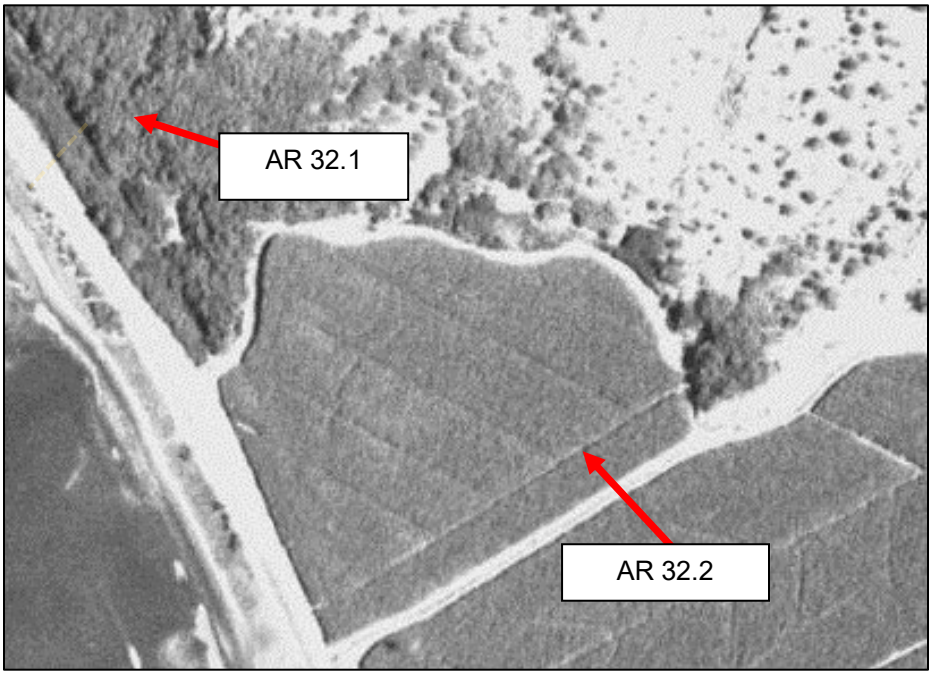

Figure 4.143. Approximate location of AR 32.1 and 32.2 on 1950 aerial image.

Figure 4.144. View of ditch (AR 32.1) (on left), running parallel with unimproved road, facing northeast.

Figure 4.145. View of iron pipe (AR 32.2), facing southeast.

4.32 AR 33 (SIHP No. 09153): Rock Wall

AR 33**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09153, consists of a rock wall segment located on the mauka side of Honoapiʻilani Highway and west of Olowalu in Launiupoko (**Table 5.36**; **Figure 4.146**). The structures are bounded by foothills to the north, a valley and foothills to the east, Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and a valley and wooded area to the west. AR 33 is accessed by an unimproved access road north of Honoapiʻilani Highway.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 33 sits on a parcel encompassing 115.065 acres and is currently owned by the County of Maui. Historic topographic mapping and aerial images suggests AR 33 may be associated with land clearing and modification that occurred in the area between 1950 and 1960 (**Figure 4.217**). While a National Guard Rifle Range is shown in the vicinity of AR 33 in 1949, the range is gone by 1950—although topographic mapping indicates the area is associated with the National Guard Rifle Range in 1956 (**Figure 4.147** and **4.148**).

In 1960, the area is cleared and modified, and the rock wall is first visible, suggesting it was constructed between 1950 and 1960. By 1975, the area to the northwest of the wall appears to be inundated, which may have been the purpose of the clearing and modification. But by 1987, the area is dry and left to become overgrown with vegetation. It is uncertain whether the rock wall is associated with the sugar plantation industry, but the Pioneer Mill Company was active in nearby Olowalu between 1948 and 1951, clearing land to further develop irrigation networks (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004).

Table 4.36. Summary of AR 33 (SIHP No. 09153)

Address	Launiupoko (mauka of Honoapiʻilani Highway)
TMK	4-7-001:030
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1955
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	115.065
Owner	County of Maui
Architectural Type/Style	Boundary Demarcation
Integrity	AR 33 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair as well as heavy modifications. This has resulted in loss of integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 33 is not recommended as individually eligible and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.32.1 Structure Description

AR 33 consists of a single rock wall segment, constructed of dry-stacked rock that was later improved with concrete mortar (**Figure 4.149**). The segment is oriented from southwest to northeast on the mauka side of Honoapiʻilani Highway, and measures approximately 1 meter tall and 0.8 meters wide. However, the dimensions of the rock wall vary along its entire length. The stones are typically large, rounded cobbles that were not shaped or altered by the masons who constructed the wall. Although no longer in use, the wall segments comprised an exceedingly common element of West Maui infrastructure.

4.32.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 33 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair. The wall segment is partially overgrown with vegetation and some of the rock construction appears eroded with loose and missing rocks. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, given that AR 32 has undergone multiple alterations and degradation, it has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.32.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 33 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its loss of integrity and lack of architectural and historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 33 is recommended as not individually eligible because it is not associated with any event or events of historic significance to the region, state, or nation, including themes related to the sugar plantation industry.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 33 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resource is not individually eligible because the wall has no elements that make it exemplary of their architectural style or form. AR 33 is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson and is a common type of architecture found across the region. AR 33 is one of many features in the larger network of agriculture, property divisions, road and stream demarcations, and field improvement structures remaining from the modification of the region by the local population during the 20th century. These types of low wall, locally sourced structures are widespread throughout Maui, and the Hawaiian Islands in general, making them an exceedingly commonplace element.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 33 is recommended as not individually eligible because the structure does not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history related to the sugar plantation industry and its impact on Olowalu and the surrounding region.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

While AR 33 is associated with the sugar plantations and holdings of the Pioneer Mill Company and was built towards the end of the period of significance (or after) for the historic district, the structures are located outside the proposed limits for the historic district that is based on historic map boundaries of the Period of Significance. Furthermore, the structures are in poor condition and thus do not retain enough integrity of material or design to constitute an additional historic district.

Figure 4.146. Aerial image showing the location of AR 33.

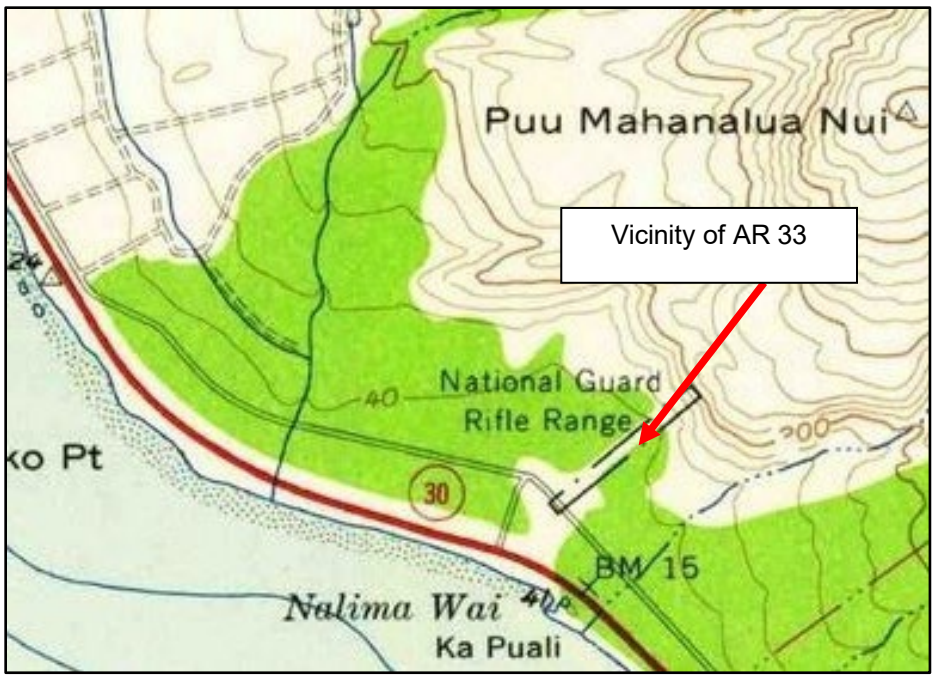

Figure 4.147. Vicinity of AR 33 on the 1956 USGS Lahaina, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

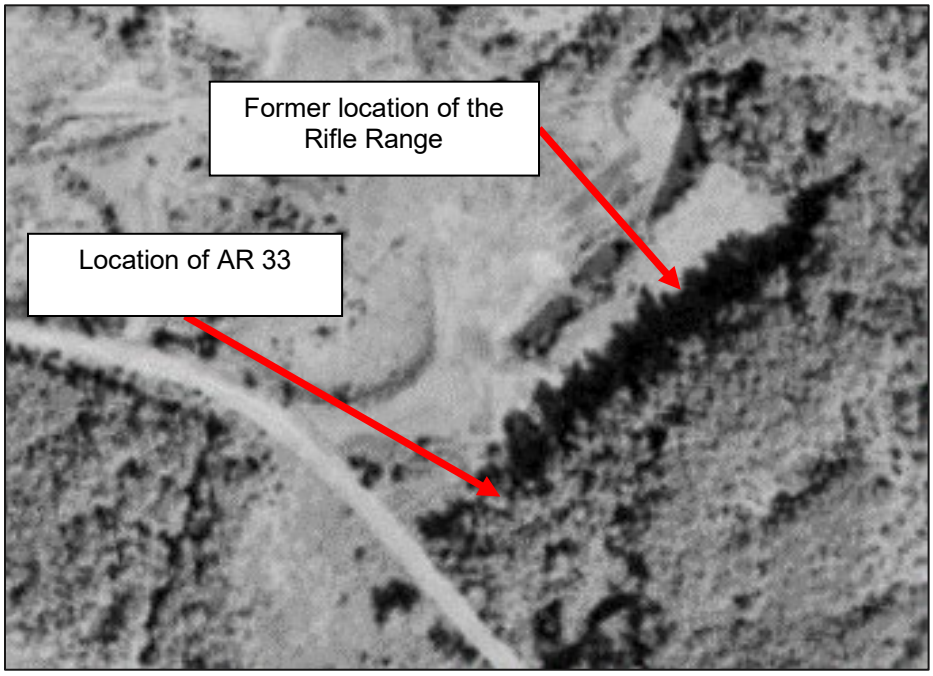

Figure 4.148. 1965 historic aerial image of the location of AR 33; note the clearing and modification of the area adjacent to AR 33.

Figure 4.149. Image of the character and condition of AR 33. an exceedingly common Plantation era stone infrastructure found in the region.

4.33 AR 34 (SIHP No. 09154): Irrigation Ditches

AR 34**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09154, consists of two unimproved earthen irrigation ditches located in a wooded area in Launiupoko (**Table 5.37**; **Figure 4.150**). The two ditches run parallel to each other, primarily aligned east-west, but are closed off to the east by a large earthen berm. The resource is on the west end of the APE, on the mauka side of the Lāhainā Bypass, and to the northwest of AR 33 within the same parcel.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 34 sits on a parcel encompassing 115.065 acres and is currently owned by the County of Maui. Historic topographic mapping and aerial images suggests AR 34 may be associated with land clearing and modification that occurred in the area between 1950 and 1960 (**Figure 4.151** through **4.152**). A small pond was constructed during this period and may explain the large earthen berm that closes off the ditches on the east side. By 1975, the area appears to be inundated, which may have been the purpose of the clearing and modification. But by 1987, the area was dry and left to become overgrown with vegetation. It is uncertain whether the ditches are associated with the sugar plantation industry, but the Pioneer Mill Company was active in nearby Olowalu between 1948 and 1951, clearing land to further develop irrigation networks (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004).

Table 4.37. Summary of AR 34 (SIHP No. 09154)

Address	Launiupoko
TMK	4-7-001:030
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	circa 1955
Square Footage (Living Area)	N/A
Acreage	115.065
Owner	County of Maui
Architectural Style/Type	Mid-20th Century Water Control
Integrity	AR 34 is in poor condition and shows several signs of deterioration and neglect; some elements of the resource have also been intersected by modern roads. This has resulted in loss of integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 34 is not individually eligible and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to lack of association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.33.1 Structure Description

AR 34 consists of two irrigation ditches that run parallel to each other, primarily aligned east-west (**Figures Figure 4.153**). A large earthen berm runs along the east side of the ditches, which prevents water from running downslope into the ditches.

4.33.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 34 is in poor condition and displays excessive signs of neglect and deterioration. The ditches are barely perceptible in the landscape due to thick vegetation and erosion. Given the extreme degradation, AR 34 has lost its integrity of setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.33.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 34 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its loss of integrity and lack of architectural and historic significance. The site is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the mid-19th century to the 20th century. However, AR 34 is not a strong representation of this association due to its poor condition, which has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. Thus, under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, the site is recommended as not eligible.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 34 is recommended as not eligible because no ties or links were found between the structures and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C, the structures are not eligible because they have no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The structures are not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson. Moreover, features of this type are common in 20th century agricultural landscapes and found throughout the region.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

While AR 34 is associated with the sugar plantations and holdings of the Pioneer Mill Company, the structures are located outside the proposed limits for the historic district that are based on historic map boundaries of the Period of Significance. Furthermore, the structures are in poor condition and thus do not contain enough integrity of material and design to constitute an additional historic district.

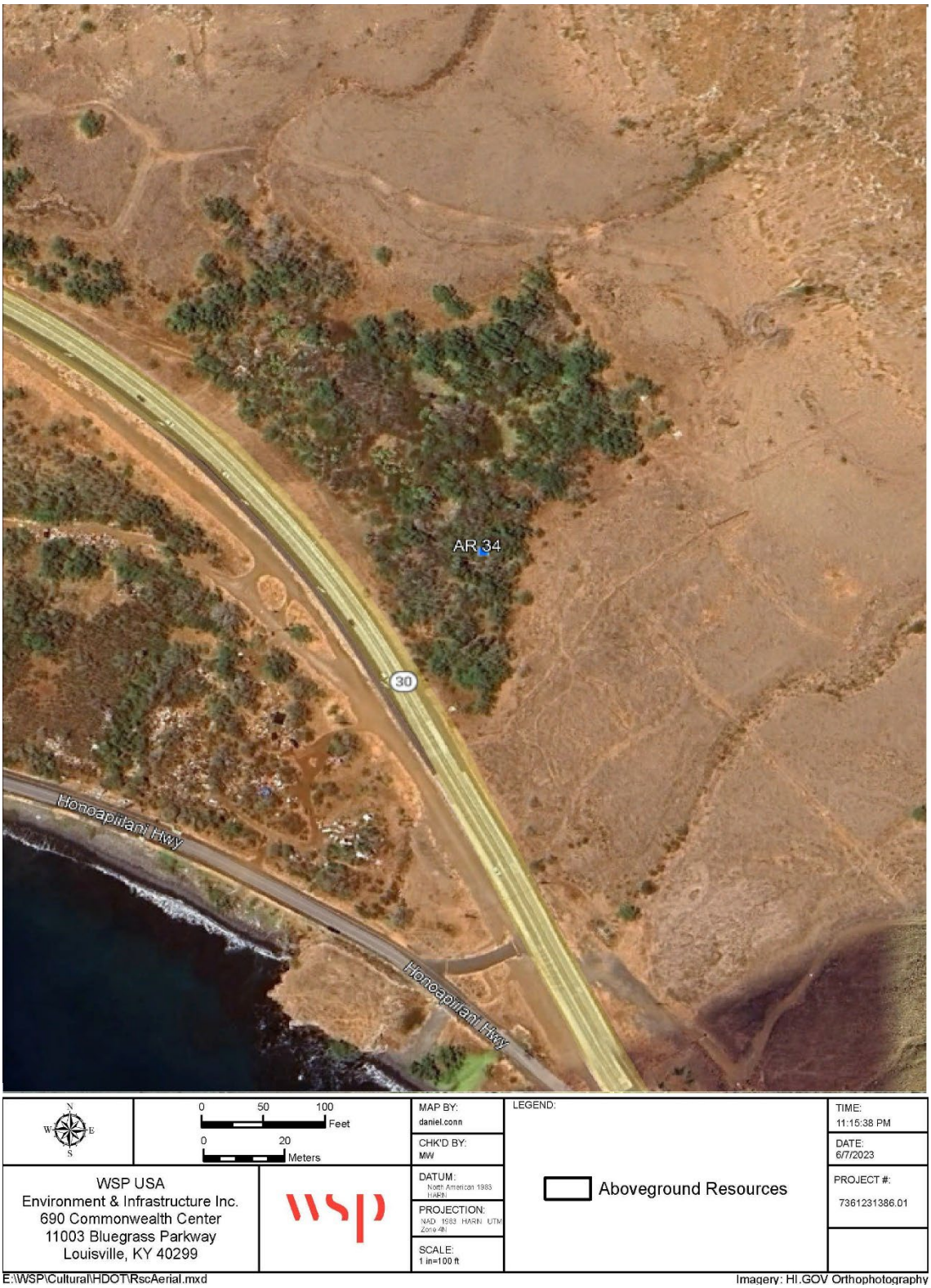

Figure 4.150. Aerial image showing the location of AR 34.

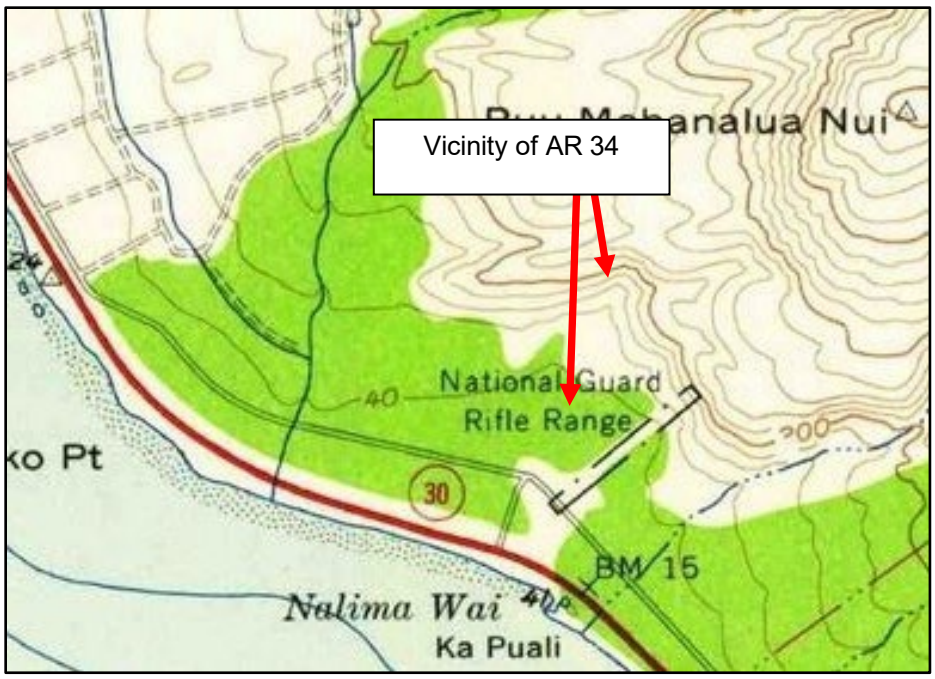

Figure 4.151. Vicinity of AR 34 on the 1956 USGS Lāhainā, Hawai'i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

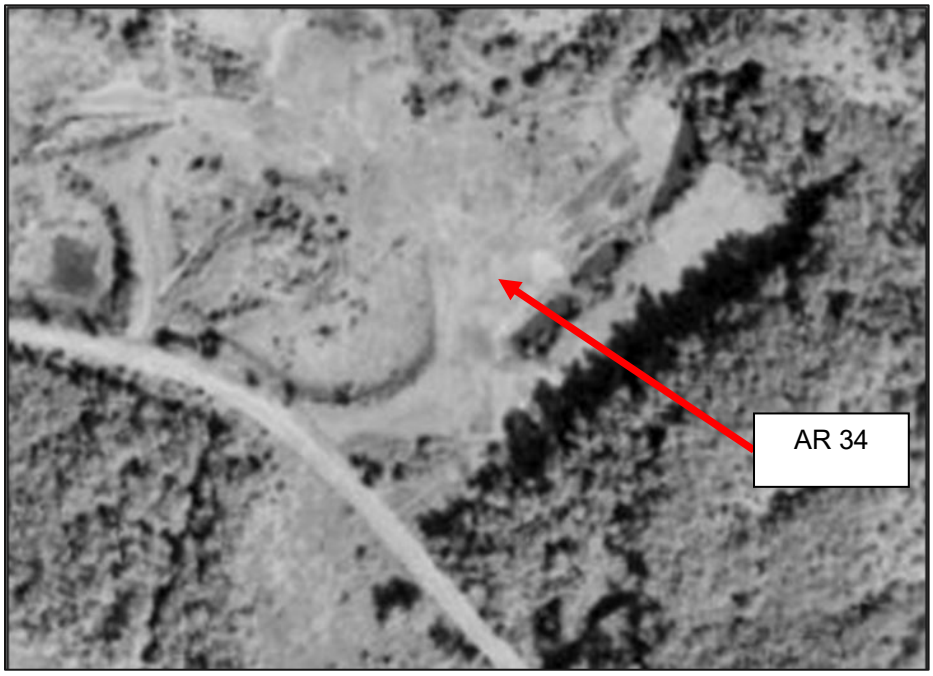

Figure 4.152. 1960 historic aerial image of the location of AR 33 and AR 34; note the clearing and modification of the adjacent area.

Figure 4.153. View of ditches, facing west.

4.34 AR 35 (SIHP No. 09033): Well

AR 35**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09033, consists of a well located on the mauka side of Honoapiʻilani Highway between Olowalu and Ukumehame (**Table 5.38**; **Figure 4.154**). The resource is bounded by a wooded area to the north, south, and west, and by an unimproved dirt road to the east. At the time of the survey, the area surrounding the well was in use as a displaced encampment.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 35 sits on a parcel encompassing 36.558 acres and is currently owned by the County of Maui. Historic topographic mapping and aerial images do not show AR 35, but the area is adjacent to agricultural fields throughout the mid- to late-20th century (**Figure 4.155**). Throughout this period, an unimproved access road ran north-south along the east side of the well and was likely utilized as a cane haul road.

The regional sugar plantation industry required improved irrigations systems, and the Olowalu Sugar Company had begun to dig wells in West Maui as early as 1883. The company owned property in Ukumehame as well as Olowalu. The Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lāhainā purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935. Therefore, AR 35 is likely associated with irrigation strategies of the sugar plantation industry.

Table 4.38. Summary of AR 35 (SIHP No. 09033)

Address	Between Olowalu and Ukumehame
TMK	4-8-002:070
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20th Century
Square Footage (Living Area)	N/A
Acreage	36.558
Owner	County of Maui
Architectural Style/Type	20th Century Water Control
Integrity	AR 35 is in fair condition and has undergone little alteration. It retains its integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 35 is not individually eligible and is not recommended as contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.34.1 Structure Description

AR 35 is a well located within a wooded area on the mauka side of Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Figures Figure 4.156**). The upper portion of the well was constructed with stacked rocks. The well extends to an approximate depth of 1.5 meter. At the time of the survey, the well was filled with about 10 centimeters of water. The diameter of the well measures approximately 1 meter. The surface surrounding the well is cluttered with several objects, such as buckets, plywood boards, and wooden pallets (**Figures Figure 4.157**).

4.34.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 35 is in fair condition, exhibiting some signs of deterioration, but the well has undergone little alteration. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, AR 35 has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association through degradation.

4.34.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 35 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to lack of architectural and historic significance. The well is likely associated with the local sugar plantation industry and its impact on the region, but the resource does not

embody this historical significance. Therefore, AR 35 is not recommended as individually eligible Under NRHP Criterion A.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 35 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the structure and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C, AR 35 is not individually eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural type, which is found throughout the region. In addition, the well is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 35 is recommended as not individually eligible because the structure does not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history related to the sugar plantation industry and its impact on Olowalu and the surrounding region.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

AR 35 is not associated with the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The structure is located outside the proposed boundary for the historic district, and subsequently, is not associated with the district.

Figure 4.154. Aerial image showing the location of AR 35.

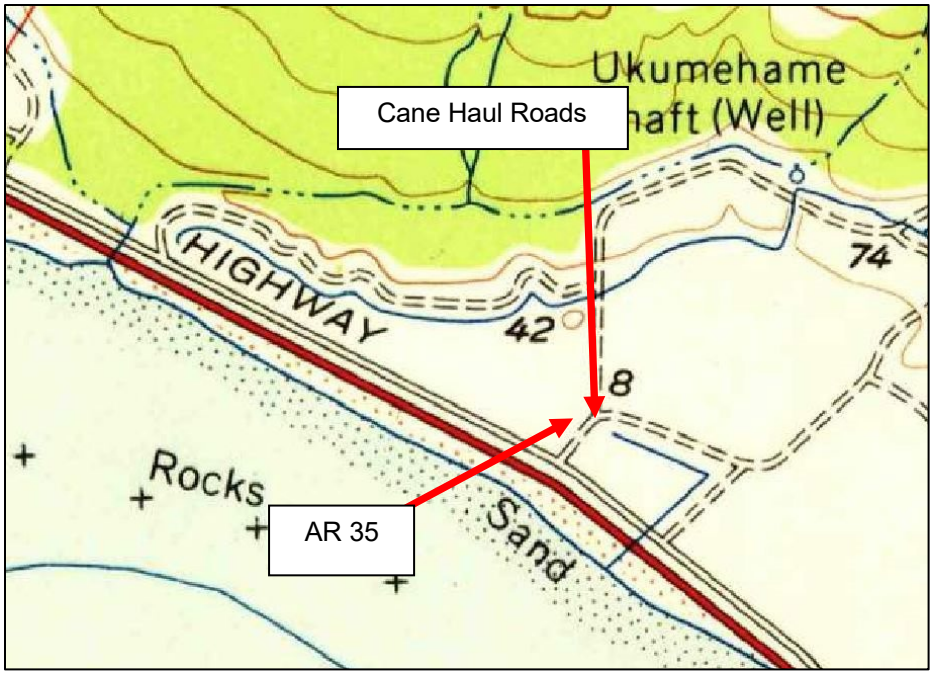

Figure 4.155. Location of AR 35 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.156. View of AR 35; note stacked rock construction.

Figure 4.157. View of AR 35, facing north; note cluttered surface surrounding the well.

4.35 AR 36 (SIHP No. 09155): Sluice Gate

AR 36**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09155, consists of a sluice gate and canal located between Olowalu and Ukumehame (**Table 5.39**; **Figure 4.158**). The resource is bounded by foothills to the north, Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and a wooded area to the east and west.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 36 sits on a parcel encompassing 399.903 acres and is currently owned by the State of Hawaiʻi. Historic topographic mapping and aerial images do not show AR 36, but the resource is located in an area associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1906 (Alexander 1906) (**Figure 4.159**). The Olowalu Sugar Company owned and managed the fields surrounding AR 36 beginning in the mid-19th century. The Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lahaina purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935. Prior to the incorporation of these lands, Pioneer Mill Company had been constructing and improving irrigation systems across their holdings in the dry climate of Lāhainā since 1883, when the first well was drilled in West Maui for the company.

Groundwater and water from the West Maui mountains were drawn through expansive networks of pumps, ditches, flumes, and reservoirs, which the company lined with concrete and stone to minimize water loss. By the time the company purchased the Olowalu lands, the networks of ditches and reservoirs were fully supplied by electric pumps. By 1936, eight pumping stations were operating across the company estates. The facility installed along the Olowalu Stream was an Allis-Chalmers pump that was powered by a 112-kilowatt motor and had a capacity of 5 million gallons per day (Hibbard 2009). Between 1948 and 1951, the company cleared approximately 3,153 acres (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004). Thus, AR 36 is likely associated with the sugar plantation industry in the region.

Table 4.39. Summary of AR 36 (SIHP No. 09155)

Address	Between Olowalu and Ukumehame
TMK	4-8-002:008
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	Late 19th to mid-20th Century
Square Footage (Living Area)	N/A
Acreage	399.903
Owner	State of Hawaiʻi
Architectural Style/Type	Late 19th to mid-20th Century Water Control
Integrity	AR 36 is in fair condition, exhibiting signs of deterioration due to erosion and exposure, and has undergone alteration. This has resulted in loss of integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 36 is not individually eligible and is not recommended as contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.35.1 Structure Description

AR 36 consists of a metal sluice gate and canal constructed with stacked rock that is located on the mauka side of Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Figures Figure 4.160**). The canal has been encased in concrete, but the stacked rock is exposed in areas where the concrete has eroded.

4.35.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 36 is in fair condition, exhibiting signs of deterioration due to exposure and erosion. The structure has undergone little alteration. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, AR 36 has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association through extreme degradation.

4.35.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 36 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to lack of architectural and historic significance. The sluice gate and canal are associated with the local sugar plantation industry and its impact on the region, but the structures, as an individual resource, do not embody this historical significance. Therefore, AR 36 is not recommended as individually eligible Under NRHP Criterion A.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 36 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the structures and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C, AR 36 is not individually eligible because it has no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural type, which is found throughout the region. In addition, the resource is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 36 is recommended as not individually eligible because the structures do not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history related to the sugar plantation industry and its impact on Olowalu and the surrounding region.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the structure and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

While AR 36 may be associated with the sugar plantations, the structure is located outside the proposed limits for the historic district that are based on historic map boundaries of the Period of Significance. Furthermore, the structure is in poor condition and thus does not retain enough integrity of material and design to constitute an additional historic district in Ukumehame.

Figure 4.158. Aerial image showing the location of AR 36.

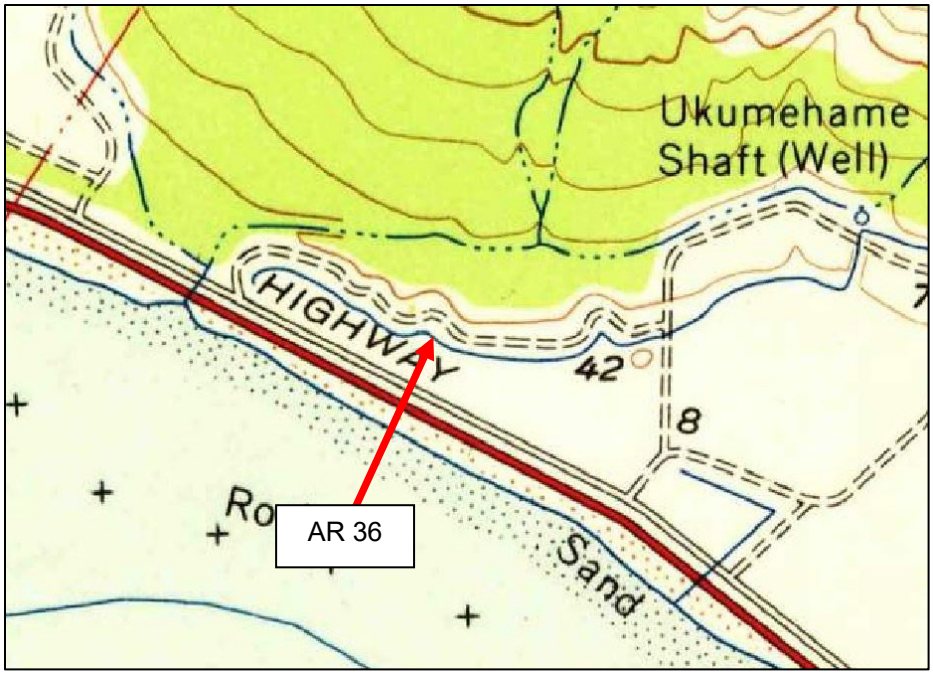

Figure 4.159. Location of AR 36 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.160. View of AF 36, facing north; note sluice gate and stacked rock exposed where concrete is eroding.

4.36 AR 37 (SIHP No. 09156): Irrigation Ditches

AR 37**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09156, consists of an unimproved irrigation ditch located in agricultural fields between Olowalu and Ukumehame, within Maui, Hawaiʻi (**Table 5.40**; **Figure 4.161**). The resource is bounded by foothills to the north and east and a wooded area to the south and west.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 37 sits on a parcel encompassing 399.903 acres and is currently owned by the State of Hawaiʻi. Historic topographic mapping and aerial images do not show AR 37, but the resource is located in an area associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1906 (Alexander 1906). The 1955 Olowalu, Hawaiʻi topographic map does show a sugar cane haul road in the vicinity of AR 37 (**Figure 4.162 and Figure 4.163**). The Olowalu Sugar Company owned and managed the fields surrounding AR 37 beginning in the mid-19th century. The Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lahaina purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935. Prior to the incorporation of these lands, Pioneer Mill Company had been constructing and improving irrigation systems across their holdings in the dry climate of Lāhainā since 1883, when the first well was drilled in West Maui for the company. Groundwater and water from the West Maui mountains were drawn through expansive networks of pumps, ditches, flumes, and reservoirs, which the company lined with concrete and stone to minimize water loss.

By the time the company purchased the Olowalu lands, the networks of ditches and reservoirs were fully supplied by electric pumps. By 1936, eight pumping stations were in operation across the company estates. The facility installed along the Olowalu Stream was an Allis-Chalmers pump powered by a 112-kilowatt motor and had a capacity of 5 million gallons per day (Hibbard 2009). Between 1948 and 1951, the company cleared approximately 3,153 acres (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004). Thus, AR 37 is likely associated with the sugar plantation industry in the region, most likely the Pioneer Mill Company's ownership of the property.

Table 4.40. Summary of AR 37 (SIHP No. 09156)

Address	Between Olowalu and Ukumehame
TMK	4-8-002:008
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20th century
Square Footage (Living Area)	N/A
Acreage	399.903
Owner	State of Hawaiʻi
Architectural Style/Type	Early to mid-20th Century Water Control
Integrity	AR 37 is in poor condition and shows several signs of deterioration and neglect; some elements of the resource have also been intersected by modern roads. This has resulted in loss of integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 37 is not individually eligible and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to loss of integrity and lack of association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.36.1 Structure Description

AR 37 consists of a segment of a ditch located in a wooded and grassy area, which was once part of a network of irrigation ditches. At some point, the ditch was stabilized with concrete (**Figures Figure 4.164**).

4.36.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 37 is in poor condition. The ditches display signs of neglect and deterioration and are barely perceptible in the landscape.

4.36.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 37 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its loss of integrity and lack of architectural and historic significance. The site is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the mid-19th century to the 20th century. However, AR 37 is not a strong representation of this association due to its poor condition, which has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. Thus, under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, the site is recommended as not eligible.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 37 is recommended as not eligible because no ties or links were found between the structures and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the structures are not eligible because they have no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The structures are not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson. Moreover, features of this type are common in 20th century agricultural landscapes and found throughout the region.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 37 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes related to the sugar plantation industry, the Olowalu Sugar Company, or the Pioneer Mill Company. Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

While AR 37 is associated with the sugar plantations and holdings of the Pioneer Mill Company, the structures are located outside the proposed limits for the historic district that are based on historic map boundaries of the Period of Significance. Furthermore, the structures are in poor condition and thus do not retain enough integrity of material and design to constitute an additional historic district in Ukumehame.

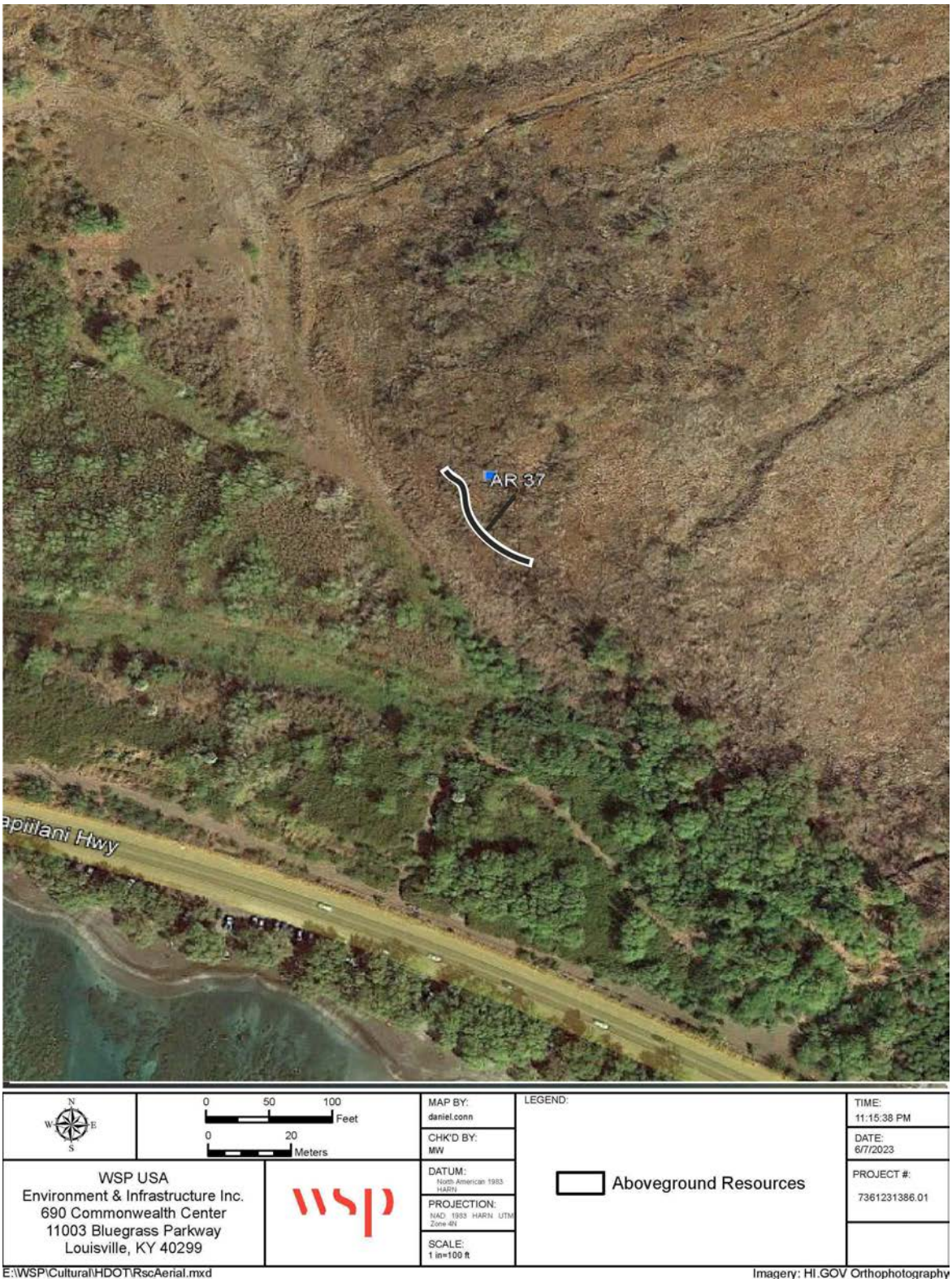

Figure 4.161. Aerial image showing the location of AR 37.

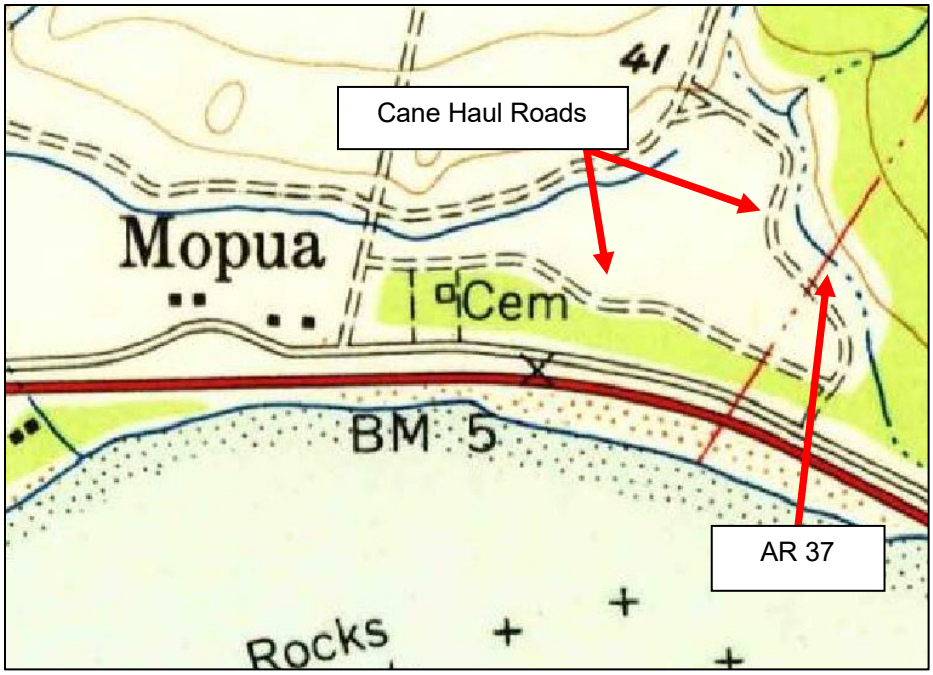

Figure 4.162. Location of AR 37 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

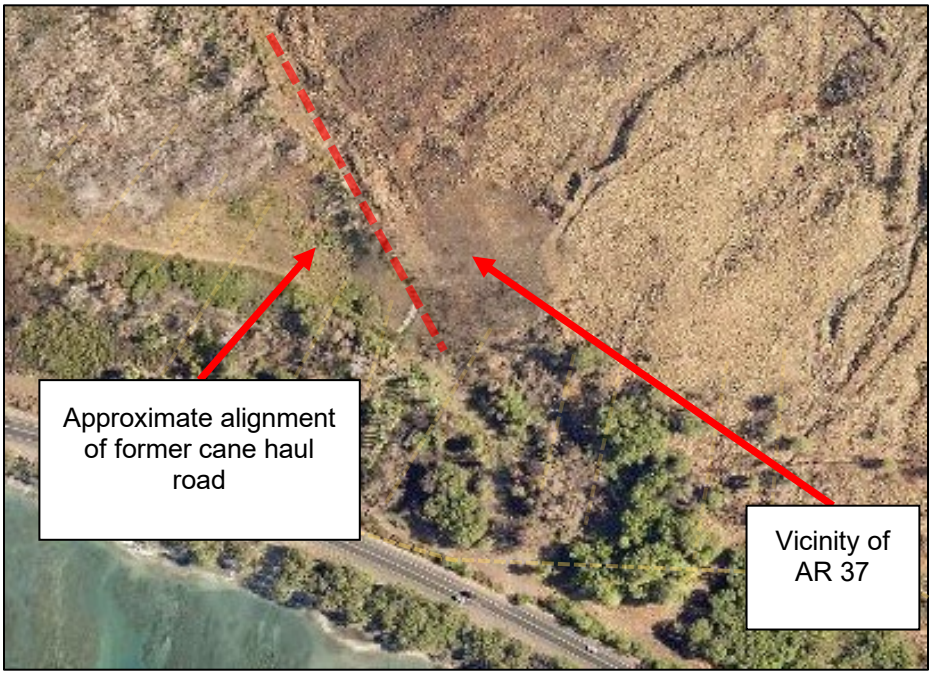

Figure 4.163. Approximate location of AR 37 on modern aerial image.

Figure 4.164. View of AR 37, facing northeast.

4.37 AR 38 (SIHP No. 09157): Cane Haul Roads (Ukumehame)

AR 38**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09157, consists of two abandoned segments of unimproved cane haul roads (AR 38.1 and 38.2) located in a forested area mauka of Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Table 5.41**; **Figure 4.165**). The resource is bounded by a wooded or grassy area to the north, east, and west, and by the Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 38 sits on a parcel encompassing 188.969 acres and is currently owned by the State of Hawaiʻi. AR 38.2: The 1955 Olowalu, Hawaiʻi topographic map shows the road segments of AR 38 and illustrates the presence of this resource along with other cane haul routes that are no longer fully extant (**Figure 4.166**). The earliest historic aerial image available for the area (from 1949) depicts the segments of cane haul roads along with additional cane haul roads that are no longer extant due to modern development. While the earliest cane haul routes appear on the 1923 USGS Maalaea Quadrangle map, the majority are not depicted (including AR 38) (**Figure 4.167**). These maps suggest that existing roadways were integrated into a larger system of cane hauls roads in relationship with the sugar plantation industry under the Olowalu Sugar Company and the Pioneer Mill Company.

The Olowalu Sugar Company owned and managed the fields surrounding AR 38 beginning in the mid-19th century. The Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lāhainā purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu and Ukumehame cane fields into the company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935. Prior to the incorporation of these lands, Pioneer Mill Company had been constructing and improving fields and irrigation systems across their holdings in the dry climate of Lāhainā since 1883, when the first well was drilled in West Maui for the company (Maly and Maly 2007). Between 1948 and 1951, the company cleared approximately 3,153 acres—including the fields surrounding AR 38—to improve the rocky soil (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004). AR 38 is one feature in the larger network of plantation agriculture and field improvement structures remaining from the modification of the Olowalu landscape by the Pioneer Mill Company during the 20th century.

Table 4.41. Summary of AR 38 (SIHP No. 09157)

Address	Ukumehame
TMK	4-8-002:071
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	By 1949
Acreage	AR 38.1: 188.969; AR 38.2: 29.748
Owner	AR 38.1: State of Hawaiʻi; AR 38.2: County of Maui
Architectural Type/Style	Early to mid-20th Century Plantation Agriculture
Integrity	AR 38 is in fair to poor condition. AR 38.1 shows signs of deterioration but has undergone little alteration. AR 38.2 exhibits signs of severe erosion and disturbance, and has undergone alterations, resulting in a loss of integrity.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 38 is not individually eligible and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to loss of integrity and lack of association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.37.1 Structure Description

AR 38 consists of two abandoned segments of the former unimproved cane haul road network located in forested and grassy areas on the north side of Honoapiʻilani Highway. The network is illustrated as having a roughly gridded pattern in historic maps (**Figure 4.166**). AR 38.1 is a remnant of a road with an east-west alignment and consists of asphalt intermixed with volcanic cinder and sand (**Figure 4.167**). The road is approximately 5 meters wide with stacked rock berm running along both sides. A rock roadblock is located on the east of the road (**Figure 4.242**). AR 38.2 is a remnant of an unimproved dirt road, which is largely overgrown with vegetation, and difficult to identify (**Figure 4.243**).

4.37.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 38 is in fair to poor condition. AR 38.1 shows signs of deterioration but has undergone alterations, such as the loss of the connecting segments of the road network, as well as the addition of a roadblock on the east end. AR 38.2 exhibits signs of severe erosion, disturbance, and has become overgrown with vegetation. The resource has also undergone alterations, like the loss of connecting sections of the road network. Both roads were likely once part of the original segments of the cane haul road network but were abandoned at some point and are no longer in use. The neglect of the roads has resulted in a loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, setting, and feeling.

4.37.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 38 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and not a significant historic property under HAR 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. Although the roads were constructed during the sugar plantation period as part of the cane haul road network, the segment of cane haul roads, as an individual resource, do not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry and its impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 38 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C, AR 38 is not individually eligible because it is a common feature found in agricultural settings throughout the region and is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson.

NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history; however, AR 38, as an individual resource, does not have such potential.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

While AR 38 is associated with the sugar plantations and holdings of the Pioneer Mill Company, the structures are located outside the proposed limits for the historic district that is based on historic map boundaries of the Period of Significance. Furthermore, the roads are in fair to poor condition and thus do not contain enough integrity of material and design to constitute an additional historic district in Ukumehame.

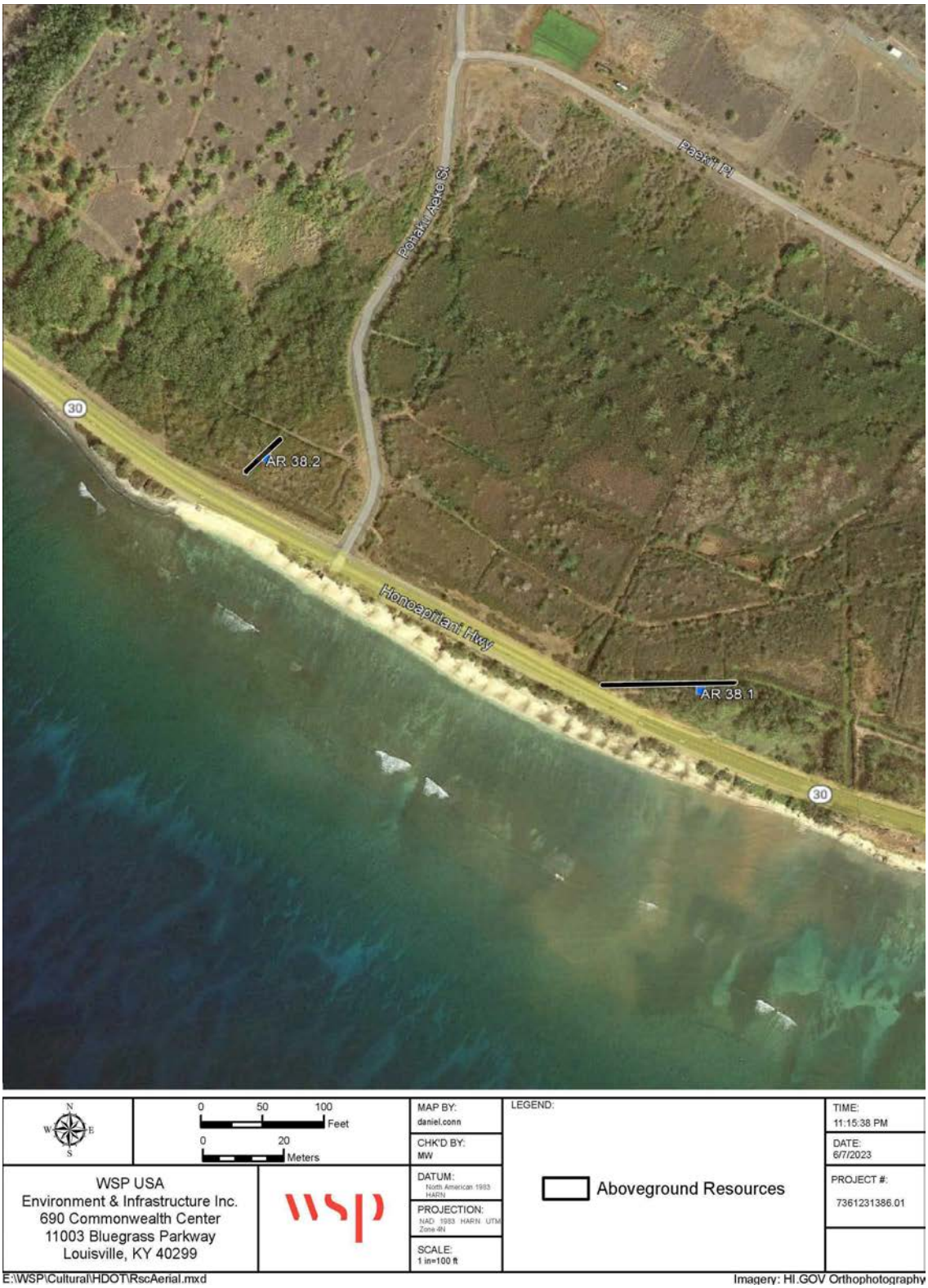

Figure 4.165. Aerial image showing the location of AR 38.

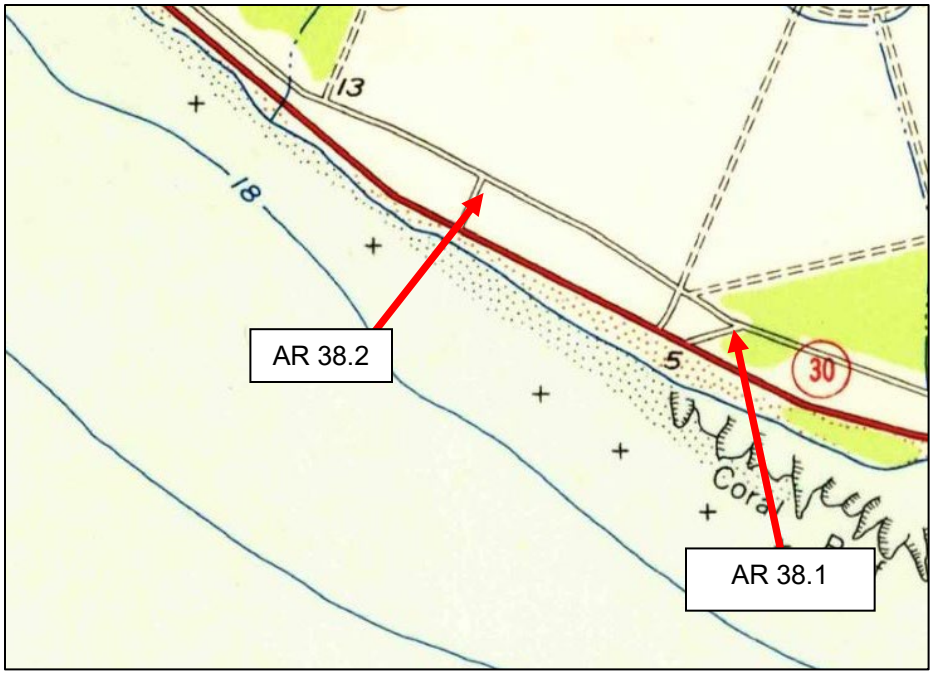

Figure 4.166. Location of AR 38.1 and 38.2 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 4.167. View of AR 38.1, facing west.

4.38 AR 39 (SIHP No. 09158): Irrigation Ditches

AR 39**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09158, consists of 17 unimproved irrigation ditches—designated AR 39.1 through AR 39.17—located in grassy and wooded areas throughout Ukumehame (**Table 5.42**; **Figure 4.168 – 4.170**). The ditches were once part of a large network of ditches constructed for the sugar cane industry in the region.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 39 extends across five parcels, and the ditches have been constructed across approximately 279.046 acres. The land occupied by AR 39 is currently owned by the County of Maui, the State of Hawaiʻi, and Ukumehame Holding LLC. The State owns the most acreage.

Historic topographic mapping does not show AR 39, but the irrigation structures are located in an area associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1906 and can be seen in a 1977 aerial image (**Figure 4.171**). The Olowalu Sugar Company owned and managed the fields surrounding AR 39 beginning in the mid-19th century. The Pioneer Mill Company of nearby Lahaina purchased the Olowalu Sugar Company in 1931. This purchase resulted in the incorporation of approximately 1,200 acres of Olowalu cane fields into the company's sugar plantation lands, which totaled over 10,000 acres by 1935. Prior to the incorporation of these lands, Pioneer Mill Company had been constructing and improving irrigation systems across their holdings in the dry climate of Lahaina since 1883, when the first well was drilled in West Maui for the company.

Groundwater and water from the West Maui mountains were drawn through expansive networks of pumps, ditches, flumes, and reservoirs, which the Pioneer Mill Company lined with concrete and stone to minimize water loss. By the time the company purchased the Ukumehame lands, the networks of ditches and reservoirs were fully supplied by electric pumps. By 1936, eight pumping stations were operating across the company estates. The facility installed along the Olowalu Stream was an Allis-Chalmers pump that was powered by a 112-kilowatt motor and had a capacity of 5 million gallons per day (Hibbard 2009). Between 1948 and 1951, the company cleared approximately 3,153 acres (Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association 2004). Thus, AR 39 is associated with the sugar plantation industry in the region, and most likely the Pioneer Mill Company's ownership of the property.

Table 4.42. Summary of AR 39 (SIHP No. 09158)

Address	Ukumehame
TMK	4-8-002:002; 070; 071; 114; 115
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20th century
Square Footage (Living Area)	N/A
Acreage	279.046
Owner	County of Maui, the State of Hawaiʻi, and the Ukumehame Holding LLC
Architectural Style/Type	20th Century Water Control
Integrity	AR 39 is in poor condition and shows several signs of erosion, deterioration and neglect; some elements of the resource have also been intersected by modern roads. This has resulted in loss of integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 39 is not individually eligible and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to loss of integrity and lack of association.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.38.1 Structure Description

AR 39 consists of a network of irrigation ditches and culverts located in wooded, grassy, and exposed ground areas north of Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Figures 4.168** through **4.170; Figure 4.71** through **4.176**). The features that comprise AR 39 are a series of unimproved irrigation ditches and culverts, which vary in alignment and size and are remnants of a former large irrigation network.

4.38.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 39 is in poor condition. The ditches are barely perceptible in the landscape and display signs of neglect, erosion, and deterioration. Moreover, some elements of the resource have also been intersected by modern roads. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, AR 39 has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association through extreme degradation and alterations.

4.38.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 39 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its loss of integrity and lack of architectural and historic significance. The site is associated with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the mid-19th century to the 20th century. However, AR 39 is not a strong representation of this association due to its poor condition, which has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. Thus, under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, the site is recommended as not eligible.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 39 is recommended as not eligible because no ties or links were found between the structures and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the structures are not eligible because they have no elements that make it a unique example of its architectural style or form. The structures are not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson. Moreover, features of this type are common in 20th century agricultural landscapes and found throughout the region.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 39 does not have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development or other themes related to the sugar plantation industry, the Olowalu Sugar Company, or the Pioneer Mill Company.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

While AR 39 is associated with the sugar plantations and holdings of the Pioneer Mill Company, the structures are located outside the proposed limits for the historic district that is based on historic map boundaries of the Period of Significance. Furthermore, the structures are in poor condition and thus do not retain enough integrity of material and design to constitute an additional historic district in Ukumehame.

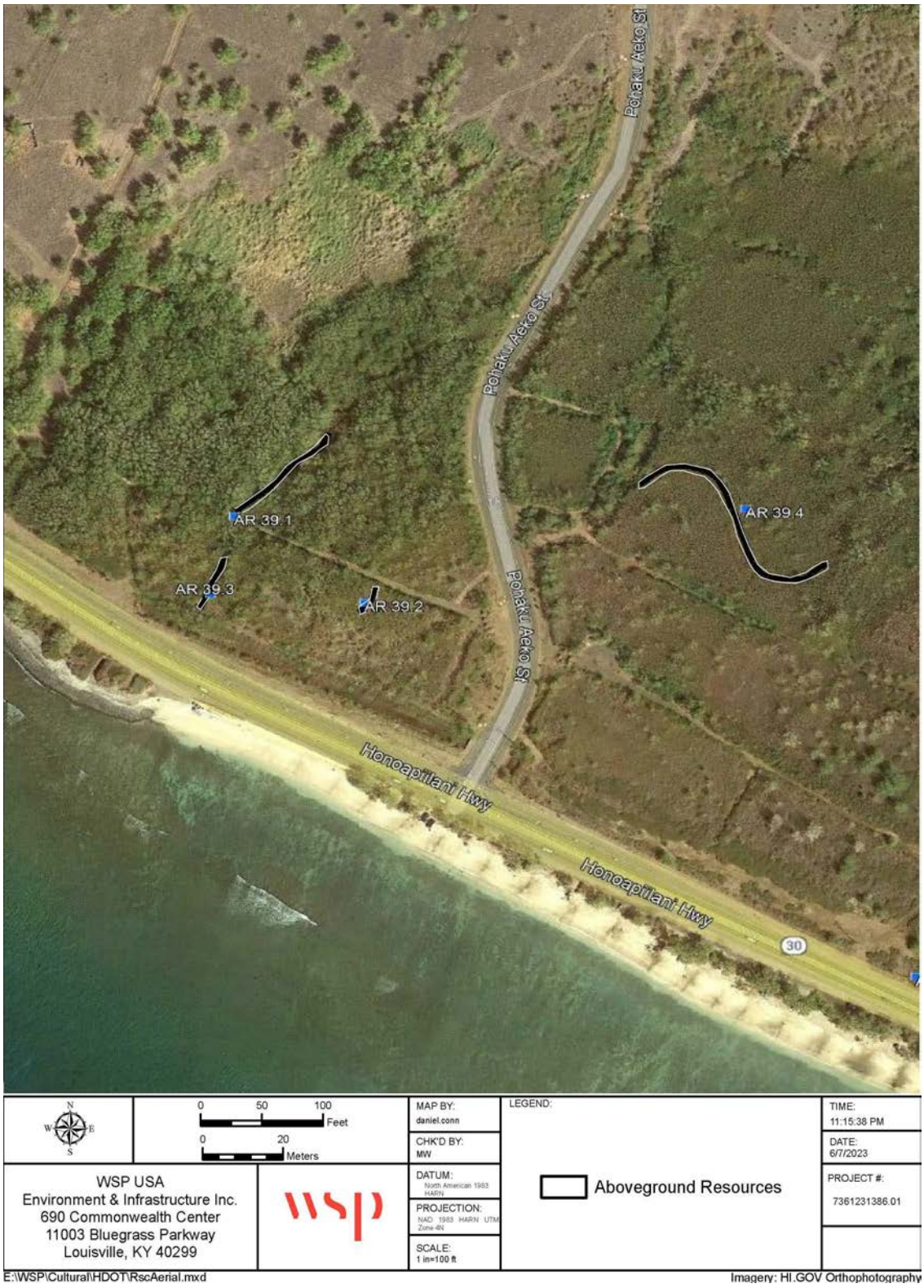

Figure 4.168. Aerial image showing the location of AR 39.1 through AR 39.4.

Figure 4.169. Aerial image showing the location of AR 39.5 through AR 39.14.

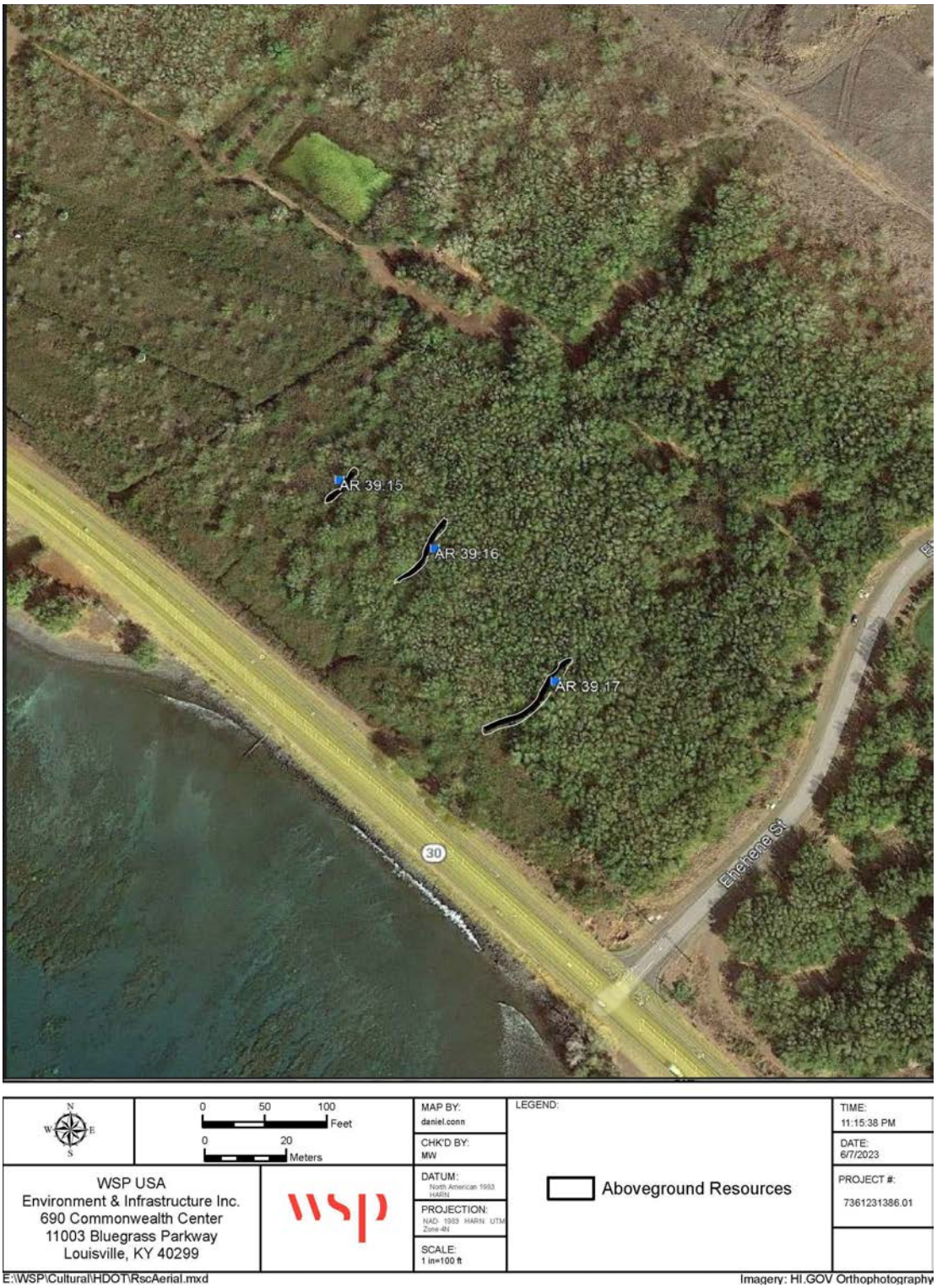

Figure 4.170. Aerial image showing the location of AR 39.15 through AR 39.17.

Figure 4.171. The irrigation structures associated with AR 39 on a 1977 historic aerial image.

Figure 4.172. Approximate location of AR 39 elements (1939 Pioneer Mill Company Olowalu Division Map) overlain on current aerial image.

Figure 4.173. View of north extent of AR 39.1, facing north.

Figure 4.174. View of AR 39.6, facing west.

Figure 4.175. View of AR 39.12, facing south.

Figure 4.176. View of north extent of AR 39.14, facing north.

4.39 AR 40 (SIHP No. 09159): Rock Wall

AR 40**,** newly recorded as SIHP No.09159, consists of a rock wall segment on the mauka side of Honoapiʻilani Highway between Launiupoko and Olowalu (**Table 5.43**; **Figure 4.177**). The structure is bounded by foothills to the north, the Olowalu Recycling and Refuse Convenience Center to the east, Honoapiʻilani Highway to the south, and a valley and drainage to the west. AR 40 is accessed by an unimproved access road to the north of Honoapiʻilani Highway. A wide modified gully runs northeastwardly upslope from the wall, and the wall and gully may have once been part of an enclosure associated with ranching. A rock mound sits to the northwest of AR 40, which is likely the remnants of another segment of the same wall.

According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 40 sits on a parcel encompassing 65.375 acres and is currently owned by the State of Hawaiʻi. The tax assessor's database does not list a construction date for the structure, and historic topographic maps and aerial images do not depict AR 40 or any other structures or buildings in the vicinity, other than the unimproved access road that runs parallel to Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Figure 4.178** and **Figure 4.179**). However, the wall is likely associated with agricultural use or a boundary demarcation. The construction materials and style are similar to other late-19th to mid-20th century rock walls constructed in the region.

Table 4.43. Summary of AR 40 (SIHP No. 09159)

Address	Launiupoko (mauka of Honoapiʻilani Highway)
TMK	4-8-003:039
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	Early to mid-20th century
Square Footage	NA
Acreage	65.375
Owner	State of Hawaiʻi
Architectural Type/Style	Boundary Demarcation
Integrity	AR 40 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair as well as heavy modifications. This has resulted in loss of integrity of location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 40 is not recommended as individually eligible and is not recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

4.39.1 Structure Description

AR 40 consists of a single rock wall segment constructed of dry-stacked rock (**Figure 4.180** and **Figure 4.181**). The segment extends southeast and northwest to west towards the unimproved dirt access road, and measures approximately 0.75 meters wide and .80 centimeters tall. However, the dimensions of the rock wall vary along its entire length. The stones are typically large, rounded cobbles that were not shaped or altered by the masons who constructed the wall. Although no longer in use, the wall segments comprised an exceedingly common element of West Maui infrastructure.

4.39.2 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 40 is in fair condition but shows signs of disuse and disrepair. The wall segment is partially overgrown with vegetation and some of the rock construction appears eroded with loose and missing rocks. While the property retains its integrity of location and setting, AR 40 has lost its integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association through degradation.

4.39.3 Significance Evaluation

AR 40 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its loss of integrity and lack of architectural and historic significance. under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, AR 40 is

recommended as not individually eligible because it is not associated with any event or events of historic significance to the region, state, or nation, including themes related to the sugar plantation industry.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 40 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the resource is not individually eligible because the wall has no elements that make it exemplary of their architectural style or form. AR 40 is not the work of an expert builder or craftsperson, and is a common type found across the region.

Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d, AR 40 is recommended as not individually eligible because the structure does not have potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history related to the sugar plantation industry and its impact on Olowalu and the surrounding region. AR 40 is one of many features in the larger network of agriculture, property divisions, road and stream demarcations, and field improvement structures remaining from the modification of the region by the local population during the 20th century. These types of low wall, locally sourced structures are widespread throughout Maui, and the Hawaiian Islands in general, making them an exceedingly commonplace element.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the building and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group's history and cultural identity.

While AR 40 is associated with the sugar plantations and holdings of the Pioneer Mill Company, the structure is located outside the proposed limits for the historic district that is based on historic map boundaries of the Period of Significance. Furthermore, the collective structures do not retain enough integrity of material and design to constitute an additional historic district in Ukumehame.

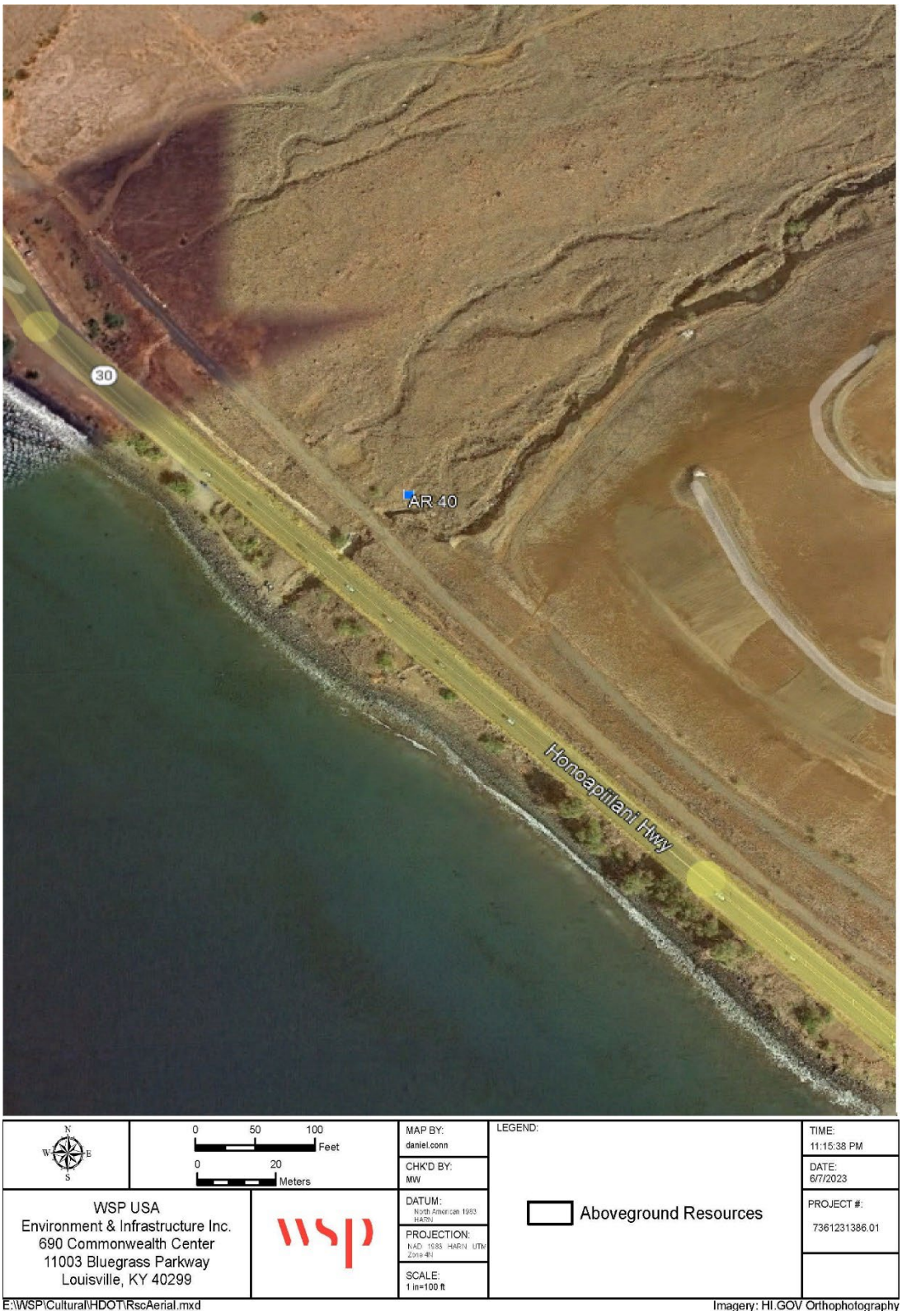

Figure 4.177. Aerial image showing the location of AR 40.

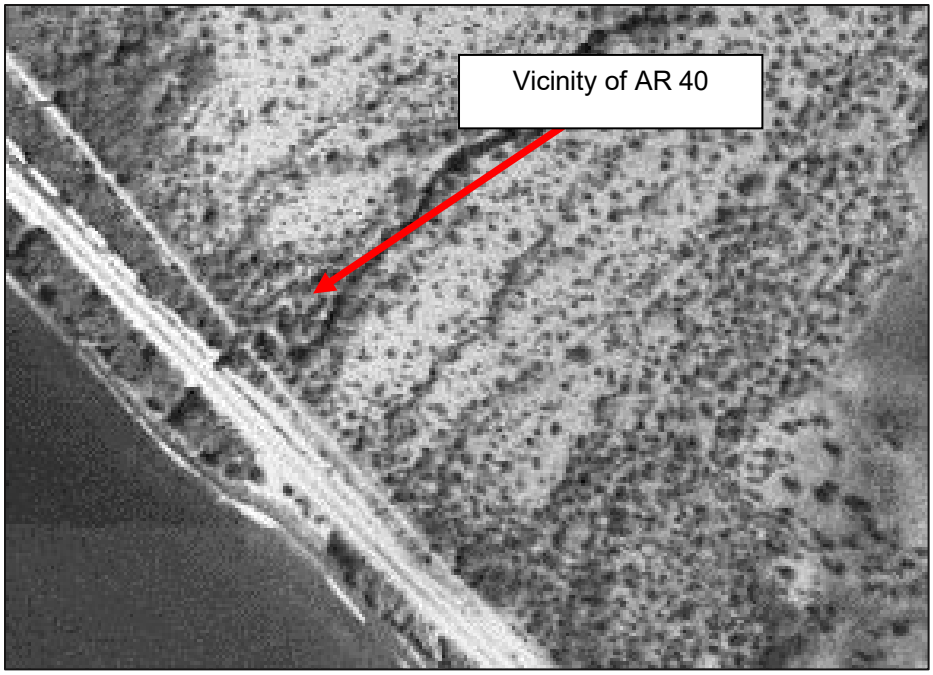

Figure 4.178. 1950 historic aerial image of the general location of AR 40.

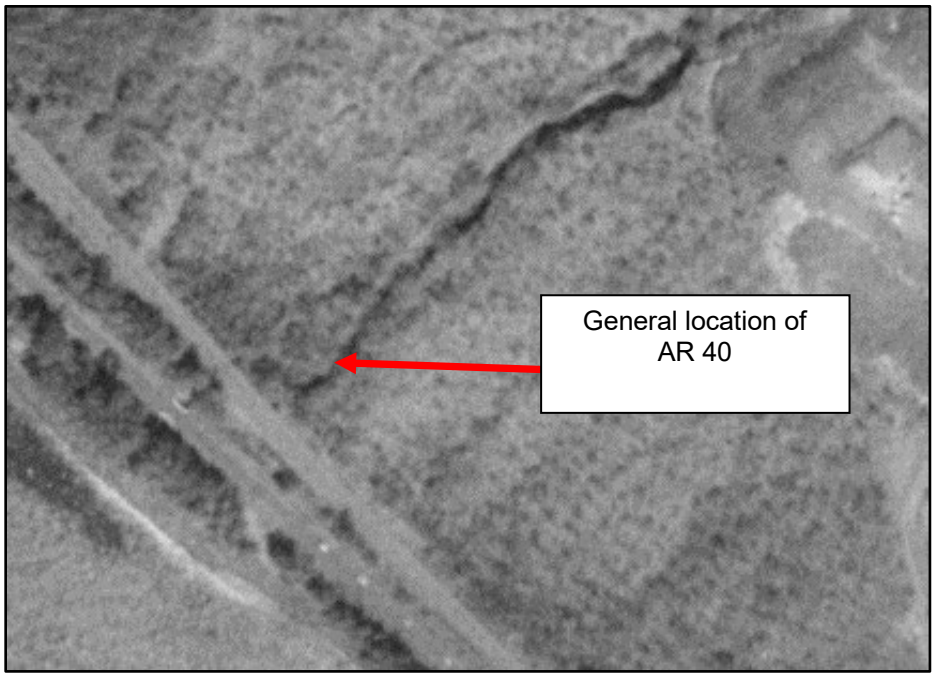

Figure 4.179. 1977 historic aerial image of the general location of AR 40.

Figure 4.180. View of AR 40, facing southeast.

Figure 4.181. View of AR 40, facing south; note northwest edge of gully.

4.40 Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (SIHP 1602 Expansion)

A total of 10 resources identified in the RLS are recommended as contributing to a proposed expansion of the original 1974 Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District, to be named the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. These resources represent a single cultural landscape reflective of the influence of the local sugar industry and the Pioneer Mill Company on the development of Olowalu (**Table 4.44**; **Figure 4.182**). Based on their common history and interconnected features, these resources were also evaluated together representing a cohesive association, under the designation of a proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

The Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District was assessed according to the four NRHP criteria for evaluation at 36 CFR § 60.4 and five significance criteria at HRS § 6E for historic significance under a number of themes including Hawaiʻi sugar plantations, agricultural field clearance and irrigation practices, locally and regionally significant populations and individuals, and architectural details. Based on research conducted during the aboveground architectural resource study, the proposed expansion of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criteria A, C, and D. The areas of significance represented in the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District include agriculture, architecture, engineering, and industry.

The proposed Period of Significance for the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District reflects a relatively continuous state of development, which involved land acquisition, infrastructure development, construction, and subsequent use of the landscape to cultivate the sugarcane fields managed by Pioneer Mill Company in Olowalu. The Period of Significance for the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District dates from 1880 to 1951. The 1881 Monsarrat map is the earliest depiction of Olowalu that includes several of the contributing resources to the proposed historic district including the Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (SIHP No. 1602) and associated plantation residences (AR 4, AR 7, AR 16).

The Olowalu Sugar Company was the primary influence on the local sugar industry in the late-19th century, shaping the landscape for use in the cultivation, processing, and transportation of the crop (**Figure 4.182**). Throughout this period, the company added roadways and rail lines, laborer and manager's residences, education and grocery facilities, boat landings and wharfs, and irrigation structures. While the proposed start date recognizes the spatial influence of the Olowalu Sugar Company, the purchase of these holdings by the Pioneer Mill Company in 1931 and subsequent development of the area resulted in the current feeling of the landscape. The proposed terminal date of 1951 coincides with the appearance of the last contributing element in historic aerial images.

The boundary of the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District encompasses approximately over 100 acres and was delineated through the identification of contributing resources, as well as archival research. Based on these factors, the proposed boundary is confined to the grouping of contributing buildings and structures within the Pioneer Mill Company map from 1931.

The boundary of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is limited to Olowalu because the architectural historic properties related to the plantation era within Ukumehame and Launiupoko are less prevalent, hold less historical and architectural significance, and have lost their integrity of materials, workmanship, design, setting, feeling, and association. Few buildings are extant, and the landscape overall does not reflect the influence of the local sugar industry. Consequently, a historic district or landscape was not recommended for either area.

4.40.1 Determination of Integrity

A significant span of the Olowalu ahupuaʻa history precedes the area's modification by the Pioneer Mill Company. A breadth of historic features—buildings, structures, roads, boundaries, grave markers, places of religious importance—exist alongside remnant expressions of pre-contact traditional Hawaiian sites, containing clear evidence of the prehistoric and historic continuum of the location. Many of the archaeological resources are largely undisturbed, but the aboveground resources originally associated with the Olowalu Sugar Company and early plantation era have been altered or obliterated by the later development of the Pioneer Mill Company, resulting in a somewhat "layered" landscape. This disturbance can be seen in resources such as SIHP No. 1602—the remnants of the decommissioned mill complex.

Although the area no longer retains its integrity associated with the early-19th century sugar plantation industry, the influence of the Pioneer Mill Company during the Period of Significance has been preserved in the district. The various buildings and structures constructed during the first half of the 20th century are clearly visible and remain largely intact. Changes in the area since 1951 have consisted primarily of residential development to the north of the project APE, the modification or loss of historic resources, and a moderate loss of shoreline due to rising sea levels. However, these changes have not diminished the core tangible and intangible qualities that contribute to the significance of the district and its contributing elements, such that the proposed expansion of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.

4.40.2 Significance Evaluation

Under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a, the district is primarily significant for its association with the sugar plantation industry in Olowalu and the Pioneer Mill Company, which had a substantial role in the development of the local community and region from the mid-19th century to the 20th century. From the organization of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation in 1881 to the closure of the Pioneer Mill Company in 1999, the Olowalu landscape has been engraved with the agricultural, demographic, and technological developments of Hawaiʻi's Plantation era.

The proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is not significant Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b due to its lack of association with a historic person. Although the construction of the dam, pump station, and reservoir of monumental constructions, background research suggests they have no direct association with any people of historic or architectural significance that either used the facilities or designed/built them.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is significant as it embodies distinctive characteristics of Hawaiʻi's plantation era and the associated engineering and architectural developments and trends of the period. Elements of the water storage systems and field clearance structures in the landscape represent 20th century engineering and agricultural developments implemented by the Pioneer Mill Company to meet their water resource and cultivation needs in the arid ecology of West Maui. Additionally, the establishment and alterations to elements of rail, road, and sea shipping and transportation routes (for example, roads, former rail lines, wharfs) reflect the changing needs and trends of the local and regional sugar industries.

Evaluations of significance Under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d typically consider archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. Taken together, the contributing resources to the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District have the potential to yield additional information regarding local and regional development associated with the Pioneer Mill Company and the local sugar plantation industry or other themes of historical significance.

While not recorded as aboveground resources, it should be noted that the former agricultural fields associated with the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District are recommended as non-contributing due to the extensive degree of contemporary disturbance including modern road, utility, and residential developments, as well as natural degradation such as soil erosion and vegetation growth. Furthermore, the former agricultural fields no longer represent their original function as sugar-producing sites.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the recommended Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District is not significant due to its lack of association with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, related to traditional beliefs, event, or oral accounts of the native Hawaiian people or other ethnic group of Hawaiʻi. Thus, the proposed Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District does not embody an important value to the history and cultural identity of Indigenous people or other ethnic groups.

Table 4.44. Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District Contributing Properties

AR (SIHP) Number	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form	Significance Evaluation
AR 1 04758	Awalua Cemetery	Olowalu	Cemetery	• Individually eligible (NRHP Criteria A and D; Criteria Consideration D and SRHP Criterion a, d, and e). • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A and D; Criteria Consideration D).
AR 4 01602	807 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 5 01602	808 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 6 01602	810 Olowalu Road (Olowalu Plantation House)	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Not individually eligible due to a loss of integrity. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 7 01602	810 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 8 01602	Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex (Olowalu Landing and Wharf)	Olowalu	Agricultural Processing/Industrial Facility	• Properties are not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance but were previously recommended eligible as a Historic District. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 16 09141	802 Olowalu Village Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	• Individually eligible (NRHP Criterion C, and SRHP c). • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 19 09143	Water Tower	Olowalu	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).

AR (SIHP) Number	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form	Significance Evaluation
AR 20 09144	Bridge	Olowalu	Early 20th century steel stringer/multibeam bridge	• Not individually eligible due to loss of integrity. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).
AR 31 09151	Reservoir	Olowalu	20th Century Water Control	• Not individually eligible due to a lack of historic and architectural significance. • Eligible as a contributing resource to a historic district (NRHP Criteria A, C, and D).

AR = WSP Aboveground Resource Filed Site; SIHP = State Inventory of Historic Places;

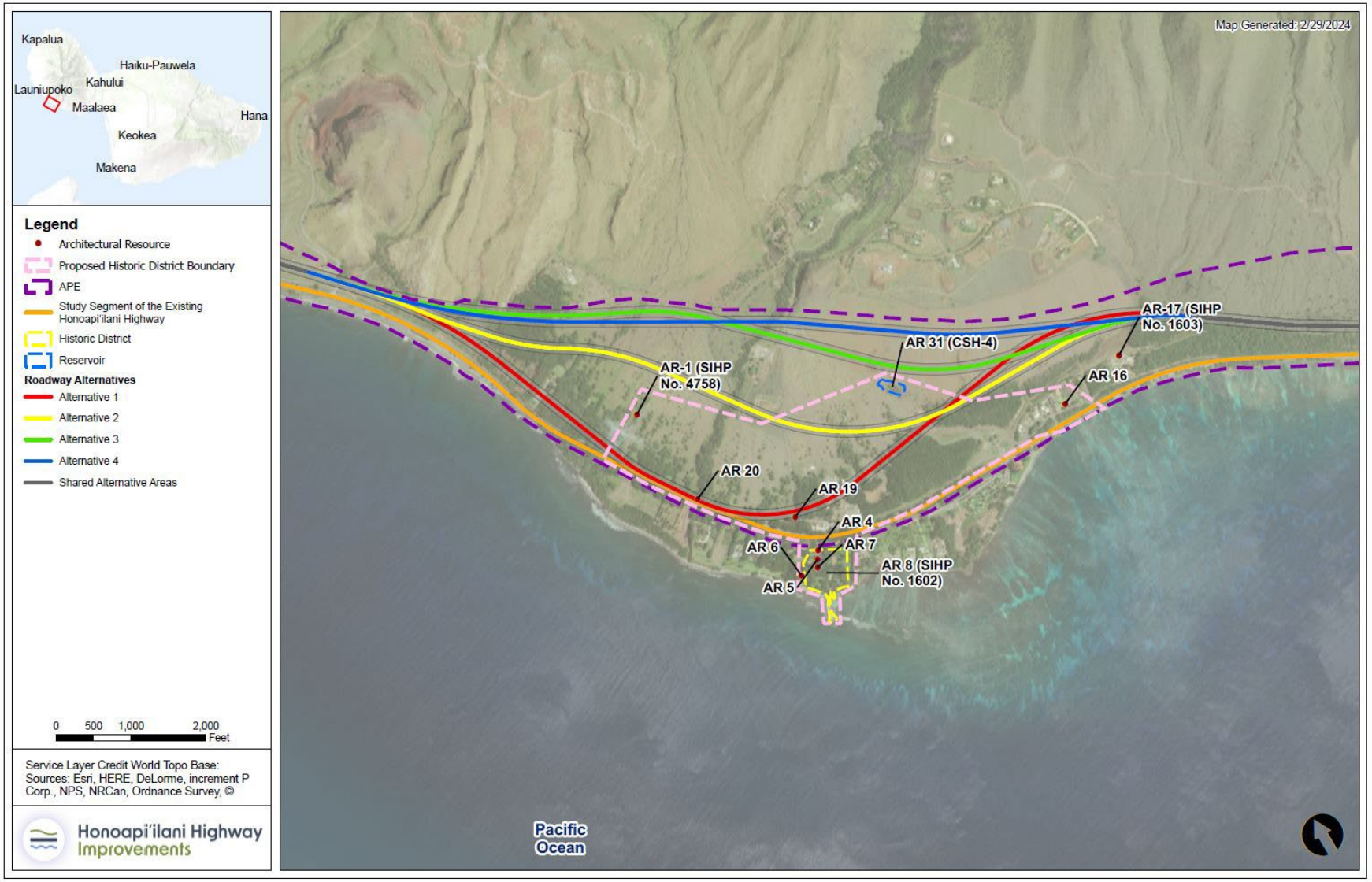

Figure 4.182. Contributing Resources to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District and the four Build Alternatives.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The architectural RLS fieldwork was conducted on April 3 through 7, 2023, by SOI-qualified professionals. A total of 40 architectural resources (AR) 35 years of age or older were identified within the APE. Of these resources, nine were previously surveyed and evaluated and 31 resources were newly identified.

Following the survey and evaluation, three individually eligible architectural historic properties were identified within the APE: the Awalua Japanese Cemetery, designated AR 1, and previously recorded as SIHP No. 4758, a Plantation style bungalow designated AR 16, and the Lanakila Historic Stone Church and Cemetery (AR 17 and SIHP No. 1603). Further, a previously identified historic district, the Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District, comprising AR 4 through AR 8 (SIHP 1602), was also documented within the APE and included the wharf, landing, and plantation manager house, was previously recommended as a historic district in 1974. The Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District was reevaluated along with the newly identified properties.

As a result, it is recommended that the previously identified Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District be expanded into the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District that includes a total of 10 resources. These resources represent a single historic district that reflects the influence of the local sugar industry and the Pioneer Mill Company on the development of Olowalu with a proposed Period of Significance of 1880 to 1951.

Although architectural historic properties related to the plantation era were identified within Ukumehame and Launiupoko, the landscape no longer reflects the influence of the local sugar industry in the way the interconnected resources do in Olowalu. Many of the buildings and structures related to the period are no longer extant, and the remaining landscape features hold less historical and architectural significance and have lost their integrity of materials, workmanship, design, setting, feeling, and association. Therefore, a historic district or landscape was not recommended for either area under the architectural property assessment.

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WSP USA Inc
Addendum Report to the Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS)

November 2025

Addendum Report to the Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS) for the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements, West Maui, from Launiupoko to Ukumehame, Lāhainā District, Hawaiʻi

Prepared for:

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

Prepared by:

wsp

April 24, 2025

Addendum Report for the Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS) for the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements, West Maui, from Launiupoko to Ukumehame, Lāhainā District, Hawaiʻi

Main contributors
Dona R. Daugherty, BA
Matthew E. Prybylski, MHP

Data Collection by
Aina Archaeology

Approved by

Matthew E. Prybylski, MHP
Principal Investigator
April 24, 2025

WSP Environment & Infrastructure USA
11003 Bluegrass Parkway
Suite 690
Louisville, KY 40299
Tel +502-267-0700

The following document is an Addendum Report for the proposed Preferred Alternative as requested by the Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (HDOT) and in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), for the realignment of Honoapi‘ilani Highway (State Route 30) Project (Project). This Addendum Report for the proposed Preferred Alternative is a supplement to *Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS) for the Honoapi‘ilani Highway Improvements, West Maui, from Launiupoko to Ukumehame, Lāhainā District, Hawai‘i* (Daugherty et al. 2023). For full project description, historic context, survey methodology, and additional information, please refer to the above referenced report.

Project Background

In April 2023, at the request of the HDOT, architectural historians who meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards conducted a Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS) for the proposed realignment of Honoapi‘ilani Highway (State Route 30) in Maui County, Hawai‘i. The Project area, consisting of four proposed alignment corridors, is focused on the segment of Honoapi‘ilani Highway from Ukumehame, at approximately milepost 11, in the vicinity of Pāpalaua Wayside Park to Launiupoko, at milepost 17, which is the existing southern terminus of Lāhainā Bypass.

This survey was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800), as well as Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and its administrative provisions at Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275 and guidelines developed by the Hawai‘i State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) (SHPD 2018).The purpose of the survey was to identify aboveground properties 35 years of age and older located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE); to evaluate these properties relative to their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) individually, and as a historic district by applying the Criteria for Evaluation (36 C.F.R. § 60.4 and HAR § 13-275-6). The total area surveyed included approximately 970 acres.

A total of forty architectural properties were identified within the APE during the initial 2023 survey. Of these forty properties, three were recommended as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and SRHP. Moreover, ten properties, while not individually eligible, were identified as contributing resources to a proposed NRHP-eligible Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District, which was a proposed expansion of the previously recorded Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (SIHP NO. 1602). SHPD concurred with these eligibility determinations in a letter dated July 9, 2024.

Supplement Architectural Resource Identification

Since that time, HDOT and FHWA have identified a Preferred Alterative alignment for the proposed realignment of Honoapi‘ilani Highway. During a Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Level Survey of the Preferred Alterative in March 2025 as a result of minor shifts and refinements to the Preferred Alternative alignment, archaeologists from ‘Āina Archaeology identified a previously unrecorded aboveground architectural resource within the APE that had not been evaluated as part of the 2023 RLS. Qualified architectural historians reviewed information provided by Aina Archaeology in order to complete an evaluation of the property relative to its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) by applying the Criteria for Evaluation (36 C.F.R. § 60.4) and Significance Criteria (HAR § 13-275-6).

The newly identified resource, consisting of four abandoned segments of a late-nineteenth century road was designated Architectural Resource (AR) 41, as well as SIHP No. TBD (**Figure 1**). In addition to the data provided by ‘Āina Archaeology, architectural historians conducted archival research for road segments within the APE to understand AR 41‘s history and development using local histories, historic maps, aerial images, tax records, and other pertinent information. The description and historic evaluation of AR 41 is located in Section 1.1 of this Addendum Report.

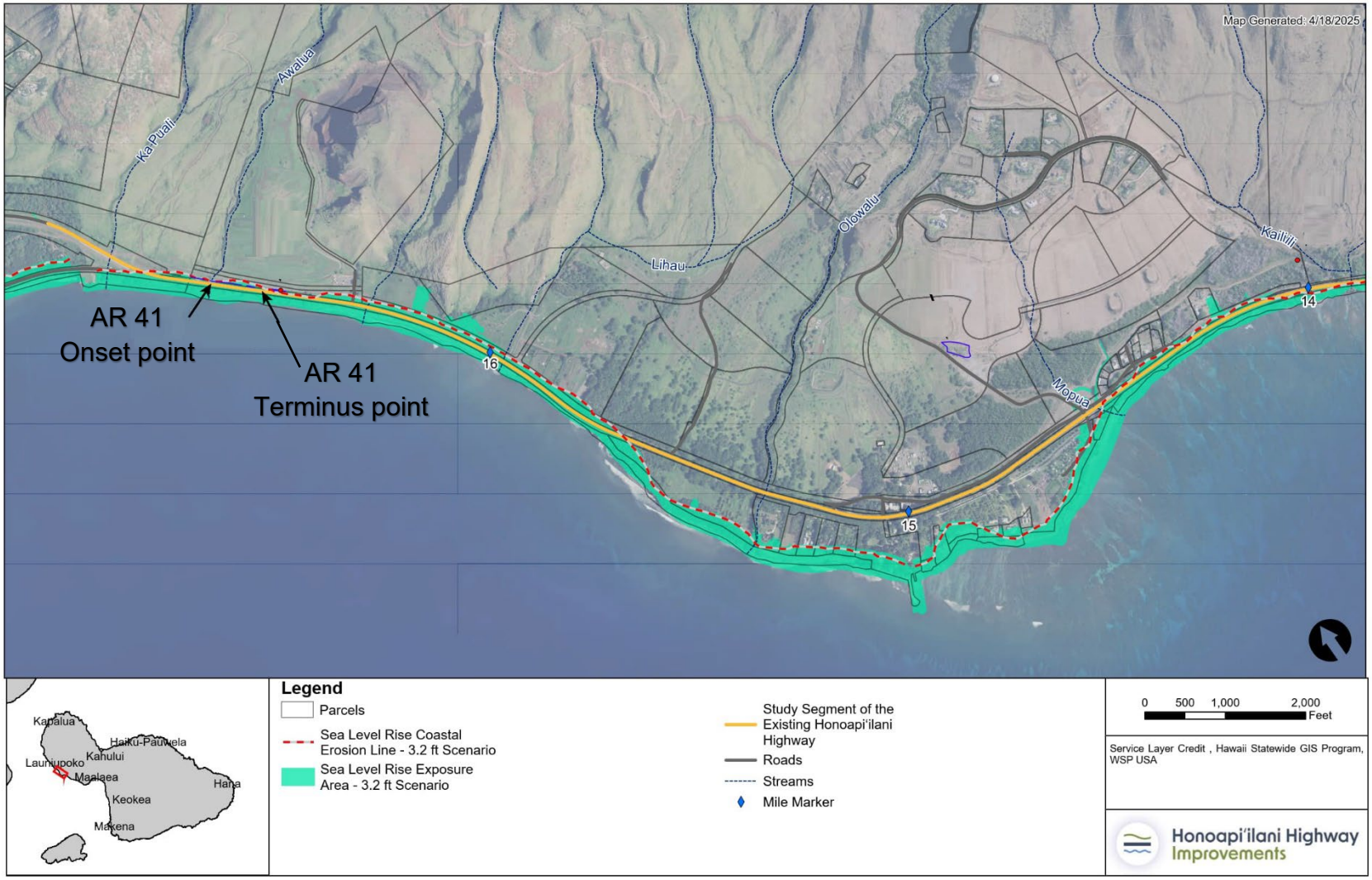

Figure 1, Aerial image showing the location of AR 41 within the Launiupoko study segment of the Honoapi‘ilani Highway (State Route 30).

1.1 AR 41 (SIHP No. TBD): Old Pali Road/Government Road Segment

AR 41, newly recorded as SIHP No. TBD, consists of four abandoned segments of the late-nineteenth century Old Pali Road/Government Road, located between Hawaiʻi State Highway 30 and an unnamed access road that extends southeast to northwest from the Olowalu Recycling & Refuse Convenience Center to Hawaiʻi State Highway 30 (**Figure 2**). Presently, AR 41 is sparsely covered in buffel grasses and a few trees. The road segments are aligned southeast-northwest, running parallel to Hawaiʻi State Highway 30, to the north-northwest of Awalua Beach and southeast of Launiupoko. According to the County of Maui tax assessor's database, AR 41 extends across a parcel currently owned by the State of Hawaiʻi's Division of Forestry & Wildlife – Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) that encompasses approximately 634.17 acres; AR 41 comprises approximately 0.11 acres. The Awalua Stream intersects the abandoned segments of road towards the northwestern terminus of AR 41.

The 1955 Olowalu, Hawaiʻi USGS Topographic map shows the original route for Honoapiʻilani Highway in a similar location as AR 41 (**Figure 3**). The earliest historic aerial image available for the area (1949) depicts a road along a similar route as AR 41, which is likely Honoapiʻilani Highway. The 1942 Geologic and Topographic Map, Island of Maui, Hawaii also illustrates an unnamed road along a similar route as AR 41 and Honoapiʻilani Highway (**Figure 4**). A road that travels a similar path as AR 41 is illustrated on the 1929 Map of the Island of Maui, labeled as an unnamed road, and a similar road is shown on the 1885 Maui Hawaiian Islands map (**Figure 5** and **6**). Although the location of AR 41 is not shown, the 1881 Map of Olowalu Sugar Plantation, Maui, illustrates a road extending from Ukumehame through Olowalu and noted as extending to Lāhainā, and the 1906 Olowalu Plantation map shows a road, designated as the Government Road. Both roads follow a similar path as the route shown in the later maps.

The mapping suggests AR 41 is composed of abandoned sections of a late-nineteenth century road that provided access between communities along Maui's west coast prior to the construction of the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway and Hawaiʻi State Highway 30. This earlier road, known as Pali Road, was first built around the turn of the twentieth century as a one-lane dirt road along the base of the pali (Young 2022). The road largely replaced the Lāhainā Pali Trail as the preferred route for travel. However, the road was challenging with several sharp hairpin curves. Over the years, the road was widened and straightened multiple times, and in 1938, eventually paved. As part of the Sunset-Skyline Highway construction project that began in 1950, the route was greatly improved and renamed Honoapiʻilani Highway. During this period, AR 41 was likely abandoned. Today, Honoapiʻilani Highway, which is part of Maui's Belt Road system, is a two-lane principal arterial highway that provides the main access between communities in West Maui and the rest of the island in conjunction with Hawaiʻi State Highway 30.

1.1.1 Structure Description

AR 41 consists of four remnant and abandoned segments of a late-nineteenth to early twentieth century road with a linear north-south alignment (**Table 1**; **Figure 7**). The road segments are located between Hawaiʻi State Highway 30 and an unnamed accessed road (**Figure 8**). AR 41 includes a raised berm composed of crushed gravel, branch coral, and waterworn stones with a concrete cap (**Figure 9**). Some sections of an original dry-laid retaining wall associated with the road are still standing (see **Figure 8**).

1.1.1 Current Condition and Integrity

AR 41 is in poor condition, abandoned, and showing signs of deterioration due to erosion and vegetation growth. While the property retains its integrity of location, it is not individually eligible because it has lost its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

Table 1. Summary of AR 41 (SIHP No. TBD)

Address	Southeast of Awalua
TMK	4-8-003:008
County	Maui County
Date of Construction	Late 19th Century
Square Footage	N/A
Acreage	Approximately .11 acres (roadway); 634.17 acres (parcel)
Owner	State of Hawai‘i’s Division of Forestry & Wildlife - DLNR & County of Maui
Architectural Type/Style	Late 19th to Early 20th Century Road
Integrity	AR 41 is in poor condition due to erosion and vegetation growth, resulting in a loss of integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.
NRHP Significance Evaluation	AR 41 is recommended as not individually eligible due to loss of integrity. As a result, AR 41 lacks historic and architectural significance. It is also not recommended as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.
HRS 6E Significance Evaluation	Recommended as not eligible.

1.1.2 Significance Evaluation

AR 41 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and as not a significant historic property under HAR § 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. Although AR 41 was constructed during the sugar plantation period and is associated with early transportation networks across the region, this segment of road, as an individual resource, does not embody the historical significance of the sugar plantation industry or of early transportation networks and their impact on the development of the surrounding community under NRHP Criterion A and SRHP Criterion a. AR 41 no longer possess integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Under NRHP Criterion B and SRHP Criterion b, AR 41 is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the structure and people with cultural or historic significance.

Under NRHP Criterion C and SRHP Criterion c, AR 41 is not individually eligible because the structure is in poor condition, is unable to convey significance as a late-nineteenth to early twentieth century roadway, and no longer possesses integrity of workmanship, materials, and design.

NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion d are typically considered when assessing archaeological sites, but buildings and structures may qualify if they have the potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history. However, AR 41 does not have such potential as an individual resource.

Under SRHP Criterion e, the property is recommended as not individually eligible because no ties or links were found between the structure and Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group. Moreover, there are no associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts, which are important to an ethnic group’s history and cultural identity.

AR 41 is not recommended as a contributing resource to the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. Due to a loss of integrity, the resource no longer represents an association with the local sugar plantation industry and the Pioneer Mill Company and their impact on the development of Olowalu from the late-nineteenth century to the twentieth century. The property’s abandonment, segmentation, and deterioration has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, setting, and feeling.

Figure 2, Aerial image showing the location of AR 41.

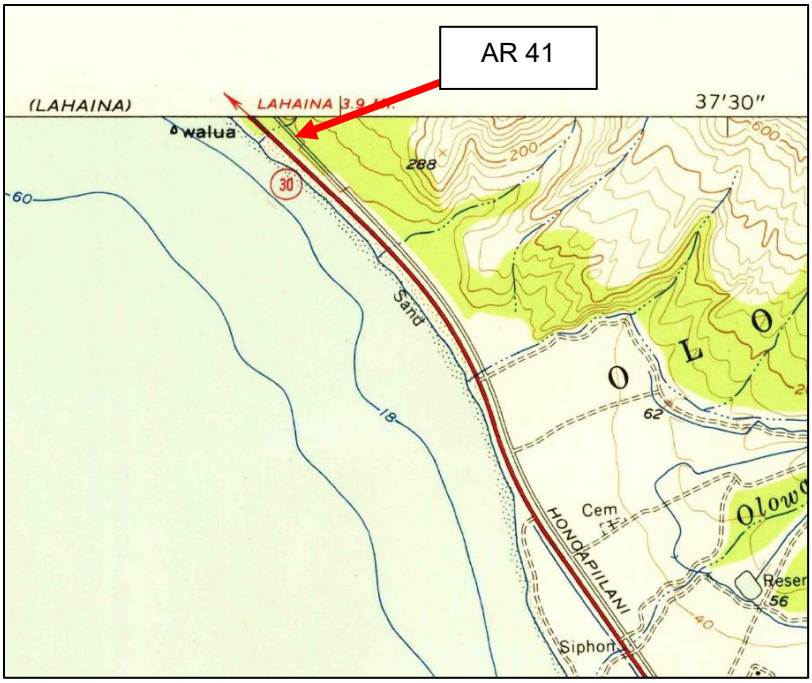

Figure 3. Approximate location of AR 41 on the 1955 USGS Olowalu, Hawai‘i, 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic map; note the double line marking the Honoapi‘ilani Highway.

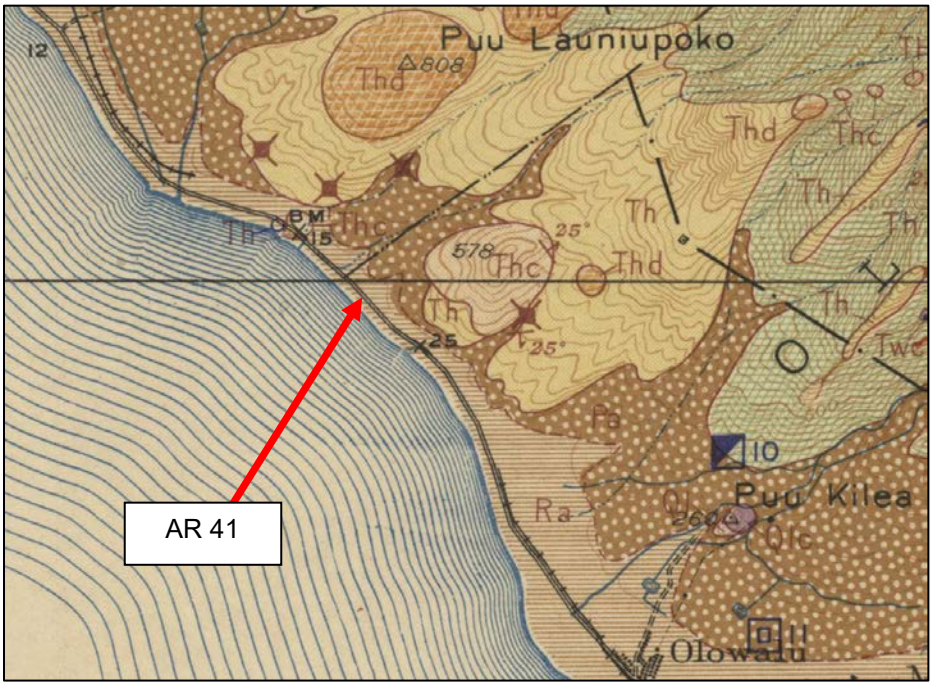

Figure 4. Approximate location of AR 41 on the 1942 Geologic and Topographic Map of the Island of Maui, Hawai‘i; note the double line that marks an unnamed road.

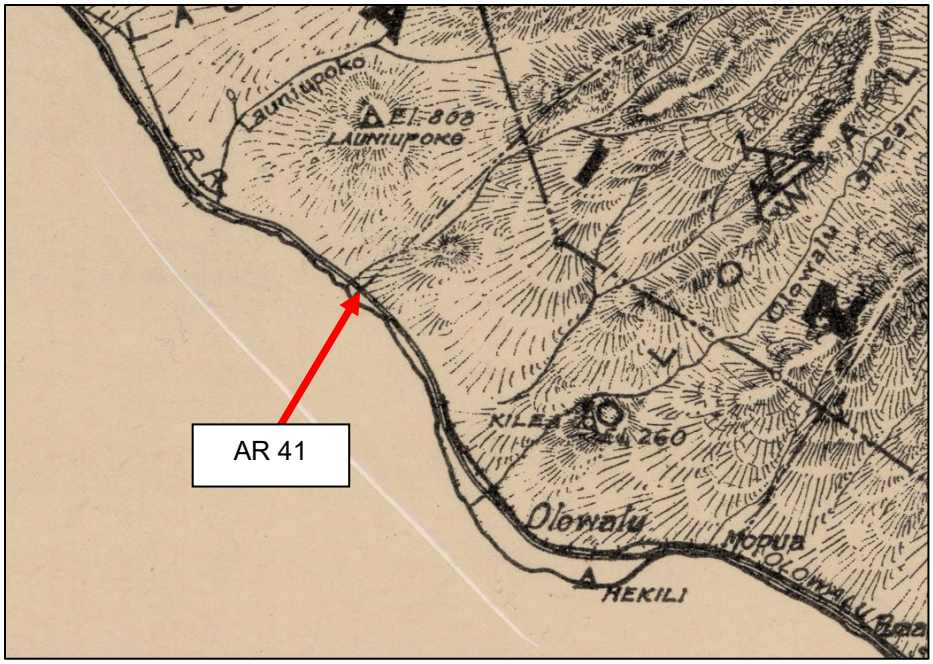

Figure 5. Approximate location of AR 41 on the 1929 Map of the Island of Maui; note the double line that marks an unnamed road.

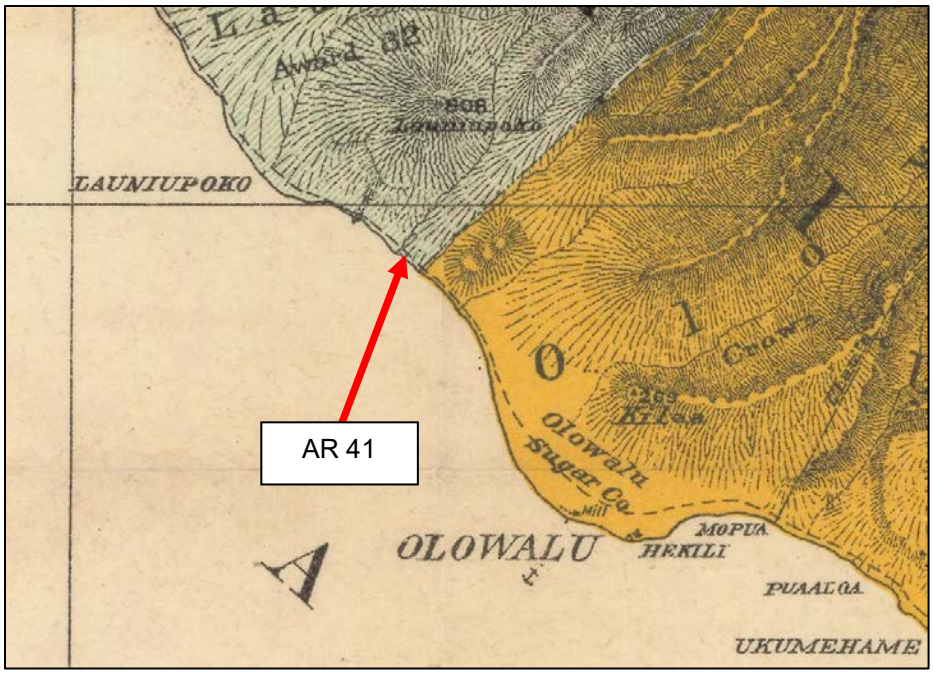

Figure 6. Approximate location of AR 41 on the 1885 Maui Hawaiian Islands map; note the hyphenated line that marks an unnamed road.

Figure 7. View of a road segment associated with AR 41, facing northwest.

Figure 8. View of a road segment associated with AR 41 with retaining wall on southwest side, facing northwest.

Figure 9. Closeup view of a road segment associated with AR 41.

Conclusions

The newly identified resource, consisting of four abandoned segments of the late-nineteenth century road was designated AR 41, as well as SIHP No. TBD. Archival research suggests AR 41 is composed of abandoned sections of a road originally known as Pali Road and later identified as the Government Road. AR 41 is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and as not a significant historic property under HAR § 13-275-6 due to a lack of historic and architectural significance and loss of integrity. AR 41 is in poor condition, abandoned, and deteriorated. While the property retains its integrity of location, it is not individually eligible because it has lost its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

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1983 Olowalu, HI 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map.
1992 Olowalu, HI 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle map.

ʻĀina Archaeology, Inc. Reconnaissance Level Archaeological Historic Resource Survey (RLS)

Cultural Historical Context for the Traditional Hawaiian Settlement of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko Ahupuaʻa

The first major delineation of land boundaries on the island of Maui occurred during the rule of Kakaʻalaneo and was overseen by a kahuna named Kalaihaohiʻa (Beckwith 1970:383). This resulted in the creation of large land divisions called moku (districts), which were further broken down into subdistricts, the primary ones being ahupuaʻa and ʻili, and managed by agents of the ruling chiefs (Beckwith 1970:383). The moku o loko, or moku as it is commonly called, literally means "to cut across, divide, separate" (Lucas 1995a:77). When used as a term of traditional land tenure, a moku is similar to a modern political district. Maui is divided into twelve moku: Hāmākuapoko, Hāmākualoa, Koʻolau, Hāna, Kīpahulu, Kaupō, Kahikinui, Honuaʻula, Kula, Wailuku, Kāʻanapali, and Lāhaina. The current undertaking extends through lands that are collectively situated within Lāhainā Moku, located on the south facing flanks of Kahalawai, or the West Maui Mountains. We understand that boundaries may change over time and be dependent on the ruling aliʻi during a particular era. With this in mind, and although an earlier map shows the extent of Lāhainā Moku ranging from Launiupoko to Makaiwa (Figure 1), thereby approximately placing a large portion the project within the area shaded as Wailuku, the boundary of Lāhainā Moku is currently understood to be consistent with boundary descriptions and land documents of the 1848 Mahele ʻĀina which extends from Ukumehame to Hanakaōʻō (Figure 2).

Within these moku are smaller units of land termed ʻokana, kalana, ahupuaʻa, ʻili, and moʻo. The term kalana literally translates to mean a thing loosened or released – "to loosen" (kala) with the nominal suffix of "na" added at the end (Handy et al. 1991:47). Regarding the traditional Hawaiian land tenure system, there are two land division categories that reference Lāhainā, the first being the overall moku, as described above, and the second being the kalana of Lāhainā. Kalana is a term that is sometimes interchanged or synonymous with the term ʻokana, which is a sub-division of land that is smaller than a moku (W. D. Alexander 1890; Lucas 1995b:47). On Maui Island, W.D. Alexander (1890) observes that there are five ʻokana or sub-districts within Hāna Moku, while Lāhainā, from Pola Nui to Wahikuli, is termed a kalana. Handy and others (1991:47) speculate that the land divisions that were designated as kalana were politically released from the ʻokana or even moku that they had been a part of during the original division of the islands. These land divisions were then given as separate domains to aliʻi of first rank, remaining as autonomous heritages. Curtis J. Lyons, a surveyor during the Māhele, specifically states that the kalana of Lāhainā belonged to no moku (in Handy et al. 1991:47). While the kalana was not formally surveyed, or the boundaries not formally described, it is currently thought that the kalana, which served as the primary seat of the aliʻi when residing in West Maui (Handy et al. 1991) and later as the center of government for the Kingdom of Hawaiʻi, was comprised of a dense collection of ahupuaʻa that extended from Pola Nui to Mala and included the lands immediately surrounding Loko o Mokuhinia which may have been traditionally reserved for the aliʻi and those in service to the aliʻi (Klieger 1998:64-65). While situated within the overall moku of Lāhainā, the lands in which the proposed undertaking intersects is located south of the kalana of Lāhainā and crosses the ahupuaʻa of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko (Figure 3).

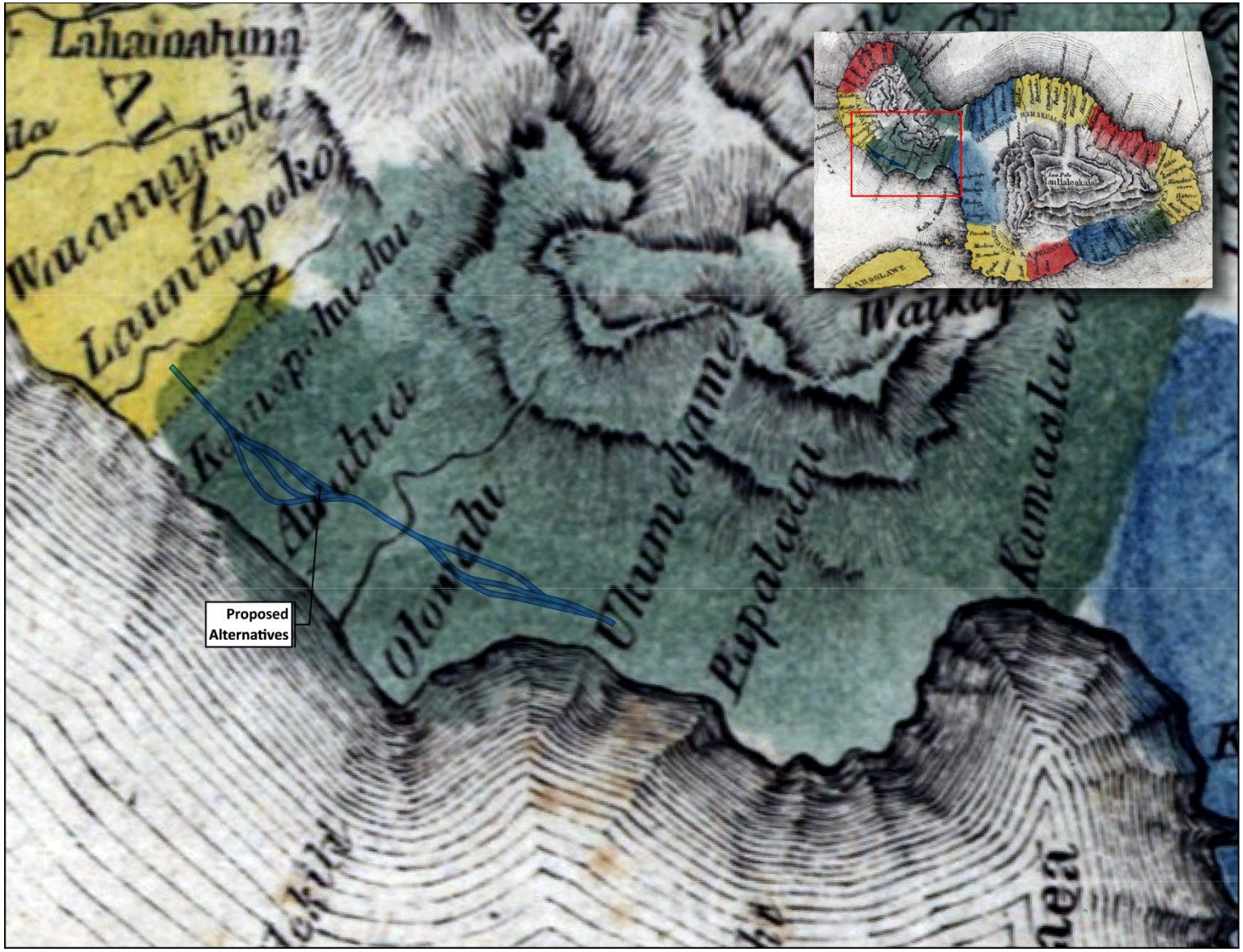


Figure 1. A portion of the 1838 SP Kalama Map showing the proposed alternatives in relation to estimated moku and ahupua‘a extents.

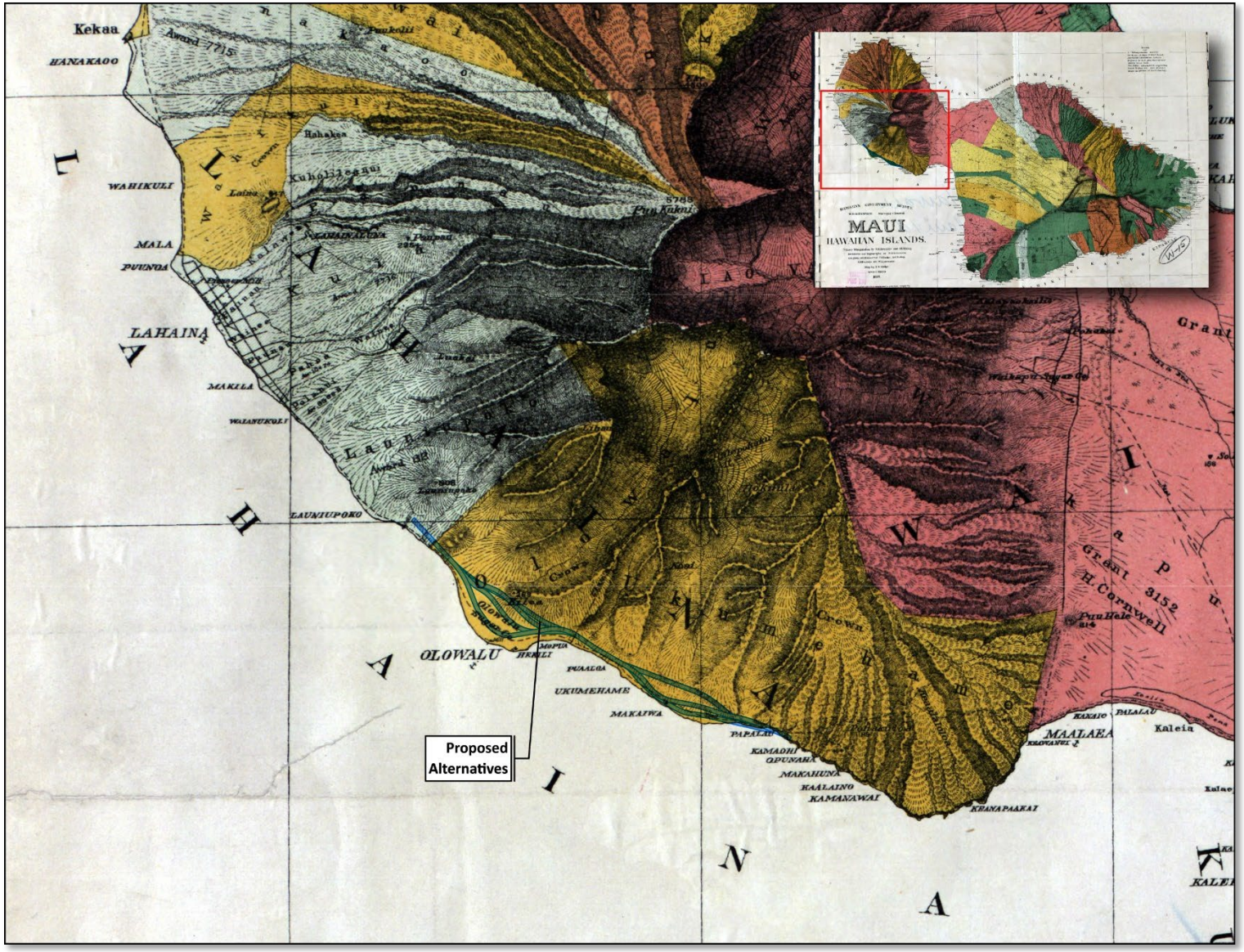


Figure 2. A portion of the Hawaiian Government Survey map of Maui showing the proposed alternatives in relation to the moku of Lāhainā.

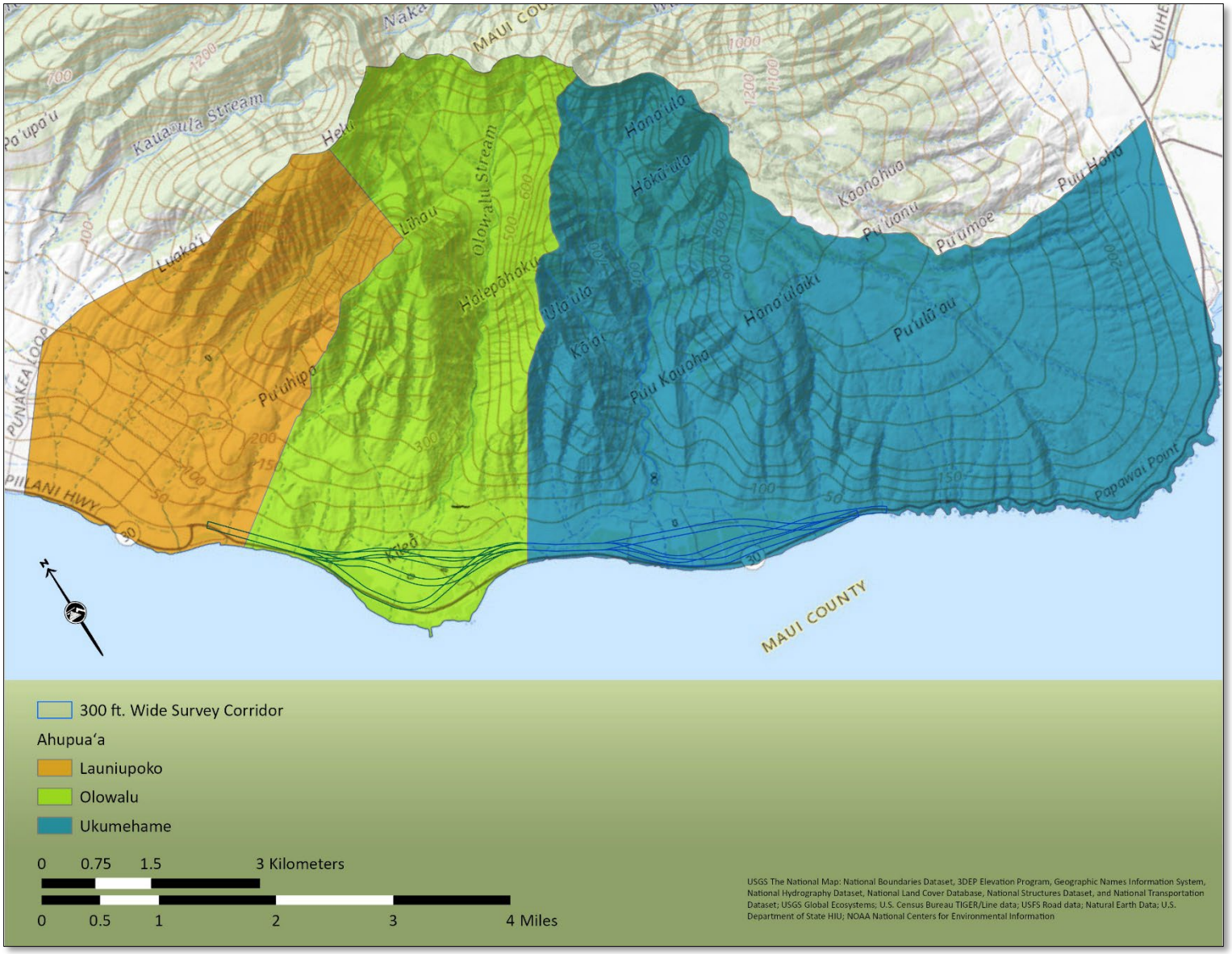


Figure 3. A portion of the USGS National Map (United States Geological Survey 2020) showing the lands of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko Ahupuaʻa in relation to the underlying geomorphology and survey corridors.

An ahupuaʻa, the name of which is derived from the Hawaiian term ahu (altar), which was erected at the point where the boundary of land was intersected by the Alaloa (main road encircling the island) and an altar with a carved image of a puaʻa (hog) along with the tax of food items from that particular land unit as payment to the aliʻi (chief) (W. D. Alexander 1890:4). These taxes would be collected during Makahiki as a part of the akua loa procession and carrying of a long staff with the image of Lono carved at the peak. Typically, the configuration of the ahupuaʻa division would extend from the sea (makai) to the mountain (mauka)so that the aliʻi (chiefs) and makaʻāinana (native tenant) would have access to resources of the wao lāʻau or wao nahele (forested region), the wao ʻamaʻu and wao kanaka (cultivated land), and the kula uka and kula kai (the lower grasslands and shoreline) (W. D. Alexander 1882:4; Mueller-Dombois 2007). While the boundaries of an ahupuaʻa generally followed prominent landforms (i.e. ridge lines, the bottom of a ravine, or defined by a depression) there were times where a stone or rock that was notable from a tradition or sacred use would mark a corner or determine a line (W. D. Alexander 1890:105-106). Along similar lines, the growth of a certain kind of tree, herb or grass, or the habitat of a certain kind of bird would sometimes define a division (W. D. Alexander 1890:105-106). In *Lāʻau Hawaiʻi*, Abbott explains that: "A Hawaiian family belonged not to a village but rather to an ahupuaʻa, a land division usually extending from the mountain heights to the sea... [which] consisted of at least one valley and included the ridges on both sides of the valley as well as the offshore area to the depth of a man's chest or to the reef crest" (1992:11). It should be recognized that there are variations in the configuration of ahupuaʻa depending on either the environment or rights to secure specialized resources that result in lele or discontinuous sections of ahupuaʻa (*Horner v. Kumuliilii* 1895; Maly and Maly 2007:82-83), as well as with land locked ahupuaʻa (W. D. Alexander 1890:5-6; Moffat and Fitzpatrick 1995:72). While the archaeological record, documents of the Mahele ʻĀina, and emerging body of data found in the Hawaiian language newspapers have shown the traditional Hawaiian land tenure system to be highly complex and nuanced, the physical setting at Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko in relation to the traditional land management divisions appears to have resulted in the development of the characteristic settlement and land use pattern that is commonly associated with the classic, pie-shaped ahupuaʻa land management model that extended from mauka (mountain) to makai (sea) as a singular land unit (Minerbi 1999; Mueller-Dombois 2007).

Physical Setting

Maui Komohana (West Maui) is deeply dissected by streams that rise into deep amphitheater-headed canyons that radiate from Puʻu Kukui. While the most well known of these canyons is ʻIao, on the koʻolau (windward) side of the mountain range, to the south of ʻIao are the deep gorges that were cut by the perennial streams of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko (Figure 3). The structure of these canyons have been attributed to the character of the rock formations, along with high rainfall in the upper elevations and low rainfall in the lower elevation which induces piracy in the upper parts of the drainage. Plunge pool action and landslides have also contributed to the removal of divides between tributaries and the creation of the characteristic box headed amphiteather (Stearns and MacDonald 1942:147).

Below and adjacent to the deep canyons floors of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko are the flow-slopes and broad alluvial plains that coalesce at the mouths of the canyons with narrow marine plains along the shoreline. In general, the marine plains will sometimes also include the presence of white salt incrustations. At Olowalu, the presence of a larger marine plain than Ukumehame and Launiupoko also characterizes the geomorphology of the region (Stearns and MacDonald 1942:148-149).

Cultural Setting

At the time of European contact in 1778, Hawaiian society, over a period of approximately 1500 years, experienced a dramatic increase in population, developed a varied and complex subsistence economy, and saw the rise of complex chiefly social hiearchy. Much of the anthropological and archaeological research conducted on socio-cultural changes has stressed the importance of the subsistence economy in the development of complex societies and its relationship to political hierarchy, warfare, and religion (Kolb 1994). The traditional Hawaiian subsistence economy has long been viewed and broadly classified into two primary agricultural systems – the wet and the dry. Wet systems are commonly found on the koʻolau (windward) exposures of geologically older landscapes and focused around irrigated loʻi (pond field systems) that utilize a network of ʻauwai, or traditional ditches, which transports water from springs and perennial streams into the fields then back into the stream (Allen 1991; Handy et al. 1991; Kirch 2007). While it is known that there was small scale diversification of the types of food resources grown along the banks of the loʻi (e.g. kō [sugar cane] and ʻuala [potatoes]) and nurtured within the waters of the loʻi (e.g. loko iʻa kalo [taro fishponds]), the loʻi as a system was dedicated to kalo (taro) production. Above, or adjacent to irrigated lands, were kula or dryland, rainfed systems that were planted in potatoes, yams, gourds, and other dryland food crops. These dryland systems have been referred to as colluvial slope systems or colluvial agricultural systems which generally occur on moderate to steeply sloping topography and take advantage of erosional soil deposition (Kirch and McCoy 2023:155). An example of the intensity of such a system in an environment similar that of the project area is found in lower Mākaha Valley on Oʻahu where approximately 1.4 ha of a dryland agricultural zone consisting of numerous mounds, agricultural clearings, stone enclosures, small habitation sites, and delineated field boundaries was studied by the Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum (Green 1969:156; 1970; Kirch and McCoy 2023; Ladd 1973). Finally, the intensive dryland field systems consist of expansive agricultural fields that, with the exception of the Kalaupapa Peninsula (McCoy 2005), appear to be confined to kona (leeward) exposures of geologically younger landscapes and are almost entirely dependent on rainfall (Kirch 2007; Kirch et al. 2009; Vitousek et al. 2004). The primary crop of the intensive dryland field system is similar to that of the colluvial slope systems and are largely focused on potato and dryland taro production followed by secondary crops like yams and gourds.

The primary subsistence economy of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko in recent memory and oral traditions have focused on the prevalence of loʻi agriculture off of the primary perennial streams of the same name, a factor that is bared out by previous archaeological studies in the region (Figure 4 and Figure 5) (Devereux et al. 1999; Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000; Olowalu Elua Associates 2002; Robins et al. 1994). However, the current archaeological study has additionally documented relatively extensive colluvial agricultural systems within the survey corridor of the proposed highway realignment. While the loʻi systems of Olowalu and Ukumehame follow the classic network of ʻauwai fed pondfield terraces along the valley edges and floors, the features of the colluvial field systems of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko are varied and conform to the rocky terrain of the flow slopes and alluvial plain, thus presenting a little studied coexistence of both loʻi and colluvial agricultural systems within the boundaries of each ahupuaʻa that is intersected by the proposed highway realignment.

The currently understood and widely accepted traditional Hawaiian residential distribution across three ahupuaʻa followed a common practice of having two residences (Lee-Greig 2012; Lee-Greig et al. 2015). One situated makai to capitalize on marine resources, while the other was mauka to maintain and work loʻi fields. Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko Streams provided perennial water, supporting loʻi kalo

farming into the early historic era as indicated by the testimony provided in the native register extending to the coast and likely offering freshwater resources along its lower reaches. Coastal activities primarily revolved around exploiting marine resources, engaging in domestic tasks during hot periods, and tending to home gardens for agricultural purposes. It should be noted that the modern stream alignment at Olowalu and Ukumehame is not consistent with the natural stream alignments as both streambeds had been modified and rerouted at some point between 1879 and 1906 (Figure 6). As a result, some of the features that might be expected along the stream courses (e.g. habitation sites, agricultural plots, irrigation features) would not align with the contemporary stream route. Finally, with the documentation of the extensive colluvial field systems at the boundaries between the three ahupuaʻa, it would interesting to note either the presence or absence of longterm habitation features in the margins between the wet and dry field systems, the intensity of possible subsurface deposits that may represent long-term habitation that may have been present along the former stream courses and associated with both systems in the now fallow sugar cane fields, to what would have been a highly complex and productive food and resource system in both the social organization, ceremonial hierarchy, and distribution of resources across all three ahupuaʻa. The following sections present the reconnaissance level results of the archaeological pedestrian survey of the proposed alternatives for the Honoapiʻilani Highway Realignment Project.

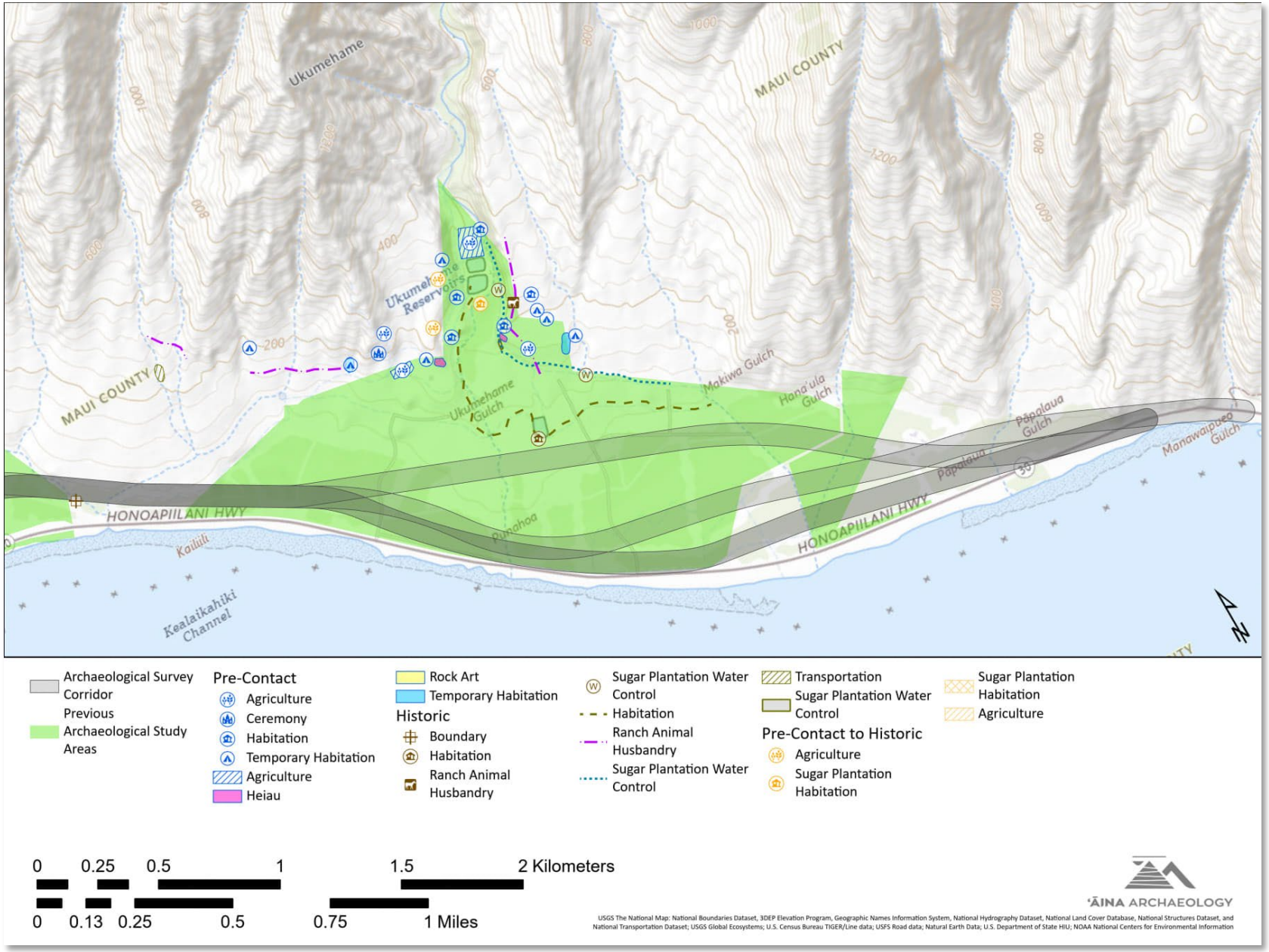


Figure 4. Distribution of previously identified historic properties by age and inferred function within Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa in relation to the extent of prior archaeological studies.

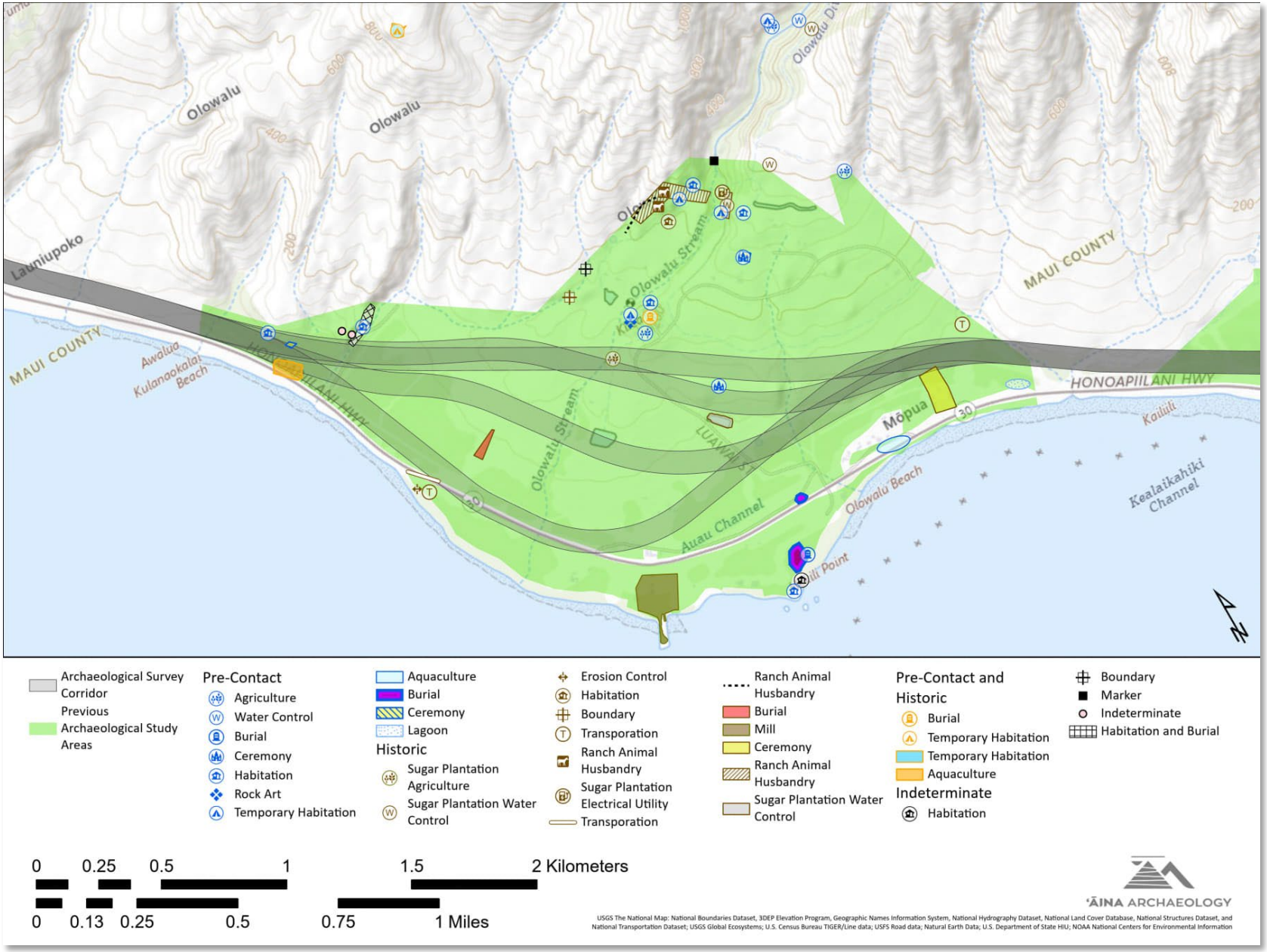


Figure 5. Distribution of previously identified historic properties by age and inferred function within Olowalu Ahupuaʻa in relation to the extent of prior archaeological studies.

Methods

To fulfill the requirements for identifying above ground archaeological sites and features that could be impacted by the proposed undertaking, a systematic survey was completed on lands where a Right-of-Entry (ROE) for parcels within the proposed Build Alternatives was obtained. To allow for adjustments to avoid potentially significant archaeological sites and/or account for possible grading needs beyond the highway itself (e.g. slope easements), the archaeological survey area was defined by a 300-ft.-wide corridor along the centerline of each proposed alternative. This survey area encompassed a total approximate area of 464 acres, the coverage of which included both a pedestrian survey and targeted drone flyovers.

Pedestrian Survey

The pedestrian survey for this study was accomplished through systematic sweeps along survey transects that were spaced 10 m apart in areas of open vegetation and narrowed to 5 m or less in areas of dense vegetation and low visiblity. Archaeological sites and features encountered during the course of this initial survey were documented at a reconnaissance level in the following manner:

- assignment of an alphanumeric temporary site number for each newly identified historic property consisting of the company initials (AA) followed by the company project number and a three-digit sequential number (i.e. AA2216-001);
- where sites identified during fieldwork could be cross-correlated with a previously identified sites that had an SIHP number, that number was utilized as the temporary number for tracking purposes;
- summary description of site and feature formal types;
- initial interpretations of function and interrelationships;
- ground-level high-resolution digital photographs of representative formal types and construction styles within each site and site complex using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera along with site and/or feature overviews and viewsheds where relevant;
- drawings to scale of representative feature types within multi-component sites where possible using the Leica Power Tracker robotic total station, AutoCAD 2017, and Adobe Illustrator for iPad Pro;
- geographic location information for identified archaeological sites and features was acquired using either a Trimble Juno B GPS with an R2 Antenna or the Trimble Connect Application on an Apple device connected to an R2 Antenna, and;
- all GPS data was subsequently post processed with Trimble GPS Pathfinder Office Version 5.81 or Trimble Connect extension for ArcGIS respectively.

Drone Survey

Where necessary, site extents for large, multi-component archaeological complexes were further determined via high-resolution drone survey utilizing a DJI Matrice 600 Pro, mounted with a Zenmuse X5R Camera. Ground Control Points where placed within high-density site and feature areas and located utilizing the above noted GPS methods for incorporation during processing of the imagery to maximize accuracy of orthomosaic imagery. The post-processed imagery was loaded into ArcGIS Pro 3.2.1 to assists with the delineation of approximate site extents.

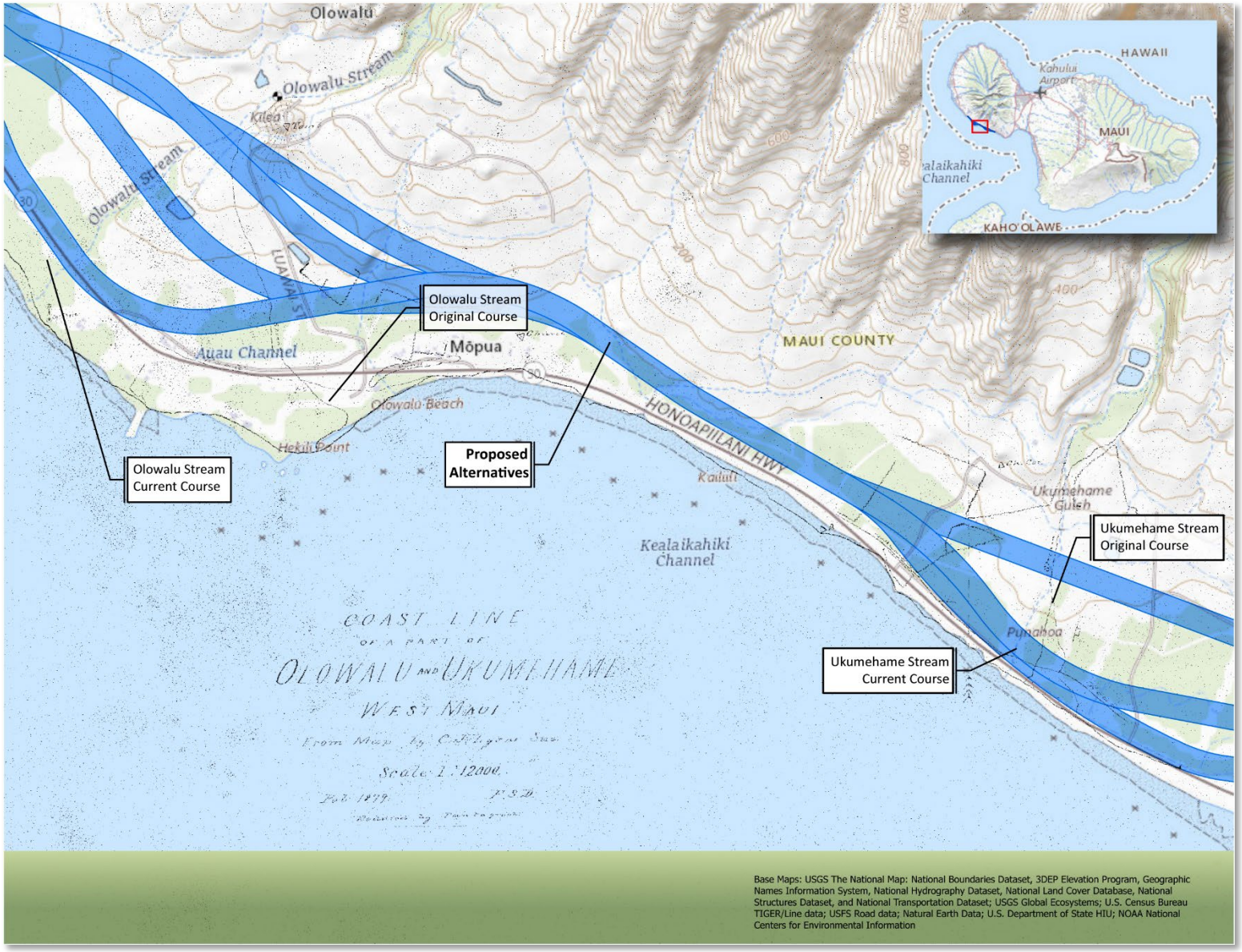


Figure 6. Historic coastline and stream courses of Ukumehame and Olowalu (Dodge 1879) in relation to the contemporary topography and stream course (United States Geological Survey 2020)

Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa

A total of 28 historic properties were identified within the Ukumehame section of the proposed realignment alternatives (Table 1, Figure 7 through Figure 9).The following section presents the preliminary site descriptions and recommendations for historic properties identified within the Ukumehame portion of the archaeological survey area.

Table 1. Summary of Above Ground Archaeological Sites Identified within Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa[1]

Alternatives Affected	Field No	Possible Age Range	Formal Type	Inferred Function	NRHP/6E Significance Recommendation	Integrity Evaluation
3	AA2216-009	Precontact	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D/d	Location, Materials, Association
3	AA2216-015	Late Precontact - Early Historic	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D/d	Location, Materials, Association
1, 2, 4	AA2216-017	Precontact	Surface Scatter	Tool Production	D/d	Location, Materials, Association
1, 3, 4	AA2216-018	Late Precontact - Early Historic	Surface Scatter	Habitation, Tool Production	D/d	Location, Materials, Association
1-4 (Olowalu/ Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-020	Precontact to Early Historic	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D/d	Location, Materials, Association
1-4 (Olowalu/ Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-022	Historic	Stone Well	Water Access	D/d	Location, Design, Material, Workmanship, Feeling
1-4 (Olowalu/ Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-046	Precontact	Habitation Complex	Habitation Complex	A, D/a, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
1-4 (Olowalu/ Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-050	Precontact	Agricultural and Ceremonial Complex	Agricultural and Ceremonial Complex	A, C, D/a, c, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

[1] Gray shading indicates pinchpoint locations where all proposed alternatives merge

Alternatives Affected	Field No	Possible Age Range	Formal Type	Inferred Function	NRHP/6E Significance Recommendation	Integrity Evaluation
1, 3	AA2216-068	Precontact	C-Shape, Mound, Platform, Surface Scatter, Terrace	Agricultural and Ceremonial Complex	A, C, D/a, c, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
1, 3	AA2216-070	Precontact	C-Shape, Mound, Terrace	Agriculture and Habitation	A, C, D/a, c, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
1-4 (Olowalu/ Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-072	Precontact	Enclosure, Mound, Wall	Agriculture and Habitation	A, C, D/a, c, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
1-4 (Olowalu/ Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-073	Precontact	Enclosure and Ahu	Permanent Habitation	A, D/a, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
2-4	AA2216-075	Precontact	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D/d	Location
1, 3	AA2216-088	Precontact	Terrace, Ahu, Modified Outcrop	Ceremonial Complex	D/d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling
1-4 (Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-089	Precontact	Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Terrace	Temporary Habitation with a Ceremonial Component	A, D/a, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling
1	AA2216-090	Precontact	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D/d	Location, Materials, Association
1, 3	AA2216-091	Precontact to 19th-20th Century	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D/d	Location, Materials, Association

Alternatives Affected	Field No	Possible Age Range	Formal Type	Inferred Function	NRHP/6E Significance Recommendation	Integrity Evaluation
2, 3	AA2216-092	Precontact to 19th-20th Century	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D/d	Location, Materials, Association
1, 3	AA2216-095	Precontact	Modified Outcrop, Mound, Surface Scatter, Terrace	Habitation and Ceremonial Complex	A, D/a, d, e	Location, Setting, Material, Feeling
1-3 (Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-096	Precontact	Modified Outcrop, Pavement, Petroglyph, Surface Scatter, Terrace	Habitation and Ceremonial Complex	A, D/a, d, e	Location, Design, Setting Materials
1-4 (Olowalu/ Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-097	Historic	Wall	Boundary	D/d	Location, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
1-3 (Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-098	Continuous Occupation	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation	D/d, e	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
3	AA2216-099	Precontact	Modified Outcrop and Surface Scatter	Tool Production	A, D/a, d, e	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
1-3 (Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-100	19th-20th Century	Rock shelter	Temporary Habitation	D/d	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
1-3 (Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-101	Precontact to Early Historic	Rock shelter	Temporary Habitation	D/d	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
1-3 (Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-103	Precontact	Surface Scatter	Tool Production	D/d	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association

Alternatives Affected	Field No	Possible Age Range	Formal Type	Inferred Function	NRHP/6E Significance Recommendation	Integrity Evaluation
1-4 (Olowalu/ Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-105	Precontact	Temporary Habitation and Ceremony	Temporary Habitation and Ceremony	A, D/a, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
1-4 (Olowalu/ Ukumehame Pinch Point)	AA2216-108	Precontact	Heiau	Ceremonial	A, C, D/a, c, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association

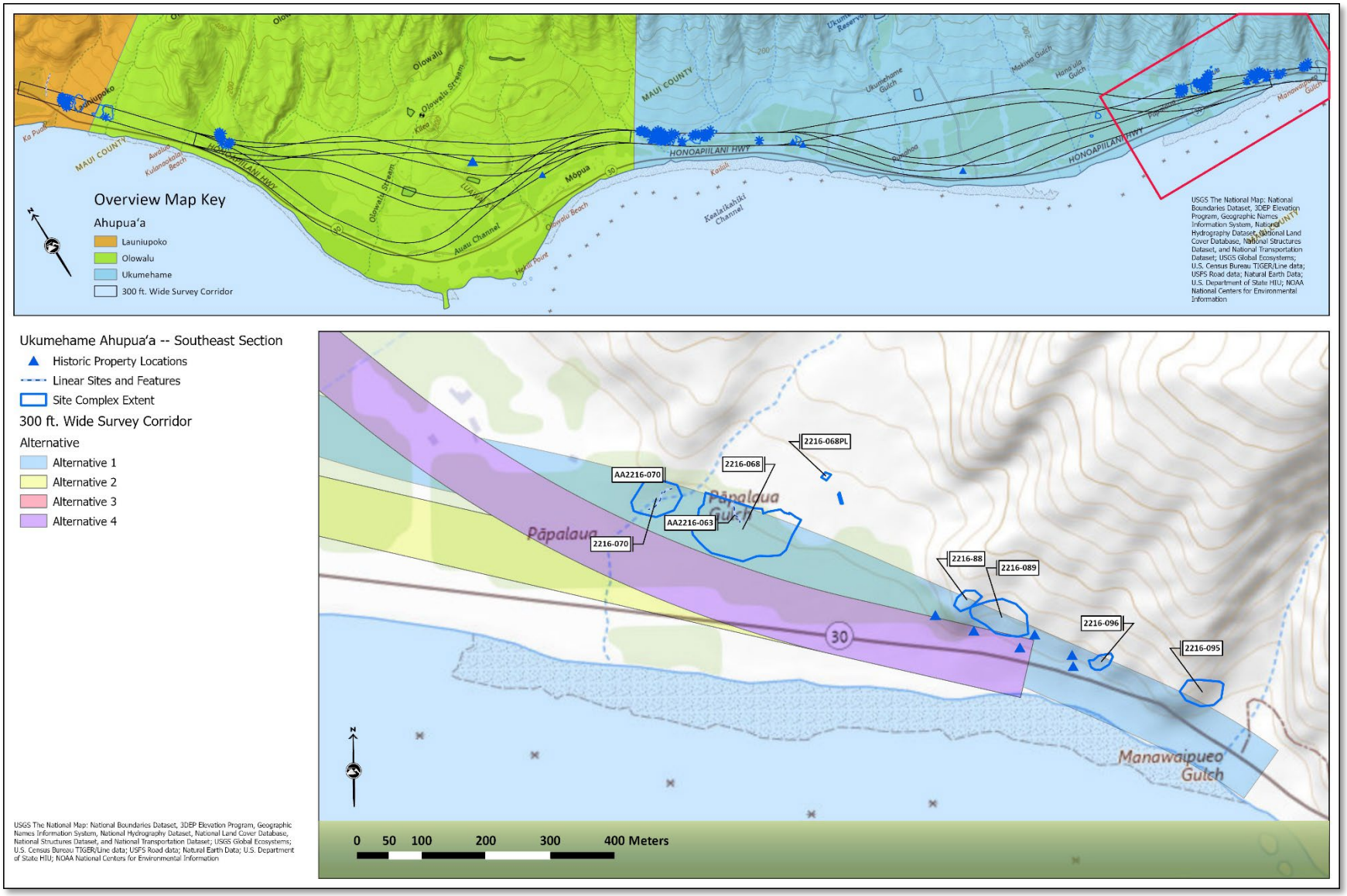


Figure 7. Historic property locations and extents in relation to the survey corridors, Ukumehame Ahupua'a, Southeast Section.

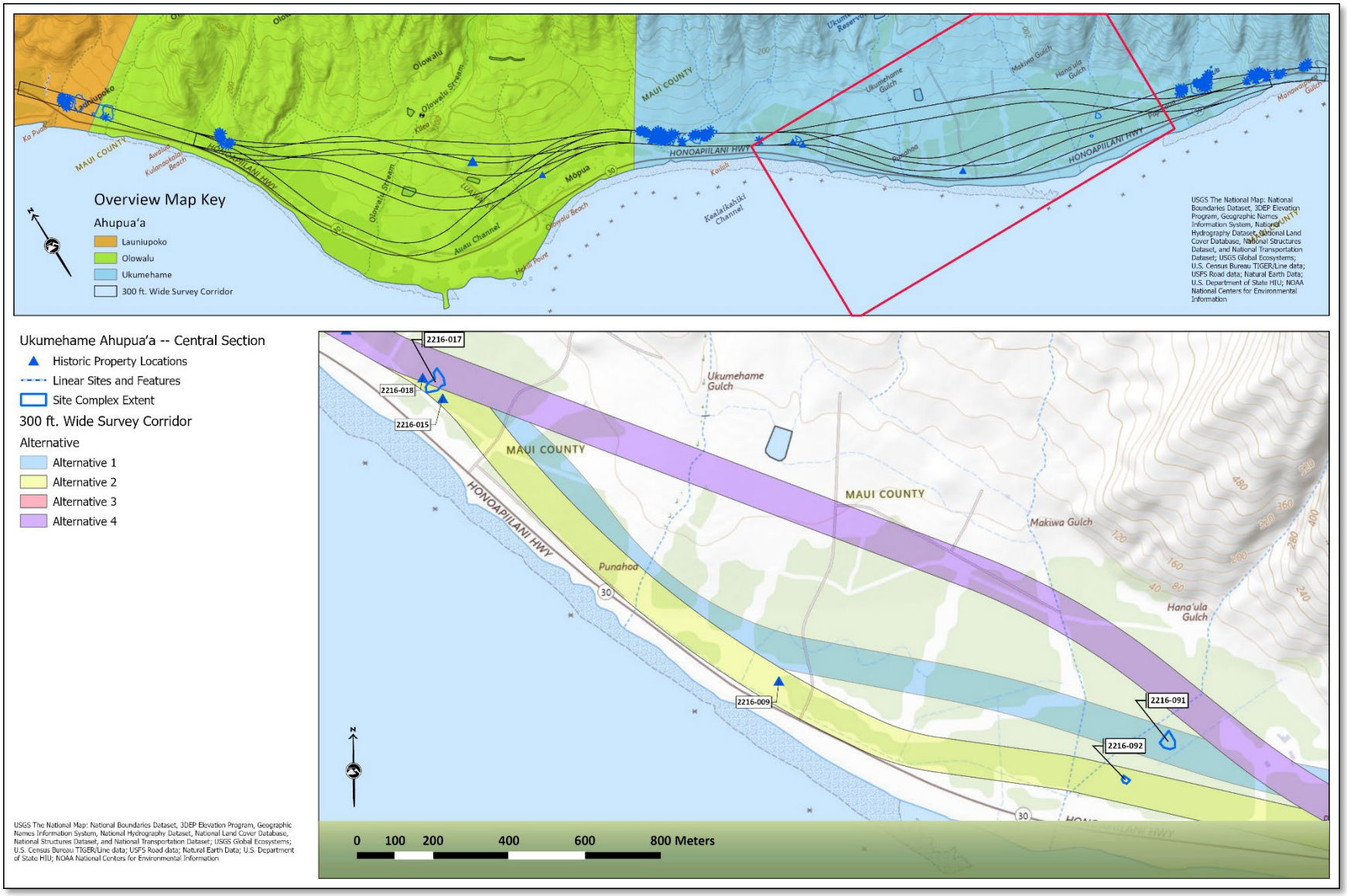


Figure 8. Historic property locations and extents in relation to the survey corridors, Ukumehame Ahupua'a, Central Section.

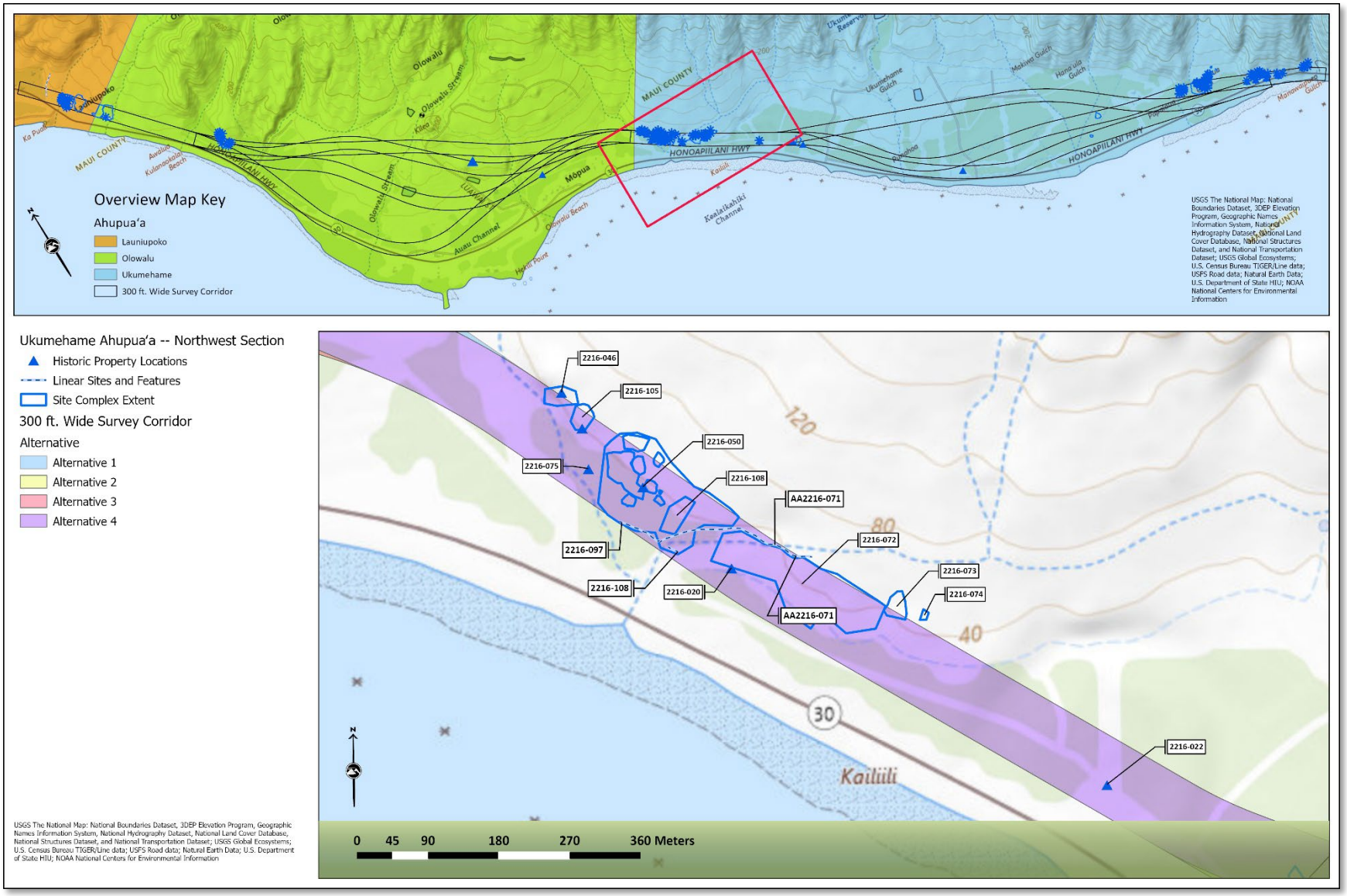


Figure 9. Historic property locations and extents in relation to the survey corridors, Ukumehame Ahupua'a, Northwest Section.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-009	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Cone shell, cowrie, pipipi
FUNCTION:	Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium Waterworn cobbles, false brain coral, branch coral, and one possible cone shell bead (B-001, collected)
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Flat slope densely vegetated with kiawe trees, buffel grasses, and Indian Marsh Fleebain.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

AA2216-009 is a remnant surface scatter located within Alternative 3 west of Pohaku Aeko Street in Ukumehame (Figure 8). The scatter contains a medium density of waterworn cobbles, false brain coral, and branch coral (Plate 2 and Plate 3). A low density of marine shell was also present (Plate 1 and Plate 4), including one potential cone shell bead (B-001, collected). The scatter is characteristic of a habitation site. However, it is in a highly disturbed cane field with drisco pipes and recent sand deposits from coastal storms and tidal surges. The presence of sand suggests that some or all of the material was naturally deposited and may not be cultural. Similar scatters were observed in areas close to the Ukumehame coastline. AA2216-009 did contain a notably higher density of branch coral than other scatters within the area. Due to thick vegetation, cultural material was not counted, and the true extent of the scatter could not be determined.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-009 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a former activity area or habitation site that may provide information on the distribution of traditional and historic era land use. Without archaeological testing it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit, or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion or redistribution due to ground disturbance related to industrial sugar cane cultivation for over 100 years (Figure 10). As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or absence of stratified subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may yield information on the chronology and distribution of traditional and historic era land use along coastal Ukumehame remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-009 is recommended as significant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D.

Plate 1. Cowrie (Cypraea spp.).

Plate 2. Cultural material example (coral fragments, ‘ili‘ili, marine shell).

Plate 3. Cultural material under overturned tree, view to west.

Plate 4. AA2216-009, overview of east extent near overturned tree, marine shell flagged, view to east.

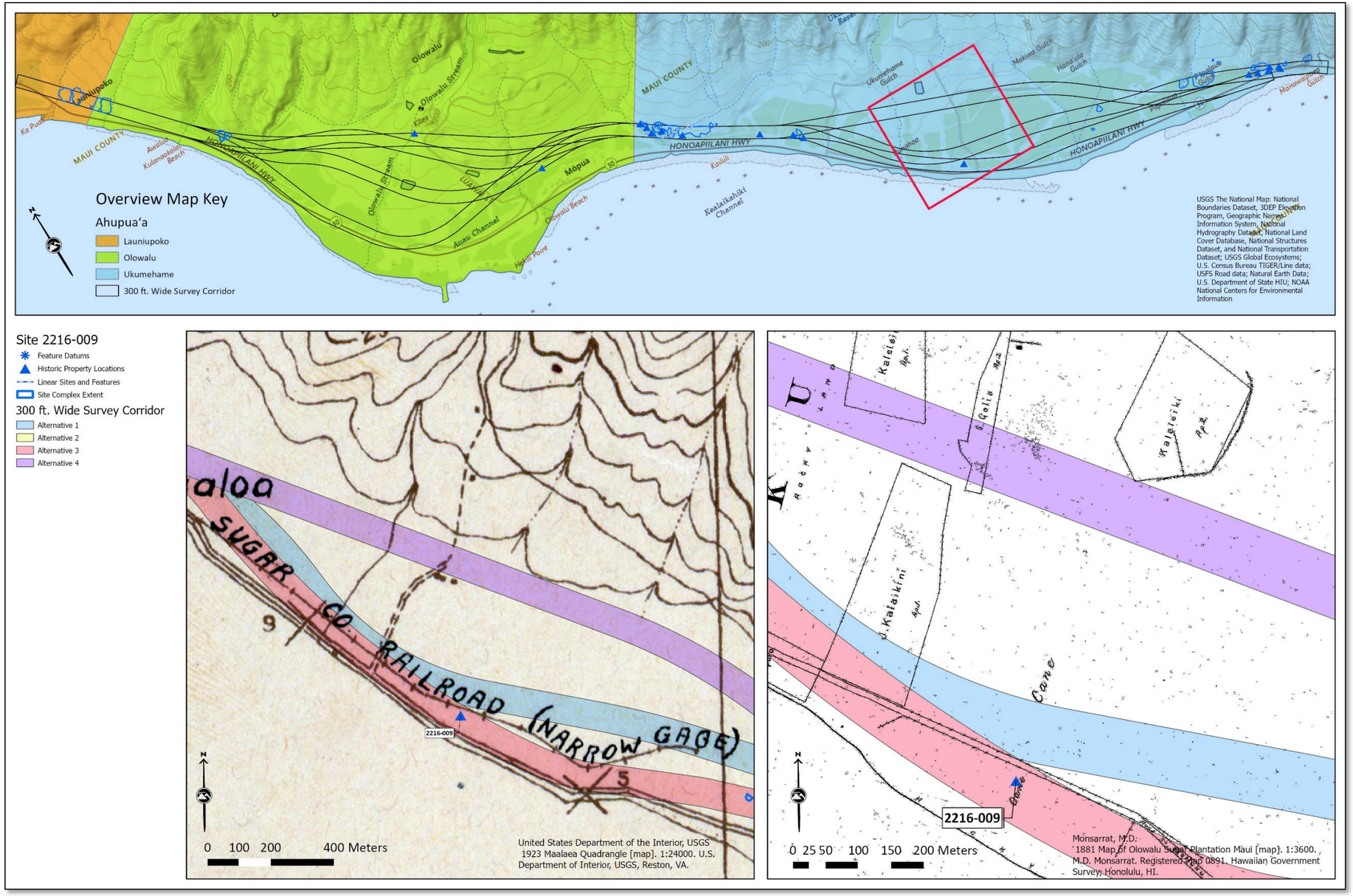


Figure 10. Site 2216-009 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame), land commission awards (bottom right frame), and former sugar plantation features (bottom left frame).

FIELD NO:	AA2216-015	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Late Precontact - Early Historic
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low One cone shell fragment
FUNCTION:	Possible Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High Two basalt flakes, one potential basalt flake, one ceramic sherd, glass fragments with patina, false brain coral, branch coral, and waterworn cobbles.
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Flat slope densely vegetated with kiawe, salt wort (akulikuli-kai), Indian Marsh Fleebain, buffel grass, guamúchil, palmer's ameranth, and haole Koa.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

AA2216-015 is a remnant surface scatter located where Corridors 1 and 3 merge in a graded dirt road west of Ehehene Street in Ukumehame (Plate 5 and Plate 6). The scatter consists of a high density of manuports, including false brain coral, branch coral, and waterworn cobbles. One cone shell, two basalt lithic flakes, one ceramic sherd, and a low density of glass fragments with patina were also present. The material assemblage is characteristic of pre-contact habitation and historic activities likely related to plantation-era sugar cane production. The scatter is in a highly disturbed fallow cane field containing Drisco pipes and chicken nests. The extent of the scatter was not determined due to extending in all directions for up to 30 m.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-015 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a former activity area or habitation site that may provide information on the distribution of traditional and historic era land use. Without archaeological testing it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit related to former structures shown on a portion of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Map (Monsarrat 1881), or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion or redistribution due to ground disturbance related to industrial sugar cane cultivation for over 100 years (Figure 11). As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or absence of stratified subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of stratified subsurface deposits that may provide information on the chronology and distribution of traditional and historic era land use along coastal Ukumehame remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-015 is recommended as significant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D.

Plate 5. AA2216-015, overview of scatter location, view to southwest.

Plate 6. AA2216-015, coral flagged, west of higher density area of scatter, view to north.

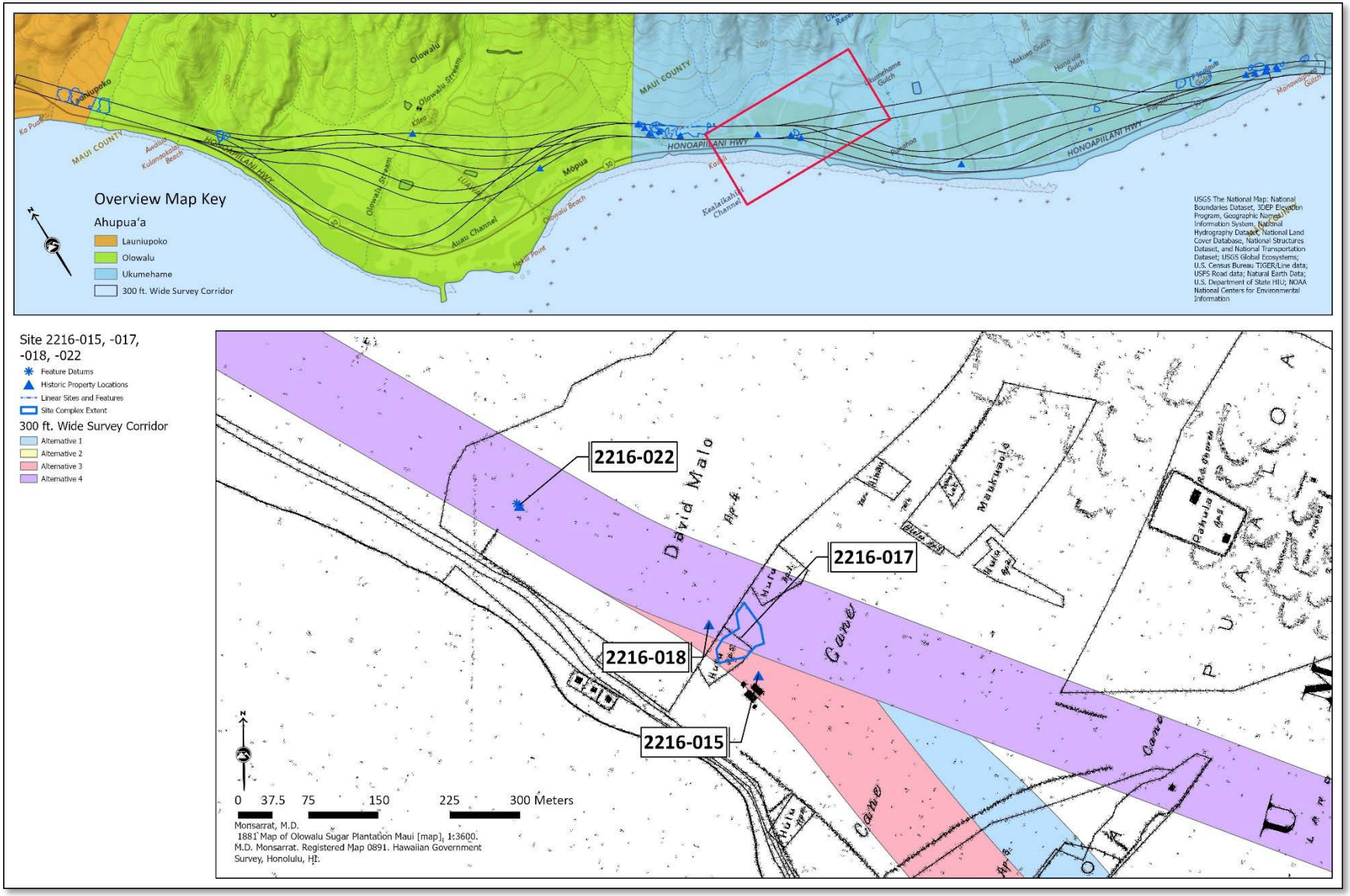


Figure 11. Site 2216-015, -017, -018, and -022 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame) and land commission awards and historic structures/landmarks (bottom right frame).

FIELD NO:	AA2216-017	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Late Precontact - Early Historic
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Drupe, Cone, Cowrie, Pipipi, Akolea, and Pencil Urchin Spines.
FUNCTION:	Habitation and Tool Production	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium Three adze preforms (AP-001 - AP-003), one possible adze (A-001), one modified basalt flake (MBF-001), one volcanic glass flake, fine grained basalt flakes, ceramic sherds, aqua glass fragments, branch coral, false brain coral, and waterworn cobbles.
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Flat slope densely vegetated with kiawe, Indian Marsh Fleebain, Guamúchil, and Palmer Amaranth.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-017 is a secondary surface scatter located where Corridors 1 and 3 merge west of Ehehene Street in Ukumehame. The scatter is located on a graded bare surface (Plate 7) within an active base yard containing bulldozers, boats, vehicles, and other landscaping machines. The visible extent of the scatter measures roughly 60 m and extends to the northeast corridor boundary. The scatter extends southwest into a forested area with decreased ground visibility and northwest into an inaccessible area covered in thick fleabane marsh with no surface visibility. The scatter consists of a low density of marine fauna, moderate densities of manuports and basalt lithic artifacts, and a low density of historical artifacts (Plate 8 through Plate 12). Informal surface counts of marine fauna and basalt lithic artifacts estimate areas with good ground visibility to contain one pencil urchin spine, one slate pencil urchin spine, two-plus pipipi shells, 10+ cowrie shells, 10+ cone shells, 30+ akolea shells, 200+ fine-grained basalt lithic flakes, one volcanic glass flake, three adze preforms (AP-001 through AP-003), one possible plow scarred adze (A-001), and one modified basalt flake (MBF-001). Due to being extremely high in density, informal counts were not done for coral or waterworn cobbles and 'ili'ili. Informal counts were also not estimated for historical artifacts, which consisted of a low density of porcelain ceramic sherds and aqua glass.

The area has been graded and plowed in the past, and Drisco pipes can be seen protruding from the surface. Regardless, lithics are more concentrated in a portion of the site. One of the adze preforms (AP-002) was found approximately 1 m in front of a bulldozer bucket containing soils with fragments of coral and small waterworn cobbles.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-017 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a pre-contact to historic era habitation site site that may provide information on the distribution of traditional and historic era land use and settlement timeline of Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa. Without archaeological testing it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit related to pāhale associated with Apana 1 and 5 of L.C.A. 5380 to Hulu that is shown on a portion of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Map (Monsarrat 1881), or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion or redistribution due to ground disturbance related to industrial sugar cane cultivation for over 100 years (see also Figure 11). As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or intact subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may provide information on the chronology and distribution of traditional and historic era land use along coastal Ukumehame remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-017 is recommended as eligible to the National Register under significance Criterion D.

Plate 7. AA2216-017, west extent with cultural material flagged, view to west.

Plate 8. AA2216-017, slate pencil urchin, plan view.

Plate 9. AA2216-017, AP-002, plan view.

Plate 10. AA2216-017, cowrie and pencil urchin, plan view.

Plate 11. AA2216-017, adze preform, plan view.

Plate 12. AA2216-017, volcanic glass, plan view.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-018	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Late Precontact - Early Historic,
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Triton and cone
FUNCTION:	Habitation, Tool Production	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High Basalt flakes (+10), waterworn cobbles, false brain coral, branch coral, ceramic sherds (blue and white porcelain), and the mouth of a glass medicine bottle
CONDITION:	Remnant	**SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**	D
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Flat slope densely vegetated with kiawe, Indian Marsh Fleebain, Guamúchil, and Palmer's Ameranth.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-018 is a surface scatter located where Corridors 1, 3, and 4 merge west of Ehehene Street in Ukumehame. The scatter is located within a disturbed area containing multiple push piles and extends into a graded road and possible flood plain (Plate 13 and Plate 14). The scatter consists of a low density of marine shell intermixed with a relatively high density of basalt lithic flakes (10+), waterworn cobbles, false brain coral, and branch coral. A low density of blue and white patterned porcelain sherds and the mouth of a glass medicine bottle were also present. The material scatter is characteristic of pre-contact tool production and habitation (Plate 15a-e). Historical artifacts are likely related to plantation-era sugar cane production. The historical artifacts and lithics were found within a 20 m radius of one another.

Due to the site's location within a possible floodplain, coral and waterworn cobbles may have been deposited naturally through storm and tidal surges. Modern marine shell and coral fragments were present within the scatter but were distinguishable from potential cultural deposits. The scatter's extent was not determined due to extending into a densely vegetated area. AA2216-018 is 20 m north of AA2216-017, with a sparse amount of marine shell and lithics noted between the two sites. AA2216-018 could extend further northwest into a densely vegetated area of fleabane marsh where there is currently no ground visibility.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-018 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a pre-contact to historic era habitation approximately situated within the boundary of Land Commission Award 3702 (5410) to David Malo (see also Figure 11). An important figure in Hawaiian history, David Malo bore witness to the extreme changes that occurred in Hawaii on the heels of European contact and whose writings have provided unparalled insight to traditional Hawaiian culture at either ends of missionary arrival (Malo

2020:1). The land use noted in the native register indicates kalo as the primary use, however, that does not preclude the possibility for the presence of associated residential areas. Without archaeological testing it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit related to residency of David Malo at Ukumehame or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion or redistribution due to ground disturbance related to industrial sugar cane cultivation for over 100 years. As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or intact subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

Although a direct association of this site with David Malo may be considered tenuous, thereby not currently qualifying for significance under Criterion B, additional research and archaeological study may provide further insight into the presence or absence of associated features that may be present in subsurface contexts and possible residency of David Malo at Ukumehame. While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may provide information on the chronology and distribution of traditional and historic era land use along coastal Ukumehame remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-018 is recommended as eligible to the National Register under significance Criterion D.

Plate 13. AA2216-018, overview of location within road/floodplain and pushpile visible (left), view to northwest.

Plate 14. AA2216-018, overview of road where scatter is located with farm equipment visible in background, view to East.

Plate 15 a-e. Cultural material examples a. bottle top, b. lithic flakes, c. marine shell, d. possible coral abrader, e. ceramic, plan views.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-020	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Late Precontact - Early Historic
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low One cone shell fragment
FUNCTION:	Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Low One piece of volcanic glass possibly worked, 4 false brain coral fragments, 7 branch coral fragments, and waterworn cobbles
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Flat slope densely vegetated with buffel grasses, kiawe trees, and Haole koa.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-020 is a surface scatter located where the corridors merge in Olowalu. The scatter is within a graded fire road in a previously occupied homeless encampment downslope and southeast of the historic flume and an extensive habitation, agricultural, and ceremonial complexes (AA2216-050, -072, and -108) that is situated between the Olowalu and Ukumehame Sections of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation (Figure 12). The scatter consists of one cone shell fragment, one volcanic glass fragment (possibly worked), four false brain coral fragments, seven branch coral fragments, and several waterworn cobbles within a 15 m radius. Coral was observed eroding out of the graded road edge. The material is potentially associated with the complex and overall cultural landscape located upslope and either washed onto the road or a partially exposed subsurface deposit as a result of mechanical disturbances in that area.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-020 is a remnant surface scatter reflective of a former late pre-contact to early historic era habitation site that may provide information on the distribution of traditional and historic era land use. As this historic property has been extensively disturbed and is in remnant condition there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, however, depending on the presence or absence of stratified subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION
While site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for subsurface deposits that may provide information on settlement chronology and extent of traditional land use in the margings between Olowalu and Ukumehame Ahpuaʻa remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-020 is recommended as significant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D.

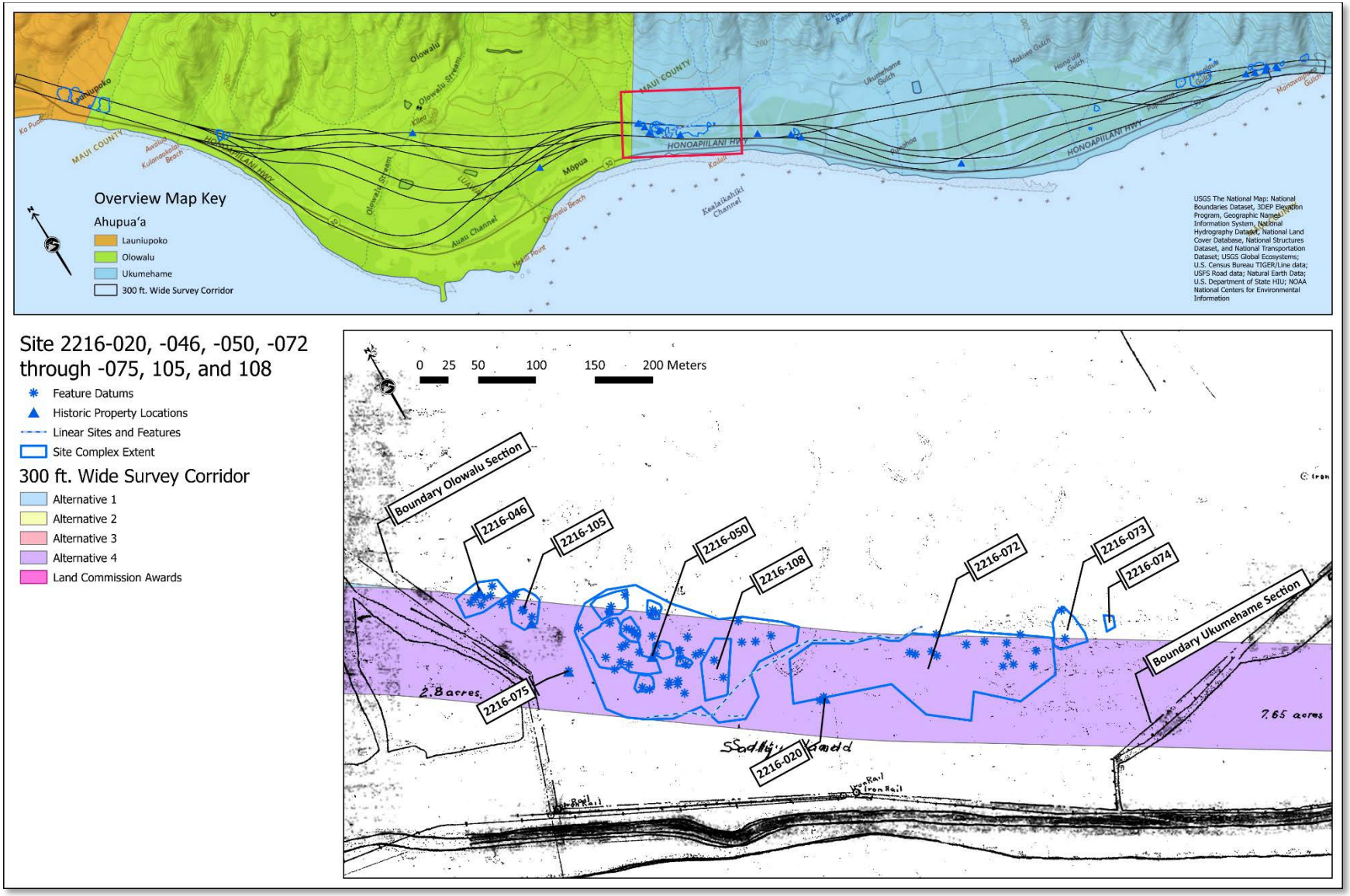


Figure 12. Site 2216-020, -046, -050, -072 through -075, -105,and -108 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame) and the boundaries of the Ukumehame (A. C. Alexander 1906b) and Olowalu Sections (A. C. Alexander 1906a) of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation (bottom right frame).

Plate 16. Southeast extent of AA2216-020 surface scatter coral in the foreground, view to northwest.

Plate 17. Branch coral fragments visible in the graded sections of the road.

Plate 18. Volcanic glass nodule and cone shell

FIELD NO:	AA2216-022	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Historic
SITE TYPE:	Well	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Water access	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium Waterworns in construction
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Material, Workmanship, Feeling
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Material, Workmanship, Feeling

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Flat slope densely vegetated with kiawe trees, Haole Koa, buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
Possible historic well located within a heavily utilized modern habitation within a larger homeless encampment (Plate 19). The upper portion of the well is lined with about 2 courses of waterworn cobbles (Plate 20). The well extends an estimated 1.5 m in depth and is filled with roughly 10 cm of water. The overall diameter of the well measures roughly 1 m.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-022 is a water well potentially related to historic era habitation. It is notable that this historic property is situated within the boundary of Land Commission Award 3702 and 5410 to David Malo (see Figure 11), a noted Hawaiian scholar who was among the first to attend Lahainaluna Seminary. An important figure in Hawaiian history, David Malo bore witness to the extreme changes that occurred in Hawaii on the heels of European contact and whose writings have provided unparalled insight to traditional Hawaiian culture at either ends of missionary arrival (Malo 2020:1). The land use noted in the native register indicates kalo as the primary use, however, that does not preclude the possibility for the presence of associated residential areas.

While there has been a loss of setting and association due to the land clearing associated with industrial sugar cultivation, the site nonetheless retains integrity of location, design, material, workmanship, and feeling.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION
Although a direct association of this well with the residency of David Malo based on provenience alone may be considered tenuous, thereby not currently qualifying for significance under Criterion B, additional research and archaeological study may provide further insight into the presence or absence of associated features that may be present in subsurface contexts and the possible residency of David Malo at Ukumehame. Due to the construction, engineering, and environmental context of the well itself on the alluvial plain of Ukumehame, which is somewhat removed from the network of historic era water control features associated with the sugar plantation, as well as the potential for future archaeological research into the possible association with the residency of David Malo, AA2216-022 is recommended for significance under Criterion D.

Plate 19. Overview of AA2216-022 in homeless encampment, view to North.

Plate 20. Close up of waterworn cobble stacking visible, plan view.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-046	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Complex: C-Shape, Mound, Surface Scatter, Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Drupa and pipipi
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial and Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High Branch coral, false brain coral, one ceramic bead, and waterworn cobble manuports
CONDITION:	Fair to Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	a, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Moderately sloping topography vegetated with ‘ilima, ‘uhaloa, opiuma, kiawe trees, and buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-046 is a newly identified habitation and ceremonial complex located along a gully on a moderate southwest-facing slope roughly 10 m southeast of site AA2216-105 (habitation complex). The site consists of four features, including a modified knoll (Feature A), a possible ahu shrine (Feature B), a terrace of indeterminate function (Feature C), and a C-shape (Feature D) (Figure 13 and Figure 14). Additionally, two possible remnant semicircular terraces located within the gully below Feature C were not given feature designations due to uncertainty of the interpretation until further investigation.

Features A (modified knoll) and B (ahu) are located northwest of the gully that bisects the site. Features D (C-shape) and C (terrace) are located northeast of Features A and B within the gully between tributary rivulets, which merge at the base of Feature C (Plate 21 throug Plate 25). A dry-stacked rock wall is visible mauka of the site outside the APE. The wall appears intentionally segmented around bisecting gullies/ditches and may be associated with water diversion or ranching. The site's spatial relationship with the gully and wall suggests it may have been reutilized or modified during the plantation or ranching eras. Cultural material observed within the site includes branch and false brain coral, marine shell, waterworn cobbles, and a potentially historic ceramic bead (O-001, located downslope of Feature C).

Overall, AA2216-046 is in fair to remnant condition. Disturbances include erosion, brush fires, thermal rock spalling, and contemporary habitation. Flash flooding of the gully and destabilization of topsoil due to brush fires have accelerated erosion and feature collapse. Heat spalling from solar radiation and fire are also accelerating feature deterioration. Contemporary inhabitants (e.g., hunters, squatters) have left rubbish in Features C and D.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-046 is situated just north of the expansive colluvial agricultural field system documented as AA2216-50 and AA2216-072 and has retained its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is likely that AA2216-046 is associated with complexes directly adjacent to and south of the site extent and thus speaks to what would have been a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of both Ukumehame and Olowalu Valleys. The combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in the leeward West Maui, and challeging environmental conditions. The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows approximately 34.6% of potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area, the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of the few currently known intact colluvial systems within the archipelago (Green 1969, 1970; Kirch and McCoy 2023:155-156).

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-046 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, however, when understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and potential association with AA2216-50 and AA2216-072 and the inter-site patterning of features in relation the overall dryland field system, significance under Criterion A applies as it pertains to traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact (see evaluation and recommendation for AA2216-50). Continued archaeological research may help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when the systems may have been developed and subsequently abandoned and how that may relate to the continued use of the established loʻi systems. Therefore, AA2216-046 is considered additionally significant under Criterion D.

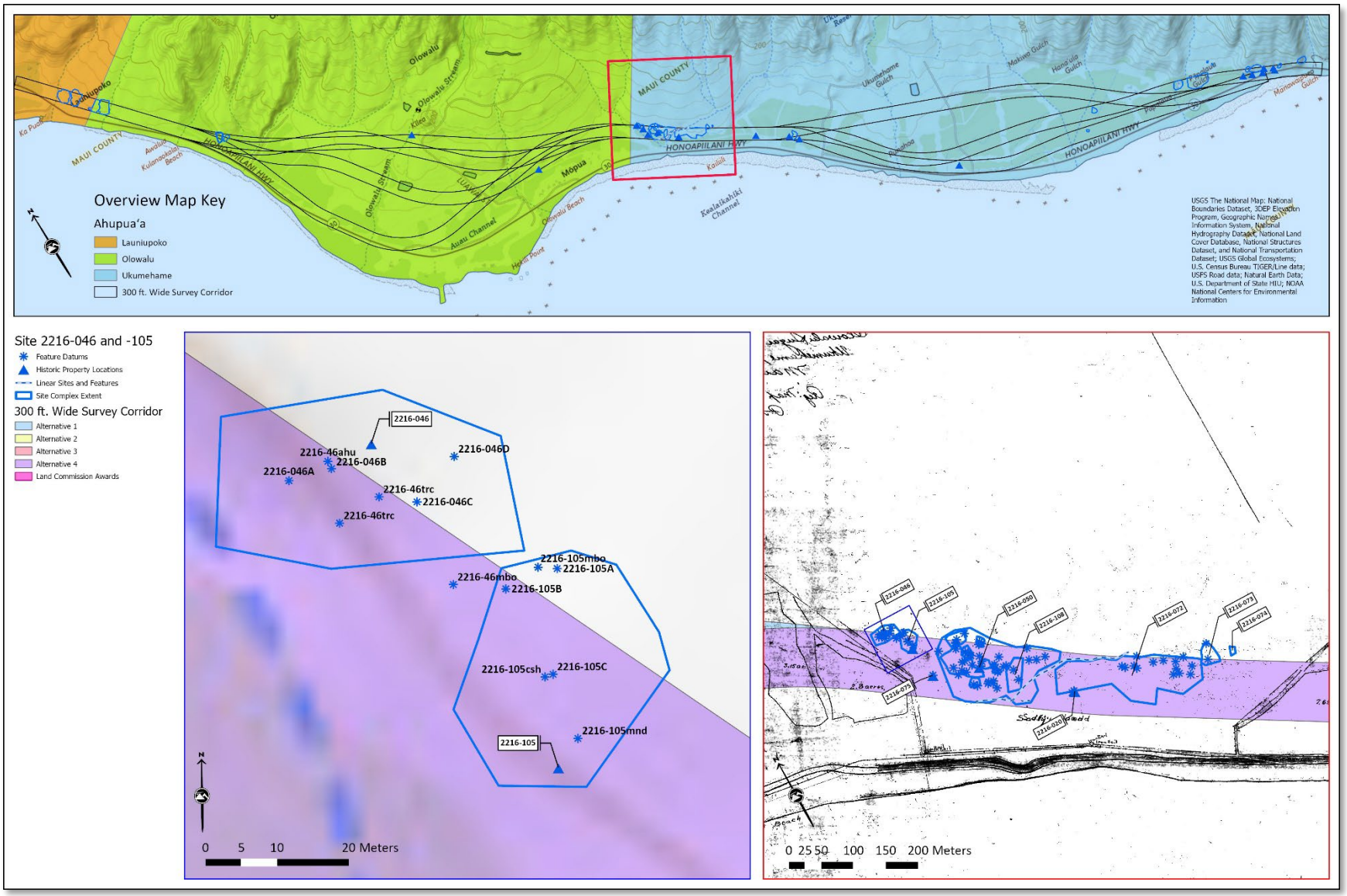


Figure 13. AA2216-046 and -105 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame) and inter-site association between the boundaries of the Ukumehame (A. C. Alexander 1906b) and Olowalu Sections (A. C. Alexander 1906a) of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation (bottom right frame); as well as intra-site feature distribution[2] (bottom left frame).

[2] ahu=shrine; trc=terrace, mbo=modified bedrock outcrop, mnd=mound, csh=c-shape

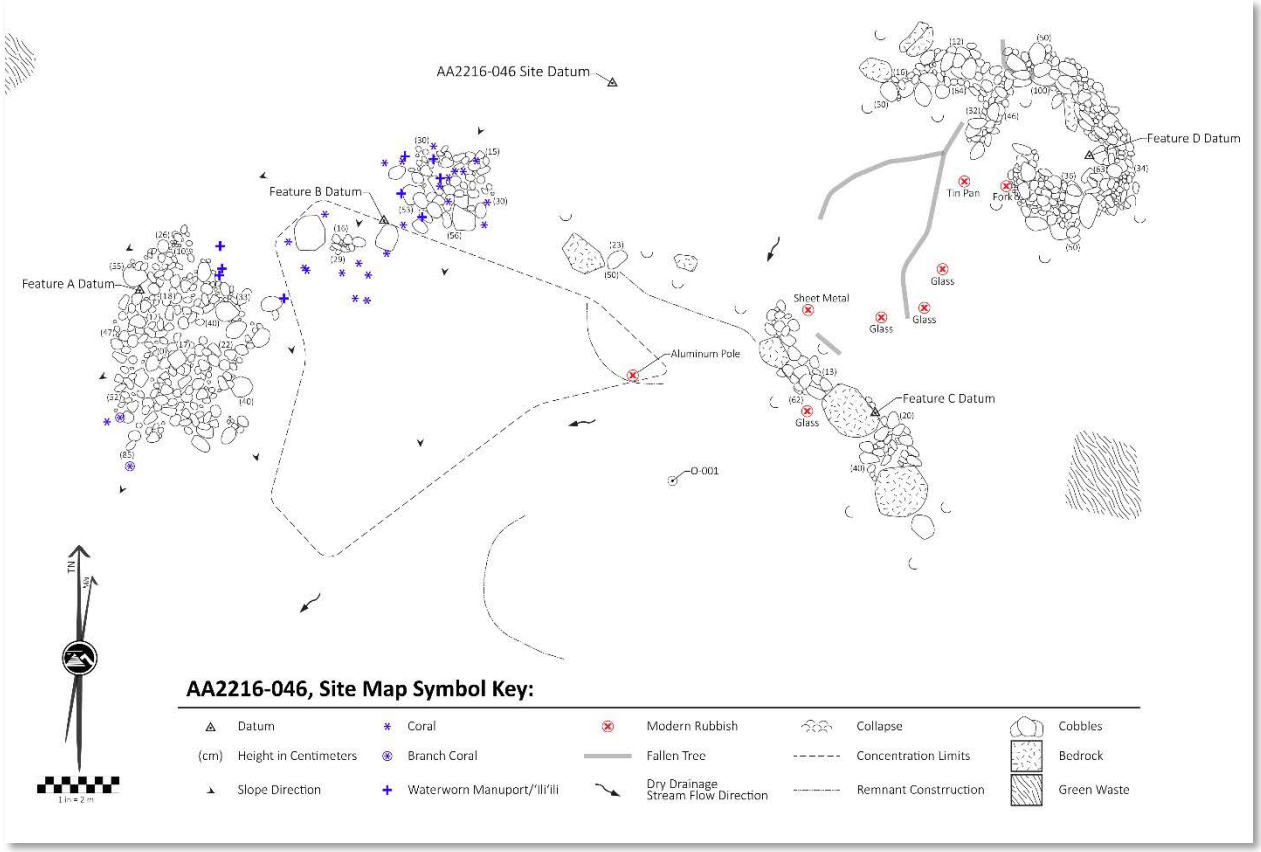


Figure 14. AA2216-046 Features A through D, plan map.

Plate 21. AA2216-046, Feature A in foreground left, Feature B in midground left, Feature C right of frame, Feature D in background, view to east.

Plate 22. Overview of possible C-shapes located below fallen trees, view to south.

Plate 23. AA2216-046, Feature A and B and CMC, overview, cultural material flagged in pink. Feature A in foreground, Feature B visible in midground right, cultural material concentration in midground left, view to south.

Plate 24. Overview of potential ahu constructed from coral and waterworn cobbles, view to north.

Plate 25. AA2216-046, overview, Feature A in far left, Feature B in mid left, Feature C in mid right, Feature D in background right, cultural material is flagged, view to north.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-050	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 20	**AGE:**	Late Precontact - Early Historic, Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Complex: Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Mound, Petroglyph, Pit, Platform, Surface Scatter, Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Marine shell
FUNCTION:	Agriculture, Ceremonial, Permanent Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High O-001 (possible coral ulu maika), one false brain coral abrader (AB-001), one modified basalt flake (MBF-001), basalt scraper (SCR-001), branch coral, false brain coral, potential lithics, and one potential fishhook blank (uncollected outside APE)
CONDITION:	Good to Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, C, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, c, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Gentle to moderately sloping topography vegetated with buffel grasses, kiawe, haole koa, kiawe trees, and ilima.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

AA2116-050 is a newly documented dryland field system consisting of agricultural, ceremonial, and habitation features situated near the base of a rocky alluvial slope between Olowau and Ukumehame streams (Figure 15). The expansive system covers approximately 3.65 acres within the survey corridor and extends mauka beyond the survey area. The western site extent is bounded by a bulldozed firebreak and historic ditch, the southern extent by the junction of the firebreak and the old cane haul road, and on the east extent by a gully that drains into a historic flume. The northern site boundary is justified by the mauka extent of the survey limits. AA2216-050 is surrounded by several other traditional sites, including AA2216-046 (ceremonial) and AA2216-105 (habitation) to the west along with AA2216-072 and AA2216-073 (hale) to the east. These sites are only superficially separated by intermittent streams and modern disturbance and were likely connected within the broader landscape that remains in the margins between the Olowau and Ukumehame sugar plantation fields.

AA2216-050 is comprised of approximately twenty features (A-T) and seven large modified bedrock outcrops (MBO-001 - MBO-007). Feature A is five agricultural rock mounds (A1-A5), Feature B is eight terraces of indeterminant function (B1-B8), Feature C is 28 agricultural terraces (C1-C28), Feature D is 40 agricultural circles (D1-D40[see above note]), Features E, G, I, and T are C-shaped enclosures, Features F and J are agricultural enclosures, Feature H is a habitation terrace, Feature K is a habitation enclosure, Feature L is a circular agricultural (mulch) enclosure, Feature M is a habitation platform, Feature N was the large heiau situated within the overall complex that has since been assigned a separate site number, Feature O is a large agricultural mound, Feature P is a double enclosure, Feature Q is an indeterminant enclosure, Feature R are adjoining habitation/agricultural enclosures, and Feature S is a stepped ceremonial platform (Figure 16 and Figure 18). MBO-001 through MBO-007 are seven large modified bedrock outcrops (MBO) that comprises much of the northern half of the site. Many of the features and subfeatures in the north half of the site are located within one of these seven modified outcrops. For example, Subfeature C-19, Subfeature D-24, and Feature G are all located within the limits of MBO-006. It should be noted that due to the expansive nature of AA2216-050 and limited time frame for the pedestrian survey, the above noted features are not an exhaustive inventory of the site.

Cultural material, including coral, 'ili'ili/waterworn stones, marine shell, basalt flakes, one volcanic glass flake, and several other types of artifacts occur across the site area. Much of the cultural material is located within two large concentrations (CMC-001 and CMC-002) and around particular features (e.g. Features H, K, S and AA2216-108 [heiau]), providing evidence of their functions. Formal artifacts that have been documented minimally include a false brain coral abrader (AB-001), two hammerstones (H-001, H-002[N]), A modified flake tool (MBF-001), a coral ulu maika (U-001), and a polished waterworn stone (O-001).

AA2216-050 is a variant of a leeward, rain-dependent traditional colluvial agricultural system adapted to a rocky environment with little arable soil. The landscape comprising the site area consists of a lightly incised sloping alluvial plain characterized by fractured ʻaʻa bedrock outcrops divided by gullies and rivulets. The ground surface is strewn with boulders, cobbles, and gravels, which, based on the incised gullies, is consistent with the very rocky subsurface soil matrix. Typical dry land companion crops, such as sweet potato and gourd, would have been planted on and around modified outcrops in small soil-filled terraces (e.g., Feature C) and small container planters comprised of stacked or aligned cobbles and boulders, often as modifications to natural pockets in the fractured bedrock (e.g., Features D, F, J). Crops were likely cultivated in a growing medium of composted vegetation mulch and soil. Intermixed with agricultural features are several habitation features and a high prevalence of ceremonial features and material, which may be indicative of the precarious nature of a rain-dependent agricultural system within a dryer area of the island. Additionally, several habitation features are integrated into the overall agricultural system, some of which appear directly associated with particular growing patches or gardens. A network of pathways winds through and connects the various features.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-050 has retained its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association due to its location within the margins of the former sugar plantation fields and distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway. It is likely that AA2216-050 is associated with complexes to the northwest and southeast of the site extent, thus speaking to what would have been a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of both Ukumehame and Olowalu Valleys. This combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems within a singular ahupuaʻa

appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in leeward West Maui, and challeging environmental conditions. The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows approximately 34.6% of potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area, the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of the few currently known intact colluvial systems within the archipelago (Green 1969, 1970; Kirch and McCoy 2023:155-156).

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-050 is recommended as historically significant and eligible to the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. When understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and association with the neighboring complexes, as well as the intra-site patterning of agricultural, ceremonial, and habitation features in relation the overall topography that takes advantage of slope direction for soil retention and voids in bedrock outcrops for soil collection and possible mulching techniques, view planes for ceremonial features, and locations of long-term habitation sites, Criterion A is applicable as it may speak to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. Site AA2216-050 is additionally significant under Criterion C as a complex dryland agricultural system that is unique to the topography of the region. Unlike the typical Kona Field System that is characterized by long linear walls and terraces that define an expansive linear field system, the dryland field system documented during this study is entirely influenced by the rocky topography which resulted in the construction of diverse feature types with varying functions depending on slope and bedrock exposures. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when and why both extensive dryland agriculture and loʻi systems were developed in this region, when and why the dryland field systems may have been subsequently abandoned, how this may relate to the continued use of the established loʻi systems into the modern era. Therefore AA2216-050 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

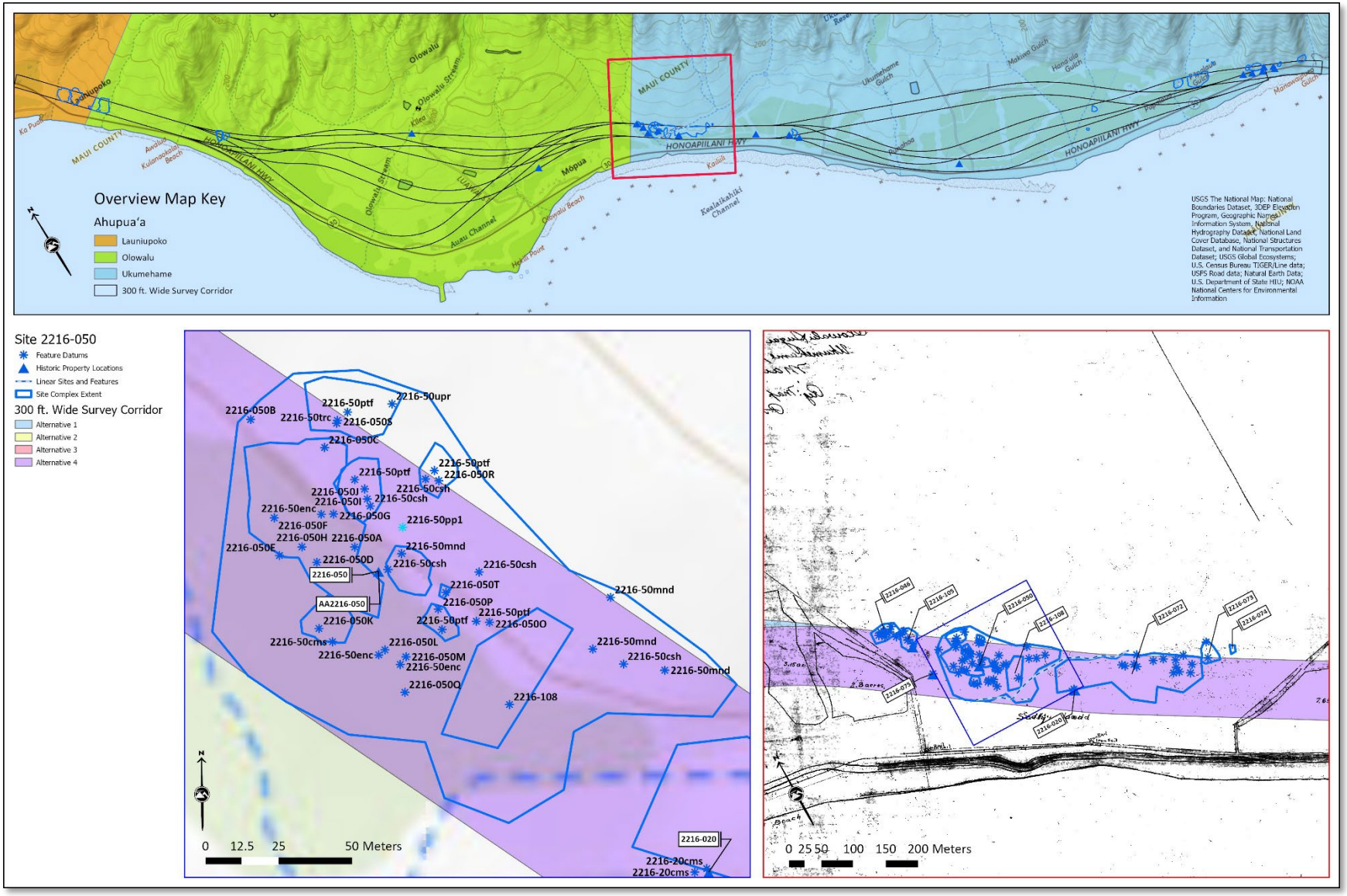


Figure 15. AA2216-050 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame) and inter-site association between the boundaries of the Ukumehame (A. C. Alexander 1906b) and Olowalu Sections (A. C. Alexander 1906a) of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation (bottom right frame); as well as intra-site feature distribution[3] (bottom left frame).

[3] trc=terrace, mbo=modified bedrock outcrop, mnd=mound, csh=c-shape, enc=enclosure, pp=planting pit, ptf=platform, upr=upright

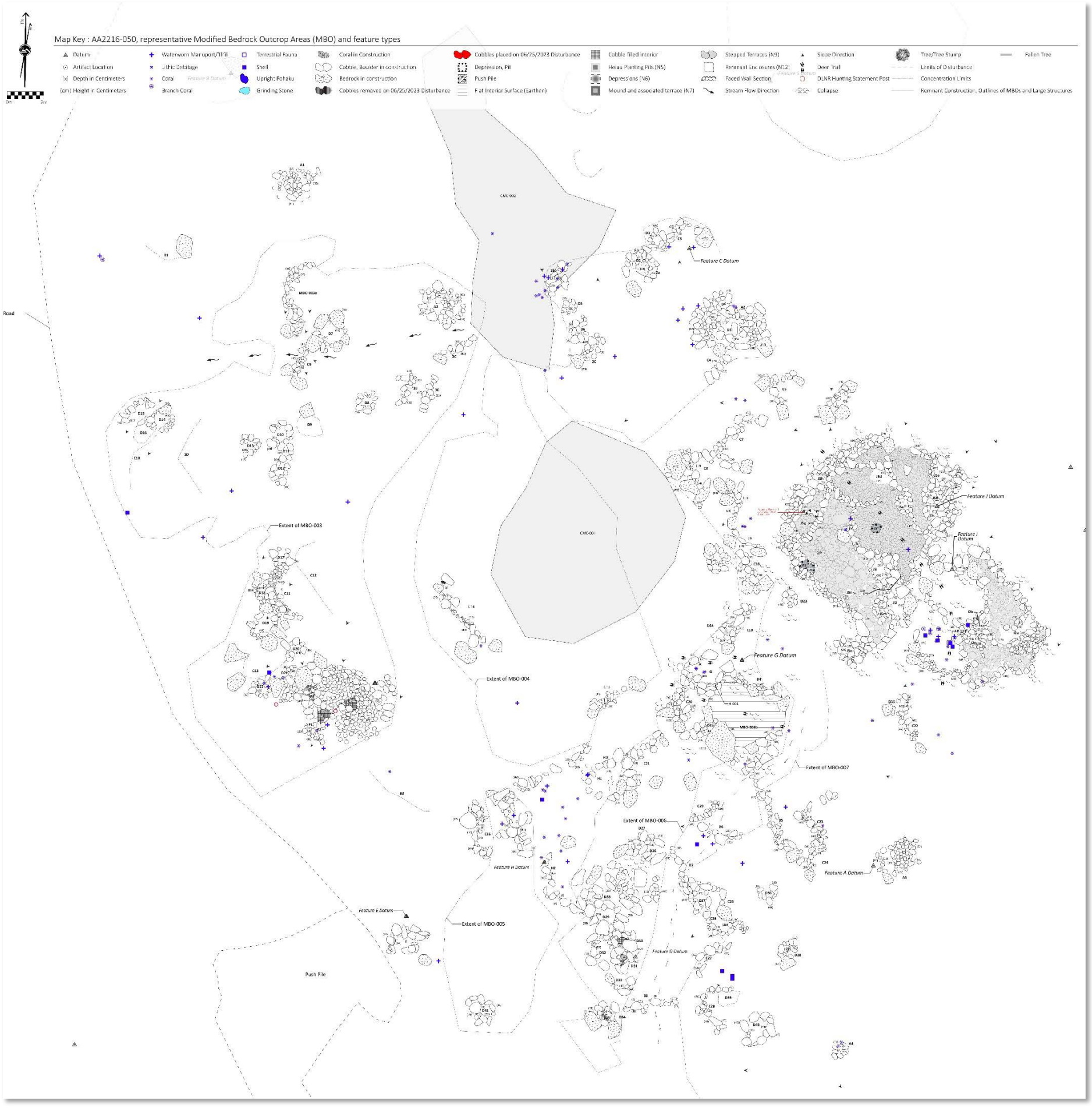


Figure 16. A portion of AA2216-050, highlighting typical intensive modifications to bedrock outcrops (MBO) along with interior feature configurations of Features I and J.

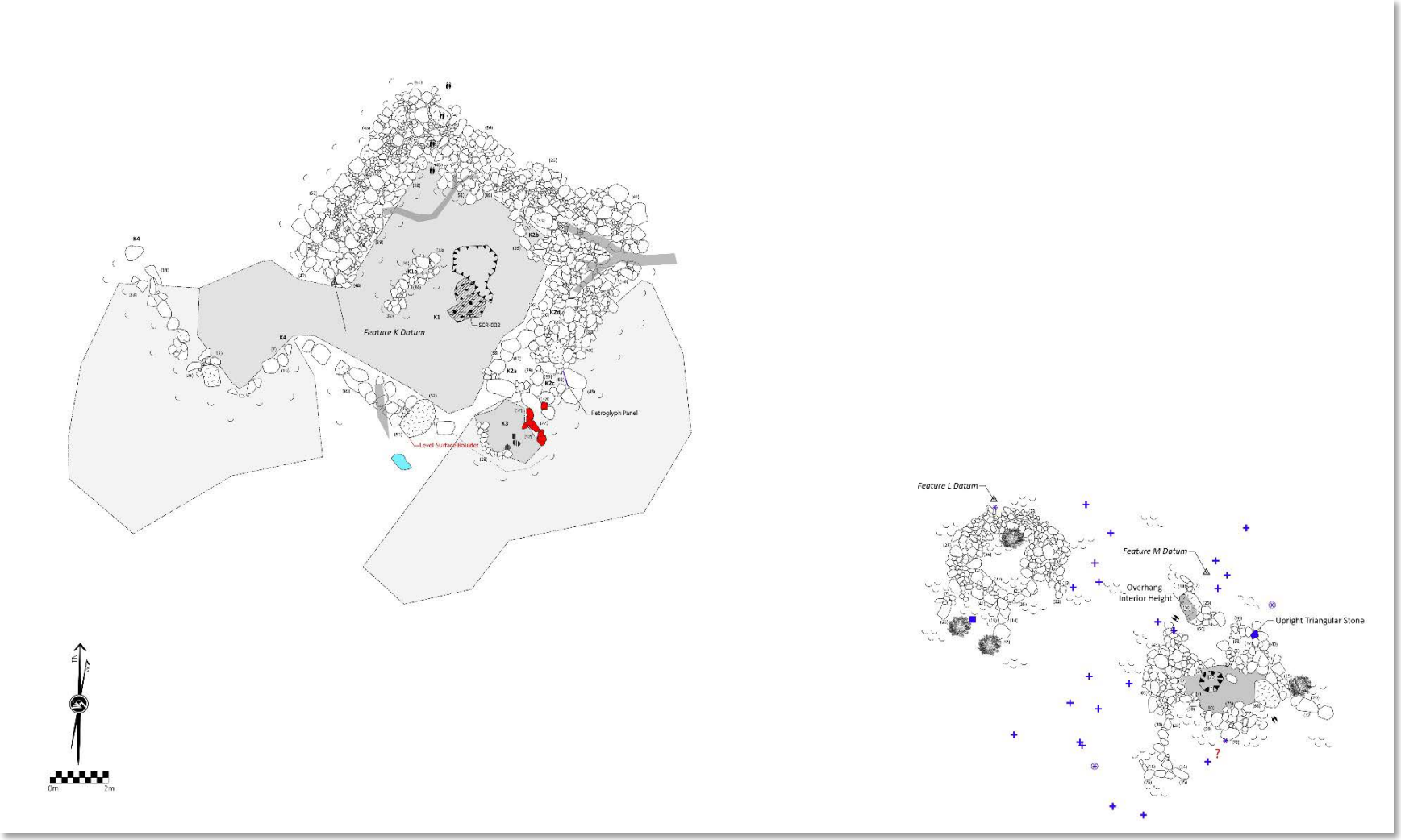
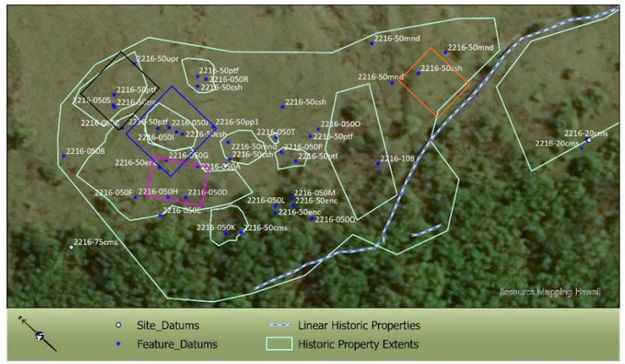
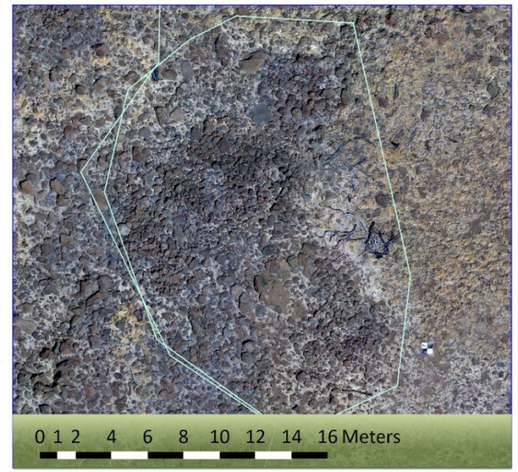


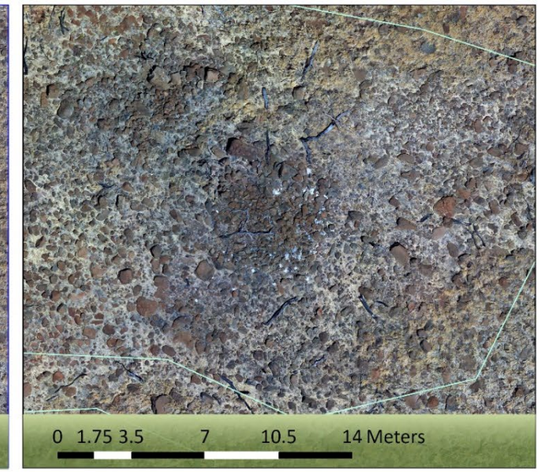
Figure 17. AA2216-050 Features K through M, plan view.



AA2216-050, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types



Features I and J



Ceremonial Platform

Additional Associated Features

Intensively Modified Bedrock Outcrop, Typical

Figure 18. AA2216-050, drone imagery of representative feature types and distribution across the overall complex.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-068	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 11	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	C-Shape, Mound, Platform, Surface Scatter, Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low One Cone shell fragment, indeterminate marine shell fragments
FUNCTION:	Agriculture, Ceremonial, and Habitation Complex	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium False brain coral, branch coral, possible flakes, adze preform or blank
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, C, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, c, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gentle to moderately sloping topography vegetated with buffel grasses and kiawe trees.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-068 is a newly identified agricultural, habitation, and ceremonial complex located east of Pāpalaua Stream on the gently south-sloping rocky plain below the mouth of Pāpalaua Gulch (Figure 19). The site area consists of an intensively built landscape that includes a heiau (outside of APE), C-shapes and irregular habitation enclosures, habitation and agricultural terraces, agricultural circles (planting/mulch pits) and clustered pit gardens (Figure 20), two auwai, an ahu (ceremonial feature), wall sections, alignments, petroglyphs (Plate 26 and Plate 27), and a hoana (whetstone) (Plate 28). The total extent of the site is unknown because features are obscured by dense vegetation and because features extend mauka out of the survey area (including the heiau). The site boundary generally represents the portion of the site that falls within the current survey area and which was cleared of grass and deadwood. The site likely extends to the east and west within the APE from the cleared representative area. The southern extent of the site is bounded by a modern earthen berm associated with the highway below.

AA2216-068 is surrounded by other traditional sites, including AA2216-069 (agricultural and ceremonial complex, outside of APE) to the east and AA2216-070 (habitation and agricultural complex) to the northwest and west. These sites are superficially separated by modern disturbances and overgrown vegetation and were likely connected within the broader cultural landscape, characterized today by the remaining unplowed area between the Olowau and Ukumehame plantation plow zones.

Cultural material within AA2216-068 is concentrated within habitation and agricultural features and is scattered at a lower density across the remainder of the site. Cultural material includes waterworn cobbles and 'ili'ili, basalt lithic flakes, branch and false brain coral, marine shell (cone, cowrie, pipipi, drupe), kukui nut endocarp, and a possible historic gun flint (O-001).

The agricultural, habitation, and ceremonial features identified within and near the AA2216-068 representative site area are consistent with a 'rocky slope' variant of a leeward, rain-dependent traditional agricultural system observed throughout the unplowed sections of the project area. Planting features likely supported sweet potato, dryland taro, and water gourd cultivated in amended soil or mulch. Habitation and ceremonial features are interspersed among agricultural features, often with abutting or integrated architectural components.

The distribution of features within the representative site area can be summarized by general site area and relative location. The western portion of the site is dissected by branching south-flowing stream channels, two of which appear to be auwai, being either modified gullies or constructed canals with surviving sections of cobble/boulder-face sidewalls. The west-most auwai defines the western extent of the representative site area, although this area lies within the kiawe forest and was not cleared. Although obscured by vegetation, several features were identified surrounding the west auwai, including terraces, planting pits, a possible ceremonial mound/wall, wall sections, and a boulder with a kāne petroglyph situated within the waterway. The second auwai is located to the east at the western extent of the cleared area. On the north, this east-most auwai divides a knoll-top cluster of abutting enclosures and terraces on the west from a small ahu on the east. Atop the knoll are at least three irregular enclosures ranging from roughly 1-3 m in diameter, one distinct C-shape, a storage cupboard, and several terraces including two distinct semicircular terraces (~2-3 m in length) and one larger irregular terrace (~7 m in length). Two branch coral fragments, one false brain coral fragment, and an 'ili'ili were observed among the cluster of features. The ahu situated on the east side of the auwai is comprised of a south-opening U-shape (~1.5 m dia.) containing a branch coral concentration. On the downslope side of the ahu is a scatter of coral eroding from the feature and three distinct circular pits or depressions (~0.75 m dia.) that appear as informal excavations.

To the south, along the east bank of the east-most auwai, is a large habitation enclosure containing a dense cultural material scatter. The circular habitation enclosure measures approximately 10 m in diameter. It consists of a stacked boulder and cobble wall measuring up to 1 m in height and 1.7 m in width on the better-preserved upslope north extent. The downslope south and southwest portion of the enclosure wall is mainly collapsed. Cultural material observed within the enclosure includes a remnant 'iil'ili pavement, marine shell (cone, cowrie, drupe, pipipi), branch and false brain coral, kukui endocarp, and a non-basalt flaked lithic, that may be a historic flint (O-001). The feature is likely to have intact subsurface cultural deposits. Several large kiawe are growing from the feature's interior and enclosing wall.

The northeastern portion of the site area contains a high density of features, which continue to the north of the project area. Features situated along the cleared APE boundary include a planting pit garden and two associated C-shapes, a second pit/terrace garden, and a wall. The larger planting pit garden consists of a rocky knoll containing a multitude of small circular or ovate planters bookended by C-shaped enclosures at the east-west extents. Many planting pits share adjoining sidewalls of 1-2 courses of boulders/cobbles, producing a 'honeycomb' of clustered planting spaces averaging roughly 1 m in diameter. Immediately to the east is a second garden consisting of small irregular terraces and planting pits constructed of stacked/aligned boulders along a low north-south ridge. An apparent walkway runs northeast-southwest along the vertically stacked north extent of the modified ridge garden. Several meters to the north of the two gardens lies a northwest-southeast oriented rock wall measuring approximately 10 m in length and approximately 0.6 m in height. The wall, which constists of 1-2 courses

of neatly stacked bouders, is very linear, especially in relation to the more organic, curvilinear feature forms predominant across the rest of the site.

The central portion of the site area contains terraces, C-shapes, and an irregular habitation enclosure. Situated below and southwest of the the previously discussed planting pit garden knoll are 3 distinct C-shapes, to the east of which are series of irregular agricultural terraces contouring the slope. Below the terraces is a larger irregular habitation enclosure and adjacent rectangular terrace. The habitation enclosure contains interior subfeature divisions (possible storage features) and several pieces of coral. Abutting the enclosure to the east is a flat rectangular terrace measuring several meters in length and width.

The more disturbed southeastern portion of site contains a distinct rock-infilled terrace and multiple remnant features. The terrace has a distinct rock-infilled surface and southwest face measuring approximately 16 m in length x 3 m in width and ranging from 0.4-0.8 m in height. The terrace could be interpreted as up to ~6 m in width including the flat soil extending behind the infill. The terrace was originally interpreted as a section of historic road, but no other evidence of a road could be identified among the surrounding topography and features. Surrounding the infilled terrace are more remnant terraces and possible remnant C-shaped enclosures. The ground surface is strewn with fractured rock and several push piles at the perimeter of the site area suggests the area has been affected by bulldozing.

During the course of the survey, features were observed to continue at a high density north and mauka of the survey area. A quick reconnaissance confirmed the presence of a heiau, several C-shapes, petroglyphs, a grinding slick, another possible groundstone, auwai, and probably agricultural pits and terraces. The heiau has a well preserved platform and west wall, but the east extent has been impacted by a bulldozer cut, exposing the profile of a cultural surface laden with coral. The intact west wall contains large amounts of coral and waterworn cobbles, including large branch coral heads that appear to have been harvested live. A modified gully or auwai wraps around the west side of the heiau; another auwai with a historic rock flume is located to the southeast. Two petroglyphs, one of a kane and another of two dogs, observed north of the APE are associated with a cluster of C-shapes.

The site contains many intact and well-preserved features, although the site area has been negatively impacted by modern disturbance on all sides. The east and south extents are disturbed by bulldozing and water diversion features associated with the Honopiilani Highway. The northern portion surrounding the heiau has been affected by bulldozing, possible associated with the construction and maintenance of the overhead transmission lines. The western extent is disturbed by invasive forest and a modern hunting camp. Despite these disturbances, many features within the site, including those ma uka the APE, remain undisturbed or lightly altered and in good-to-fair condition. Other features, particularly those on the east and south margins that have been subjected to mechanical disturbance, may range from poor-to-remnant condition. Considering the density of features and presence of a heiau and auwai, site AA2216-068 should be treated within a landscape framework that considers the entire valley.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-068 has retained its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association due to its location within the far margins of the former sugar plantation boundary, as well as the distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway and large lot residential development within Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa. This intensive modification to the lands outside of Ukumehame Valley and to the far southeast of AA2216-050 further contributes to the breadth of cultivation within Ukumehame and

what would have been a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of Ukumehame Valley. The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows approximately 34.6% of potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area, the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of the few currently known intact colluvial systems within the archipelago (Kirch and McCoy 2023:155-156). This combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems within a singular ahupuaʻa appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in the leeward West Maui, and challeging environmental conditions.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-068 is recommended as historically significant and eligible to the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. When understood in the context of the overall archaeological landscape of the flow slopes and alluvial plain of West Maui, from Ukumehame to Launiupoko, as well as the intra and inter-site patterning of agricultural, ceremonial, and habitation features in relation the overall topography, it is clear that expansive adaptation into an area that appears to be marginally suited for agriculture speaks to a broader pattern of intensive settlement when taking into account the well-watered flood plain and valley floor of Ukumehame. Like AA2216-050 the archaeological features highlight an adaptive strategy that takes advantage of slope direction for soil retention and voids in bedrock outcrops for soil collection and possible mulching techniques, view planes for ceremonial features, and positioning of long-term and/or recurrent habitation sites within the overall system, therefore Criterion A is applicable as this complex may speak to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. Site AA2216-068 is additionally significant under Criterion C as a complex dryland agricultural system that is unique to the topography of the region. Unlike the typical Kona Field System that is characterized by long linear walls and terraces that define an expansive linear field system, the dryland field system documented during this study is entirely influenced by the rocky topography which resulted in the construction of diverse feature types with varying functions depending on slope and bedrock exposures. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when and why both extensive dryland and loʻi systems were developed in this region, when and why the dryland field systems may have been subsequently abandoned, how this may relate to the continued use of the established loʻi systems into the modern era. Therefore AA2216-068 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

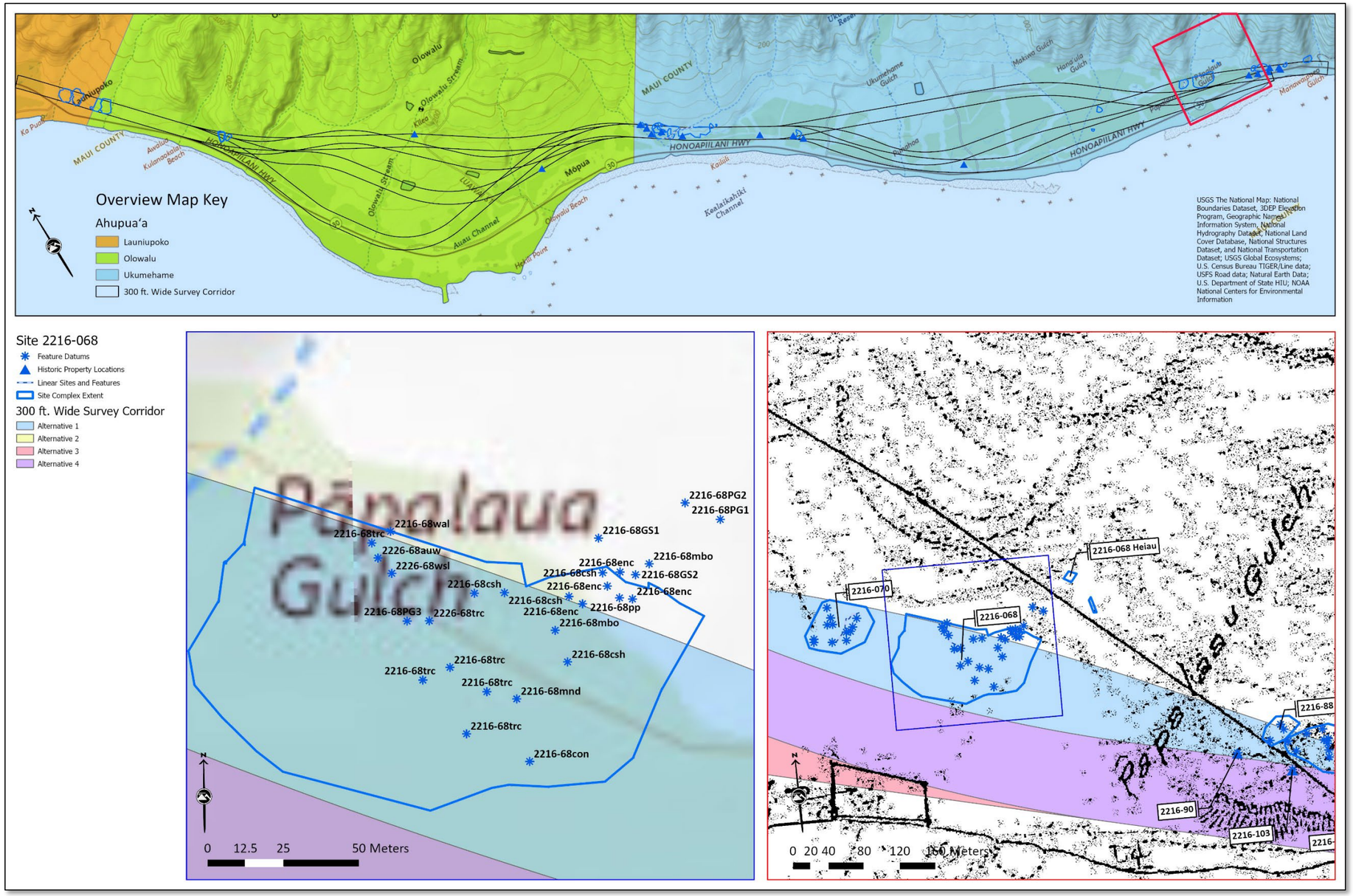
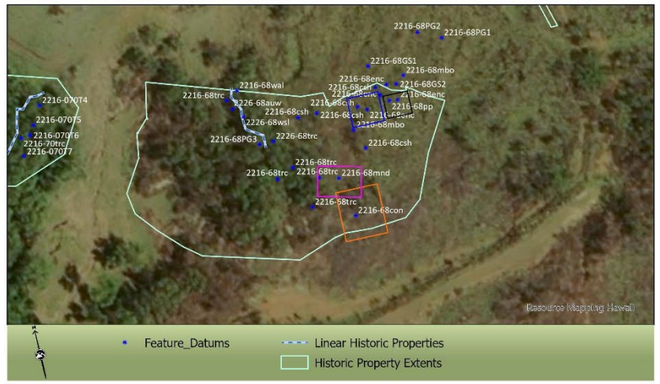
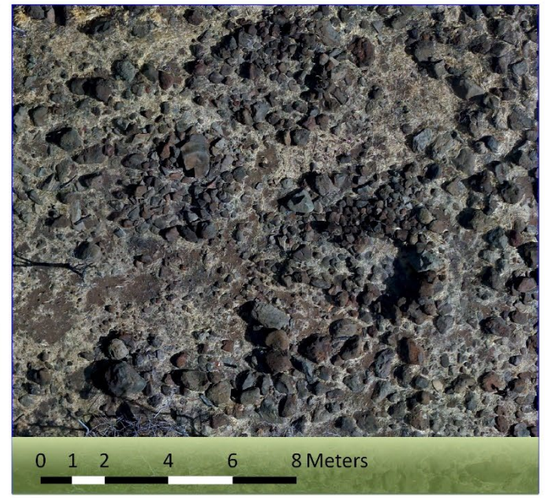


Figure 19. AA2216-068 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame), possible inter-site associations in relation to the historic Ukumehame Coastline map (Monsarrat and Kanakanui 1908) (bottom right frame); as well as intra-site feature distribution[4] (bottom left frame).

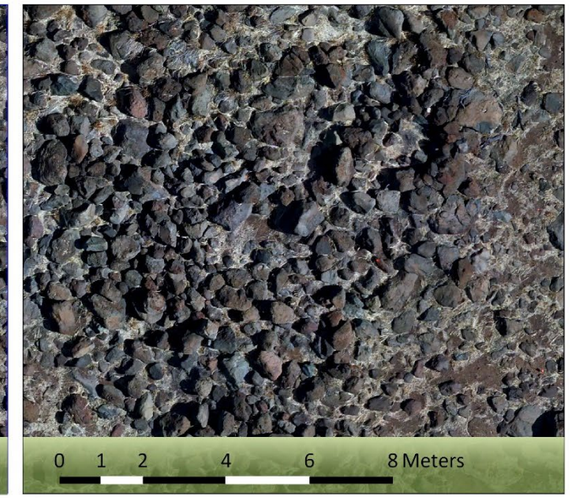
[4] trc=terrace, mbo=modified bedrock outcrop, wal=wall, csh=c-shape, enc=enclosure, PG=petroglyph, con=possible features, GS=ground stone, pp=planting pit



AA2216-068, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types

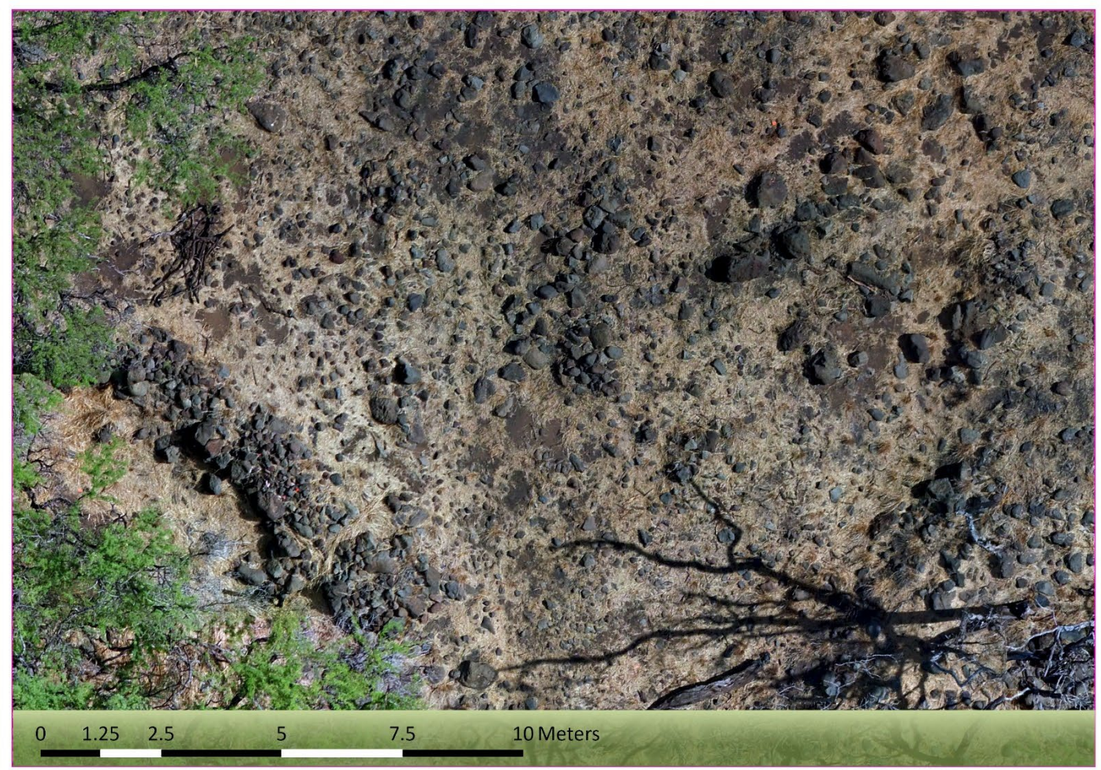


C-Shapes



Planting Pits

Additional Associated Features Requiring Heavy Clearing



Terraces

Figure 20. AA2216-068, drone imagery of representative feature types and distribution across the overall complex.

Plate 26. AA2216-068, overview of possible rock art 3 in possible auwai near hunting camp, view to east.

Plate 27. AA2216-068, close up and overview of rock art 2. North arrow in closeup for scale, not directional orientation.

Plate 28. AA2216-068, possible hoana (whetstone), view to north.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-070	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 3	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	C-Shape,Mound,Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Agriculture,Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	None
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, C, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, c, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gently sloping topography vegetated with kiawe trees, buffel grasses, opiuma, and haole koa.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-070 is a habitation and agricultural complex located northwest of another habitation and agricultural complex with an associated heiau situated just outside and mauka of the survey corridor and southeast of the Ukumehame Firing Range in Alternative 1 (Figure 21, Plate 29 through Plate 32). AA2216-070 is likely associated with, and an extension of the same traditional dryland field system as AA2216-068. The features of this complex extends mauka and connects to the ceremonial complex situated outside the APE.

The southeast portion of the site consists of a large terrace oriented east to west and standing up to 5 courses tall (T1). The terrace extends west, obscured by heavy kiawe tree collapse and dense vegetation. A possible enclosure or c-shape covered by dense vegetation is partially visible within the interior space of the terrace (C1). Additionally, segments of dry stacking are visible mauka of the terrace but, due to thick vegetation, cannot be identified. Features continue upslope outside of the APE.

Downslope of the terrace (T1) is a remnant cobble mound (M1). Remnant dry stacked segments and alignments extend downslope of the mound, abutting the Department of Transportation (DOT) flood basin. No features were identified south of the flood basin.

The site continues east of the terrace (T1), extending below dense tree fall where dry stacked construction, including multiple infilled terraces (T2 and T3), are located. Further east is a constructed auwai with multiple remnant features built off of it. Many of the features are covered in thick tree fall and duff and are only partially visible. Multiple alignments and terraces extend off the eastern berm of the auwai (T4-T7) and are visible despite the dense vegetation. Additional terraces were observed within the interior of the auwai. Features extend east before abutting extensive bulldozer disturbance and a large kiawe green waste pile.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-070 has retained its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to its location within the far margins of the former sugar plantation boundary, as well as the distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway and large lot residential development within

Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa. This intensive modification to the lands outside of Ukumehame Valley and to the far southeast AA2216-070 further contributes to the breadth of cultivation within Ukumehame and what would have been a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of Ukumehame Valley. The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows approximately 34.6% of potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area, the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of the few currently known intact colluvial systems within the archipelago (Kirch and McCoy 2023:155-156). This combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems within a singular ahupuaʻa appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in the leeward West Maui, and challeging environmental conditions.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While AA2216-070 on its own may not be considered significant under Criteria A and C, when understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and potential association with AA2216-068 which contributes to the distinctive characteristics of the overall dryland field system, Criteria A and C may apply. When understood in the context of the overall archaeological landscape of the flow slopes and alluvial plain of West Maui, from Ukumehame to Launiupoko, as well as the intra and inter-site patterning of agricultural, ceremonial, and habitation features in relation the overall topography, it is clear that expansive adaptation into an area that appears to be marginally suited for agriculture speaks to a broader pattern of intensive settlement when taking into account to the well-watered flood plain and valley floor of Ukumehame. Like AA2216-050 and AA2216-068, the archaeological features AA2216-070 highlight an adaptive strategy that takes advantage of slope direction for agricultural cultivation within the overall system, therefore Criterion A is applicable as this complex may contribute toward understanding broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems of the region prior to the Western Contact. Site AA2216-070 is additionally significant under Criterion C as a complex dryland agricultural system that is unique to the topography of the region. Unlike the typical Kona Field System that is characterized by long linear walls and terraces that define an expansive linear field system, the dryland field system documented during this study is entirely influenced by the rocky topography which resulted in the construction of diverse feature types with varying functions depending on slope and bedrock exposures. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when and why both extensive dryland and loʻi systems were developed in this region, when and why the dryland field systems may have been subsequently abandoned, and how this may relate to the continued use of the established loʻi systems into the modern era. Therefore AA2216-070 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

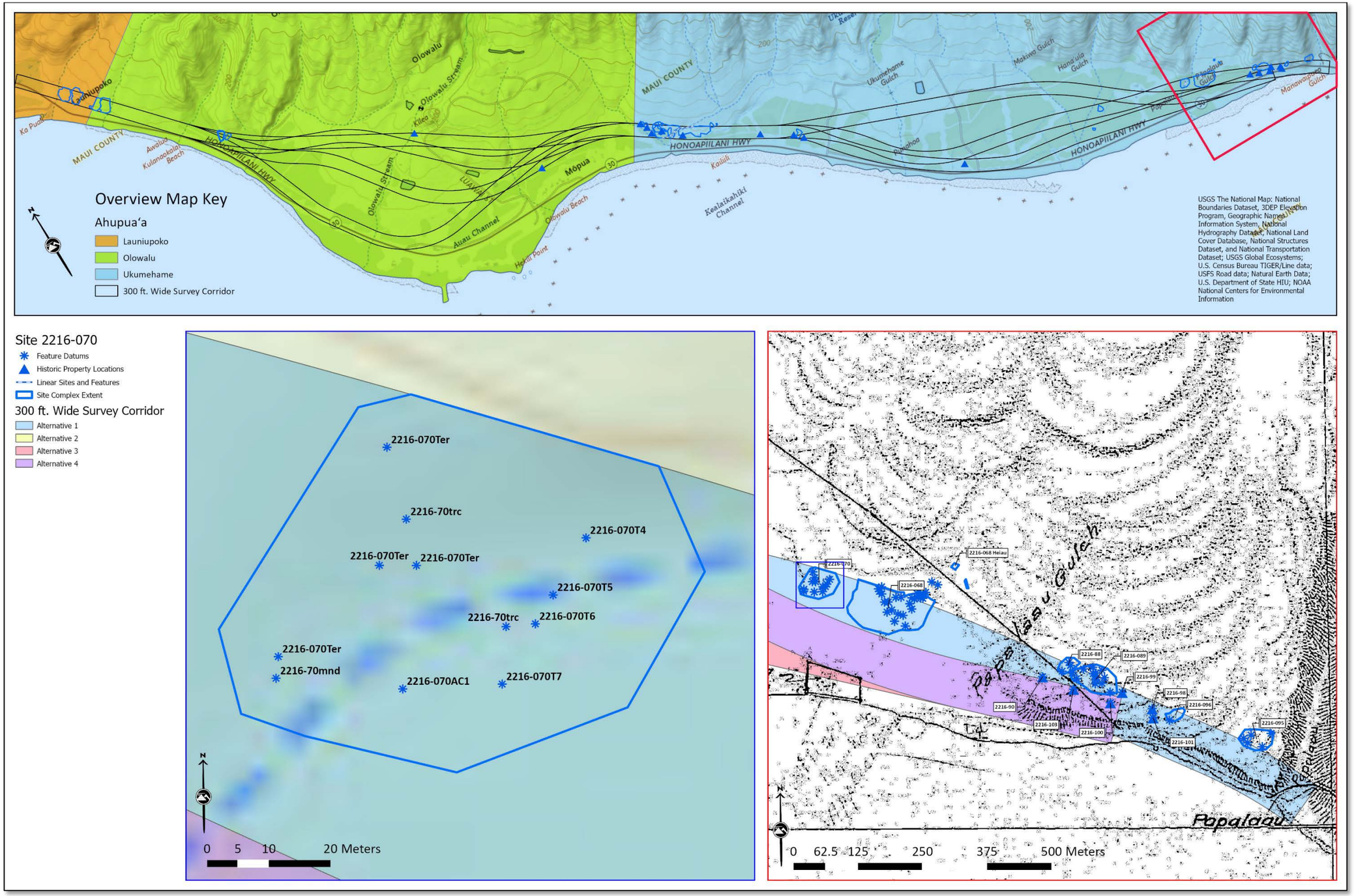


Figure 21. AA2216-070 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame), possible inter-site associations in relation to the historic Ukumehame Coastline map (Monsarrat and Kanakanui 1908) (bottom right frame); as well as intra-site feature distribution[5] (bottom left frame).

[5] trc=terrace, mbo=modified bedrock outcrop, wal=wall, csh=c-shape, enc=enclosure, PG=petroglyph, con=possible features, GS=ground stone, pp=planting pit

Plate 29. AA2216-070, habitation and agricultural complex, overview of possible agricultural circle (AC1) within the auwai, view to southwest.

Plate 30. AA2216-070, agricultural and habitation complex, overview of features extending mauka outside of the project area, view to north.

Plate 31. AA2216-070, agricultural and habitation complex, overview of a possible cobble mound (M1) located below the terrace face (T1), view to east.

Plate 32. AA2216-070, agricultural and habitation complex, overview of dry stacked terrace construction (T1), view to northeast.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-072	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 7	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Enclosure, Mound, Wall	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Agriculture, Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Low Branch coral, false brain coral, waterworns
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, C, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, c, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gently sloping topography vegetated with kiawe trees and buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-072 is a newly identified habitation and agricultural complex located between Olowalu and Ukumehame to east of site AA2216-050 (agricultural, habitation, and ceremonial complex) and south of a historic flume. The pedestrian survey identified two boulder concentrations with depressions, a rock wall, at least one C-shape, and several rock mounds. A small amount of branch coral, false brain coral, and waterworn stones were noted in the site area.

The two boulder concentrations, situated 20 m apart on an east-west axis, contain circular pits or depressions and appear to have once functioned as agricultural planting pits similar to those observed in site AA2216-050 and across the project area. The rock wall is linear and oriented on an east-west axis approximately 13 m south of the westernmost boulder concentration. The wall consists of two visible courses of dry-stacked cobbles and small boulders and may be part of a larger enclosure. Removal of grass and deadwood will almost certainly reveal additional features. AA2216-072 and AA2216-050 to the west were likely parts of the same continuous complex prior to being separated by the flume (AA2216-071), cane haul road, and other modern ground disturbances. A section of ranch wire was observed in a push pile below the west-most boulder concentration.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-072 has retained its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to its location within the margins of the former sugar plantation fields and distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway. It is likely associated with, and a continuation of, AA2216-050 immediately northwest of the site extent, thus speaking to what would have been a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of both Ukumehame and Olowalu Valleys. The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows approximately 34.6% of potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution

on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area, the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of the few currently known intact colluvial systems within the archipelago (Kirch and McCoy 2023:155-156). This combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems within a singular ahupuaʻa appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in the leeward West Maui, and challeging environmental conditions.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-072 is recommended as historically significant and eligible to the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. When understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and association with the neighboring complexes, as well as the intra-site patterning of agricultural, possible ceremonial, and potential habitation features in relation the overall topography, Criterion A is applicable as it may speak to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. Site AA2216-072 is additionally significant under Criterion C as a complex dryland agricultural system that is unique to the topography of the region. Unlike the typical Kona Field System that is characterized by long linear walls and terraces that define an expansive linear field system, the dryland field system documented during this study is entirely influenced by the rocky topography which resulted in the construction of diverse feature types with varying functions depending on slope and bedrock exposures. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when and why both extensive dryland and loʻi systems were developed in this region, when and why the dryland field systems may have been subsequently abandoned, how this may relate to the continued use of the established loʻi systems into the modern era. Therefore AA2216-072 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

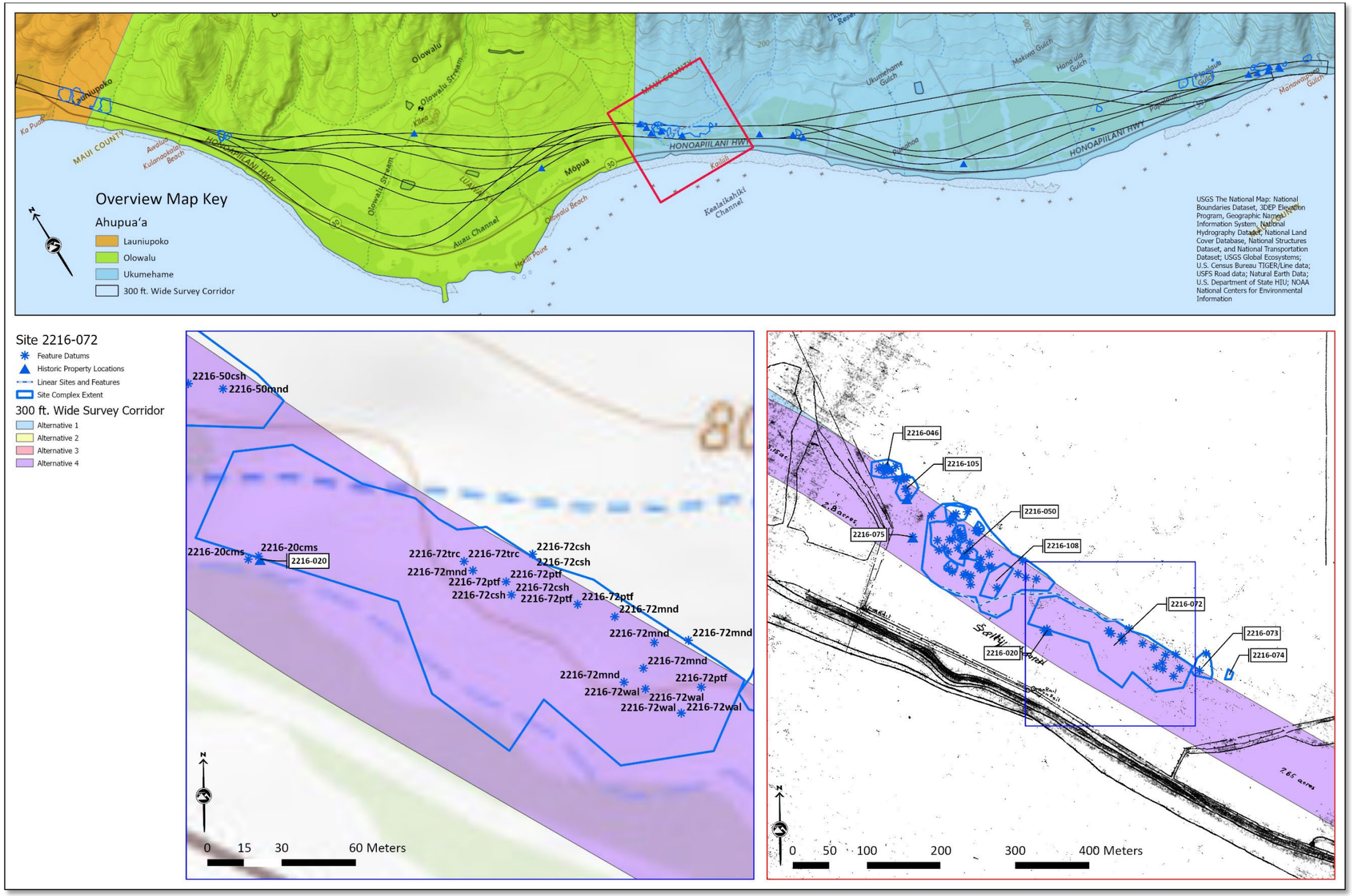
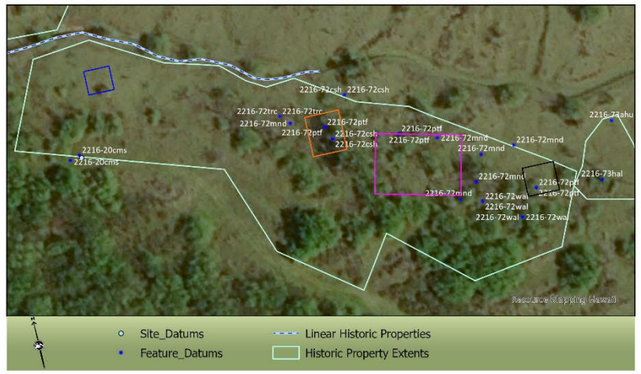
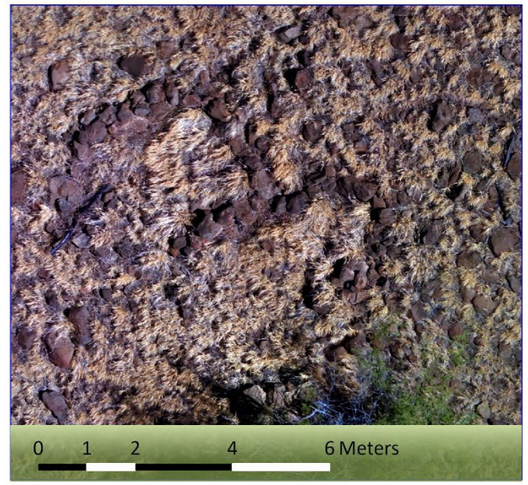


Figure 22. AA2216-072 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame) and inter-site association between the boundaries of the Ukumehame (A. C. Alexander 1906b) and Olowalu Sections (A. C. Alexander 1906a) of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation (bottom right frame); as well as intra-site feature distribution[6] (bottom left frame).

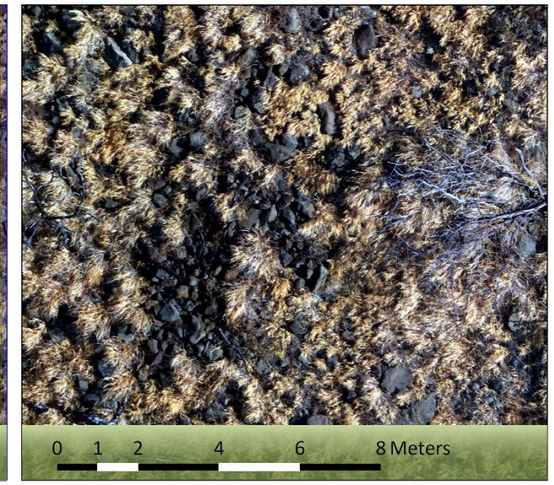
[6] trc=terrace, trc-terrace, mnd=mound, csh=c-shape, enc=enclosure, wal=wall, ptf=platform, cms=cultural material scatter



AA2216-072, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types

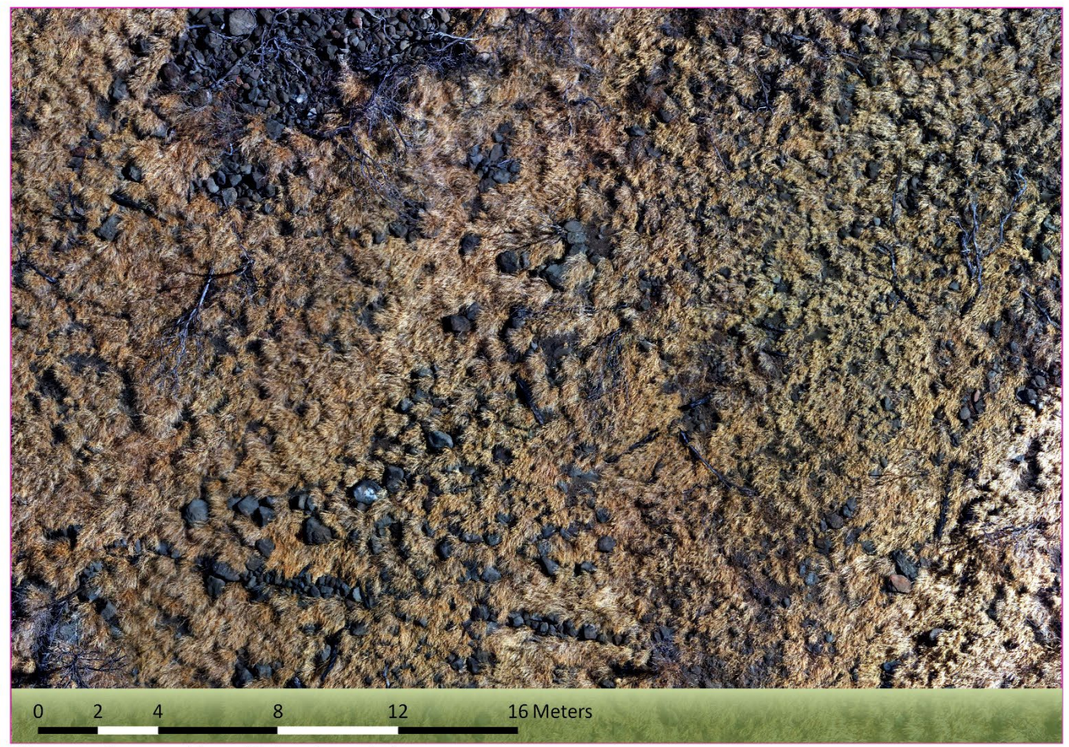


C-Shapes



Platform with interior features

Platform or paved terrace.



Alignment (bottom of frame) below large platform structure

Figure 23. AA2216-072, drone imagery of representative feature types and distribution across the overall complex.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-073	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 2	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Enclosure and Ahu	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	High Marine shell
FUNCTION:	Permanent Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High Branch coral, false brain coral, waterworn cobbles
CONDITION	Good to Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Materials, Workmanship, Setting, Feeling, and Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Materials, Workmanship, Setting, Feeling, and Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Topography is flat with kiawe trees and buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
Site AA2216-073 is a large rectangular enclosure located on the upper northern boundary of the merged corridor section (Figure 25). The enclosure is located near the eastern edge of the dryland agricultural field system between the Olowalu and Ukumehame field boundaries of the former Olowalu Sugar Plantation. The enclosure is oriented northwest to southeast and measures roughly 21.5 m by 7 m.

A pathway lined with two courses of stacked basalt cobbles leads to a small entrance to the enclosure on its central, southwestern wall. The walls of the enclosure are core-filled dry stacked subangular and subrounded basalt boulders and cobbles with coral and waterworn cobbles incorporated into the construction (Plate 33 through Plate 35). The walls stand between 3-5 m tall. The upper portions of the wall appear partially collapsed and may have been reconstructed numerous times. A relatively high density of cultural material is present along the interior surface of the enclosure and consists of 'ili'ili, false brain coral, branch coral, and marine shell.

An ahu or stone mound containing a high density of branch coral is located roughly 21 m northwest of the enclosure and has been interpreted as a ceremonial structure (Plate 36). Smaller enclosures and C-shapes were also observed along the southern face of the historic flume wall that is roughly situated between 19-27 m north and northwest of the enclosure. These features are likely part of the same complex as the enclosure but fall outside the corridor boundary.

AA2216-073 is in good condition but shows signs of recent and potential historical modifications. The southeastern wall is fully collapsed, other walls show signs of haphazard restacking, and an abandoned homeless camp is located in the southwest corner of the enclosure. The homeless camp also contains a fire pit made from rocks that appear to have been taken from one of the enclosure walls. Bulldozing likely associated with the construction of the fire road is also located downslope and southeast of the enclosure and destroyed a portion of the pathway and potential terracing fronting the enclosure.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-073 has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association due to its apparent minimal modification, the location of the complex within the uncultivated margins of the former sugar plantation fields, and distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway. It is likely associated with, and a continuation of, the large agricultural complexes of AA2216-050 and AA2216-072 to the immediate northwest of the site extent. The probable association of this permanent habitation area, which is situated outside of the well watered valleys and within the rocky topography mauka of the coastline, to the fully developed dryland agricultural field system appears contradictory to the commonly accepted dichotomy of wet and dry agricultural systems and the subsequent settlement patterns.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-073 is recommended as historically significant and eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and D. When understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and likely association with the neighboring complexes, Criterion A is applicable as it may speak to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification and settlement in the region and gain understanding of the distribution of permanent vs. temporary habitation and ceremonial spaces within and around the extensive dryland field systems as they developed in this region, when and why the dryland field systems may have been subsequently abandoned, how this may relate to the continued traditional Hawaiian settlement into the modern era. Therefore AA2216-073 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

Plate 33. AA2216-073, interior of hale with temporary camp visible in the southwest corner, view to west.

Plate 34. AA2216-073, closeup of wall construction with coral in it, view to northwest.

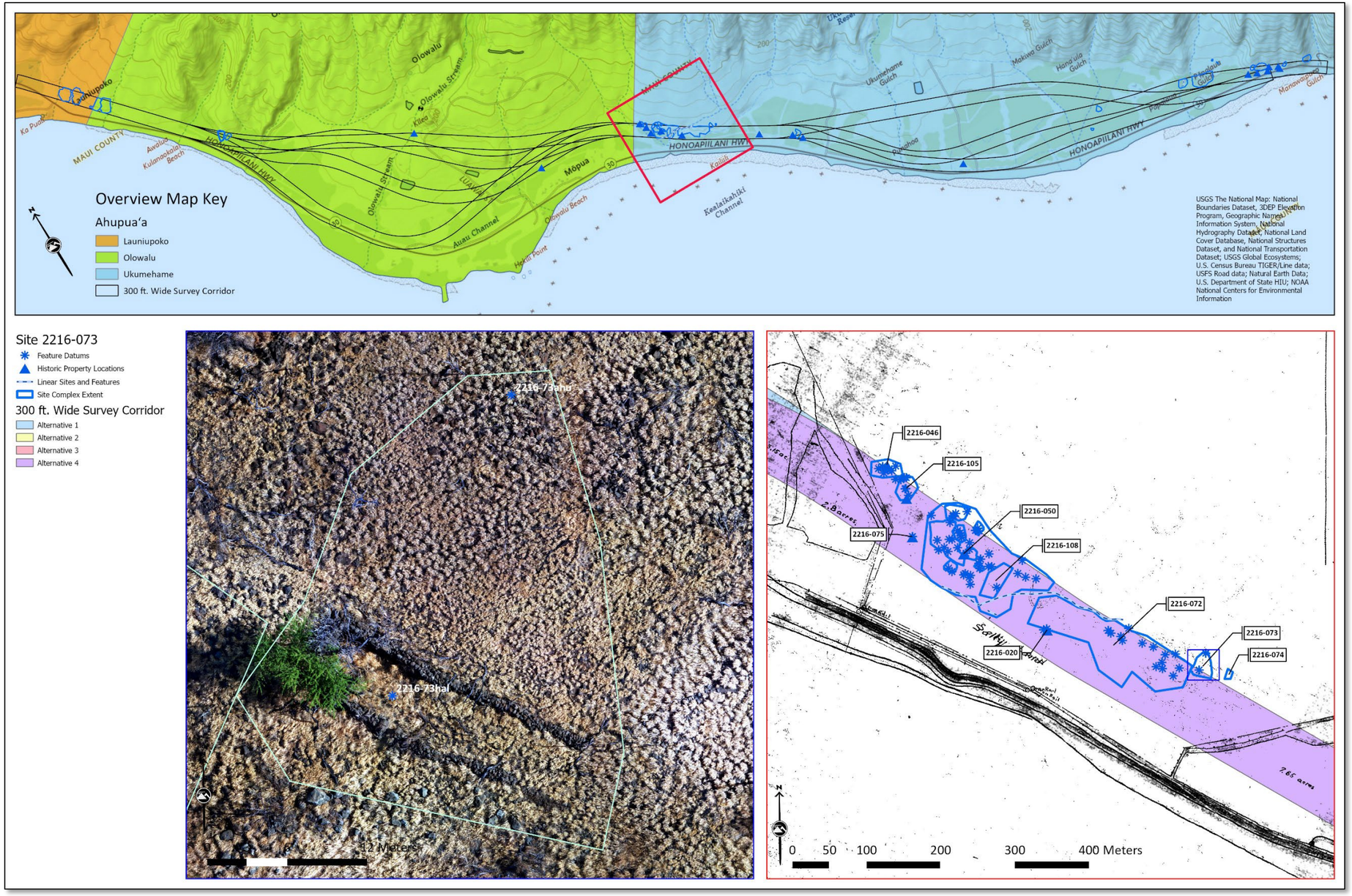


Figure 24. AA2216-073 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame) and inter-site association between the boundaries of the Ukumehame (A. C. Alexander 1906b) and Olowalu Sections (A. C. Alexander 1906a) of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation (bottom right frame); as well as a drone overview of the primary features of the complex[7] (bottom left frame).

[7] hal=enclosure, ahu=mound (shrine)

Plate 35. AA2216-073, overview of the enclosure/hale with the entrance and paved pathway visible, view to north.

Plate 36. AA2216-073, examples of branch coral within ahu feature.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-075	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Medium Slate pencil urchin fragment, pipipi shell, cowries, cone shell, and UID marine shell fragments
FUNCTION:	Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium False brain coral and one fine grain basalt flake Barbed wire found in pushpile to the southeast of the site
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gently sloping topography vegetated with buffel grasses and kiawe trees.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
Site AA2216-075 is a surface scatter located at the base of a west-facing slope below sites AA2216-046 (habitation and agricultural complex), AA2216-105 (habitation and agricultural complex), and AA2216-050 (habitation and agricultural complex) (see Figure 9). The scatter is located in a highly disturbed bulldozed area containing multiple push-piles and overlies a potential wall segment believed to be previously recorded site SIHP-04719 (Historic Wall). The majority of the scatter is covered in thick vegetation. Cultural material visible in less heavily vegetated areas consisted of a slate pencil urchin fragment, a pipipi shell, multiple cowrie shell fragments, a medium density of unidentified marine shell fragments, a medium density of false brain coral fragments, and one fine-grained basalt flake. AA2216-075 is believed to be the disturbed remains of a habitation area that used to connect to sites AA2216-046, AA2216-105, and AA2216-050.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-075 is a surface scatter reflective of a former habitation site that could provide information on the spatial relationship of habitation features to the overall dryland field system that spans the margin between the former sugar cane fields of Olowalu and Ukumehame. As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or intact subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, there remains potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may provide information on the chronology and intensity of traditional habitation in relation to the recently documented dryland field system. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-075 is recommended as significant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D.

Plate 37. AA2216-075, overview of scatter location, view to west.

Plate 38. AA2216-075, overview of scatter location, view to east.

Plate 39. AA2216-075, example of marine shell and coral, plan view.

Plate 40. AA2216-075, example of fine grained basalt flake, plan view.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-088	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 2	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial Complex	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High Branch coral, false brain coral, and waterworn cobbles
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Moderate to steeply sloping topography with vegetation consisting of buffel grasses, hairy woodrose, and kiawe tree clusters.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
Site AA2216-088 is a ceremonial complex located on a ridge in the east portion of the project area and in the mauka extent of Corridor 1 (Figure 25). The complex consists of terraces and a modified bedrock outcrop that contour the south and east faces of a steep ridgeline overlooking Pāpālaua Wayside Park. A flag pole with the Hawaiian flag is located on top of the ridge.

The terrace construction consists of dry stacked basalt cobbles and boulders intermixed with a high density of branch coral heads (Plate 41 through Plate 44). North and mauka of the terraces is a steep east-facing modified bedrock outcrop. Modifications to the outcrop include faced sections of dry-stacked basalt cobbles and boulders intermixed with a moderate density of coral. The outcrop has been impacted by severe erosion and rock fall, resulting in construction collapse along its eastern face. The site extends north and mauka outside of the project boundary. Structural features and cultural material also extend downslope and east directly adjacent to site AA2216-089 (habitation and ceremonial complex).

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-088 has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. The site retains its original location and design configuration, along with the materials used both in construction and as hoʻokupu (offerings). Though the ridgeline is at the edge of the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway, the proximity of the highway does not diminish integrity of setting and feeling due to the elevated position of the complex above the highway and maintenance of the viewshed.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION
AA2216-088 is recommended as historically significant and eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and D. When understood in the context of the overall archaeological landscape that has been documented as a result of this study and the potential association with the neighboring complexes, Criterion A is applicable as it may speak to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, settlement

patterns, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. Finally, the possibility of understanding and interpreting the chronology of ceremonial development and possible interpretations of the ceremonial function of the site remains in the data that could be gathered as a result of subsurface testing within the features themselves, analysis of the corals for chronological information regarding the initial construction and duration of use of the site, and ethnohistorical research into potential functions such as kilo (oberservation locations) for lawaiʻa practices, navigation, and overall environmental patterns given the expansive viewshed. Therefore, AA2216-088 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

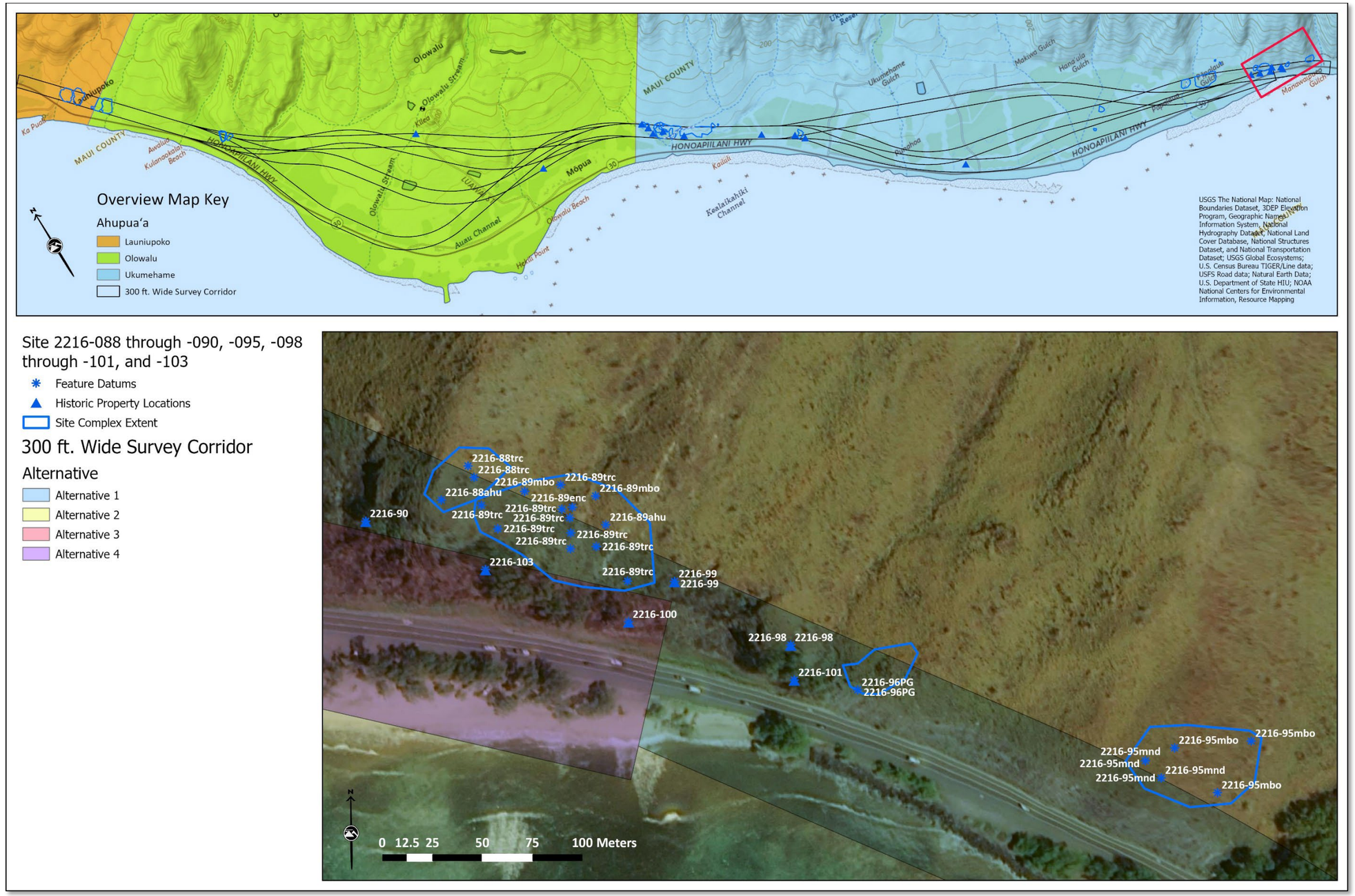


Figure 25. AA2216-088 through -90, -095, -098 through -101, and -103 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame), along with inter-site association intra-site feature distribution[8] (bottom frame).

[8] trc=terrace, mbo=modified bedrock outcrop, ahu= ceremonial feature, enc=enclosure, pg=petroglyph,

Plate 41. AA2216-088, close up of branch coral that was harvested live incorporated into terrace construction, view to west.

Plate 42. AA2216-088, representative example of modified outcrop with terrace construction, view to west.

Plate 43. AA2216-088, overview of terrace with coral, view to west.

Plate 44. AA2216-088, overview of terrace and viewshed facing Pāpālaua coastline, Kaho'olawe and Kealaikahiki Channel in the background, view to south.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-089	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 3	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Complex: Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Two cowrie shell fragment beneath overhang, UID shell, pipipi shell
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial and Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High Branch coral, false brain coral, waterworn cobbles, one lithic scraper (Plate 50)
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Moderately sloping topography with vegetation consisting of buffel grasses, hairy woodrose, and kiawe tree clusters.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-089 is a habitation and ceremonial complex located in the east project area where Corridors 1 and 4 merge (see Figure 25). The site is downslope and east of site AA2216-088 (ceremonial complex). AA2216-088 and AA2216-089 were documented separately based on topography but are likely associated with sites and features that extend east across the hillside.

The site consists of multiple habitation and ceremonial features. Notable features within the west extent of the site include a ceremonial terrace retaining a low-density coral scattter, two modified bedrock outcrops, and multiple terraces of indeterminate function. Located 25 m east of the westernmost features is a small circular enclosure. The interior of the enclosure measures 2 m in diameter. It is heavily infilled with large branch coral and false brain coral heads, suggesting it may have functioned as an ahu or other ceremonial feature. (Plate 45 through Plate 49)

Downslope of the enclosure is a series of habitation features, including multiple terraces and a small overhang that contains a low-density scatter of marine shell. Additional habitation features were identified 10 m east of the ceremonial enclosure, including a modified outcrop and multiple terraces. The outcrop and terraces in this area contain a high density of waterworn cobbles and marine shell, suggesting permanent or continuous habitation. Features were followed 20 m north of the project boundary with no break in archaeology found. The site must be revisited and cleared of vegetation to understand the density of features and material present.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-089 has remained unaffected by construction activies related to the current Honoapiʻilani Highway alignment and has retained its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. While this complex is situated close to the modern Honoapiʻilani Highway, the proximity of the highway does not diminish integrity of setting and feeling due to the elevated position of the complex above the highway.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-089 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, however, when understood in the context of the collective cultural landscape, the potential association with AA2216-088, and inter-site patterning of features in relation the overall topography, significance under Criterion A may apply as it pertains to traditional Hawaiian land use and division of labor given the apparent focus on habitation and ceremony at the top of the ridge versus the agricultural pursuits along the lower slopes and valley bottoms. Continued archaeological research may help to inform the timeline for population growth in the region and provide insight into social organization based on the horizontal distribution of the archaeological complexes identified during this study, therefore AA2216-089 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

Plate 45. AA2216-089, overview of ceremonial enclosure, view to southwest.

Plate 46. AA2216-089, closeup of ceremonial enclosure, view to west.

Plate 47. AA2216-089, enclosure on right and overhang left, view to northeast.

Plate 48. AA2116-089, modified outcrop with small modified alcove fronting it (where north arrow is located), view to northwest.

Plate 49. AA2216-089, habitation terrace below enclosure and overhang, view to northwest.

Plate 50. SCR-001, basalt scraper, plan view.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-090	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Medium 4 Cowrie, 1 Drupa, 3 Turbine/top, 1 unidentifiable fragment (bivalve?), 2 cone
FUNCTION:	Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High 5 branch coral, 9 false brain coral
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Moderate to steeply sloping topography with vegetation consisting of primarily of kiawe trees.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-090 is a newly identified cultural material scatter situated on a disturbed rocky west-facing slope below AA2216-088 (ceremonial complex) (see Figure 7 and Figure 25). The scatter measures approximately 3 m in diameter and consists of coral and marine shell including 9 false brain coral, 5 branch coral, 4 cowrie, 3 turban, 2 cone, and 1 unidentified marine shell. The slopeside location of the scatter consists of kiawe growing from loose soil and fractured bedrock, which may have been a result of blasting associated with the development of Honopiʻilani Highway. The cultural material does not appear to be eroding down from AA2216-088, which did not contain observable surface midden. However, considering the unstable condition of the slope, it is also possible that the scatter is in a secondary context.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-090 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a former activity area or habitation site that may provide information on the distribution of traditional and historic era land use. Without archaeological testing it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit, or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion. As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or intact stratified deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION
While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may yield information on the chronology and distribution of traditional pre-contact land use along coastal Ukumehame remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-090 is recommended as significant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-091	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	19th-20th Century
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Activity Area	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium B-001 (clear glass fragmented bottle base), B-002 (brown glass bottle fragment), B-003 (brown glass bottle fragment), B-004 (blue glass bottle base fragment), PC-001 (fragment with blue glaze), PC-002 (porcelain fragment)
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Topography is flat with kiawe trees, flee bane marsh, and buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

AA2216-091 is a disturbed surface scatter situated within Corridor 1 that contains historic glass and porcelain fragments (Plate 51 through Plate 53). This area is in the west extent of Ukumehame firing range that has been abandoned due to Nene nesting. In general, the environment is characteristic of marshy land and contains sand deposits intermixed with coral and marine shell, all of which appear naturally deposited through storm and tidal surges and are not believed to be cultural.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-091 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a former activity area or habitation site that may provide information on the distribution of historic era land use. Without archaeological testing however, it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit, or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion or redistribution due to ground disturbance related to the development and use of the Ukumehame Firing Range. As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or intact subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may yield information on the chronology and distribution of historic era land use within Ukumehame remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-091 is recommended as significant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D.

Plate 51. AA2216-091, overview of scatter, view to east.

Plate 52. AA2216-091, ceramic sherd example, plan view.

Plate 53. AA2216-091, fragmented bottle glass examples, plan view.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-092	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	19th-20th Century
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Activity Area	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Low CAN-001 (aluminum beer can) PC-001, B-001 (colorless bottle) B-002 (brown glass bottle) B-003 (colorless bottle base fragment) One brown glass fragment, one clear glass fragment, one aqua glass fragment
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Topography is flat with kiawe trees, Indian marsh fleabane, and salt wort.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

AA2216-092 is a disturbed surface scatter containing one historic can, historic glass, and porcelain fragments (Plate 51 through Plate 53); as well as modern green glass. Located in west extent of Ukumehame firing range that has been abandoned due to Nene nesting, this site falls within the survey limits of Alternative 2. In general, the environment is characteristic of marshy land and contains sand deposits intermixed with coral and marine shell, all of which appear naturally deposited through storm and tidal surges and are not believed to be cultural.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-092 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a former activity area or habitation site that may provide information on the distribution of historic era land use. Without archaeological testing however, it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit, or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion or redistribution due to ground disturbance related to the development and use of the Ukumehame Firing Range. As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or intact subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may yield information on the chronology and distribution of historic era land use along within Ukumehame remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216--092 is recommended as significant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D.

Figure 26. AA2216-092, overview, view to northeast.

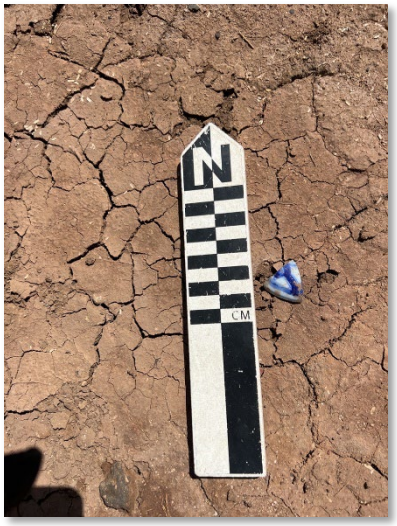


Figure 27. AA2216-092, ceramic sherd, plan view.

Figure 28. AA2216-092, bottle finish, plan view.

Figure 29. AA2216-092, can, plan view.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-095	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 5	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Complex: Modified Outcrop, Mound, Surface Scatter, Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Cowrie, drupa, cone, and UID fragments
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial and Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Low False brain and branch coral, One historic aqua glass insulator.
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
moderate slope,steep slope buffel grasses and sparse kiawe trees

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-095 is a newly identified habitation/ceremonial complex located on the southeast-facing slope above the Lahaina Pali Trailhead parking lot and the Honopi'ilani Highway roadcut (see Figure 7 and Figure 25). Five features were identified, including three modified bedrock outcrops (MBO-1, MBO-2, MBO-3) and two rock mounds (MD-1, MD-2) (Plate 54 through Plate 57). With the exception of one rock mound (MD-2), which is situated on the mauka boundary of the proposed highway corridor, the majority of the site lies to the north of the APE. Additional modified outcrops and terraces appear to extend upslope to the north of the identified features.

A considerable amount of coral and marine shell were observed within and surrounding the identified features. MBO-1 contained a large branch coral head, and MBO-2 contained a high density of branch coral. MBO-3, which consists of at least one habitation terrace and an overhang, contains marine shell. Additionally, a high density of coral and marine shell were observed below the modified outcrops on the lower slope. Two cut utility poles with aqua glass insulators are located on the upper slope near the mounds.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-095 has remained unaffected by construction activies related to the current Honoapiʻilani Highway alignment and has retained its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. While this complex is situated close to the modern Honoapiʻilani Highway, the proximity of the highway does not diminish integrity of setting and feeling due to the elevated position of the complex above the highway.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-095 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, however, when understood in the context of the collective cultural landscape, the potential association with other complexes that have been identified across Kaniakalaau Ridge (Monsarrat and Kanakanui 1908) bordering the western extent of the Ukumehame alluvial plain (AA2216-096, -089, and -088), and inter-site patterning of features in relation the overall topography, significance under Criterion A may apply as it pertains to traditional Hawaiian land use and division of labor given the apparent focus on habitation and ceremony across the ridge vs. the agricultural pursuits along the lower slopes and valley bottoms. Continued archaeological research may help to inform the timeline for population growth in the region and provide insight into social organization based on the horizontal distribution of the archaeological complexes identified during this study, therefore AA2216-095 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

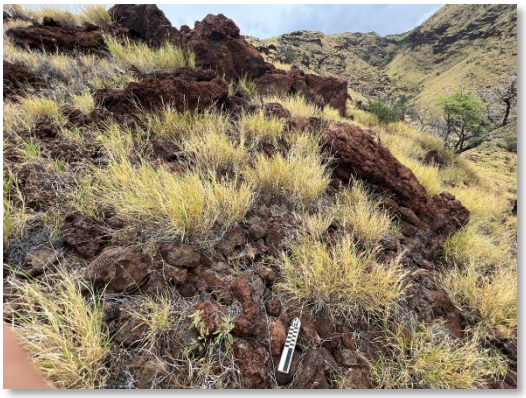


Plate 54. AA2216-095, overview of habitation complex (MBO3), view to north.

Plate 55. AA2216-095, modified overhang (MBO3), view to north.

Plate 56. AA2216-095, historic aqua glass insulator (north arrow for scale, not orientation), plan view.

Plate 57. AA 2216-095, modified bedrock outcrop, branch coral head where north arrow is located, view to west.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-096	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 4	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Complex: Modified Outcrop, Pavement, Petroglyph, Surface Scatter, Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Medium Opihi, cowries, cone shell, and UID marine shell fragments
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial, Temporary Habitation, and Tool Production	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium Basalt lithic flakes, one volcanic glass flake, branch coral, false brain coral, waterworn cobbles, and 'ili'ili
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Moderate to steeply sloping topography with vegetation consisting of buffel grasses, kiawe trees, and hairy woodrose.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-096 is a temporary habitation and ceremonial complex (Plate 58) in the east portion of the project area and within Corridor 1 (see Figure 7 and Figure 25). The site is situated within a southwest-northeast oriented outcrop on a moderate slope west of the Lahaina Pali trail parking lot and site AA2216-095 (temporary habitation and ceremonial complex). The southern edge of the site abuts the cliff edge of Honoapi'ilani highway, where rock netting has been secured into the cliff face.

The southernmost feature within the outcrop is a large boulder that contains a southeast-facing petroglyph of a Kane. The boulder is sitting directly on the cliffside and is in danger of falling onto the highway (Plate 62). Upslope of the petroglyph are two moderately sized habitation areas partially enclosed by the outcrop. The habitation areas contain a dense cultural material scatter consisting of lithic debitage (basalt and one volcanic glass flake), marine shell, waterworn cobbles, coral, and ‘ili‘ili. Pecking is present on a rock face in the upper habitation area (Plate 60 through Plate 65). However, it is located adjacent to modern pecking depicting unknown initials that may be related to highway work or the placement of old utility lines located on the site.

Bedrock modifications, partially enclosed interior spaces, constructed alcoves, circular storage areas, and surface scatters continue upslope. A possible ahu is also located in the upper portion of the outcrop and consists of a small south-facing terrace containing a dense deposit of branch coral. The site extends roughly 12 m outside of the APE.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-096 has remained unaffected by construction activies related to the current Honoapiʻilani Highway alignment and has retained its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. While this complex is situated close to the modern Honoapiʻilani Highway, the proximity of the highway does not diminish integrity of setting and feeling due to the elevated position of the complex above the highway.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-096 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, however, when understood in the context of the collective cultural landscape, the potential association with other complexes that have been identified across Kaniakalaau Ridge (Monsarrat and Kanakanui 1908) bordering the western extent of the Ukumehame alluvial plain (AA2216-095, -089, and -088), and inter-site patterning of features in relation the overall topography, significance under Criterion A may apply as it pertains to traditional Hawaiian land use and division of labor given the apparent focus on habitation and ceremony across the ridge vs. the agricultural pursuits along the lower slopes and valley bottoms. Continued archaeological research may help to inform the timeline for population growth in the region, provide insight into social organization based on the horizontal distribution of the archaeological complexes identified during this study, and understand how and where stone tool quality basalt and volcanic glass resources were acquired and subsequently distributed across West Maui. Therefore, AA2216-095 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

Plate 58. AA2216-096, site overview from mid slope above Petroglyphs 1 and 2, view to northeast.

Plate 59. AA2216-096, close-up and overview of Petroglyph 1 and other pecked areas, north arrow for scale only, view to west.

Plate 60. AA2216-096, overview of partially enclosed circular interior space where Petroglyph 2 is located, view to northwest.

Plate 61. AA2216-096, closeup of probable modern petroglyph (Petroglyph 2), north arrow for scale, view to northwest.

Plate 62. AA2216-096, example of a possible circular storage feature (Stor1), view to southeast.

Plate 63. AA2216-096, overview of Ahu, coral fragments visible in the foreground, view to south.

Plate 64. AA2216-096, example of cultural material scatter of volcanic glass and tool quality basalt within interior of circular enclosure with Petroglyph 2.

Plate 65. AA2216-096, basalt flake.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-097	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Historic
SITE TYPE:	Wall	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Possible Boundary	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	None
CONDITION:	Fair to Poor		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Gently sloping topography with buffel grass, kiawe trees, and haole koa trees.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

AA2216-097 is a newly identified dry-stacked stone wall running east-west below site AA2216-050. The wall measures approximately 55 m in length and consists of several courses of stacked cobbles and boulders (Figure 31). The east extent of the wall abuts the west terminus of a historic flume. A large branch coral head is placed on top of the wall near the junction. Additionally, the wall is in line with terrace at the base of the heiau referred to as Mana-Pueo-Iki Heiau (2216-108) to the east, which is separated from the wall by the flume. It is unclear if the wall predates the flume. The eastern portion of the wall is more intact and in fair condition, while the western portion is affected by uprooted trees, and the west-most extent is truncated by a bulldozer push. It is possible that this section of wall is an extension of a historic boundary wall that was previously documented by Xamanek Researches (Figure 30) based on construction style, proximity, and orientation. Fredericksen and Fredericksen (2000:54) describe SIHP 50-50-04-04719 as follows:

> *…a boundary marker, which consists of a short section of dry-laid rock wall, which has been tied into the property corner monument, marking the eastern-most corner of the property. The latter is constructed of rounded rocks, and is mortared together. The wall segment may predate the monument. It was partially buried by a large pile of burned cane, so it was not possible to establish its total length. This pushed cane remains piled on the site at [the time of fieldwork].*

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-097 is a dry-stacked stone boundary wall that may be an extension of a previously recorded boundary wall that abuts a survey monument. This wall is likely related to the delineation of the former sugar plantation boundary, the age range of which can only be inferred as historic. While this section of wall is in fair condition, and the integrity of workmanship and design specific to the remaining section of dry-stacked stone masonry is retained, the possible historic plantation boundary in its entirety is no longer completely intact with the surviving section of wall adversely affected by bulldozer push. As a result, integrity of workmanship and design for the overall boundary wall no longer remains. The site does however retain limited integrity of location and materials, as well as setting, feeling, and association.

Figure 30. AA2226-097, section of wall showing intact facing, as well as, a section affected by vegetation growth, view to northeast.

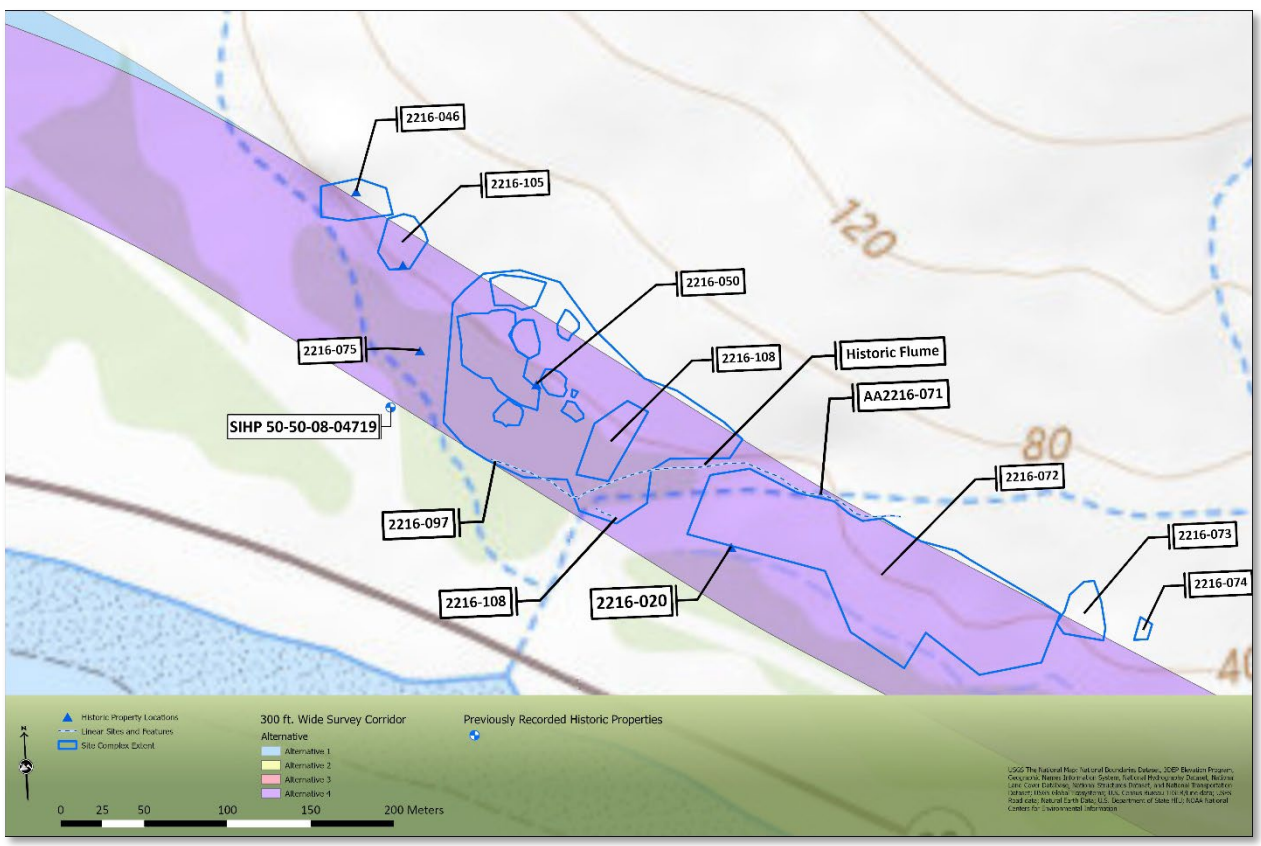


Figure 31. A portion of the USGS National Map (United States Geological Survey 2020) showing the location of SIHP 50-50-08-04719 in relation to the section of boundary wall documented during the current study (AA2216-097).

FIELD NO:	AA2216-098	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 4	**AGE:**	Continuous Occupation
SITE TYPE:	Rock Shelter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	High Opihi, drupa, cowries, pipipi, nerite, other UID marine shell, UID echinoid body fragments, UID small bone fragments, kukui endocarp
FUNCTION:	Temporary Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium Potential fish netting (organic fibrous material), unknown fibrous materials, Glass fragments: brown and green some may be historic others look modern, waterworn cobbles, 'ili'ili, and coral.
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Moderately sloping topography with vegetation consisting of kiawe trees and buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-098 is a habitation complex consisting of three petroglyph panels (1-3) and four rock shelters (Features A-D) built into the base of a cliff face (Plate 66 through Plate 71). The complex is located in the eastern portion of the project area northeast of Pāpālaua Wayside Park and Honoapiʻilani Highway (see Figure 7 and Figure 25). AA2216-098 is part of a larger complex of rock shelters documented on the same cliffside, including sites AA2216-099, AA2216-100, and AA2216-101.

The complex is characteristic of continuous occupation, possibly from pre-contact to modern times. Historic to modern usage is indicated by an assemblage of historic glass bottle fragments, woven fabrics, square nails, and wood boards. The nails and boards appear to be part of a modern temporary shelter. Other cultural material within and outside the shelters includes marine shell fragments, sea urchin spines, kukui endocarp, waterworn branch coral fragments, and waterworn cobbles. These materials are characteristic of traditional, historic, and modern habitation.

The complex contains three petroglyph panels located next to shelters A and B (Plate 71 through Plate 73). Petroglyph panels 1 and 2 are located southeast of shelter A in the southeastern corner of the complex on a fractured piece of outcrop at the base of the cliff. Panel 1 is on the southwest face of the

outcrop and consists of a large Kane measuring 50 cm in height and 48 cm in width. The date of Panel 1 has yet to be determined. Petroglyph panel 2 is located on the west face of the outcrop and consists of pecked, blocked lettering with remnant pain residue. The legible portion of the petroglyph appears to say "June 13 1905" and below it "Good Bye" with unreadable lettering below it. The last number of the year is faded and could be interpreted as a number other than 5. Regardless, the phrasing of the panel suggests that a person or pet may have been buried in or near shelter A. The panel measures 70 cm in height and 60 cm in width.

Petroglyph panel 3 is on a large piece of bedrock fronting shelter B. The petroglyph is located at the base of the southern face of the boulder and appears to say "Kawipunakoa" in pecked blocked lettering with faded white paint. Just beneath the name is a less prominent pecking with thinner lettering that appears to say "MAX." Right of this is "19--." The 19-- number is written in the same petroglyph style as "Kawipunakoa" and has two additional numbers that are not readable but may say "05" for 1905. Based on the difference in pecking style, it is possible that "MAX" is a later addition to the panel. The total visible pecked area measures 60 cm in length and 20 cm in height. Similarities in pecking style and the written date of Panel 2 and 3 suggest that they are associated.

Overall, AA2216-098 is in good to fair condition. The climate and sheltered nature of the site have resulted in excellent preservation of the material assemblage and the petroglyph panels. Natural erosion from rock fall within the shelters and along the cliff side has caused soil erosion and damage to the exterior of the shelters. Large push piles are also present on the south extent of the site and are associated with the construction of the highway.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-098 has remained unaffected by construction activies related to the current Honoapiʻilani Highway alignment and has retained its integrity of location and association. While this complex is situated relatively close to Honoapiʻilani Highway, the proximity of the highway does not diminish integrity of setting and feeling due to the sheltered nature of the environment against the cliffside.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-098 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, however, when understood in the context of the collective cultural landscape and the potential association with other rock shelter complexes in the immediate vicinity (AA2216-099, AA2216-100, and AA2216-101) significance under Criterion A may apply as it pertains to traditional Hawaiian settlement patterns and inter-ahupuaʻa transit, as well as continuous occupation and use of the area into the modern era. Continued archaeological research may provide insight into social organization based on the horizontal distribution of the archaeological complexes identified during this study and contribute to a broader understanding of settlement patterns through time. Therefore, AA2216-095 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

Plate 66. AA2216-098, overview of outcrop with rock shelters, highway visible in background, view to southeast.

Plate 67. AA2216-098, overview of Feature A, view to southeast.

Plate 68. AA2216-098, close up of fiberous material in Feature A.

Plate 69. AA2216-098, overview of Feature B, view to north.

Plate 70. AA2216-098, close up of pencil urchin in cracks out outcrop above Feature B, view to north (north arrow for scale).

Plate 71. AA2216-098, overview of historic petroglyph fronting the cave (panel 3).

Plate 72. AA2216-098, rock shelter complex, overview of southern petroglyphs (panels 1 and 2), view to east.

Plate 73. AA2216-098, rock shelter complex, plan of petroglyph on most Southern end (panel 1).

FIELD NO:	AA2216-099	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Complex: Modified Outcrop, Rock shelter, Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Cowrie and opihi
FUNCTION:	Tool Production, Temporary Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Low Three basalt lithics and one false brain coral fragment
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Steeply sloping topography vegetated in kiawe trees and buffel grass.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-099 is a small southeast-facing rock shelter located in the eastern portion of the APE, directly mauka of Pāpālaua Wayside Park and within Corridor 1 (see Figure 7 and Figure 25). The shelter is located on an elevated shelf on a steep outcrop face that is accessible by following the base of the southeast-facing outcrop upslope from AA2216-100 (rock shelter) (Plate 74 through Plate 77). The shelter's interior measures 1.4 m in depth, 2.2 m in length, and 1 m in height from the drip line. The interior contained three fine grained basalt flakes (Plate 78) and large cobbles placed along the drip line, likely to help prevent erosion from within. A false brain coral fragment was also observed roughly 10 m east of the coral fragment.

One cowrie shell fragment and several opihi shell fragments were observed downslope of the shelter along the face of the outcrop that connects to AA2216-100. AA2216-099 is in fair condition but is located on a precarious outcrop face with recent rock fall and erosion visible. Care should be taken when revisiting this site.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-099 has remained unaffected by construction activies related to the current Honoapiʻilani Highway alignment and has retained its integrity of location and association. While this complex is situated relatively close to Honoapiʻilani Highway, the proximity of the highway does not diminish integrity of setting and feeling due to the sheltered nature of the environment against the cliffside.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION
AA2216-099 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, however, when understood in the context of the broader cultural landscape and the potential association with other rock shelter complexes in the immediate vicinity (AA2216-098, AA2216-100, and AA2216-101) significance under Criterion A may apply as it pertains to the broader traditional Hawaiian settlement patterns and inter-

ahupuaʻa transit. Continued archaeological research may provide insight into social organization based on the horizontal distribution of the archaeological complexes identified during this study contribute to a broader understanding of settlement patterns through time, and gain an understanding as to how and where stone tool quality basalt resources were acquired and subsequently distributed across West Maui. Therefore, AA2216-099 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

Plate 74. AA2216-099, rock shelter, overview looking up towards the shelter from AA2216-100 (rock shelter, not visible in photo), view to northeast.

Plate 75. AA2216-099, rock shelter, viewshed of Pāpālaua Beach from shelter, view to southeast.

Plate 76. AA2216-099, rock shelter, view looking downslope along SE outcrop face from shelter's interior, view to south.

Plate 77. AA2216-099, rock shelter, overview of flakes (left of north arrow) within interior of the shelter, view to north.

Plate 78. A2216-099, rock shelter, close up of basalt lithic flakes.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-100	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	19th-20th Century
SITE TYPE:	Rock shelter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Opihi and cowrie
FUNCTION:	Temporary Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium Historic cans (8), aqua glass, brown glass bottle rim with patena (BOT-001), clear glasss bottle top fragment with patena (BOT-003), clear glass bottle fragment (BOT-002), one brown glass wine bottle neck (BOT-004), one aqua glass insulator from upslope power
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gently sloping topography with vegetation consisting of kiawe trees and buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-0100 is a rock shelter containing historic bottles and cans. The shelter is located downslope of AA2216-099 (rock shelter) in the east extent of the APE, within Corridor 1, and directly mauka of Pāpālaua Wayside Park (see Figure 7 and Figure 25). The south-facing shelter measures 1.7 m in length, 0.55 m in depth, and 0.50 m in height from the drip line. The shelter is too small to have been utilized for habitation but does contain eight historic cans, including seven food cans and one fuel can (Plate 79 through Plate 82). It also contains a relatively high density of glass fragments, including one diagnostic clear glass bottle fragment (BOT-002). Opihi shields were also found at the base of the shelter. The material assemblage indicates that the shelter was likely used as a historic storage area or small activity area.

A sand pile is located south of the shelter. It contains a high density of historical artifacts, including a brown glass bottle rim with patena (BOT-001), a clear glass bottle top fragment with patena (BOT-003), one brown glass wine bottle neck (BOT-004), one aqua glass insulator from powerlines located above the outcrop, and one diagnostic porcelain fragment (PC-001). AA2216-100 is in fair condition. Disturbances include erosion from the weathered outcrop and cave ceiling, as well as extensive bulldozing from highway construction.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-100 has been affected by construction activies related to the construction of Honoapiʻilani Highway, and while the integrity of setting is somewhat diminished, the site has retained its integrity of location and association. Additionally, due to the sheltered nature of the environment against the cliffside, the site has retained integrity of feeling.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-100 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, however, when understood in the context of the broader cultural landscape and the potential association with other rock shelter complexes in the immediate vicinity (AA2216-098, AA2216-099, and AA2216-101) significance under Criterion A may apply as it pertains to the broader traditional Hawaiian settlement patterns and land use into the modern era, as well as, inter-ahupuaʻa transit. Continued archaeological research may provide insight into social organization based on the horizontal distribution of the archaeological complexes identified during this study and contribute to a broader understanding of settlement patterns through time. Therefore, AA2216-100 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

Plate 79. AA2216-100, overview of sand pile (foreground) containing historic artifacts and fronting the cave shelter, view to north.

Plate 80. AA2216-100, bottle finish (BOT-003).

Plate 81. AA2216-100, overview of shelter with B-002 visible and cans visible, view to west.

Plate 82. AA2216-100, bottle finish and neck fragment (BOT-002).

FIELD NO:	AA2216-101	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Late Precontact - Early Historic
SITE TYPE:	Rock shelter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Medium 3 Cowries shell, one crab claw
FUNCTION:	Temporary Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High waterworn cobbles
CONDITION:	Poor		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Steeply sloping topography with vegetation consisting of kiawe trees, buffel grasses

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-101 is a small southeast-facing rock shelter located on a low-lying cliff ledge in the east portion of the project area directly upslope from the Honoapiʻilani highway and northeast of Pāpālaua Wayside Park (see Figure 7 and Figure 25). The shelter measures 2.3 m in length, 0.9 m in depth, and 0.85 m in height at the drip line (Plate 83 and Plate 84). Two waterworn cobbles are located on the interior surface of the shelter. Marine fauna, including crab claw and three cowrie, and additional waterworn cobbles were observed eroding down from the cliff edge. The shelter is in poor condition due to natural erosion and likely disturbances from the adjacent Honopi'ilani Highway berm.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-101 has been affected by construction activies related to the construction of Honoapiʻilani Highway, and while the integrity of setting is somewhat diminished, the site has retained its integrity of location and association. Additionally, due to the sheltered nature of the environment against the cliffside, the site has retained integrity of feeling.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION
AA2216-101 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, however, when understood in the context of the broader cultural landscape and the potential association with other rock shelter complexes in the immediate vicinity (AA2216-098, AA2216-099, and AA2216-100) significance under Criterion A may apply as it pertains to the broader traditional Hawaiian settlement patterns and land use into the modern era, as well as, inter-ahupuaʻa transit. Continued archaeological research may provide insight into social organization based on the horizontal distribution of the archaeological complexes identified during this study and contribute to a broader understanding of settlement patterns through time. Therefore, AA2216-101 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

Plate 83. AA2216-101, overview of rock shelter, view to west.

Plate 84. AA2216-101, rock shelter, overview of shelters interior, north arrow located next to waterworn cobbles, view to west.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-103	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	High Cowrie, cone, pipipi, opihi, drupa, echinoid spines
FUNCTION:	Habitation, Tool Production	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium Waterworns, false brain coral, and one volcanic glass flake
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Moderately sloping topography with vegetation consisting of kiawe trees and buffel grass.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-103 is a secondary surface scatter located in the eastern portion of the APE within Corridor 1 and mauka of Pāpālaua Wayside Park (see Figure 7 and Figure 25). The scatter is densely concentrated and situated below a large bedrock outcrop (Plate 85 through Plate 89). No modifications were observed on the outcrop. However, there is a narrow shelf containing a small overhang and possible cobble alignment above the outcrop. Cultural material was not observed at the base or within several meters of the outcrop, indicating that the scatter may be eroding downslope from another area. Multiple habitation and ceremonial complexes are located on the ridgeline above the outcrop and could be the source of the eroded material.

East of the scatter is an additional large outcrop containing a small west-facing alcove with a single waterworn cobble placed within it. Additional clearing and documentation is needed to interpret the context of the scatter and associated outcrops. Overall, AA2216-103 is in remnant condition due to extensive soil erosion and weathering of the surrounding outcrops.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-103 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a former temporary habitation site with a possible focus on stone tool manufacture that may provide information on the distribution of traditional Hawaiian land use. Without archaeological testing however, it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit, or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion. As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence of intact subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

Although the site is in a remnant state, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may yield information on the chronology and pattern of traditional Hawaiian land use and stone tool manufacture, as well as the acquisition of tool quality basalt resources and subsequently distribution across West Maui remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-103 is recommended as significant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D.

Plate 85. AA2216-103, outcrop and surface scatter, overview of the small alcove (north arrow placed at its entrance) in relation to the outcrop and scatter (background), view to north.

Plate 86. AA2216-103, outcrop and surface scatter, close-up of the small alcove containing a waterworn cobble manuport, view to east.

Plate 87. AA2216-103, overview looking up towards non modified outcrop, view to northwest.

Plate 88. AA2216-103, volcanic glass flake.

Plate 89. AA2216-103, example of marine fauna/shell assemblage observed on the surface.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-105	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	3	**AGE:**	Late Precontact - Early Historic,Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Complex: C-Shape,Modified Outcrop,Surface Scatter,Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Marine shell
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial and Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium False brain coral, branch coral, one ili'ili, one complete clear glass "Lahaina Soda Co" bottle
CONDITION:	Fair to Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gentle to moderately sloping topography with vegetation conisisting of 'ilima, 'uhaloa, opiuma, kiawe trees, and buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-0105 is a small habitation complex in Olowalu where the proposed highway corridors merge. The complex is directly southeast of site AA2216-046 (habitation and ceremonial complex) on a moderate south and southwest-facing hillside (see Figure 9 and Figure 13). The site is separated from site AA2216-050 (agricultural and habitation complex) to the northwest by a plantation-era agricultural ditch (AA2216-049). AA2216-105 consists of three archaeological features, including a terrace of indeterminate function (Feature A), a modified outcrop (Feature B), and a C-shape (Feature C) (Figure 30). Located downslope of the features and near the southeast edge of the ditch (AA2216-049) is a secondary cultural material scatter (CMS-001) and a cultural material concentration (CMC-001).

CMS-001 measures 29.92 m by 22.04 m. An informal surface count estimated the scatter to contain (excluding CMC-001) 2 branch coral fragments, eight false brain coral fragments, 2 UID marine shell fragments, and one 'ili'ili. CMC-001 is located within the southeast extent of the scatter near the ditch berm. An informal surface count estimated the concentration to contain 11 branch coral fragments, nine false brain coral fragments, six cowrie shell fragments, and one cone shell fragment.

The scatter and concentration are characteristic of a disturbed habitation area with a possible ceremonial component. Other cultural material within the site not directly associated with a feature included six false brain coral fragments on a northwest-facing outcrop above CMS-001 and one branch coral fragment roughly 6 m downslope of Feature C (c-shape).

AA2216-0105 is in fair to remnant condition. The structural features are largely intact and contain minimal disturbances. One historic Lahaina Soda Co. bottle was found in Feature A, indicating possible historic use or foot traffic within the site. The lower scatter is in remnant condition due to colluvial erosion and historic disturbances from the construction of the plantation-era ditch (AA2216-049).

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-105 is situated just south of the habitation and ceremonial complex documented as AA2216-046 and north of the expansive colluvial agricultural field system documented as AA2216-50 and AA2216-072. The site has retained its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is likely that AA2216-105 is associated with the above noted complexes which speaks to what would have been a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of both Ukumehame and Olowalu Valleys.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-105 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, however, when understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and the potential association with AA2216-046, AA2216-50, and AA2216-072, as well as the inter-site patterning of features in relation the overall dryland field system, Criterion A may apply as it pertains to traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. Continued archaeological research may help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when the systems may have been developed and subsequently abandoned and how that may relate to the continued use of the established loʻi systems. Therefore AA2216-105 is considered significant under Criterion D.

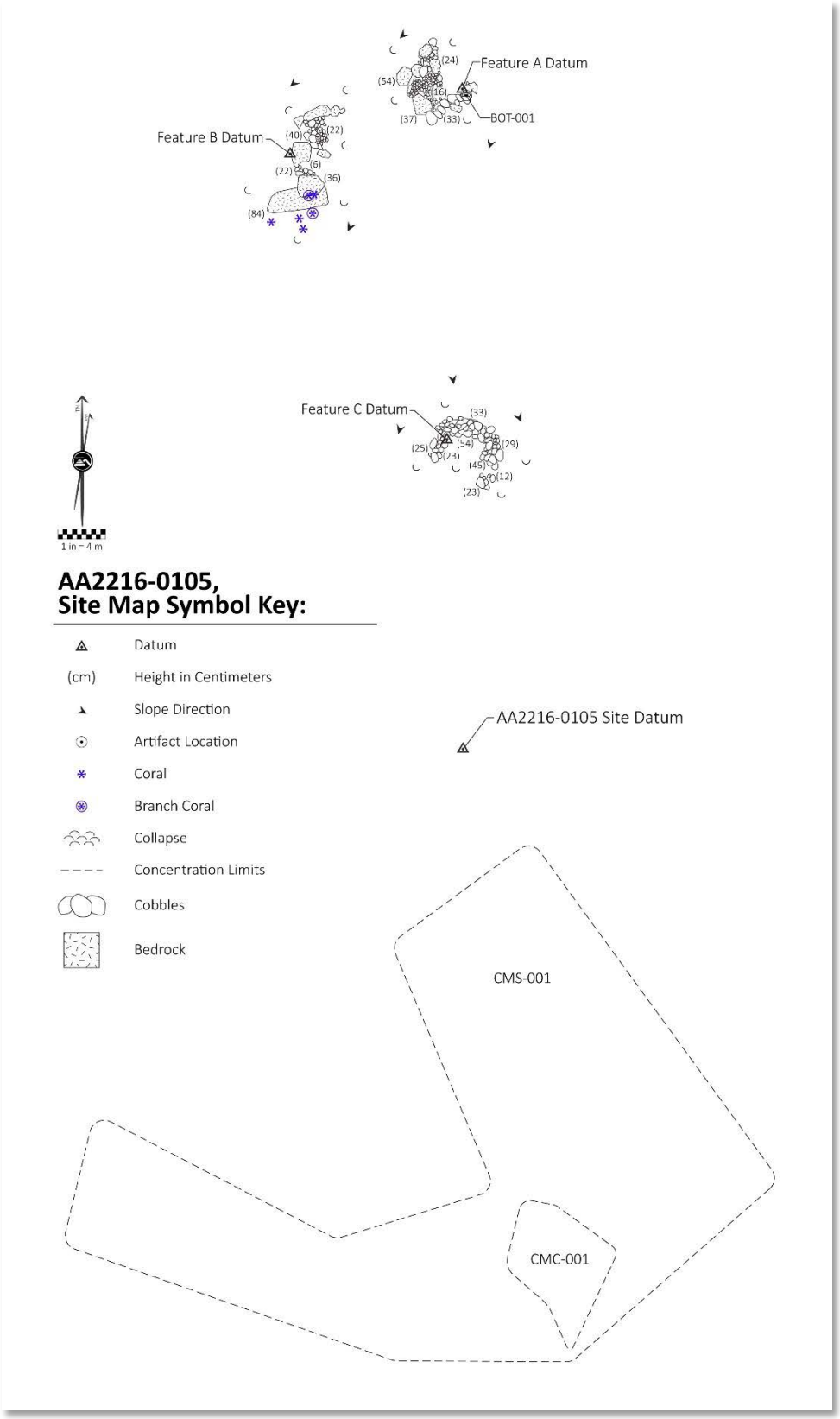


Figure 32. Representative feature types at AA2216-105[9], plan view.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-108	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Late Precontact - Early Historic, Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Heiau	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Marine shell
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium False brain coral, branch coral, one ili'ili, one complete clear glass "Lahaina Soda Co" bottle
CONDITION:	Fair to Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, C, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, c, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gentle to moderately sloping topography with vegetation consisting of ʻilima, ʻuhaloa, opiuma, kiawe trees, and buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-108 is a large ceremonial pavement and remnant platform with numerous interior features (Figure 31) that is centrally situated within an extensive colluvial agricultural system (AA22156-050 and -072, see Figure 15). Interpreted as a traditional Hawaiian heiau, the footprint of the site has been partially bisected by a historic flume and potentially affected by fire, firebreak work, and cane roads located within the lower homeless encampment. The upper (northern) portion of the heiau was extensively cleared and fully documented with exploratory clearing downslope of the cleared section. Clearing revealed that the complex continued to the southwest and towards the flume and a dry stacked basalt cobble wall. The upper extent of the heiau is bound by a large ditch and natural gully to the southeast. The southwest extent appears to connect with a culturally modified slope containing large branch coral heads while the modified slope and upper heiau section connects to several surrounding features of AA2216-050.

A large dry stacked terrace fronting the northeast edge of the main fire/cane road, downslope and south of the upper heiau and historic flume, has been identified as the southwest extent of the heiau (Mr. Wilmont Kahaialiʻi, cultural practitioner, personal communication, July 16, 2023), thus indicating that the structure was cut into and bisected when the flume was built.

It is additionally possible that the material from the heiau and surrounding features were likely harvested to construct the flume which may explain remnant deconstructed areas within the overall AA2216-050 complex. Field crew also communicated with a resident of the homeless encampment who said that a high density of boulders and walls were present further southwest of the bulldozed road. The provided location matched accounts provided by Aunty Vicky Palafox (cultural descendant) and Ms. Linda Nahina (cultural descendant) during a community site visit who pointed to this area as the location of the "Pueo Heiau" that they use to care take. During July 16th site visit, Mr. Kahaialiʻi also shared that he was told the name of the heiau was Mana-Pueo-Iki and that it was a Lono heiau dedicated to agriculture. Though Mr.

Kahaialiʻi did not believe that the heiau originally contained burials, he did comment that human remains that had been uncovered during plantation era field clearing were often reinterred within this structure.

The upper portion of the heiau consists of a significantly built up and infilled area that is roughly rectangular in shape. The infill consists of densely piled cobbles and small to large boulders. In some areas stacking extends up to 80 cm below surface. The infilled area is partially enclosed along its upper northern extent and the upper portions of its southeast and northwest borders. Wall construction was likely more substantial and may have wrapped around the majority of the feature prior to rock fall and historic disturbances. The lower southern extent is low lying and connects to additional features that extend downslope within a less densely built up and infilled area.

From the lower southern boundary the Heiau extends upslope through a series of infilled terraces and alignments that interconnect with other internal features including pits, larger depressions, mounds, uprights, and enclosures. In total the upper built-up area contains 79 sub-features, including two enclosures, 44 pits, 15 terraces, 6 depressions, 6 alignments, 1 mound, 1 alignment, and an upright. A remnant wall lines the upper north extent of the Heiau and partially extends along the western and eastern borders of the built-up area. The upper portion of the heiau also appears to contain the highest density of branch coral which is heavily concentrated within an infilled terrace.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

Although integrity of workmanship has been somewhat compromised along the outer limits of the heiau footprint as a result of extensive disturbances related to both historic plantation era and modern fire containment efforts, AA2216-108 has retained its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association due to its location within the margins of the former sugar plantation fields and distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway. It is without a doubt that this heiau is associated with the colluvial field system documented as AA2216-050 and AA2216-072, and the ritual aspects of cultivation and harvest. Peter H Buck writes:

> *For every-day communication with his gods, the Hawaiian could conduct his simple ritual with his ʻaumakua at some shrine or wherever it suited. The temple [heiau] was an expansion of the shrine to meet the requirements of larger groups of people with more elaborate ceremony and ritual. Larger temples were built for public ceremonies connected wlth some major event such as war or increase of food supplies. (Buck 1957:513)*

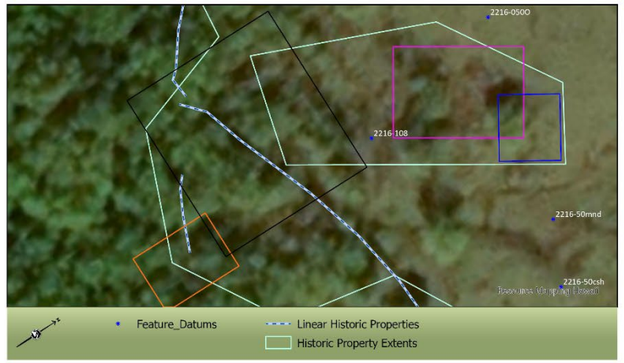
The size of this heiau and complexity of the interior features, as well as its location within a rather expansive agricultural system, is consistent with Mr. Kahaialiʻiʻs testimony as a heiau being of the Lono class and the description provided by Buck. The combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems within a singular ahupuaʻa appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in the leeward West Maui, and challenging environmental conditions. The presence of this heiau in the midst of the broader field system potentially speaks to the importance of the success of this system to the surrounding population with a heightened emphasis on ritual and ceremony.

The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows approximately 34.6% of

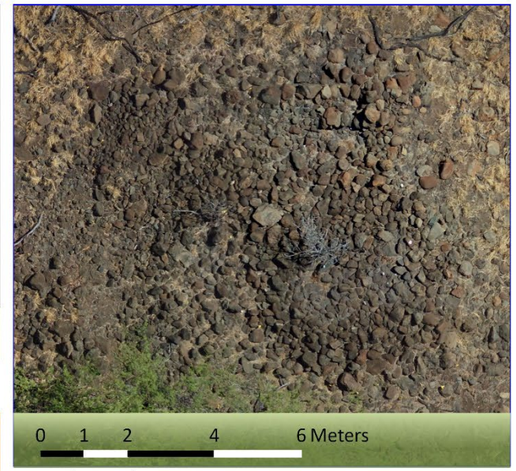
potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area, the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of two currently known intact colluvial systems with an associated ritual center within the archipelago (Green 1969, 1970).

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

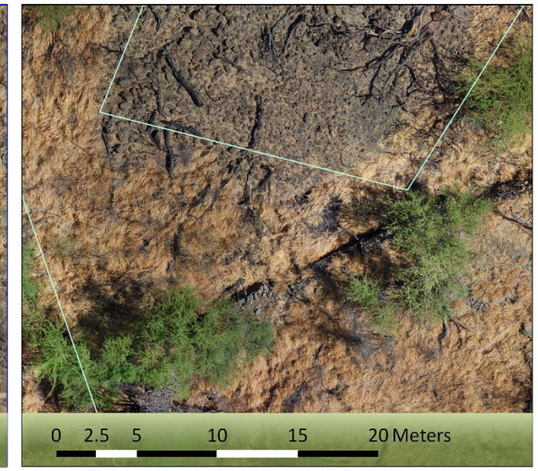
AA2216-108 is recommended as historically significant and eligible to the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. When understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and association with the neighboring complexes, as well as the complex internal architecture, Criterion A is applicable as it speaks to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses and related ritual complexities, along with sophisticated social systems prior to the Western Contact. Site AA2216-108 is additionally significant under Criterion C when understood in the context of a complex dryland agricultural system. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for heiau construction which may be reflective of agricultural intensification, the potential evolution of ritual practices as it relates to the overall field system, and provide cross-comparisons to ritual centers that are found in association with lo‘i systems, as well as intensive dryland field systems (Kolb 1994; Mulrooney and Ladefoged 2005). Therefore AA2216-108 is further considered significant under Criterion D.



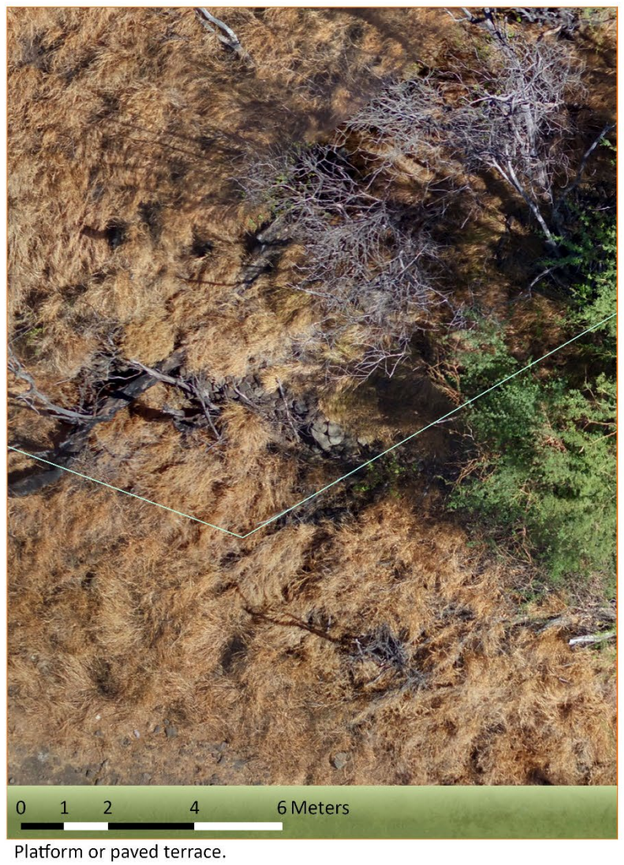
AA2216-108, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types



Upper limits of AA2216-108



Historic flume bisecting lower portion of AA2216-108



Platform or paved terrace.

Example of interior features of AA2216-108

Figure 33. AA2216-108, drone imagery of interior feature types and approximate site footprint.

Olowalu Ahupuaʻa

A total of seven (7) historic properties were identified within the Olowalu section of the proposed realignment alternatives (Table 2, Figure 32 and Figure 33), two of which (50-50-08-04700 and -04701) were previously recorded (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000:42, 46). The following section presents the preliminary site descriptions and recommendations for historic properties identified within the Olowalu portion of the archaeological survey area.

Table 2. Summary of Above Ground Archaeological Sites Identified within Olowalu Ahupuaʻa[10]

Alternatives Affected	Field No/ SIHP 50-50-08-	Possible Age Range	Formal Type	Inferred Function	Overall Condition	NRHP/6E Significance Recommendation	Integrity Evaluation
1-4 (Launiupoko Pinch Point)	AA2216-028	Early 20th Century Ranch	Wall, Fenceline	Animal Husbandry – Pasture Delineation	Fair to Remnant	D/d	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association
1,2	AA2216-036	Precontact	Surface Scatter	Habitation	Remnant	D/d	Location, Materials, Association
1-4 (Launiupoko Pinch Point)	AA2216-106	Precontact	Terraces, Circular Alignments, Small Semi-Circular Terraces, Enclosures	Habitation and Agricultural Complex	Good to Remnant	A, C, D/a, c, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
1-4 (Launiupoko Pinch Point)	AA2216-107	Precontact to Early Historic	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Terrace	Agricultural and Habitation Complex	Good to Remnant	A, C, D/a, c, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Association
1-4 (Olowalu/ Launiupoko Merge)	04700	Precontact	Rock Shelters, C-shape, Wall	Habitation Complex	Fair to Poor	D/d	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
1-4 (Olowalu/ Launiupoko Merge)	04701	Precontact	Modified Outcrop and Platform	Ceremonial	Fair	A, D/a, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Association
3	04718	Precontact	Heiau	Ceremonial	Fair to Poor	A, D/a, d, e	Location, Design, Materials, Association

[10] Gray shading indicates pinchpoint locations where all proposed alternatives merge

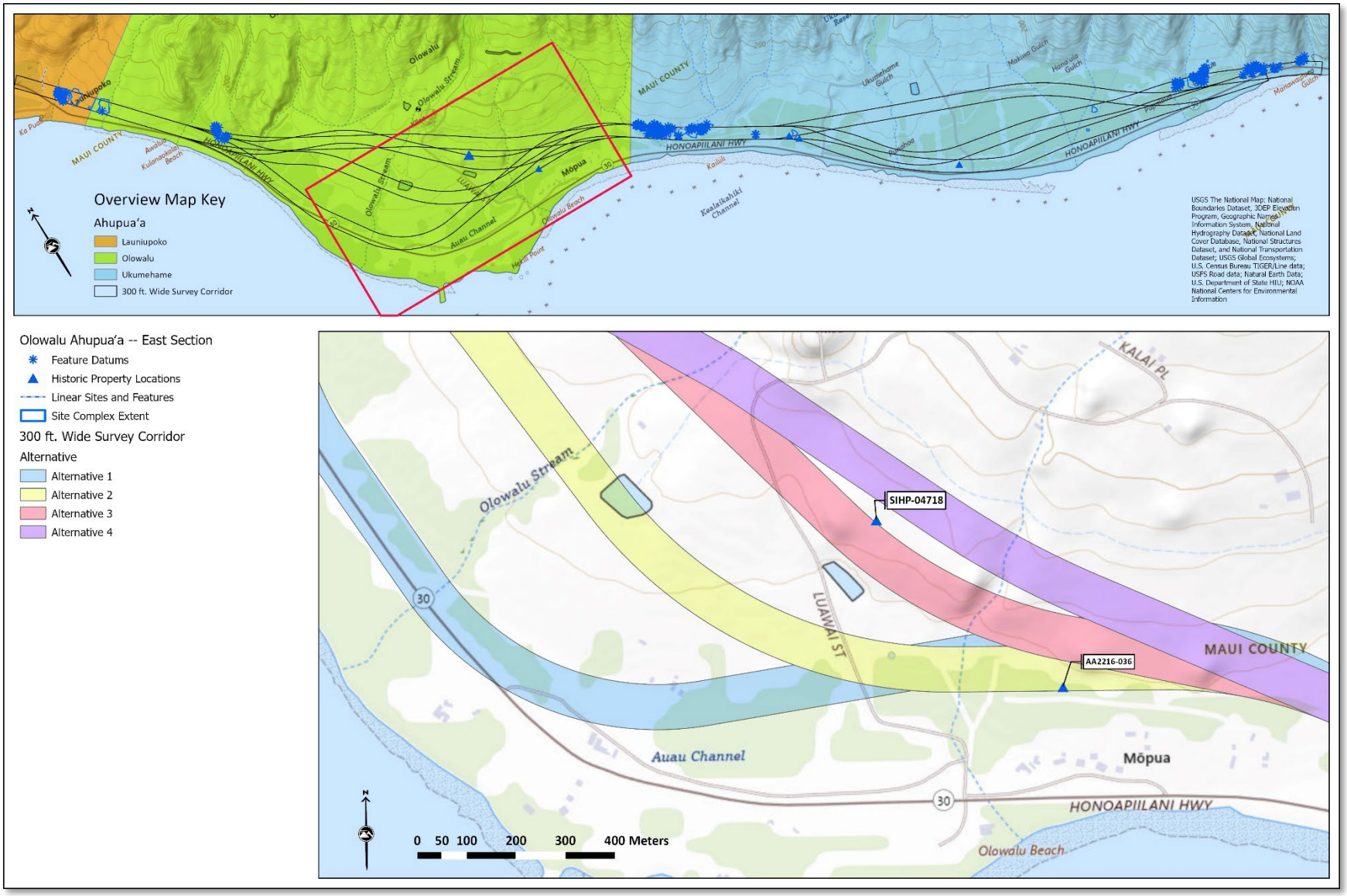


Figure 34. Historic property locations and extents in relation to the survey corridors, Olowalu Ahupua'a, East Section.

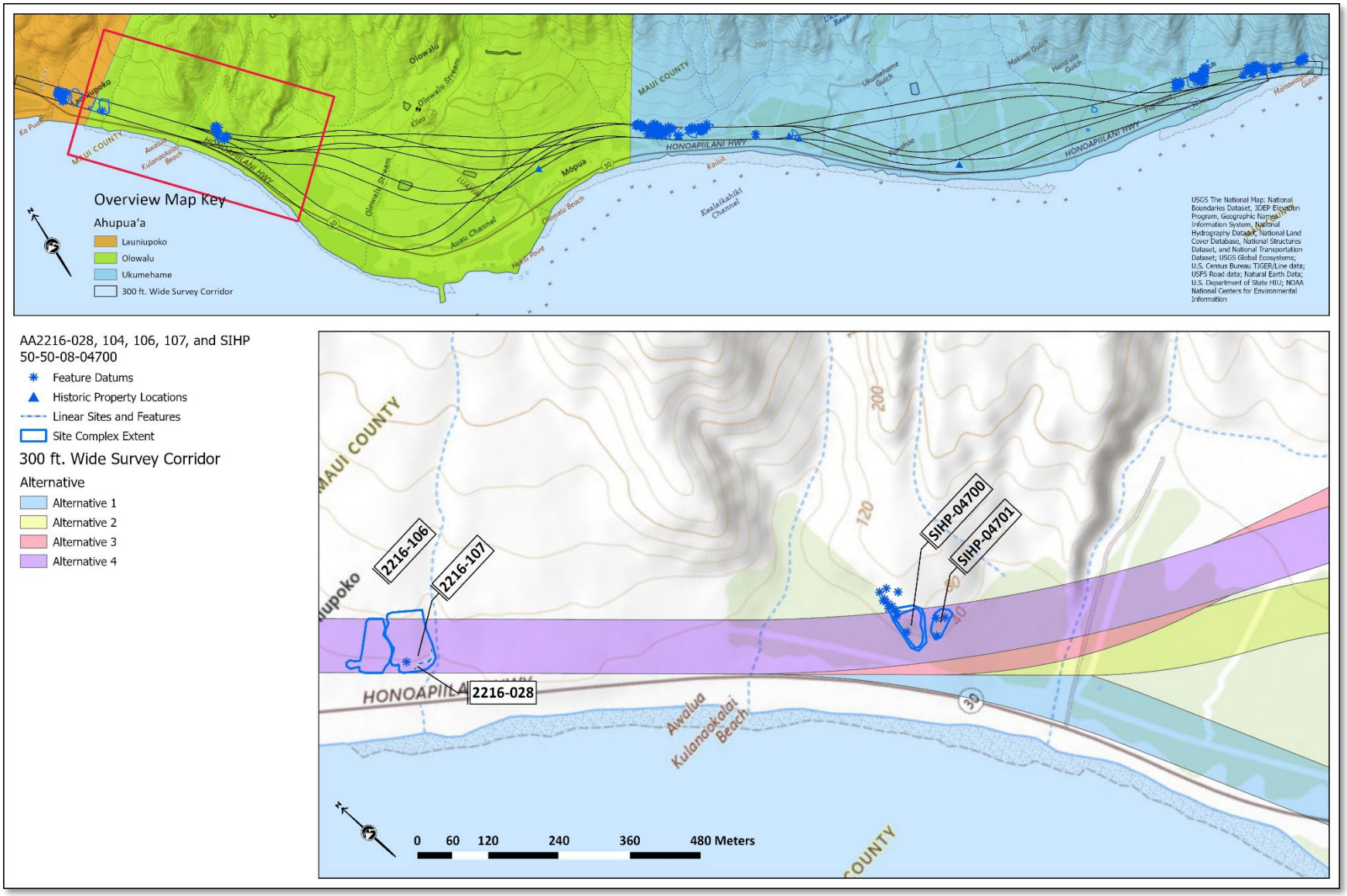


Figure 35. Historic property locations and extents in relation to the survey corridors, Olowalu Ahupua'a, West Section.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-028	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	2	**AGE:**	Early 20th Century Ranch
SITE TYPE:	Multi-Component Wall and Barbed Wire Fenceline	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Animal Husbandry, Pasture Delineation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Low One aqua glass fragment northwest of the modified gully and next to site AA2216-104 (c-shape)
CONDITION:	Fair to Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gently sloping topography with vegetation consisting of buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-028 is a historic ranch wall and barbed wire fenceline located within the northern extent of the study area where the proposed road corridors merge to meet the existing alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway (Figure 33). Situated within the extent of the dryland agricultural system documented as AA2216-107, this site consists of a free-standing wall constructed of large subrounded basalt cobbles and small subrounded basalt boulders roughly stacked 3-4 courses high and 2-4 courses wide that roughly extends east-west along the southern boundary. A kiawe post and fallen barbed wire fencing extends north-south to form the western boundary. The average width of the stone wall section ranges between roughly 0.75-0.80 m. This wall appears associated with a wide modified gully that contains slight modifications along the northwest embankment while the southeast bank has been heavily modified with the wall construction. A stone mound is located northwest of the upper modified gully bank that could be a remnant section of wall or disturbed secondary feature.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-028 consists of a stone wall section and fallen barbed wire fenceline reflective of historic ranching and pasture delineation. The Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd. (PiMCo) Ranch, a secondary industry of the overall sugar operation that was initiated to support their labor force, was started around 1912 by then manager W. Weinzheimer on lands that were unsuitable for cane growing. The grazing lands extended from Honokōwai Gulch to Olowalu and sea level to 2,000 ft., covering a collective area of 9000 acres of Pili grass, cactus, and Koa Haole (Henke 1929:59). With regard to the current study area, the PiMCo Ranch lands were situated between the Launiupoko and Olowalu cane fields and above the former railroad alignment and current cane haul road corridor (Figure 34). According to maps of the pasture layout, it is clear that pasture delineation in this area consisted of a combination of stone walls and barbed wire fences. Site 2216-028 is a remnant section of that pasture boundary. In this case, the term remnant is

used to describe the last remaining section of a former pasture boundary as a whole rather than the condition of the individual stone wall element itself which is in fair condition. While this remaining section of wall is in fair condition, and the integrity of workmanship specific to the dry-stacked stone masonry is retained, the historic pasture boundary as a whole is no longer intact as the barbed wire fencing that completed the boundary of the pasture has fallen, with missing sections of intact fencing. As a result, there is a an overall loss of workmanship and design. The site does retain integrity of location and materials, as well as setting, feeling, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

The identification of AA2216-028 has led to research into ranching infrastructure, an otherwise little recognized aspect of the overall operation of Pioneer Mill Co. There has been some debate about stone walls that were constructed during the historic era vs. the pre-contact time period and the ability to differentiate between the two (Wong et al. 2020:76-77). Further archaeological research and data recovery of the stone wall section of AA2216-028, focused on construction technique in relation to known traditional dry-stacked stone architecture, would add to the broader archaeological understanding surrounding the construction of these sites. The addition of this information would grow the ability to readily distinguish historic wall construction from traditional pre-contact construction (Sroat et al. 2023:96-100) which would better inform function, chronology, and land use intepretations. Therefore, AA2216-028 is recommended as eligible to the National Register under significance Criterion D.

Plate 90. Overview of wall running SE, view to southeast.

Plate 91. Overview of west extent where the barbed fence component bisects wall, view to west.

Plate 92. AA3316-028, barbed wire fence component, photo taken from end of wall, view to north.

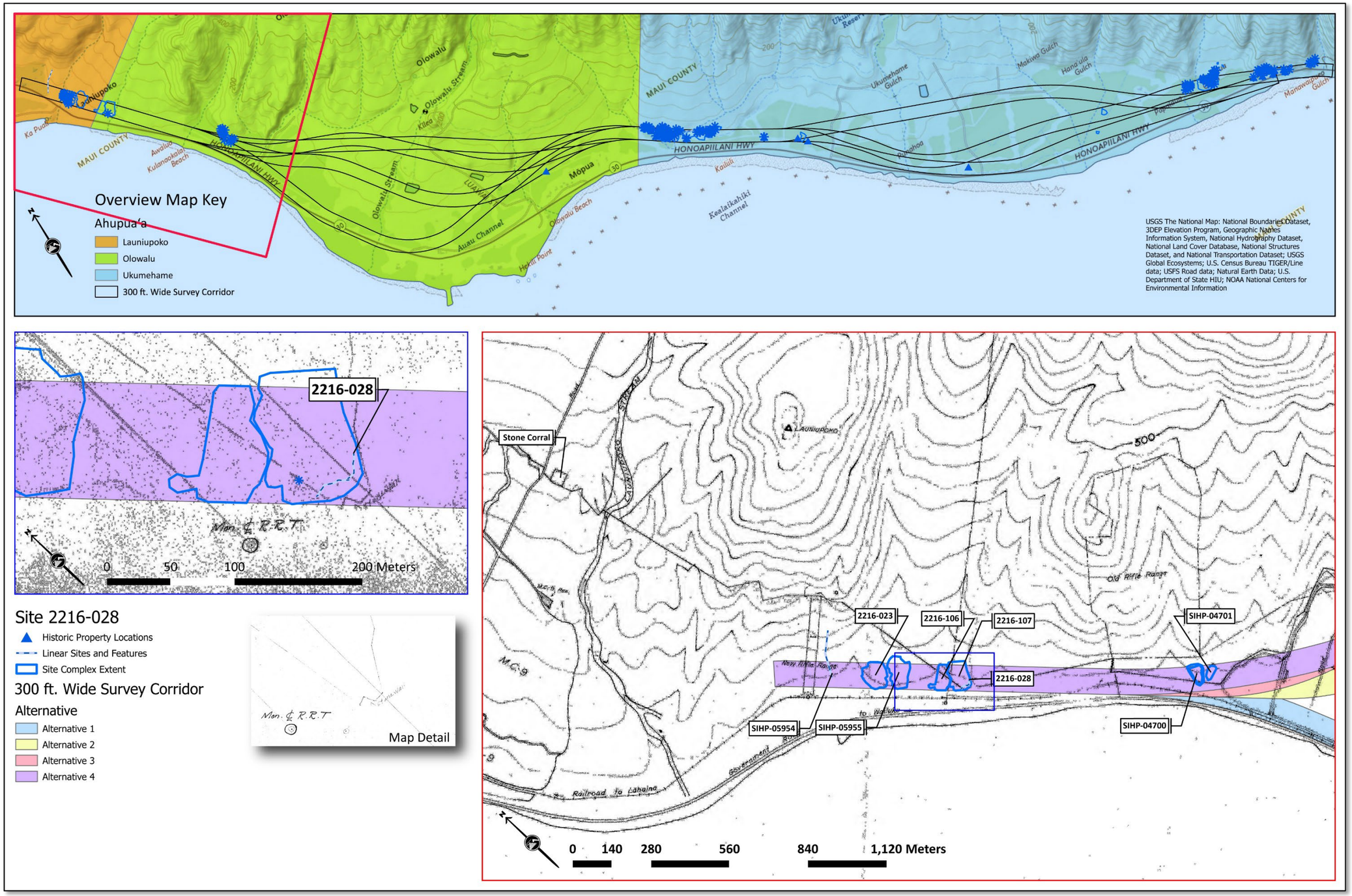


Figure 36. AA2216-028 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame) and ranch lands of Pioner Mill Company, Ltd. Ranch (Pioneer Mill Company 1940) (bottom right frame); and close up of AA2216-028 in the 1940 fencing plan and stone wall segment (Pioneer Mill Co. 1940) (bottom left frame).

FIELD NO:	AA2216-036	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	High Marine shell: cone shell, top shell, bivalves, and other indeterminate fragments
FUNCTION:	Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High Waterworn cobbles, branch coral, false brain coral, and possible basalt flakes
CONDITION:	Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Flat to gently sloping topography with vegeation consisting of buffel grasses, kiawe trees, and Guamúchil (Opiuma).

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-036 is a surface scatter located in a fallow cane field within Corridors 1 and 2 mauka of Olowalu Village Road and east of Luawai Street (Plate 90 through Plate 93, see also Figure 32). The scatter measures roughly 20 m in radius (east to west) and is most densely concentrated within push piles along the field's southern edge. The material assemblage consists of a high density of marine shells, branch coral, false brain coral, waterworn cobbles, and a few potential basalt lithic flakes.

AA2216-036 is approximately 500 m south and downslope of SIHP-50-50-08-04718 (heiau) and is potentially a remnant representation of a cultural landscape that was plowed over for industrial sugarcane agriculture (Figure 34). Cultural material also continues mauka at a relatively low and infrequent occurence past the Olowalu bike path.

EVALUATION SUMMARY
AA2216-036 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a pre-contact habitation site. Without archaeological testing however, it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit, or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion or redistribution due to ground disturbance activities related to over 100 years of industrial sugarcane cultivation (see also Figure 11). As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or absence of intact stratified deposits below the plow zone, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact stratified deposits that may provide information on the chronology and distribution of traditional and historic era land use within Olowalu Ahupuaʻa remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and analysis, AA2216-036 is recommended as eligible to the National Register under significance Criterion D.

Plate 93. AA2216-036, Typical cultural material content consisting of marine shell fragments and ʻiliʻili.

Plate 94. AA2216-036, Conus shell fragment.

Plate 95. Overview of elongated pushpile at southern edge of bulldozed agricultural and ranching field where material is most densely concentrated, view to west.

Plate 96. Overview of bulldozed field looking upslope towards Kaiwaloa Heiau (SIHP 50-50-08-0004) and an unnamed heiau (SIHP -04718), view to north.

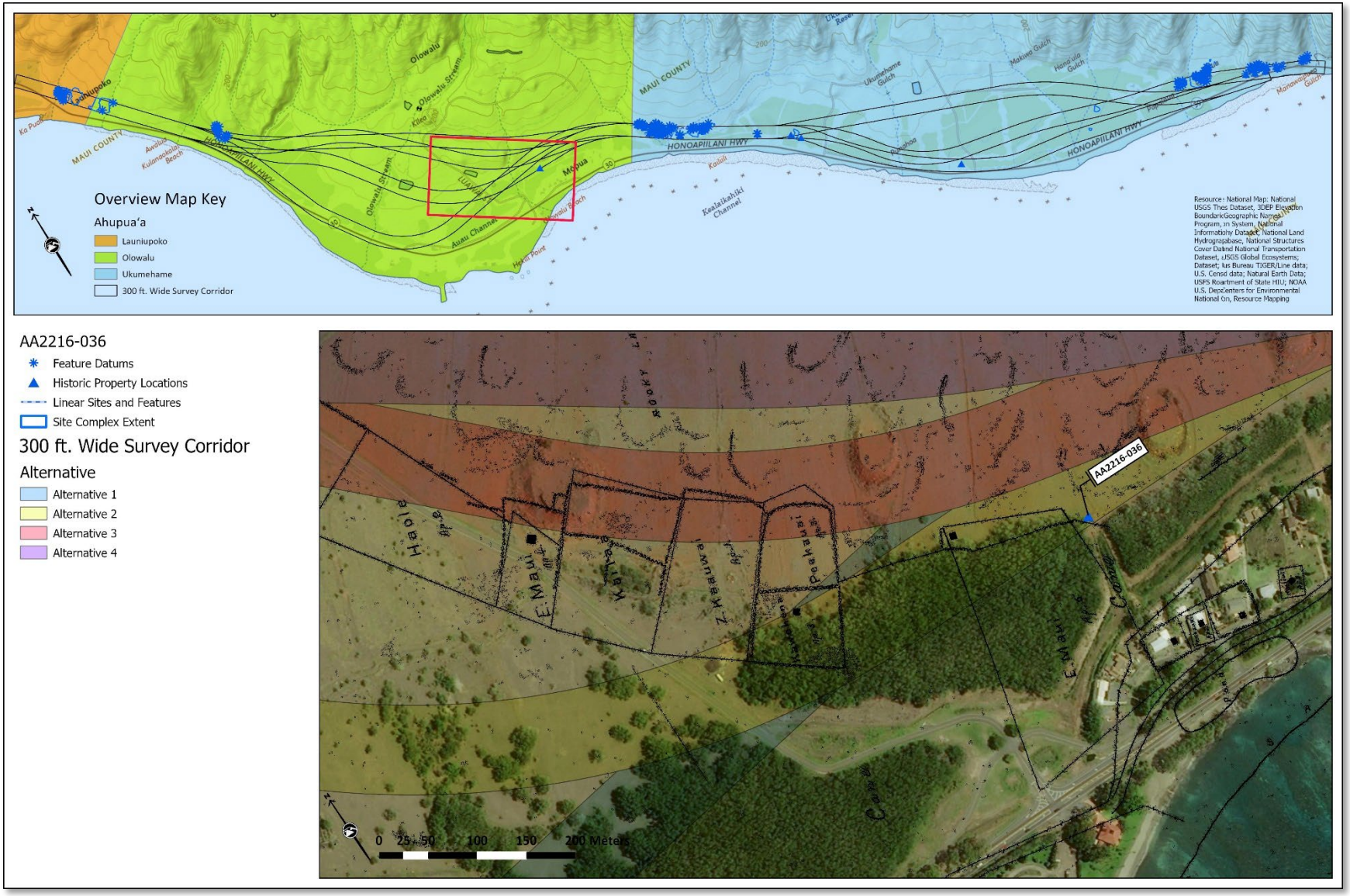


Figure 37. Site 2216-036 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame) and land commission awards and historic structures/landmarks overlaid (Monsarrat 1881) on the ESRI World Imagery Base Map (ESRI et al. 2021) (bottom right frame).

FIELD NO:	AA2216-106	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 11	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Habitation and Agricultural Complex	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Agriculture, Possible Burial, Ceremony, Temporary Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Low Manuports: Branch coral and false brain coral
CONDITION:	Fair to Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, C, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, c, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gentle to moderately sloping terrain with vegetation consisting of buffel grass, hairy woodrose, haole koa, and kiawe trees.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-106 is a habitation and agricultural complex located at the northwestern end of the survey area where the corridors merge as they approach the Lahaina Bypass (see Figure 33). This site is part of a larger cultural landscape that is reflective of traditional dryland agriculture and includes the neighboring site complexes of AA2216-023, AA2216-104, and AA2216-107. The site is separated from AA2216-104 to the northwest by roughly 80 m of rugged terrain consisting of fragile and highly weathered bedrock. While a large drainage southeast of the site was used as a geographic boundary to separate AA2216-106 from AA2216-107, the sites are likely associated with each other and would have functioned as a singular field system.

Dense vegetation covers the landscape, obscuring most of the cultural material and features within the complex. Due to time constraints, only a portion of the site was cleared of vegetation to provide a generalized summary of the site and define its limits within the survey area. Clearing ended along the exterior of the site when there was a significant break in the presence of features and cultural material. Site limits were also determined based on the natural topography of the landscape and large disturbances. The resulting preliminary site boundary is defined by the survey area boundary to the northeast (mauka), a large drainage to the southeast, the cane haul road and highway to the southwest (makai), and an absence of features to the northwest where decomposing bedrock formations characterize the landscape.

The feature types identified within the site are consistent with neighboring sites and the 'rocky' variant of the leeward rain-dependant agricultural systems that are found across the flow slopes and between the former sugarcane fields of Pioneer Mill Co (Figure 35). These include terraces, circular enclosures, pit features, small C-shapes, alignments, mounds, modified outcroppings, and two depressions (Figure 36). Additional spot clearing to the northwest of the gully revealed several irregular terraces, agricultural

circles, and areas of apparent bedrock modifications. One rectangular terrace to the northwest of the gully with a paved interior consisting of gravel and cobble suggests a function other than agriculture (Plate 100). The paved surface appears disturbed with a faint depression and adjacent soil berm (Figure 36). It is not presently clear if the depression is contemporaneous with the terrace or more recent. Additionally, the western most feature in AA2216-106 is a disturbed southwest-facing terrace with a distinct surface depression characteristic of a possible burial (Plate 99 through Plate 97). Located above the cane haul road, the terrace was cut into by a bulldozer during widening for cane haul trucks thus destroying the northwest extent of the feature. The surviving terrace measures 7.8 m in length and approximately 3.5 m in width. A branch coral head and several fragments are visible on the face and bulldozed northwest extent of the terrace. The retained interior of the terrace contains a soil-filled depression partially outlined in cobbles. The depression measures approximately 1.7 m x 1.5 m, is mainly devoid of rock, and has a spongy rebound compared to the surrounding terrace surface. Considering the size, cobble modifications, soil texture, and presence of coral, the depression may represent a possible burial.

While the features exposed by spot clearing are more degraded than those observed in neighboring sites and are generally in poor condition, it appears that some of the features that are yet to be cleared, particularly the series of circular pits and possible C-shapes along the gully, may be in a better state of preservation. Sources of disturbance include bioturbation from vegetation growth, heat spalling (wildfire and solar), and probable ungulate trampling across the site. The lower extent of the site has been impacted by bulldozing along the cane haul road, including a bulldozer path that runs upslope between the gully-side features and the possible burial terrace.

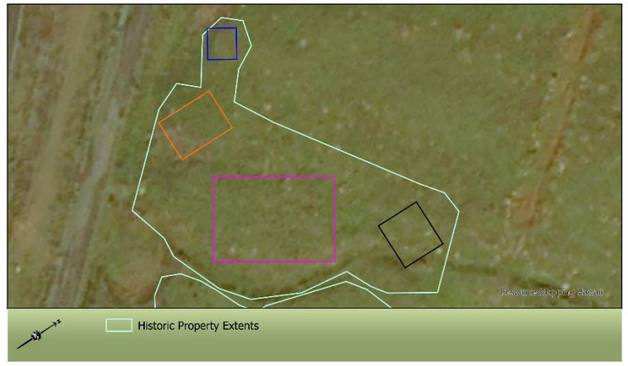
EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-106 has retained its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association due to its location within the margins of the former sugar plantation fields and distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway (Figure 36). It is likely that AA2216-106 is associated with complexes to the north of the site extent, which speaks to a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of both Olowalu and presumably Launiupoko Valleys. The combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in the leeward West Maui, and challeging environmental conditions. The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows approximately 34.6% of potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area, the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of the few currently known intact colluvial systems within the archipelago (Green 1969, 1970; Kirch and McCoy 2023:155-156).

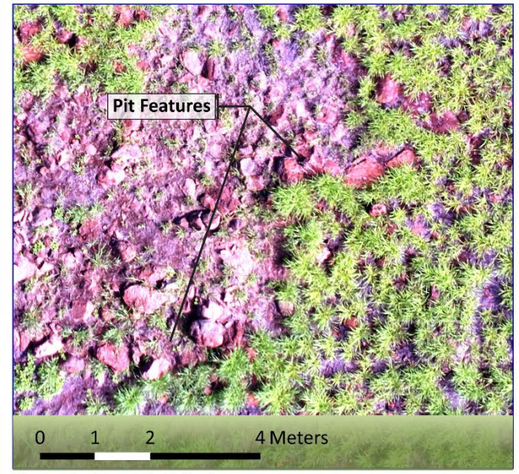
NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-106 is recommended as historically significant and eligible to the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. When understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and association with the neighboring complexes, as well as the intra-site patterning of agricultural and habitation features in

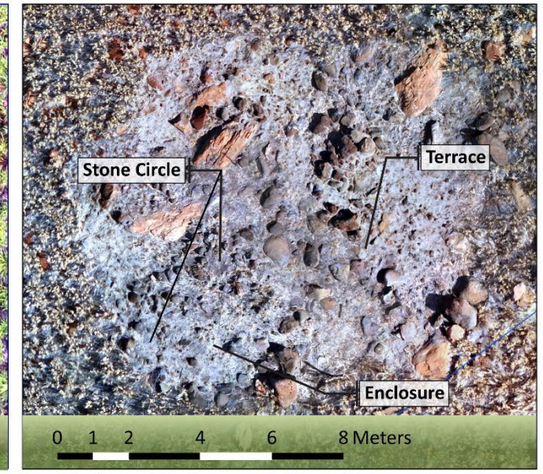
relation the overall topography that takes advantage of slope direction for soil retention, Criterion A is applicable as it may speak to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. Site AA2216-106 is additionally significant under Criterion C as a complex dryland agricultural system that is unique to the topography of the region. Unlike the typical Kona Field System that is characterized by long linear walls and terraces that define an expansive linear field system, the dryland field system documented during this study is entirely influenced by the rocky topography which resulted in the construction of diverse feature types with varying functions depending on slope and bedrock exposures. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when and why both extensive dryland agriculture and lo‘i systems were developed in this region, when and why the dryland field systems may have been subsequently abandoned, how this may relate to the continued use of the established lo‘i systems into the modern era, and inform research into contemporary agricultural sustainability. Therefore AA2216-106 is further considered significant under Criterion D.



AA2216-106, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types

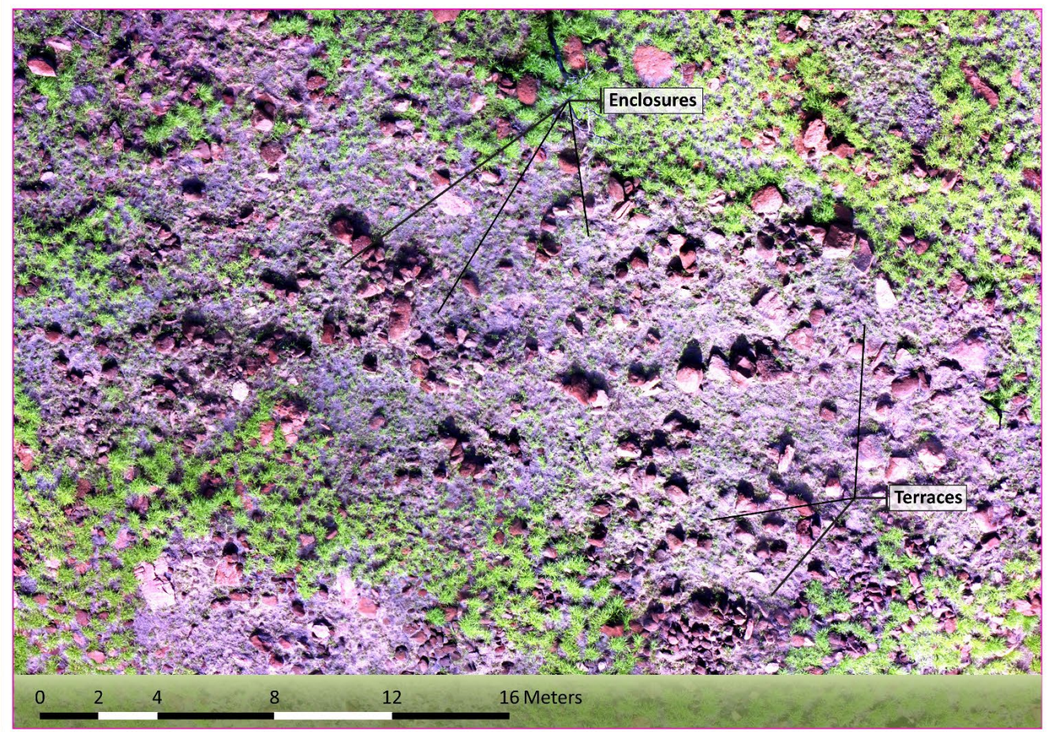


Stone circles and pit features



Irregular Shaped Enclosures and Stone Circles

Modified Bedrock Boulder Outcrop



Terraces, Small Enclosures, and C-shapes

Figure 38. AA2216-106, drone imagery of interior feature types and approximate site footprint.

Plate 97. AA2216-106, interior of rectangular terrace showing cobble paving and depression, view to southwest.

Plate 98. AA2216-106, habitation and agricultural complex, cleared area 1, overview of the NW side of a potential burial terrace, located in the western corner of the site, view to NW.

Plate 99. A2216-106, potential burial terrace, close-up examples of branch coral heads in the western corner of the terrace, view to northeast.

Plate 100. AA2216-106, habitation and agricultural complex, potential burial terrace, close-up of circular depression in southwest corner of terrace behind concentration branch coral (left, foreground), view to northwest.

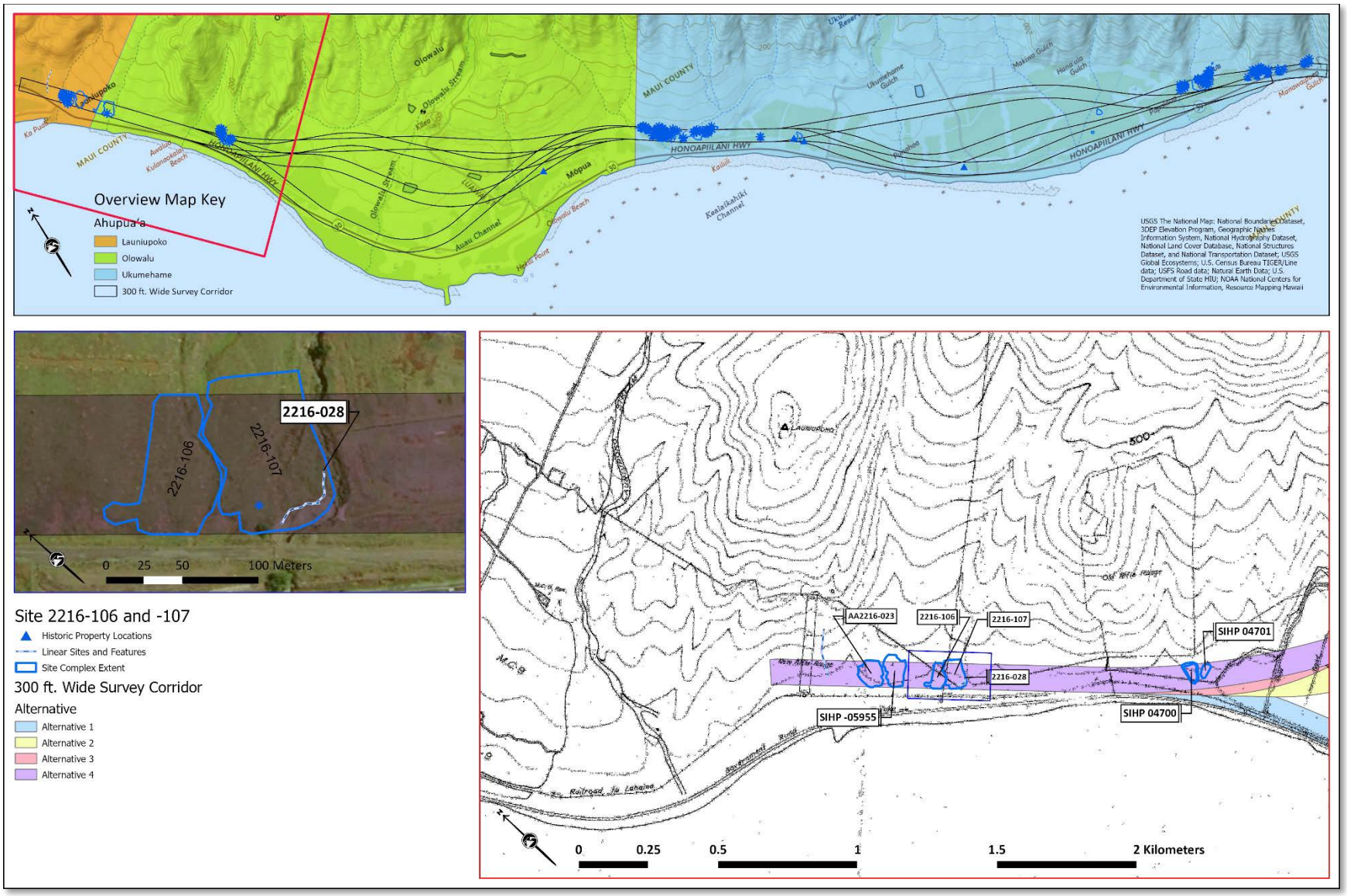


Figure 39. AA2216-106 and -107 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame), inter-site association within lands formerly designated as pasture lands between the Launiupoko and Olowalu sugarcane fields of the Pioner Mill Company (Pioneer Mill Company 1940) (bottom right frame), and close up of site extents in relation to the modern environment (ESRI et al. 2021) (bottom left frame).

FIELD NO:	AA2216-107	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 5	**AGE:**	Precontact - Early Historic
SITE TYPE:	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Agriculture and Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	None
CONDITION:	Good to Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, C, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, c, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gentle to moderately sloping topography with vegetation consisting of buffel grass, hairy woodrose, haole koa, castor bean, and kiawe trees.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-107 is a newly identified agricultural and habitation complex located within the western end of the proposed highway corridor where all proposed alternatives merge to meet the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway (see Figure 33). This site is situated on a rocky southwest slope descending from the West Maui Mountains to the shoreline between Olowalu and Launiupoko and is part of a larger precontact agricultural landscape that includes sites AA2216-023, AA2216-104, and AA2216-106. A gully on the northwest extent of AA2216-107 serves as a geographic boundary from AA2216-106 for inventory purposes. AA2216-107 and neighboring sites comprise one of the few remaining areas between Ukumehame and Lahaina not plowed for sugarcane (see Figure 38).

As with neighboring sites, the features comprising AA2216-107 are mostly obscured by dense, tall grass and accumulating duff. Due to the labor and time required to clear vegetation from the site, the site was spot cleared to determine the extent of the site and the density of features on the interior. This strategy revealed a highly modified landscape bound on the northwest by the gully bordering AA22216-106, on the northeast by the mauka extent of the APE (features continue outside of APE), on the southeast by a deep water-diversion gully, and on the southwest by bulldozing extending from the cane haul road. The overall topography consists of the gully bank on the northwest extent, a mildly undulating southwest slope spanning the central portion, and branching/braiding gully channels along the southeast extent.

Features exposed by spot clearing are consistent with the 'rocky' variant of the leeward rain-dependant agricultural system observed across the project area, and include features potentially associated with seasonal/intermittent streamflow. Features include terraces, stone circles or pit features, enclosures, C-shapes, alignments, mounds, and modified bedrock boulder outcrops (Figure 38). The greatest density of features occurs in and along the branching gully in the southeast portion of the site and above the frontage road in the makai portion of the site. The streambanks and ridges created by the braided gully are heavily modified with agricultural features, including planting circles and irregular stepped terraces, some of

which are partially enclosed with low rear- or sidewalls. The inter-channel ridges are heavily fortified with rough boulder facings retaining rocky infilled interiors containing rock circles and small circular stepped terraces. Extending northwest from the gully onto the central slope is a large area of stone circles incorporated into a dense central boulder concentration surrounded by small irregular terraces and alignments extending into yet uncleared portions of the slope. Downslope of this area and just above the frontage road and bulldozer push is a C-shape habitation enclosure and several adjoining irregular agricultural terraces. At the northwest extent of the site, spot clearing revealed several remnant terraces running along the back of the gully facing AA2216-106. The uncleared majority portions of the site appear to contain numerous features, particularly the area between the circle garden and C-shape and the broad lower section of the braided gully above the historic wall. No portable cultural material was observed on the surface of the site extent.

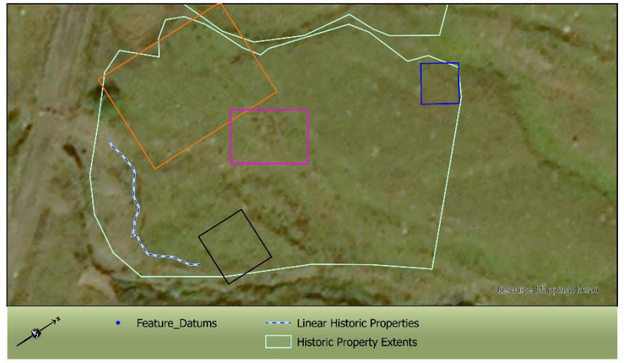
The condition of the visible features, ranges from good to remnant, with condition and state of preservation improving within the southeast and southwest portions of the site. Disturbances affecting the site include bulldozing, which has likely destroyed features; historic or modern water diversion through the gully bounding the southeast site extent leading to downcutting and feature erosion; and likely ungulate trampling as evidenced by ranch fence and wall and the trampled appearance of some features.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

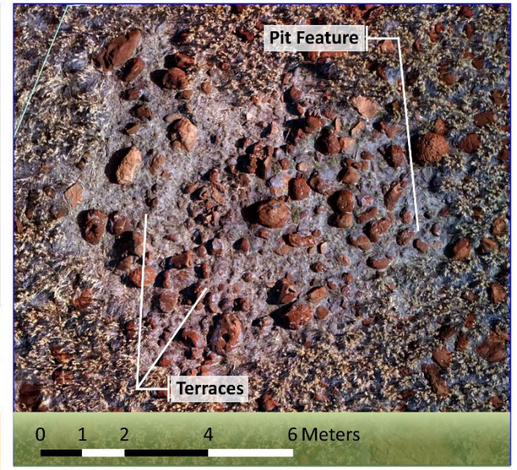
AA2216-107 has retained its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association as a result of its location within the margins of the former sugar plantation fields and distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway (Figure 36). It is likely that AA2216-107 is associated with complexes to the north of the site extent, which speaks to a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of both Olowalu and presumably Launiupoko Valleys. The combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in the leeward West Maui, and challeging environmental conditions. The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows that approximately 34.6% of potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of the few currently known intact colluvial systems within the archipelago (Green 1969, 1970; Kirch and McCoy 2023:155-156) which could provide additional insight to and refinement of the agricultural model presented by Kurashima and others (2019) on island ecology and indigenous systems.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

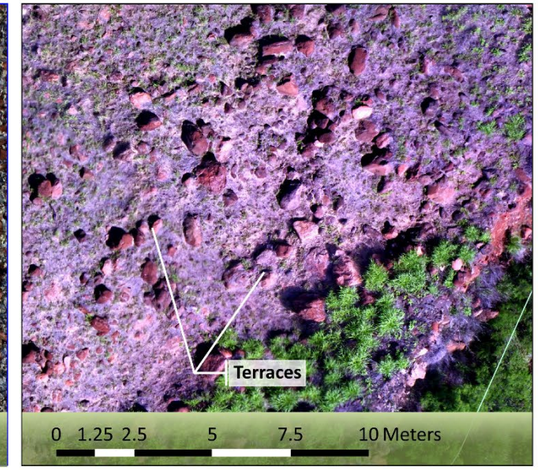
AA2216-107 is recommended as historically significant and eligible to the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. When understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and association with the neighboring complexes, as well as the intra-site patterning of agricultural and habitation features in relation the overall topography that takes advantage of slope direction for soil retention, Criterion A is applicable as it may speak to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. Site AA2216-107 is additionally significant under Criterion C as a complex dryland agricultural system that is unique to the topography of the region. Unlike the typical Kona Field System that is characterized by long linear walls and terraces that define an expansive linear field system, the dryland field system documented during this study is entirely influenced by the rocky topography which resulted in the construction of diverse feature types with varying functions depending on slope and bedrock exposures. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when and why both extensive dryland agriculture and lo‘i systems were developed in this region, when and why the dryland field systems may have been subsequently abandoned, how this may relate to the continued use of the established lo‘i systems into the modern era, and inform research into contemporary agricultural sustainability. Therefore AA2216-107 is further considered significant under Criterion D.



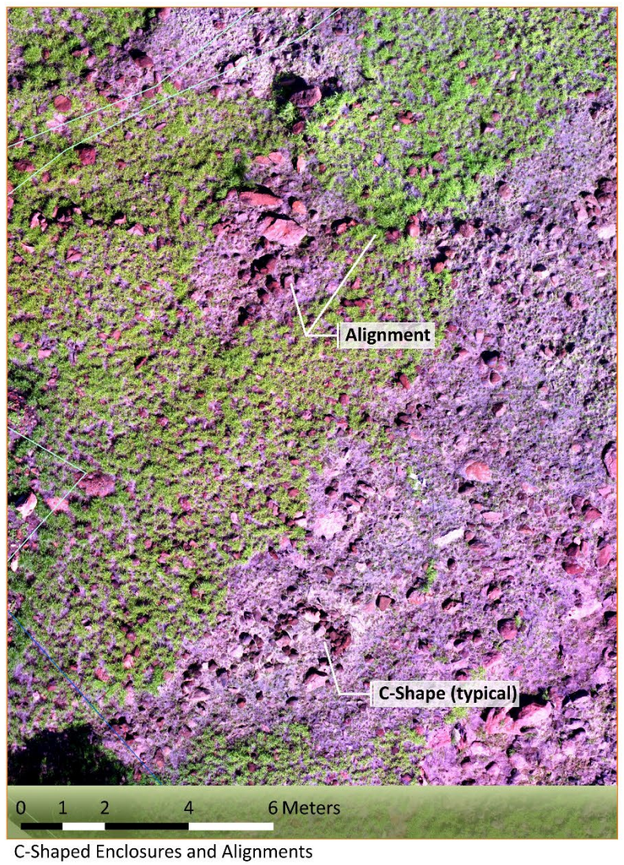
AA2216-107, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types



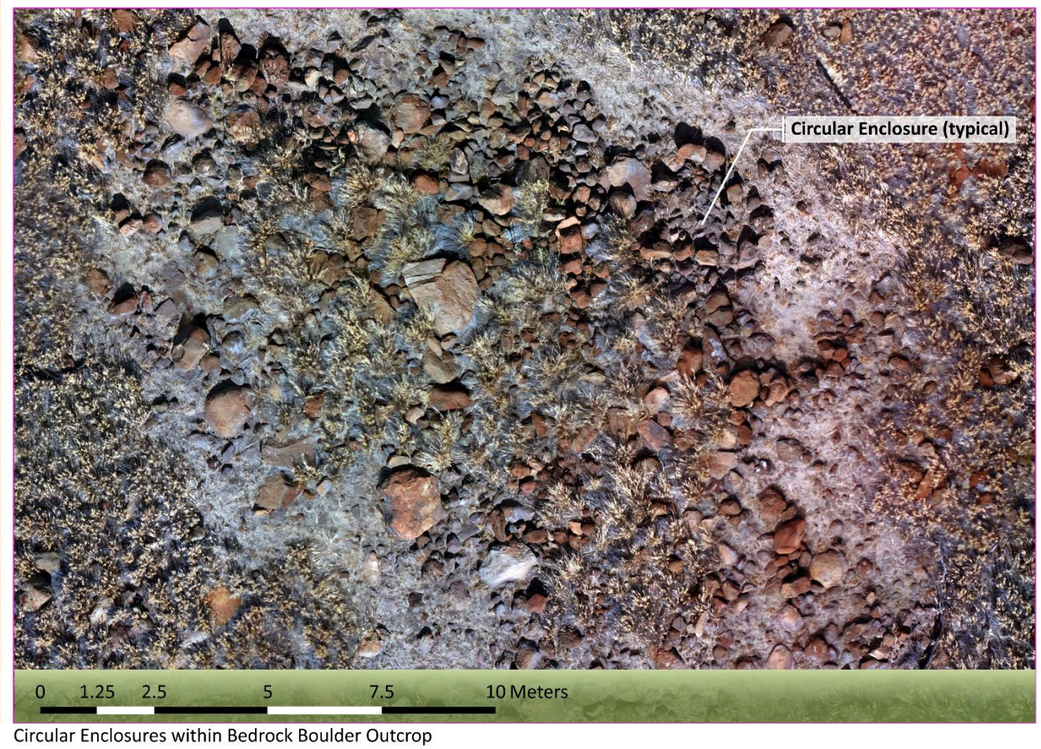
Upper limits of AA2216-107



Terraces



C-Shaped Enclosures and Alignments



Circular Enclosures within Bedrock Boulder Outcrop

Figure 40. AA2216-107, drone imagery of interior feature types and approximate site footprint.

FIELD NO:	SIHP-4700	**SIHP NO 50-50-08-:**	04700
N FEATURES:	11	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Habitation Complex	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	High Marine shell, kukui endocarp
FUNCTION:	Temporary Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High One hammerstone (H-001), false brain coral, branch coral, waterworns, basalt lithics, volcanic glass lithics
CONDITION:	Fair to Poor		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Moderate to steeply sloping topography with vegetation consisting of buffel grasses and kiawe trees.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
SIHP 50-50-08-04700 is a previously documented complex containing eight overhang rock shelters (Features A, C-I), a small C-shape (Feature B), and a wall (Feature J) located among the weathered basalt outcroppings on the west face of a north-south ridge (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000:42-46). A 2011 field inspection completed by Cultural Surveys Hawaiʻi (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2011:Figure 40), which did not have access to the original feature maps, misidentified the location of Feature J and documented it to the south of the preservation area. All features documented as a part of SIHP -04700 were re-identified during the current survey with the feature identified during the 2011 field inspection included as newly identified Feature K. In addition to Feature K, the extent of secondary cultural material scatter (CMS-001), the origins of which are thought to be associated with the use of the upslope features (Features A-I), was also documented during the current study. Specific to the proposed project, SIHP -04700 Features I and K, as well as CMS-001, are situated within archaeological survey limits of all four (4) alternatives as they begin to merge into the connection to the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway (Figure 33).

The rockshelter documented as Feature I of SIHP -04700 was described by Xamanek Researches as:

> *…2.6 m. long by 2.1 m. deep with a maximum ceiling height of 1.2 m. While there is some soil depoisted on the shelter floor, much of the deposition appears to be rock exfoliaiton and slope wash…. A waterworn cobble was noted outside of the opening. (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000:45)*

Feature K (Plate 101), originally thought to be Feature J in a field inspection conducted by CSH, consists of an exposure of crudely stacked bedrock boulders 4-5 courses high.

Finally, CMS-001 is a moderate to low-density cultural material scatter extending from the northern boundary of the study area to nearly the toe of the ridge. The scatter is considerably more dense on the upper west side of the ridgetop nearest the main feature area that extends outside of the study area and becomes increasingly sparse, moving southwest down the east face of the ridge. Cultural material includes waterworn cobbles, 'ili'ili, waterworn and fragmented false brain coral, lesser amounts of branch coral, marine shell midden (e.g. cowrie, cone, drupe, and nerites), some lithic material consisting of basalt flakes and one volcanic glass flake, as well as the previously recorded waterworn cobble hammerstone (H-001) located in a small east-facing alcove overhang on the toe of the ridge (Plate 102 through Plate 106).

EVALUATION SUMMARY

SIHP 50-50-08-04700 is a multi-component complex related to traditional Hawaiian temporary or recurrent habitation prior to Western contact. Overall, the complex as a whole maintains its integrity in terms of location, setting, and feeling due to its elevated position on the ridge above the highway. Additionally, its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association are preserved as a result of the undeveloped state of the surrounding environment.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

Previously accepted eligibility recommendations note that SIHP -04700 was considered significant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D as a site that "has yielded, or may be likely to yield, inforamtion important in prehistory or history." Excavations at Features C, E, and F returned a series of dates that suggested that the shelter features were subject to recurrent use from the mid-15th to the mid-18th centuries (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000:66). The authors go on to note that continued archaeological research at Features B and J would add to a refinement of the age and interpretive determinations (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000:69). With regard to the current documentation and proposed project, SIHP -04700 continues to be recommended as signficant and eligible to the National Register under Criterion D.

Plate 101. SIHP-04700, overview of Feature K, view to south.

Plate 102. SIHP-04700, CMS-001, overview of ridge and view shed toward Awalua, view to southwest.

Plate 103. SIHP-04700, CMS-001, basalt flake, dorsal view.

Plate 104. SIHP-04700, CMS-001, hammerstone.

Plate 105. SIHP-04700, CMS-001, branch coral fragments.

Plate 106. SIHP-04700, CMS-001, volcanic glass flake.

FIELD NO:	SIHP-4701	**SIHP NO 50-50-08-:**	04701
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 3	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Modified Outcrop	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	High Dense marine shell near shrine
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	High Manuports: ʻIliʻili, waterworn cobbles, and coral Artifacts: Possible cone shell beads observed throughout site, few basalt flakes.
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Moderately sloping topography with vegegation consisting of buffel grasses and kiawe trees.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
SIHP 50-50-08-04701 a multi-component ceremonial site consisting of a platform in fair condition (Plate 107 and Plate 108) that was initially documented by Xamanek Researches (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000:46), a retaining wall (CSH-1, Plate 109) noted in Lee-Greig and Hammatt (2011:58), and a newly identified modified bedrock outcrop (MBO-001, Plate 110). A moderate density of cultural material, including coral, waterworn cobbles, and lesser lithic flakes, also covers the ridge below the platform. At the time of the current survey, the site area was covered in approximately knee-high dry buffel grass, prohibiting the identification of the true extent of the eroding scatter. The overall approximate extent of the site is interesected by Corridors 2-4 of the study area (see Figure 33) and while the platform and retaining wall components of the site were easily re-identified during the current study, both of which are consistent with the original documentation, the hammerstone included in the orginal description of the site could not be located.

Xamanek Researches documented the platform component of the site as follows:

> *…a single component site that appears to be the remnant of a platform, measuring 33 by 27 m. It is a leveled area, located on a small, broad finger ridge in the western part of the project area, between Sites 4699 and 4700. The primary feature is a roughly rectangular area paved with angular basalt cobbles, intermixed with numerous waterworn pebbles, cobbles and numerous pieces of coral. The eastern part of it has been severely impacted by a bulldozer. Scattered surface portable remains noted included lithic debitage, marine shell, and a single hammerstone. The feature appears*

> *as a leveled area on an undulating ridge. An intermittent streambed lies about 10 meters west of the site. The presence of quantities of branch and waterworn coral suggests that this site may represent a remnant of a possible precontact ceremonial structure. (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000:46)*

The retaining wall component was described by Lee-Greig and Hammatt (2011:58-59) as a retaining wall consisting of roughly stacked medium to large subangular and angular bedrock cobbles constructed to reinforce the southern embankment and edge of a wash located approximately 6.5 m to the norht-northwest of the platform feature.

Finally, the newly identified modified bedrock outcrop (MBO-001) consists of a northwest-facing outcrop with ʻiliʻili pavement (Plate 111) located to the west of the platform along the intermittent stream bank near the toe of the ridge. The modified outcrop measures approximately 10 m in length by 5 m in width and characterized by several terrace-like natural flat and level bedrock shelves that had been paved with small ʻili'ili (1-3 cm) and occasional branch and false brain coral of the same size. The material comprising the pavement is of the same type as observed on the platform and scattered on the surface between the platform and MBO-001; however, it is differentiated by small, well-sorted ʻiliʻili.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

SIHP 50-50-08-04701 has retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association due to its elevated position on the ridge above the highway and undeveloped state of the surrounding environment. While there has been some site degradation due to erosion, workmanship, as reflected in construction methods and form, as well as an overall retention of the architectural footprint is nonetheless maintained.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

Traditional Hawaiian social organization at Ukumehame and Olowalu, and more specifically the role of ritual and ceremony in the context of a community system, may be increasingly understood through the distribution of ceremonial sites that vary in structural form and elevation across the two ahupuaʻa divisions. The number of ceremonial sites and features across the archaeological landscape likely speaks to population growth, increased complexity in socio-economic organization (Kolb 1997; Mulrooney and Ladefoged 2005), and diversity of ceremony and worship (e.g. agricultural productivity, marine productivity, local level institutional control [e.g. overseen by konohiki or managerial], and state level institutional control [i.e. akua loa procession]). While SIHP -04701 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, when understood in the context of the collective archaeological landscape, extending from Ukumehame to Olowalu, and the distribution of ceremonial features (e.g. monumental ceremonial architecture as represented by Kaiwaloa Heiau [Olowalu Ahupuaʻa, SIHP-0004] and Hikiʻi Heiau [Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa, SIHP-0002] vs. smaller ceremonial sites as represented by low platforms at Olowalu Ahupuaʻa [SIHP -04701] and Ukumehame [AA2216-050 Feature S]) in relation the overall topography, ahupuaʻa boundaries, and emerging traditional Hawaiian settlement pattern, significance under Criterion A applies. Continued archaeological research may add granularity to the construction chronology of regional ceremonial features, contribute to the growing body of archaeological information used to define and categorize structural morphology of ceremonial sites as it relates to spatial distribution, and add to the broader understanding of traditional Hawaiian social organization through time. Based on this, SIHP -04701 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

Plate 107. SIHP-04701, platform overview and view shed, SIHP-4700 visible in background to the right of frame, view to west.

Plate 108. SIHP-04701, overview and view shed from northern extent, view to south-southwest.

Plate 109. SIHP-04701, overview of retaining wall component (CSH-1), view to east.

Plate 110. SIHP-04701, overview of potential west extent and modified outcrop component (MBO-001) and overhang in view, view to east.

Plate 111. SIHP-04701, modified outcrop component, interior ‘ili‘ili paving, plan view.

FIELD NO:	SIHP-4718	**SIHP NO 50-50-08-:**	04718
N FEATURES:	3	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Heiau	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	None
CONDITION:	Fair to Poor		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Materials, Workmanship, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Materials, Workmanship, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gently sloping topography covered in buffel grass.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
SIHP 50-50-08-04718 is a previously documented heiau located east of Luawai St in Olowalu Ahupuaʻa, the southernmost extent of which is intersected by the survey area for Alternative 3 and approximately 20 m south of the survey extent for Alternative 4 (Figure 39, see also Figure 33). Originally documented by Winslow Walker during his 1930 survey of Maui Island and included in his description of Kaiwaloa Heiau (SIHP 50-50-08-0004), SIHP -04718 was described as follows:

> *Another small heiau is located in the cane lands below the ditch. It measures 40 x 60 feet but all interior structures have been destroyed. No name was learned for this heiau. (W. M. Walker 1931:108)*

The site was revisited by Xamanek Researches in 1998 and 1999 during their survey of former plantation lands above Honoapiʻilani Highway. During their fieldwork, they noted that the heiau was comprised of three features and was described as follows:

> *This site is a complex of 3 features, and is interpreted as the remnant of a heiau. It is located in the middle of a cane field in the central portion of the study area, at c. 80 feet AMSL. The original shape and extent of this site could not be determined accurately, because it has been covered with dirt and field stones from the surrounding cane fields. The probable dimensions of this site are essentially the same as the small heiau that Walker referred to, which measured 40 by 60 feet….at the time of our survey, 3 interior features were identifiable.*
>
> *Feature A consists of an enclosure that measures c. 12 meters in length by c. 6 meters in width, and is c. 0.7 meters high. Although damaged and partially covered, the intact portions are still visible, and are in fair condition. The interior is divided by linear rock alignments, retaining walls with paved and slightly raised areas, and separating pathways. One path leads in from a possible entrance on the southwest side.*
>
> *Features B and C appear to be burials. They are rectangular arrangements of semi-rounded cobbles and boulders, with an inner pavement of smaller cobbles and ʻiliʻili*

pebbles, and are quite reminiscent of the known burials found on Pu'u Kilea. A concentration of surface cultural materials, including volcanic glass flakes (4), basalt debitage (5), coral pieces (6) and a number of marine shells, occurs between these features. None of these cultural materials were collected and no subsurface testing was undertaken.

Informants reported that human remains, disturbed during field plowing operations elsewhere on the property, had been reinterred at the site. The precise location and time of reinterment was not determined. However, a portion of Feature C appeared to have been partially dismantled and reconstructed at some time in the past. (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000:54)

Presently, the heiau is surrounded by preservation fencing and overgrown with buffelgrass.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

SIHP 50-50-08-04718 has retained integrity of location, design, materials, and association as a result of avoidance by agricultural activities related to previous industrial scale sugar cane cultivation. Integrity of setting and feeling has been affected by sugar plantation activities which include realignment of Olowalu Stream and removal of the traditional landscape that would have incorporated SIHP -04718 at this elevation (Figure 40). While there has been some site degradation due to erosion, workmanship, as reflected in construction methods and form, as well as an overall retention of the architectural footprint is nonetheless maintained.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

Traditional Hawaiian social organization at Ukumehame and Olowalu, and more specifically the role of ritual and ceremony in the context of a community system, may be increasingly understood through the distribution of ceremonial sites that vary in structural form and elevation across the two ahupuaʻa divisions. The number of ceremonial sites and features across the archaeological landscape likely speaks to population growth, increased complexity in socio-economic organization (Kolb 1997; Mulrooney and Ladefoged 2005), and diversity of ceremony and worship (e.g. agricultural productivity, marine productivity, local level institutional control [e.g. overseen by konohiki or managerial], and state level institutional control [i.e. akua loa procession]). While SIHP -04718 on its own may not be considered significant under Criterion A, when understood in the context of the collective archaeological landscape, extending from Ukumehame to Olowalu, and the distribution of ceremonial features (e.g. monumental ceremonial architecture as represented by Kaiwaloa Heiau [Olowalu Ahupuaʻa, SIHP-0004] and Hikiʻi Heiau [Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa, SIHP-0002] vs. smaller ceremonial sites as represented by low platforms at Olowalu Ahupuaʻa [SIHP -04701] and Ukumehame [AA2216-050 Feature S]) in relation the overall topography, ahupuaʻa boundaries, and emerging traditional Hawaiian settlement pattern, significance under Criterion A applies, regardless of the removal of the traditional archaeological sites and features in the immediate area. Continued archaeological research may add granularity to the construction chronology of regional ceremonial features, contribute to the growing body of archaeological information used to define and categorize structural morphology of ceremonial sites as it relates to spatial distribution, and add to the broader understanding of traditional Hawaiian social organization through time. Based on this, SIHP -04718 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

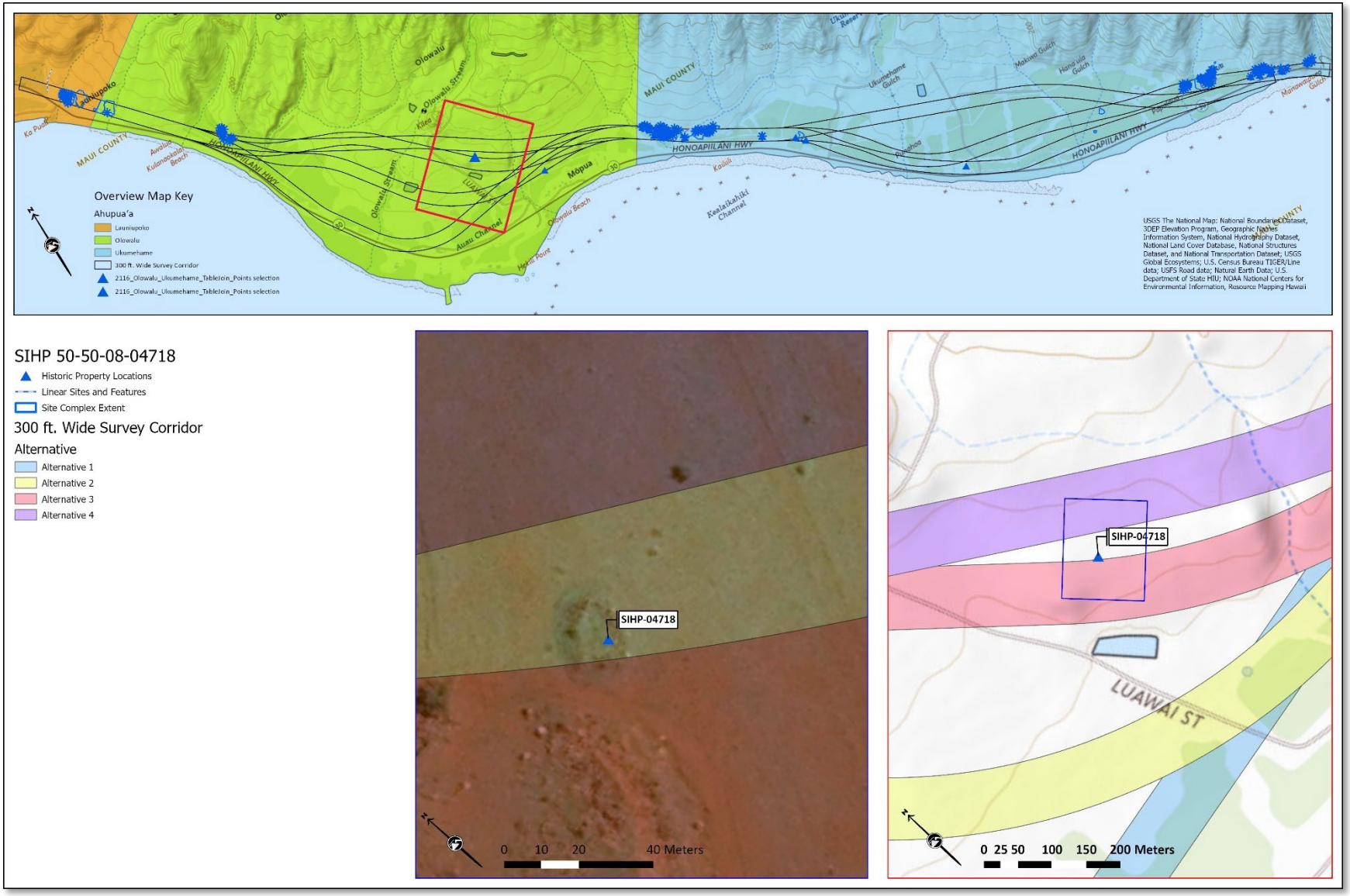


Figure 41. SIHP 50-50-08-04718 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame) with closeups showing site location relative to Alternatives 3 and 4 (bottom frames).

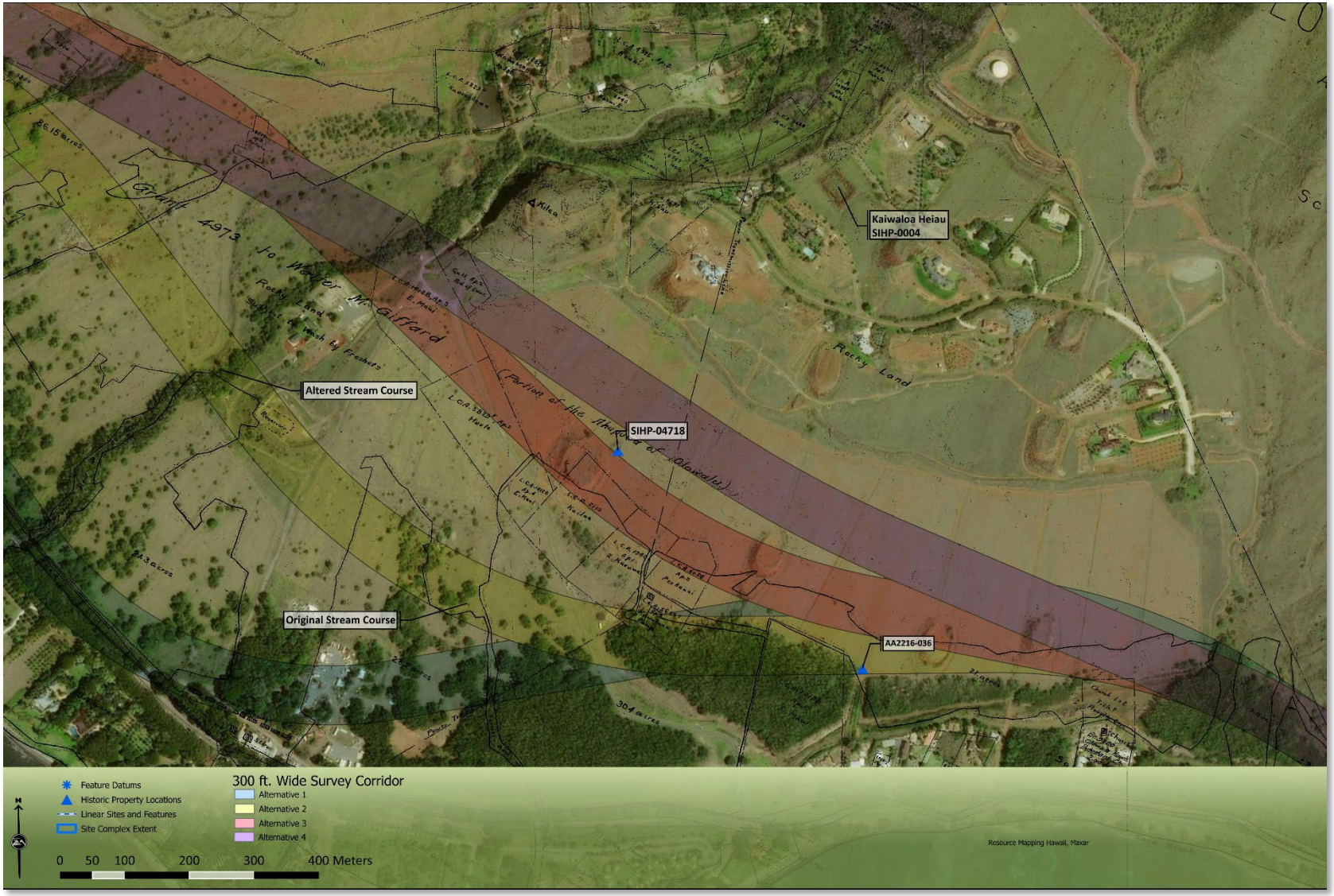


Figure 42. SIHP 50-50-08-04718 and proposed alternatives in relation to the modern environment (ESRI et al. 2021), land commission award distributions, and original alignment of Olowalu Stream (A. C. Alexander 1906a).

Launiupoko Ahupuaʻa

A total of three (3) historic properties were identified within the Launiupoko section of the proposed realignment alternatives (Table 3, Figure 41), two of which (50-50-08-05954 and -05955) were previously recorded. The following section presents the preliminary site descriptions and recommendations for historic properties identified within the Launiupoko portion of the archaeological survey area.

Table 3. Summary of Above Ground Archaeological Sites Identified within Launiupoko Ahupuaʻa[11]

Alternatives Affected	Field No/ SIHP 50-50-08-	Possible Age Range	Formal Type	Inferred Function	Overall Condition	NRHP/6E Significance Recommendation	Integrity Evaluation
1-4 (Launiupoko Pinch Point)	AA2216-023	Precontact and Possible Historic Military	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Mound, Terrace	Agricultural Complex, Military Training	Fair	A, C, D/a, c, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
1-4 (Launiupoko Pinch Point)	05955	Precontact	Terraces, Circular Alignment, Enclosures, Alignments, Mound, Modified Outcrops	Agricultural Complex w/ Ceremonial Component	Good to Remnant	A, C, D/a, c, d, e	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
1-4 (Launiupoko Pinch Point)	05954	Early 20th Century Ranch	Wall	Animal Husbandry	Good	D/d	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association

[11] Gray shading indicates pinchpoint locations where all proposed alternatives merge

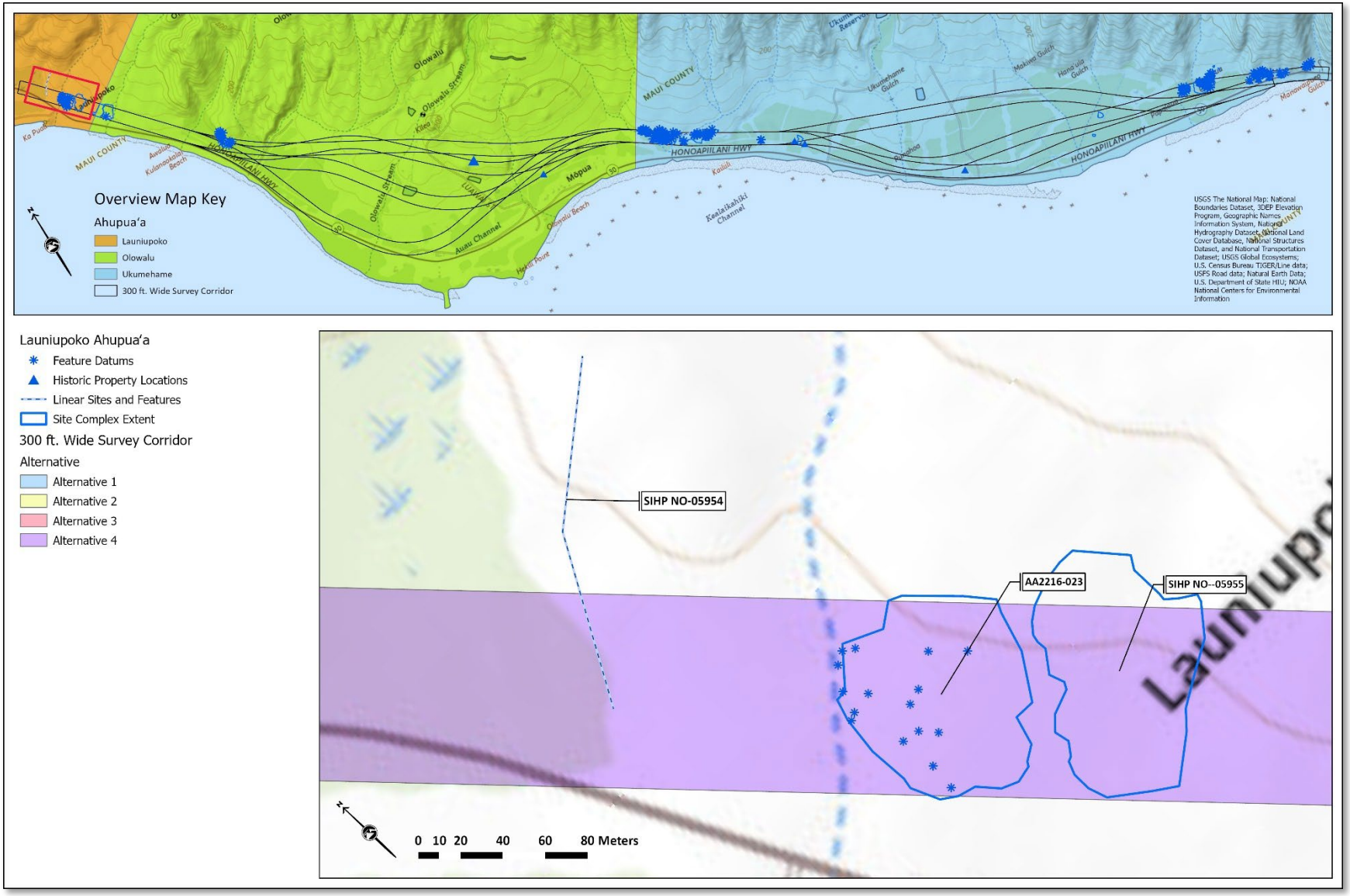


Figure 43. Historic property locations and extents in relation to the survey corridors, Launiupoko Ahupua'a.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-023	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 8	**AGE:**	Precontact - Early Historic and Possible Historic Military
SITE TYPE:	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Mound, Terrace	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low One cowrie shell, few UID marine fragments
FUNCTION:	Agriculture, Ceremonial, Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Low branch coral, false brain coral, waterworns
CONDITION:	Fair		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, C, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, c, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gently sloping topography vegetated with buffel grasses.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-023 is a newly identified agricultural and habitation complex with a ceremonial component located at the west end of the project area where proposed corridors merge just before Lahaina (see Figure 41). This complex is situated on a rocky, southwest sloping (5-10 degree) plain that descends from the West Maui Mountains to the shoreline between Olowalu and Lahaina. Site topography is characterized by low, rocky ridges separated by branching shallow gully channels with the extent defined on the northwest by a deep gully, on the southwest by the Honoapiilani Highway and cane haul road road, on the southeast by a Jeep road, and on the northeast by the upslope extent of the study area. It should be noted that features of the complex continue mauka and outside of the study corridor. With the exception of a bulldozed path along the northwest extent of the site and another entering the southwest portion, the site area comprises a portion of a continuous colluvial landscape within one of the few remaining areas between Ukumehame and Lahaina not plowed for sugarcane.

Feature types identified within the overall complex includes agricultural terraces and pit features, three sizeable C-shaped habitation enclosures, a habitation terrace, low-lying enclosures of varying forms, alignments, stone mounds, and at least three ceremonial features with coral manuports (Figure 42). The features comprising AA2216-023 are typical of the 'rocky variant' of a leeward rain-dependent agricultural system characterized by the very rocky gentle slopes observed throughout the unplowed portions of the project area. Features types are dominated by agricultural features suitable for sweet potato, dry-land kalo, and water gourd, with expectedly fewer habitation and ceremonial features. These features are generally constructed of 1-3 courses of stacked cobbles and boulders. The large average size of the construction materials (~0.3-1+ m in diameter) permits many features to be constructed from single-course alignments of boulders. The most conspicuous of the features are three large C-shaped habitation

enclosures located in the makai portion of the site. Each of the large C-shapes consists of multiple courses of stacked boulders and measures several meters in diameter. Sparse marine shell was noted near the largest two C-shapes. A fourth habitation feature, a terrace and associated small C-shape, is situated along the south bank of the gully at the northwest site extent. The ridge tops and gully banks throughout the site, particularly on the mauka half, are densely covered with irregular agricultural terraces and agricultural circles. Portions of the highly modified central two ridges contain clustered agricultural circles similar to the 'rock circle gardens' observed across the project area. Interspersed among the identified agricultural and habitation features are numerous alignments and low-lying enclosures of circular and irregular forms, presently of unknown function. Many of these features are likely to be agricultural, although further archaeological investigation may provide evidence of additional or other functions (e.g., habitation). Ceremonial features include an enclosed mound with false brain coral and a remnant C-shape with branch coral heads and false brain coral (both in the lower site area) and a concentration of branch coral placed within stacked cobbles and scattered around an auspicious cobble-lined flat boulder (upper site area). Additionally, several rock mounds were observed across the site, some being small and distinct formal mounds and others appearing remnant portions of otherwise collapsed features.

Multiple features within the limits of the complex as defined by this study appear similar to the World War II era C-shapes identified in the Wailea area (Tome and Dega 2004; A. T. Walker et al. 1985). While independently constructed features such as wind breaks and/or shooting blinds that are built for expedience and associated with military training and the former National Guard Rifle Ranges may be present within the study area (Figure 43, see also Figure 42), modifications of pre-existing pre-contact structures for military training purposes have also been documented (A. T. Walker et al. 1985). In 1930, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaiʻi set aside land for a Rifle Range at Olowalu to be under control and management o f the Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG) through Executive Order 456 (Hawaii Commission of Public Lands 1932:55). The “new” rifle range consisted of a 200-yard range with four targets to be located on the Lahaina side of Olowalu, on the boundary of Pioneer Mill and Olowalu plantations ("National Guard to Get Rifle Range at Lahaina This Month" 1931). Constructed for Company A, First Battalion, 299th Infantry, the Olowalu Rifle Range was used by the HIARNG for small arms training from 1931 until approximately 1961. According to the JFHQ HI ARNG Installation Action Plan, the Munitions Response Site (MRS) was owned by PiMCo and leased to HIARNG while in operation (U.S. Army Environmental Command 2021:5). While a 1940 PiMCo topo map shows areas designated as “Old Rifle Range” and “New Rifle Range” it is unclear as to whether the “Old Rifle Range” was ever used in that manner.

Cultural material observed within AA2216-023 includes branch and false brain corals (primarily associated with ceremonial features), several waterworn cobbles within or near feature construction, and a small amount of marine shell located near habitation features.

Disturbances affecting the site include invasive vegetation growth, bulldozing, road construction, and wildfire. The site area is overgrown with dense buffel grass, which had to be cleared before many of the features became visible. The dense rootballs of the grass are deforming many of the features throughout the site. Bulldozing on the northwest and southeast extents of the site and road construction on the southwest and northeast extents has destroyed and damaged features. Wildfire, as evidenced by burned kiawe and dense ash pockets, has affected much of stone material within the site, likely advancing the natural spalling and cracking caused by solar radiation.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-023 has retained its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association as a result of its location within the margins of the former sugar plantation fields and distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway (Figure 44). It is likely that AA2216-023 is associated with the colluvial agricultural complexes to the south of the site extent, which speaks to a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of both Olowalu and presumably Launiupoko Valleys. The combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in the leeward West Maui, and challeging environmental conditions. The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows that approximately 34.6% of potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area, the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of the few currently known intact colluvial systems within the archipelago (Green 1969, 1970; Kirch and McCoy 2023:155-156) that could provide additional insight to and refinement of the agricultural model presented by Kurashima and others (2019) on island ecology and indigenous systems.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

AA2216-023 is recommended as historically significant and eligible to the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. When understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and association with the neighboring complexes, as well as the intra-site patterning of agricultural and habitation features in relation the overall topography that takes advantage of slope direction for soil retention, Criterion A is applicable as it may speak to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. Site AA2216-023 is additionally significant under Criterion C as a complex dryland agricultural system that is unique to the topography of the region. Unlike the typical Kona Field System that is characterized by long linear walls and terraces that define an expansive linear field system, the dryland field system documented during this study is entirely influenced by the rocky topography which resulted in the construction of diverse feature types with varying functions depending on slope and bedrock exposures. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when and why both extensive dryland agriculture and loʻi systems were developed in this region, when and why the dryland field systems may have been subsequently abandoned, how this may relate to the continued use of the established loʻi systems into the modern era, and inform research into contemporary agricultural sustainability. Therefore AA2216-023 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

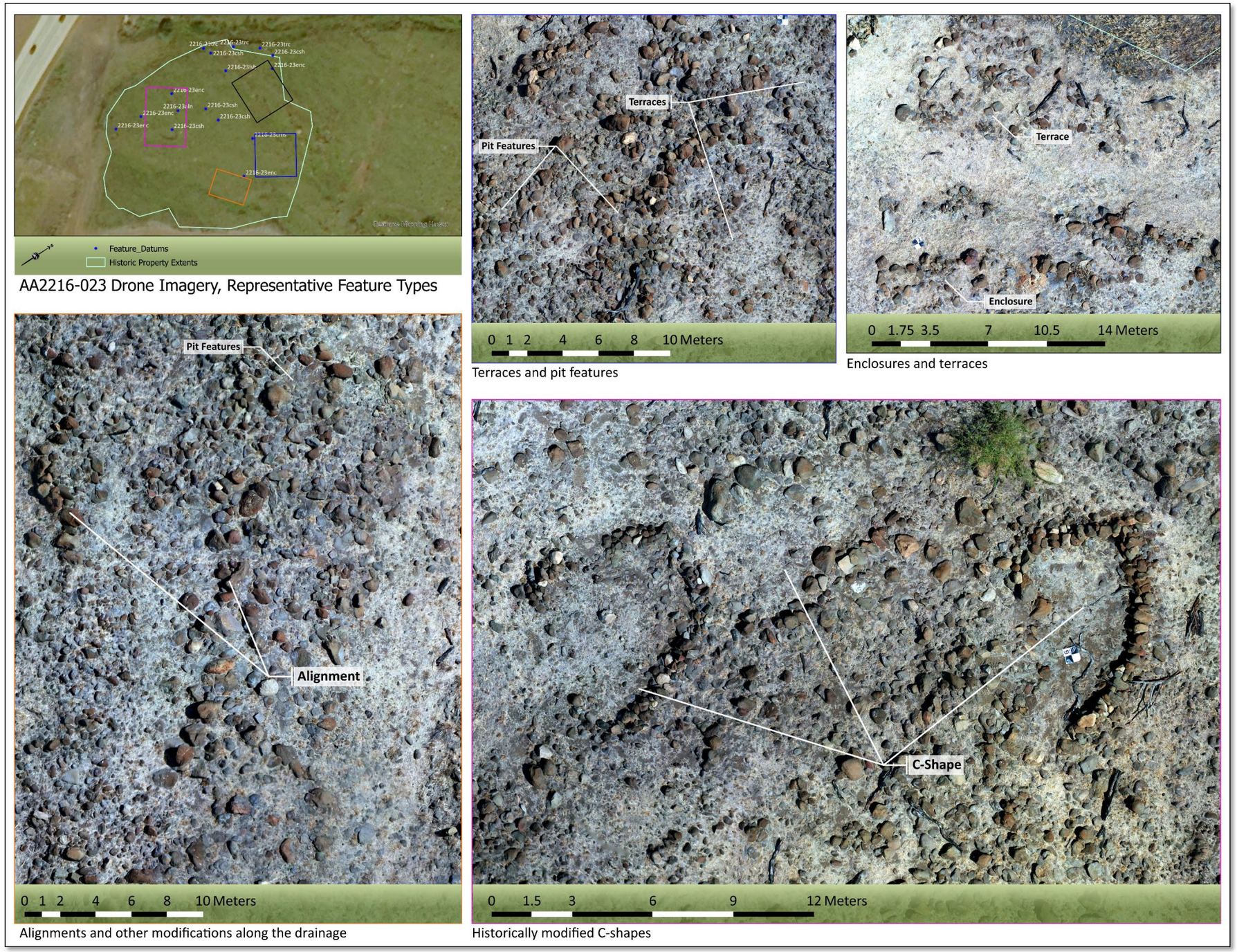


Figure 44. AA2216-023, drone imagery of representative feature types and distribution across the overall complex.

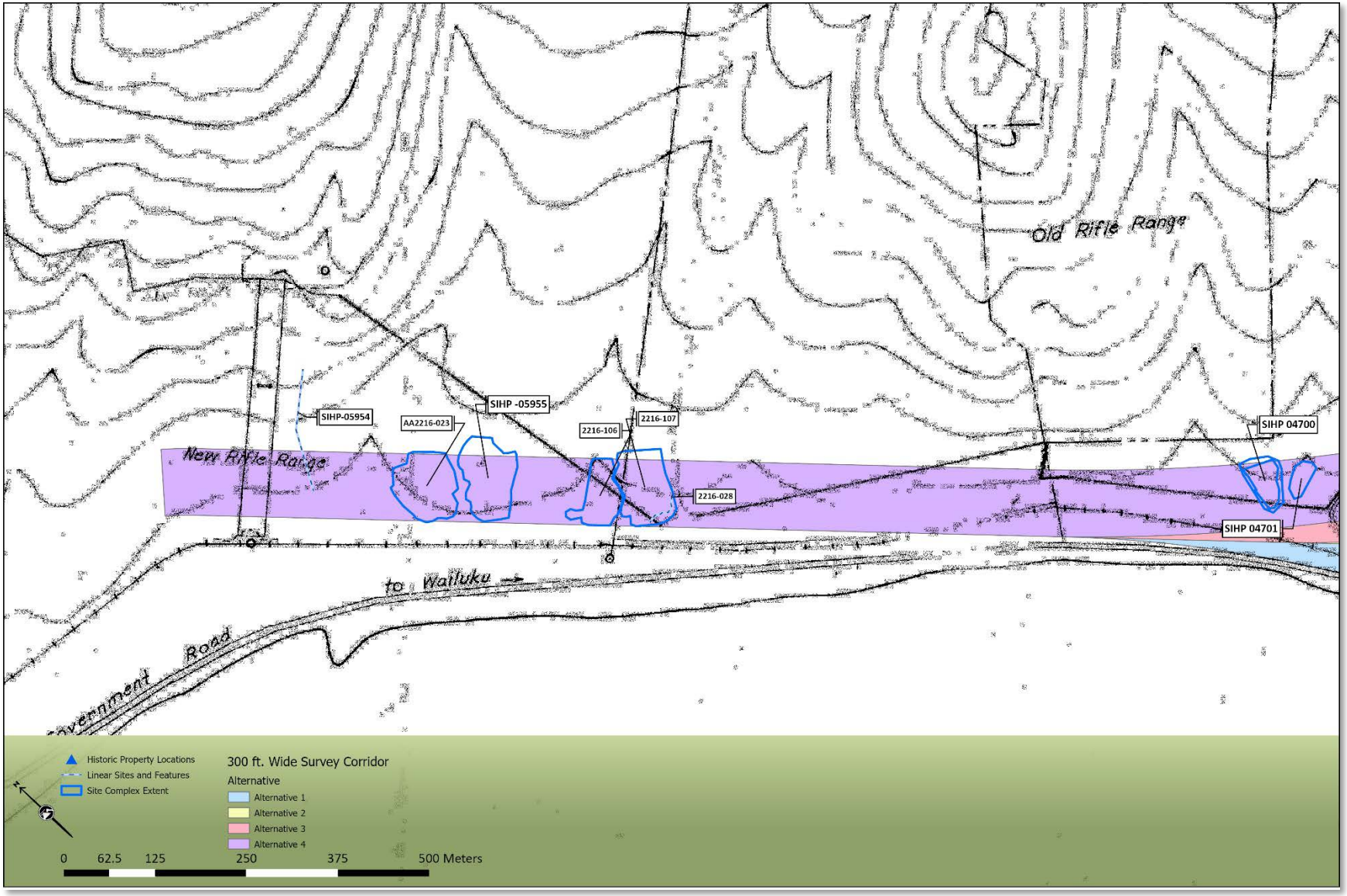


Figure 45. A portion of Pioner Mill Company topo (Pioneer Mill Company 1940) focus on the National Guard Rifle Range extents in relation the study area and site locations.

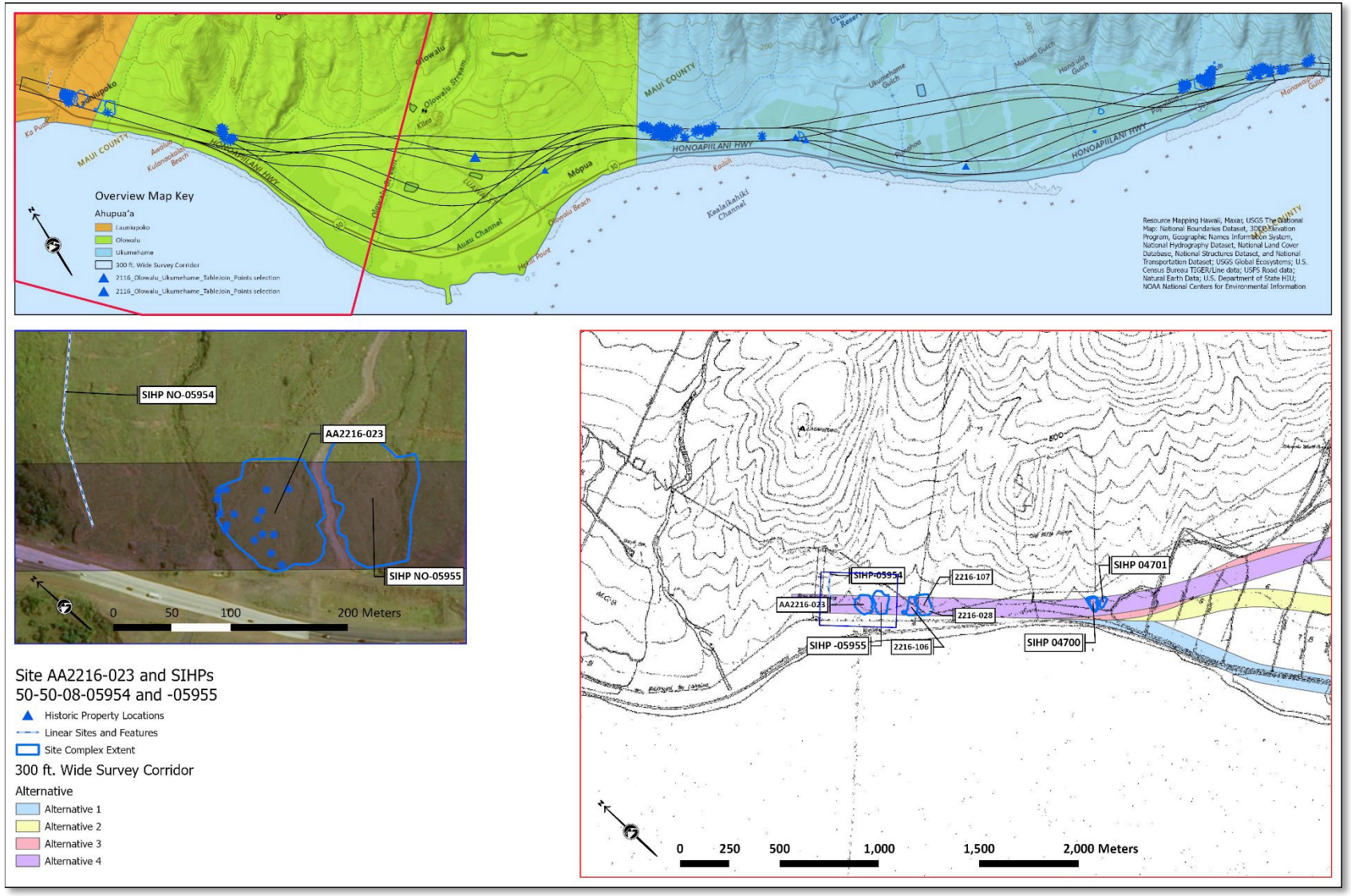


Figure 46. A2216-023 and SIHPs 50-50-08-05954 and -05955 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame), inter-site association within lands formerly designated as pasture lands between the Launiupoko and Olowalu sugarcane fields of the Pioner Mill Company (Pioneer Mill Company 1940) (bottom right frame), and close up of site extents in relation to the modern environment (ESRI et al. 2021) (bottom left frame).

FIELD NO:	AA2216-025	**SIHP NO 50-50-08-:**	05954
N FEATURES:	1	**AGE:**	Early 20th Century Ranch
SITE TYPE:	Wall	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Animal Husbandry	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	None
CONDITION:	Good		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

SIHP 50-50-08-05954 is a core-filled, freestanding wall located within the northern limits of the study area where the proposed road corridors merge to meet the existing alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway (Plate 112, see also Figure 41). Previously documented by Scientific Consultant Services (SCS) as a part of their survey for a 633-acre subdivision, SIHP -05954 was described as follows:

> *This rock wall … is a cattle wall from the ranching era. It extends downslope from near the eastern project boundary through dense grass, shrubbery, and trees, including koa haole. This core-filled wall is constructed of weathered, poor quality, subangular basalt. The wall exterior is composed of cobbles ranging in size from 40 to 90 cm in diameter. The wall stands 2 to 6 courses high and is faced. The cobble filling ranges in size from 10 to 30 cm in diameter. The top of the wall is fairly level. No cultural material was observed in association with this wall. (Paraso and Dega 2006:37)*

Current observations note that the "weathered, poor quality, subangular basalt" that is used in the wall construction also appears fractured and may be sourced from quarrying areas located upslope. The overall quality of stacked construction also lacks the characteristic interlocked mechanics of tightly stacked traditional pre-contact wall construction (Plate 113). Finally, a bulldozed path was observed bi-secting the stone wall, thus dividing what was likely a continuous wall in two (Plate 114).

EVALUATION SUMMARY

SIHP 50-50-08-05954 consists of a stone wall section likely reflective of historic ranching and pasture delineation. The Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd. (PiMCo) Ranch, a secondary industry of the overall sugar operation that was initiated to support their labor force, was started around 1912 by then manager W. Weinzheimer on lands that were unsuitable for cane growing. The grazing lands extended from Honokōwai Gulch to Olowalu and sea level to 2,000 ft., covering a collective area of 9000 acres of Pili grass, cactus, and Koa Haole (Henke 1929:59). While this remaining section of wall is in fair condition, and the integrity of workmanship and design specific to the remaining section of dry-stacked stone masonry is retained, the historic pasture boundary in its entirety is no longer intact with the surviving section of wall adversely affected by a bulldozed path. As a result, integrity of workmanship and design for the overall pasture boundary no longer remains. The site does however retain limited integrity of location and materials, as well as setting, feeling, and association.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

The identification of both 50-50-08-05954 and AA2216-028 within the study corridor has led to research into ranching infrastructure, an otherwise little recognized aspect of the overall operation of Pioneer Mill Co. There has been some debate surrounding stone walls that were constructed during the historic era versus traditional Hawaiian walls constructed prior to Western contact and the ability to differentiate between the two (Wong et al. 2020:76-77). Further archaeological research into the construction of SIHP -05954, focused on dry-stacking methods and technique in relation to known traditional Hawaiian dry-stacked stone architecture, would add to a broader understanding of dry-stacked masonry through time. The addition of this information would build the ability to readily distinguish historic wall construction from traditional pre-contact construction (Sroat et al. 2023:96-100) which would better inform function, chronology, and land use intepretations. Based on this, SIHP -05654 is recommended as eligible to the National Register under significance Criterion D.

Plate 112. SIHP 50-50-08-05954, overview towards highway, view to southwest.

Plate 113. SIHP 50-50-08-05954, close-up of wall face, view to northwest.

Plate 114. SIHP 50-50-08-05954, overview of road bisecting wall, view to east.

FIELD NO:	AA2216-104	**SIHP NO 50-50-08-:**	05955
N FEATURES:	Minimum of 6	**AGE:**	Precontact
SITE TYPE:	Habitation and Agricultural Complex	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Agriculture, Ceremonial, Temporary Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium Branch and false brain coral
CONDITION:	Good to Remnant		
NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	A, C, D	**NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	a, c, d, e	**SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gentle to moderately sloping terrain with vegetation consisting of buffel grasses, hairy woodrose, haole koa, and kiawe trees.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
Previously recorded site 50-50-08-05955 is approximately located within a larger site complex of newly identified features, the extent of which was documented as a result of the current study (Figure 45). The overall complex is located in the western portion of the APE where the proposed corridors merge and is situated on the rocky southwest sloping plain descending from the West Maui Mountains to the shoreline between Olowalu and Lahaina. SIHP -05955 is surrounded by multiple agricultural and habitation complexes to the east and west, including AA2216-023, AA2216-106, and AA2216-107. The overall site extent is defined by a Jeep access road to the northwest, to the northeast by the upper study are boundary, to the southeast by the visible extent of contiguous features, and the southwest by the cane haul road and highway. The topography of the site is characterized by a rocky southwest slope dissected by converging gullies on the southeast and an ephemeral gully on the northwest.

As a part of their survey for a 633-acre subdivision, Scientific Consultant Services (SCS) described SIHP --05955 as follows:

> *This site consists of several potentially "modified" rock concentrations occurring on a rocky slope (Figure 21). The site is located downslope from several other amorphous rock concentrations that are outside the project area. Linear mounds resulting from road construction are present to the south and a water channel occurs to the north. Grass, 'ilima, and burnt kiawe provide moderate vegetation coverage. This tri-level rock concentration contains two relatively level areas on its upper slopes. A larger rock deposit with no visible formal construction is located on the lower slopes of the feature where two additional relatively level areas are present. Several large pieces of branch coral and other coral fragments are present to the northwest, downslope of the modified portion of the feature. According to the field crew, the coral fragments appeared to have eroded (water erosion) to this location from the upper portions of*

> *the slope. The crew also noted that coral pieces were common in lower areas, this not surprising considering the proximity of this area to the coastline. The age and function of this feature are indeterminate and may simply be a modest activity area…. (testing) excavations did not show this feature to be more complex than documented from surface characteristics. (Paraso and Dega 2006:37-38)*

During fieldwork in the vicinity of SIHP -05955, a feature dense landscape was noted throughout the area and given an in-field temporary number (AA2216-104) for tracking purposes. Following additional post-fieldwork research, it was determined that the features identified and documented under temporary field number AA2216-104 surrounded and overlapped the location of SIHP -05955 as presented in Paraso and Dega (2006:Figure 6). This resulted in AA2216-104 being incorporated into SIHP -05955 with an overall expansion of the previously documented site limits. Observed features include terraces, agricultural pits, enclosures (including a ceremonial feature), alignments, a mound, and modified outcrops with increased feature occurrence and improved condition in the mauka portions of the site (Figure 46). The identified features appear typical of the leeward rain-dependent agricultural variant characterized by the rocky, gentle slopes observed throughout the unplowed portions of the overall study area.

Most of the features are agricultural and include small, irregular terraces on the rocky slopes and low ridges, larger irregular terraces along the southeastern gully, and agricultural circles (planting/mulch pits) throughout. Notably, a rocky knoll in the eastern quadrant exhibits characteristics of a 'rock circle garden,' likely containing dozens of circular arrangements and small semi-circular terraces. The flat top of the knoll contains larger enclosures that may have served as habitation, although these features are yet to be cleared of vegetation.

Also noteworthy is a ceremonial feature comprised of a concentration of branch coral heads tightly packed into a small enclosure adjacent to the Jeep road in the north corner of the site (Plate 115 and Plate 116). The enclosure is one of several adjoining rectangular and irregular enclosures constructed of aligned boulders. The bulldozed Jeep road cuts through these features, missing the ceremonial coral concentration. Another unique feature is a large mound of unknown function located within the ephemeral gully southeast of the ceremonial feature. The elongated mound, measuring several meters long and roughly 1 m tall, is roughly faced with a single course of boulders with a circular arrangement of boulders atop cobble and soil infill. Much of the uncleared remainder of the site appears to contain additional circles, alignments, and enclosures of varying sizes. Cultural material, apart from the ceremonial feature, is limited to a piece of false brain coral, branch coral, and a large historic chain link (O-001).

EVALUATION SUMMARY

SIHP 50-50-08-05955 has retained its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association as a result of its location within the margins of the former sugar plantation fields and distance from the current alignment of Honoapiʻilani Highway (Figure 44). It is likely that SIHP -05955 is associated with the colluvial agricultural complexes to the norht and south of the site extent, which speaks to a highly productive ahupuaʻa wide agricultural system when combined with the loʻi systems of both Olowalu and presumably Launiupoko Valleys. The combination of fully developed wet and dry, colluvial agricultural systems appears to be unique to this region, the intensification of which may have been a response to a spike in population, heightened social complexity with regard to land and resource management in the leeward West Maui, and challeging environmental conditions. The potential extent of loʻi, colluvial, and

intensive dryland agricultural systems has been modeled by Kurashima and others (2019) across the archipelago using modern environmental and climatic data compared with archaeological and ethnohistorical data. While their model shows that approximately 34.6% of potential indigenous agricultural lands would be given over to colluvial agriculture, with the distribution on Maui appearing to include small portions of the project area, the authors note that while their model results were generally consistent with available archaeological and ethnohistorical information, there was little information available that was specific to colluvial agricultural systems in the archaeological record. This system represents one of the few currently known intact colluvial systems within the archipelago (Green 1969, 1970; Kirch and McCoy 2023:155-156) that could provide additional insight to and refinement of the agricultural model presented by Kurashima and others (2019) on island ecology and indigenous systems.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

SIHP -05955 was previously recommended as historically significant under Criterion D (Paraso and Dega 2006:48), however, given the expanded site boundary and newly identified density and inter-related diversity of feature types, the significance recommendation is revised to reflect eligibility to the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. When understood in the context of the broader archaeological landscape and association with the neighboring complexes, as well as the intra-site patterning of agricultural and habitation features in relation the overall topography that takes advantage of slope direction for soil retention, Criterion A is applicable as it may speak to broad patterns in traditional Hawaiian adaptations, land uses, and complex social systems prior to the Western Contact. SIHP -05955 is additionally significant under Criterion C as a complex dryland agricultural system that is unique to the topography of the region. Unlike the typical Kona Field System that is characterized by long linear walls and terraces that define an expansive linear field system, the dryland field system documented during this study is entirely influenced by the rocky topography which resulted in the construction of diverse feature types with varying functions depending on slope and bedrock exposures. Continued archaeological research would help to inform the timeline for agricultural intensification in the region and gain understanding of when and why both extensive dryland agriculture and loʻi systems were developed in this region, when and why the dryland field systems may have been subsequently abandoned, how this may relate to the continued use of the established loʻi systems into the modern era, and inform research into contemporary agricultural sustainability. Therefore SIHP -05955 is further considered significant under Criterion D.

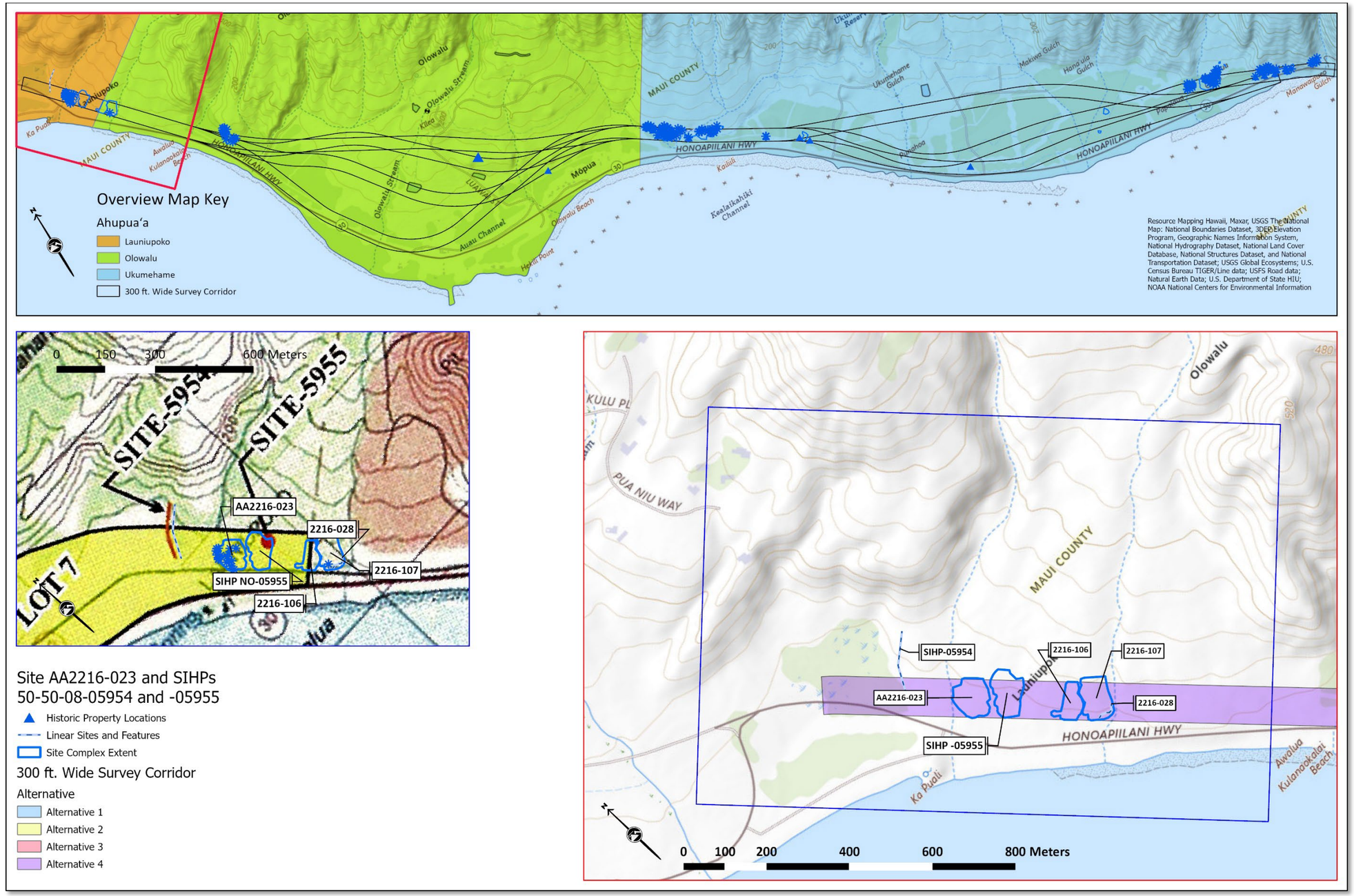


Figure 47. A2216-023 and SIHPs 50-50-08-05954 and -05955 in relation to the proposed alternatives (top frame), close up of site distribution within the Launiupoko pinch point (bottom right frame), and redefined complex extent of previously recorded site 50-50-08-05955 in relation to Paraso and Dega site location and study area (Paraso and Dega 2006:Figure 6)(bottom left frame).

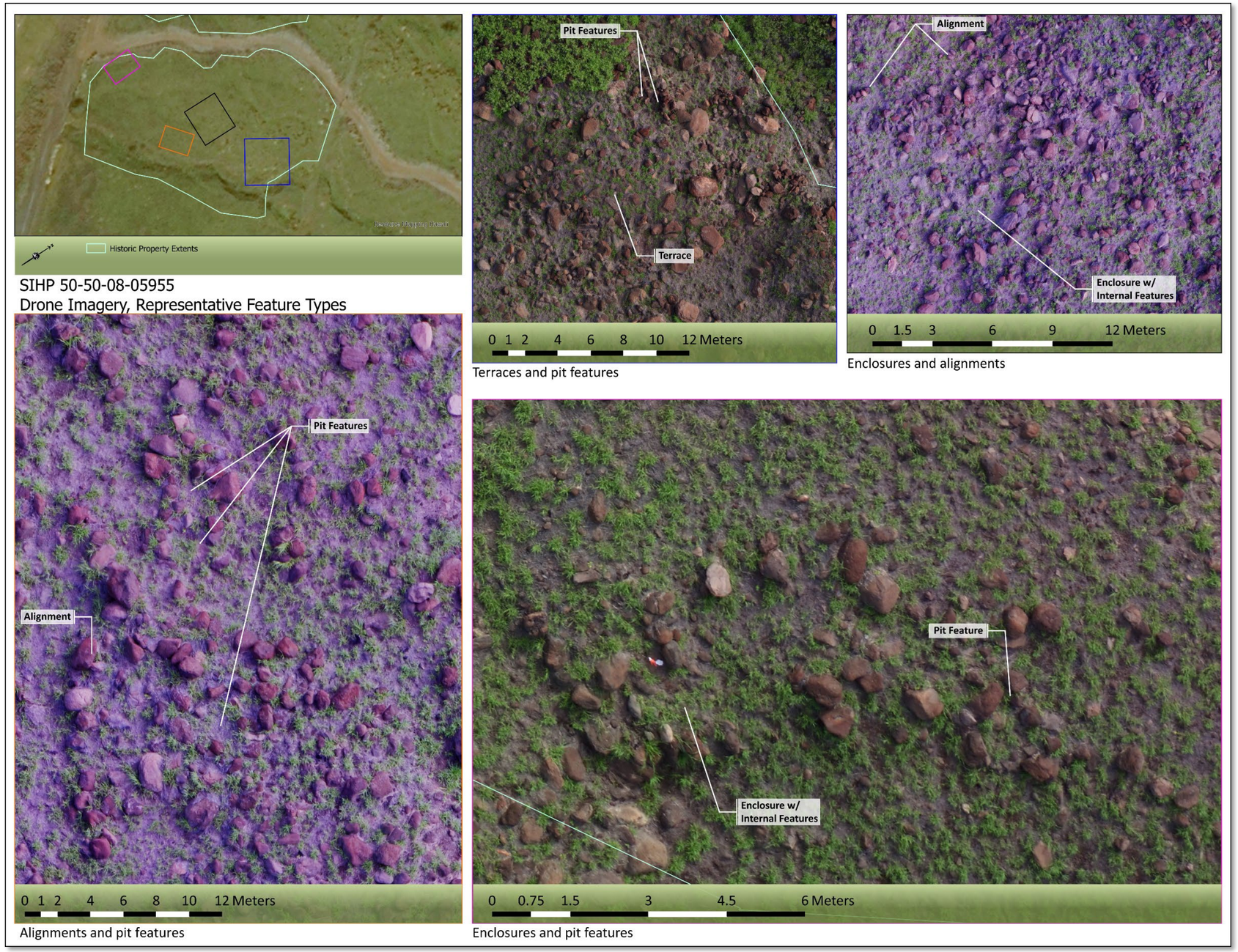


Figure 48. SIHP 50-50-08-05955, drone imagery of representative feature types and distribution across the overall complex.

Plate 115. SIHP -05455, habitation and agricultural complex, northernmost ceremonial enclosure with coral cluster at east end, view to northeast.

Plate 116. SIHP -05455, close up of coral cluster and shrine area, view to northeast.

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Addendum Report to the Reconnaissance Level Archaeological Historic Resource Survey (RLS)

November 2025

AA PROJECT NO. 2216

DRAFT

ADDENDUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE PROPOSED HONAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY REALIGNMENT PROJECT

Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko Ahupuaʻa, Lāhainā Moku, Lāhainā Modern Tax District, Maui Island

ʻĀINA ARCHAEOLOGY

AA PROJECT NO. 2216
AA PERMIT NO. 25-31

DRAFT

ADDENDUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE PROPOSED HONAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY REALIGNMENT PROJECT

Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko Ahupuaʻa, Lāhainā Moku, Lāhainā Modern Tax District, Maui Island

5/1/2025

Federal Agency
U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

State Agency
Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT)
Aliiaimoku Building
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Under Contract To:
WSP USA Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 2400
Honolulu, HI 96813

Prepared By:
Tanya Lee-Greig, M.A.

ʻĀina Archaeology
Oʻahu: 725 Kapiolani Blvd, C400 Honolulu, HI 96813
Maui: 1305 N. Holopono St., Suite 6, Kīhei, HI 96753

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

'Āina Archaeology previously conducted a systematic survey of above-ground archaeological resources within the proposed alternatives of the Honoapi'ilani Highway Realignment Project as outlined in the project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Following multiple lines of analysis, the preferred alignment was developed through a combination of segments from the proposed alternative corridors, along with targeted corridor shifts at pinch point locations to minimize and avoid impacts to sensitive resources.

The follow-up archaeological survey presented in this addendum was conducted in areas where the preferred project alignment extended beyond the limits of previously surveyed corridors. A total of 15 areas required additional survey as a result of the above; of these, three areas (Areas 04, 05, and 07) contained newly identified archaeological resources (see Section 3.0). Two additional areas—the Palafox-Kaluna settlement area and a dense stand of impassable Indian Fleabane—were inaccessible and could not be surveyed (see Figure 1-1).

Three archaeological sites were identified within the added survey areas, all of which consist of surface scatters of cultural material. The following sections present the preliminary site descriptions and recommendations for archaeological sites identified within the additional survey areas. The reader is referred to Appendix 3.6 of the DEIS for details on the environmental setting and cultural historical background and context.

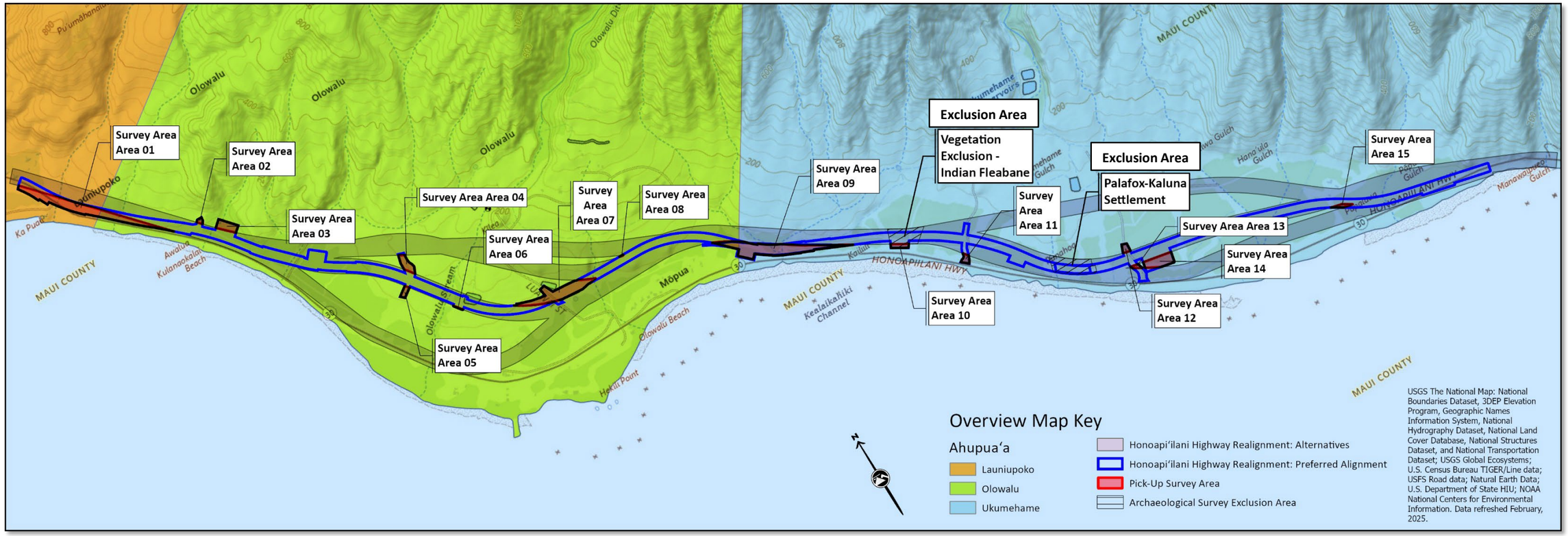


Figure 1-1. USGS National Map (2024) showing the added survey areas(shaded in red) in relation to the preferred alignment (outlined in blue) and previously surveyed alternatives (shaded in gray).

2.0 FIELD SURVEY AND RECONNAISSANCE RECORDATION METHODS

2.1 SURVEY METHODS

Pedestrian survey methods consisted of systematic transect sweeps spaced at 10-meter intervals in areas characterized by open vegetation. In locations with dense vegetation or reduced surface visibility, transect spacing was narrowed to 5 meters or less to ensure adequate ground coverage.

Archaeological sites and isolated features encountered during survey were assigned temporary field numbers using an alphanumeric convention consisting of the ʻĀina project number followed by a three-digit sequential identifier (e.g., AA2216-001), to facilitate field tracking and documentation. Reconnaissance-level documentation conducted for each site included the following:

- Summary descriptions of site and feature formal types.
- Preliminary interpretations of function and interrelationships.
- Digital photographs ranging from site overviews to representative detail or close-ups, where appropriate.
- Locational data was acquired using an EOS Arrow 100 Submeter GNSS Receiver paired with ESRI ArcGIS Field Maps (version 24.3.0).

Isolated finds differ from formal archaeological sites and features. They consist of a singular object on the broader landscape or an ephemeral collection of small quantities of widely scattered objects, including midden occurrences, manuports, or artifacts. The following threshold for recording such occurrences as an isolated find vs. a formalized surface scatter was adopted from the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management's Utah Office:

- Less than ten artifacts [or manuports] of a single class (e.g., ten sherds) within a 5-meter radius, except when all pieces appear to originate from a single source (e.g., one ceramic pot, one glass bottle).
- Less than 15 artifacts [or manuports], including at least two artifact types (e.g., ten sherds and five glass fragments) within a 5-meter radius. (U.S. Department of the Interior 2021:20–21)

When isolated finds were encountered, the following conventions were utilized for tracking purposes.

- Assignment of an alphanumeric temporary site number for each newly identified historic property consisting of the company initials (AA) followed by the company project number, in-house lot number, the initials for isolated find (IF), and a three-digit sequential number (i.e., AA2216-IF-001).
- A written description of each finding.
- Digital photographs of each find, which included but were not limited to object overviews and landscape context.

- Geographic location information for each isolated find was acquired using an EOS Arrow 100 Submeter GNSS Receiver in ESRI ArcGIS Field Maps (version 24.3.0).

2.2 DISPOSITION OF MATERIALS

All data generated during this study are currently curated at the Maui office of 'Āina Archaeology, 1305 North Holopono Street, Suite 6, Kīhei, HI 96753. Documentary data is filed under AA Project Number 2216.

3.0 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE RESULTS FOR ADDITIONAL SURVEY ASSOCIATED WITH THE HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY REALIGNMENT PREFERRED ALIGNMENT

With the exception of Survey Area 10, which contained dense thickets of Indian Fleabane (*Pluchea indica*), rendering it impassable and precluding pedestrian survey in that area (Figure 3-1 through Figure 3-4), ʻĀina Archaeology completed a reconnaissance-level pedestrian survey of 15 areas where shifts in the preferred alignment were necessary to avoid significant cultural resources, and/or expansion of specific areas along the alignments were needed to accommodate drainage infrastructure (see Figure 1-1). The reconnaissance survey was carried out from March 25, 2025, through April 02, 2025, with a field follow-up on April 15, 2025. The survey team consisted of a four-person field crew minimum and, on various days, included Field Director Amanda Ruberti, M.A., Archaeological Field Supervisor Aaron Trumbo, B.A., Crew Chief Quinn Hottendorf, B.A., and Archaeological Field Technicians Daniel F. Moore, B.A., Steven Eminger, B.A., Ryan Robinson, B.A., and Casie Fort, B.A. under the overall supervision of Principal Investigator Tanya L. Lee-Greig, M.A.

Figure 3-1. Survey Area 10, Vegetation Exclusion overview, access from the west extent, view to east.

Figure 3-2. Survey Area 10, Vegetation Exclusion,closeup view to east

Figure 3-3. Survey Area 10, Vegetation Exclusion, access from southwest extent along Honoapiilani blocked by ditch, view to northeast.

Figure 3-4. Survey Area 10, Vegetation Exclusion, access from southeast extent blocked by ditch, view to north.

Of the 14 areas surveyed, only three (Areas 04, 05, and 07) contained newly identified archaeological resources (Figure 3-5), all of which were situated within Olowalu Ahupuaʻa. In addition to the three additional archaeological sites, seven isolated finds (IF), consisting of manuports and isolated artifacts, were also documented (Figure 3-6). The following sections summarize the current reconnaissance level findings for each site and, IF identified.

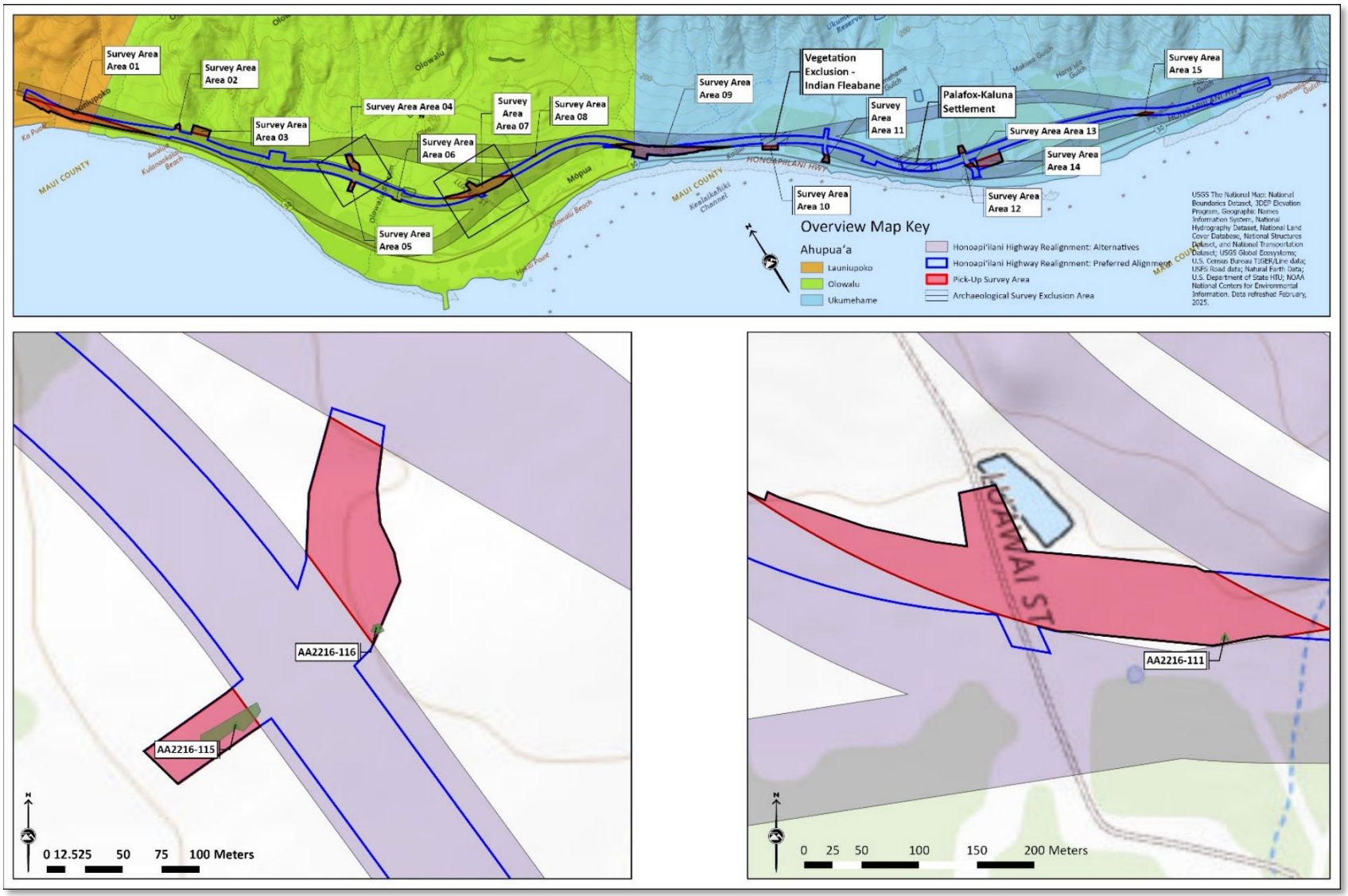


Figure 3-5. USGS National Map (2024) showing archaeological site locations in relation to the added survey areas (inset detail) and overall realignment corridor (main frame).

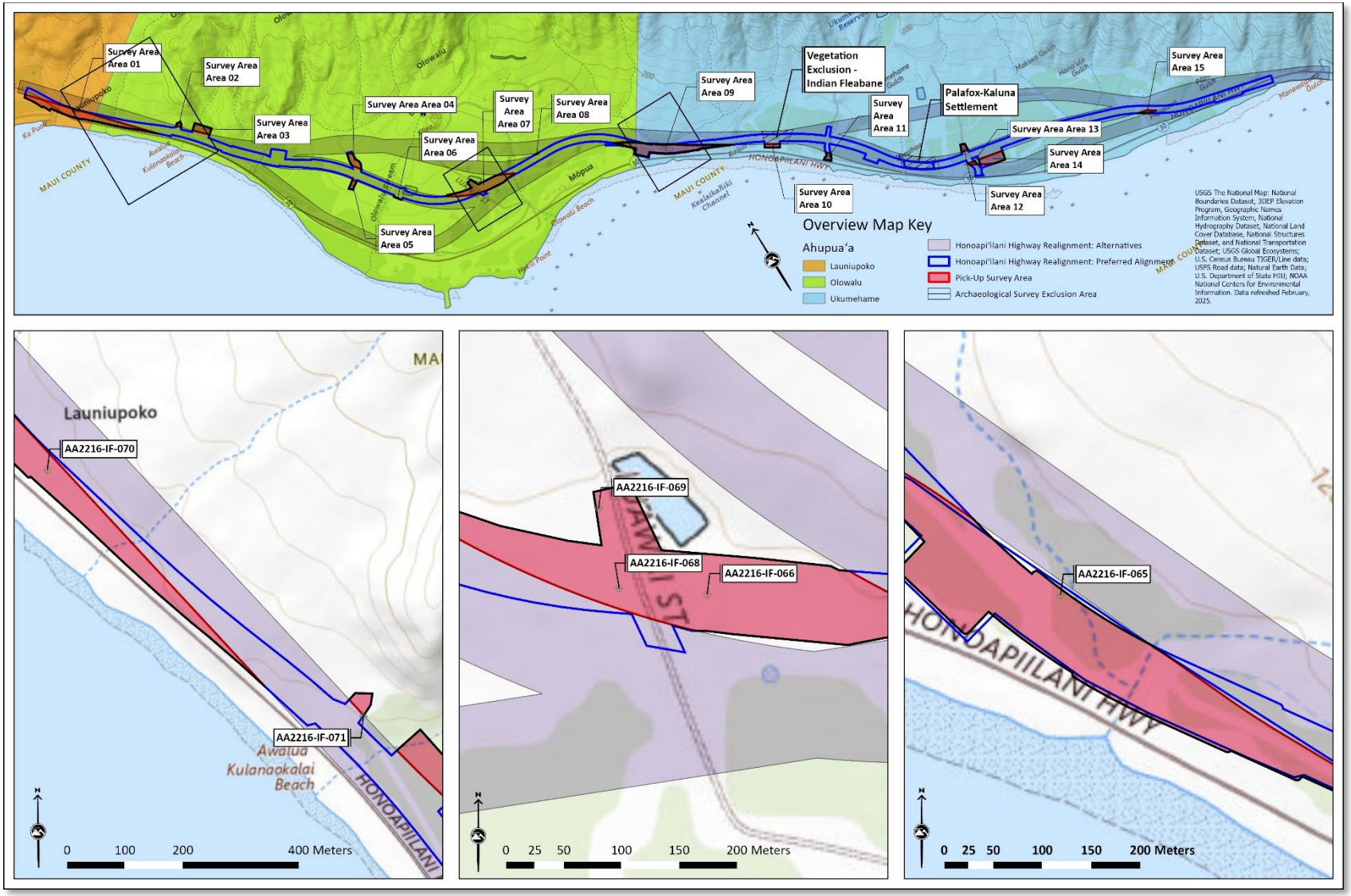


Figure 3-6. USGS National Map (2024) showing isolated find (IF) locations in relation to the added survey areas (inset detail) and overall realignment corridor (main frame).

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SUMMARIES

3.1.1 AA2216-111

FIELD NO:	AA2216-111	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:		**AGE:**	Continuous Occupation
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Cowrie, cone, conch, indeterminate fragments
FUNCTION:	Generic Habitation	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Low Waterworn cobbles, one waterworn cobble hammerstone (H-001), basalt lithic flake, volcanic glass flake, three ceramic sherds, green and colorless bottle glass, false brain coral, branch coral
CONDITION:	Remnant		
POTENTIAL NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**INITIAL NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
POTENTIAL SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**INITIAL SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Gently sloping terrain with buffel grass and kiawe.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-111 surface scatter located in a fallow cane field (Figure 3-7) mauka of Olowalu Village Road and east of Luawai Street. The scatter potentially connects to previously documented scatter AA2216-036 to the east. Identified cultural material includes one hammerstone (H-001), two basalt flakes, a volcanic glass flake, with low frequencies of marine shell, waterworn cobbles, and coral, along with three ceramic sherds consisting of a refined earthen ware rim sherd with a polychrome transfer print decoration, a polychrome banded sherd (blue, white black) refined earthenware, and a single yellow ware sherd (Figure 3-8 through Figure 3-10).

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may yield information on the chronology and distribution of traditional and historic era land use remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and preliminary analysis, AA2216-111 is potentially significant under Criterion D.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-111 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter reflective of a former activity area or habitation site that may provide information on the distribution of traditional and historic era land use. Without archaeological testing, it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter represents a surface expression of an intact subsurface deposit related to the settlement of Land Commission Awards depicted on a portion of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Map (Figure 3-11), or a tertiary deposit resulting from infill of the former streambed and subsequent disturbance from over a century of plowing associated with industrial sugar cane cultivation. As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or absence of stratified subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association. Additional archaeological investigation is necessary to clarify the archaeological context of this surface scatter and assess its eligibility under Criterion D.

Figure 3-7. AA2216-111 overview, view to east

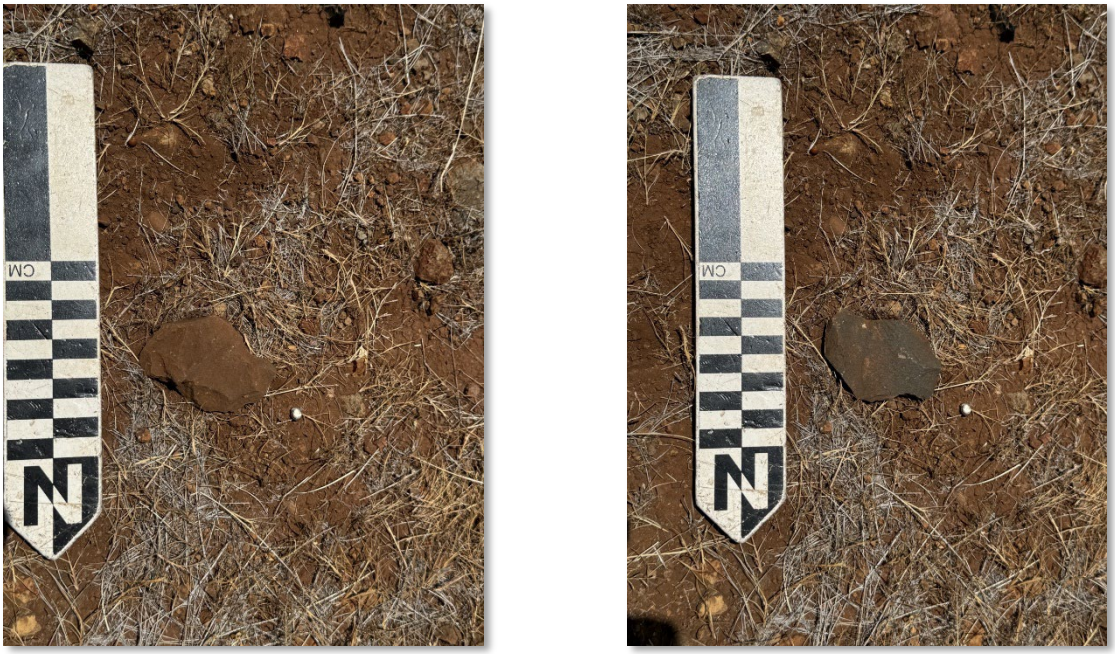


Figure 3-8. Basalt lithic flake example, dorsal and ventral

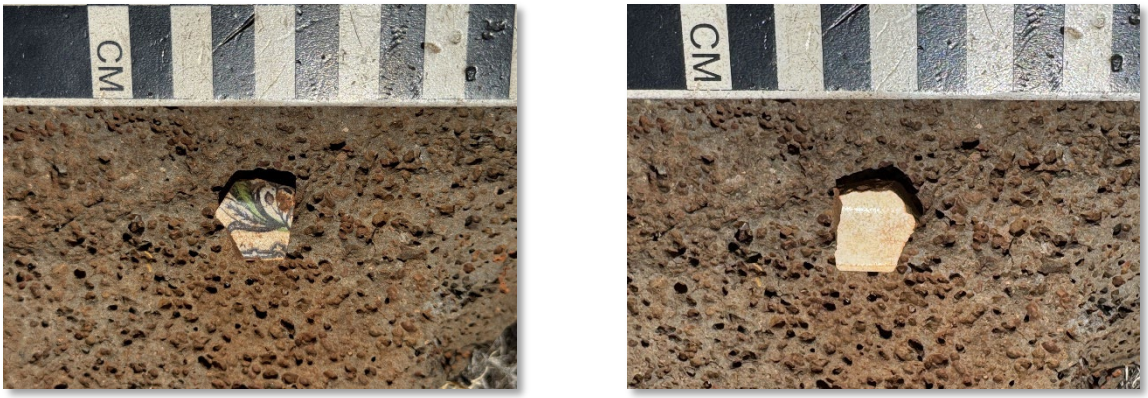


Figure 3-9. Transfer print ceramic rim sherd example, front and back.

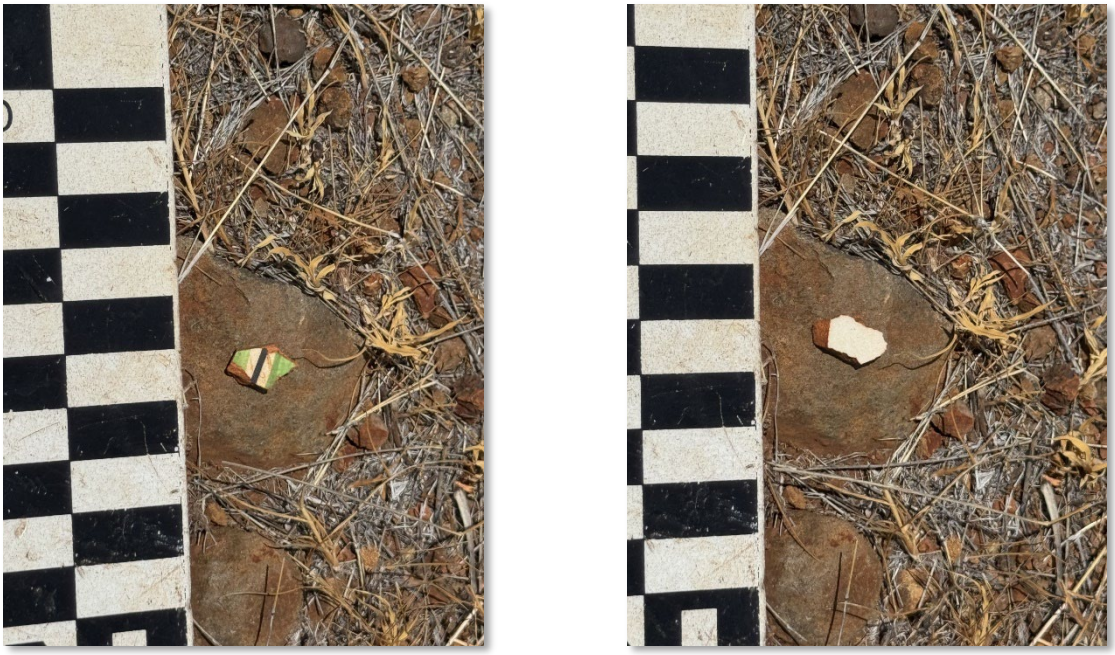


Figure 3-10. Banded refined earthenware sherd, front and back

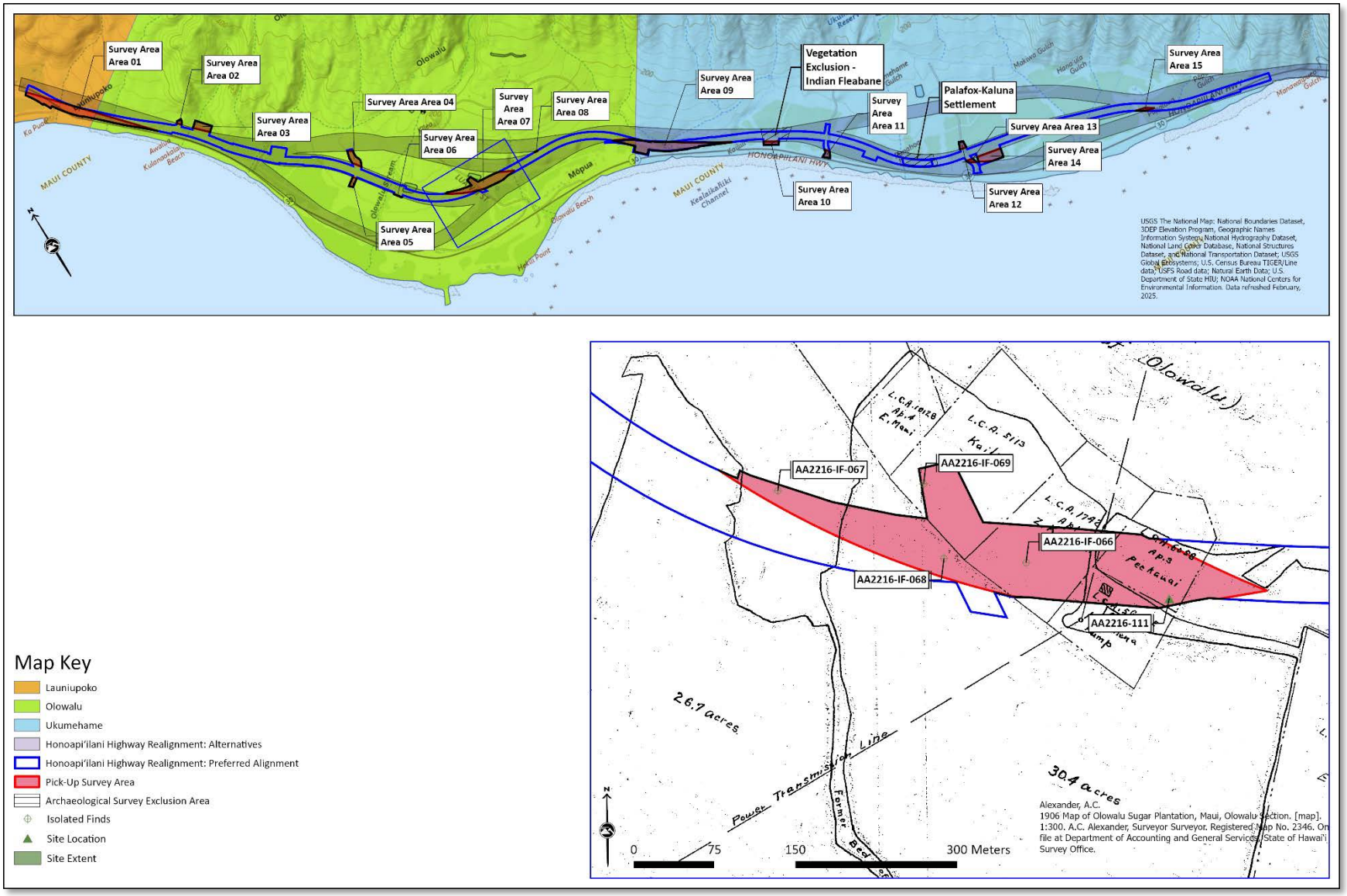


Figure 3-11. Site AA2216-111 in relation to the additional survey areas (top frame) and land commission awards (bottom right frame)

3.1.2 AA2216-115

FIELD NO:	AA2216-115	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:		**AGE:**	Indeterminate
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	Low Augur shell, Conch shell
FUNCTION:	Indeterminate	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium Branch Coral, false brain coral
CONDITION:	Remnant		
POTENTIAL NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**INITIAL NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
POTENTIAL SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**INITIAL SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Level terrain with buffel grass and kiawe

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-115 presents as a surface scatter of waterworn false brain coral and branch coral. The low-density scatter continues east and outside of the survey area. There is a higher concentration around an open trench about 1.75 m deep, by about 1 meter wide, that has a water pipe within it. There is a high frequency of coral pebbles and cobbles on and within what appears to be the backdirt resulting from the excavation of the trench. The change in layers in the wall of the trench are clearly evident: the lowest layer consists of a silty soil with a high frequency of water worn pebbles and cobbles with a couple of small boulders, the thin transitional layer to the top layer features T-tape (poly tubing irrigation line) remnants, ash and charcoal, then the top layer is a less compact silty soil with a high frequency of pebbles, cobbles, and the previously described coral material. A single chunk of waterworn concrete is also present in this upper layer.

A single piece of auger shell and a single piece of waterworn conch shell are present in the scatter; no other signs of other midden or other cultural material are present in the area.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may yield information on the chronology and distribution of traditional and historic era land use remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and preliminary analysis, AA2216-115 is potentially significant under Criterion D.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-115 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter of an indeterminate function. Without archaeological testing, it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit related to former structures shown on a portion of the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Map (Monsarrat 1881), or a secondary deposit as a result of erosion or redistribution due to ground disturbance related to industrial sugar cane cultivation for over 100 years, as well as recent land alteration (Figure 3-14). As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or absence of stratified subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association. Additional archaeological investigation is necessary to clarify the archaeological context of this surface scatter and assess its eligibility under Criterion D.

Figure 3-12. AA2216-115, overview of concentration surrounding open trench, view to west.

Figure 3-13. AA2216-115, open trench stratigraphy, east wall.

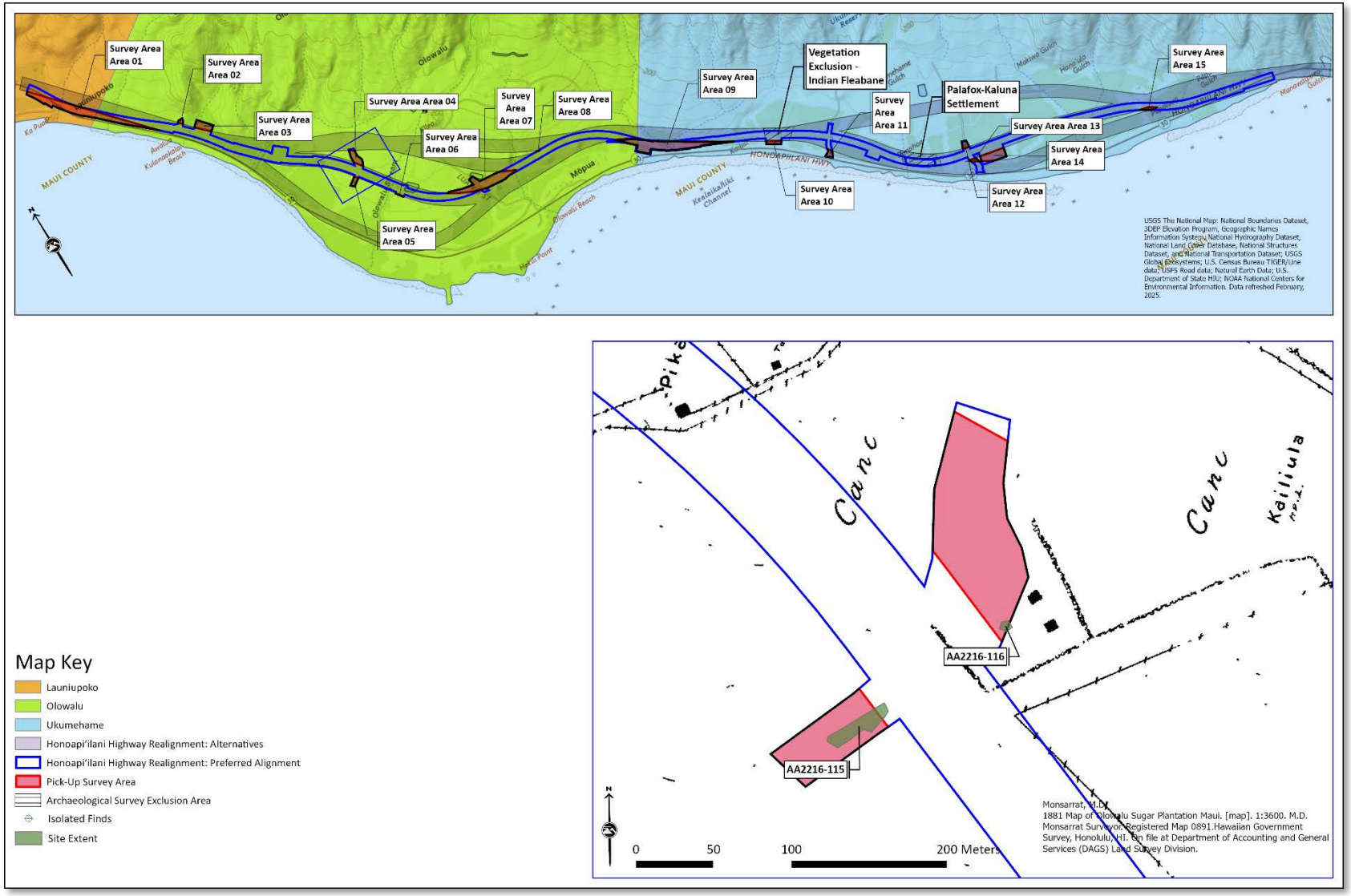


Figure 3-14. Site AA2216-115 and -116 in n relation to the additional survey areas (top frame) and historic structures, stone wall alignments, and landmarks (bottom right frame)

3.1.3 AA2216-116

FIELD NO:	AA2216-116	**SIHP NO:**	
N FEATURES:		**AGE:**	Indeterminate
SITE TYPE:	Surface Scatter	**MIDDEN DENSITY:**	None
FUNCTION:	Indeterminate	**ARTIFACT DENSITY:**	Medium False brain coral, branch coral
CONDITION:	Remnant		
POTENTIAL NRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	D	**INITIAL NRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association
POTENTIAL SRHP SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	d	**INITIAL SRHP INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT:**	Location, Materials, Association

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:
Level terrain with buffel grass and kiawe

HISTORIC PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
AA2216-116 is a surface scatter of coral observed adjacent to a gravel roadway, situated within an area of tall grasses and partially shaded by a small kiawe (*Prosopis pallida*) tree. The scatter measures approximately 5 m by 5 m and consists primarily of water-rounded false brain coral and branch coral. Identified materials include over 50 small coral pebbles, more than 15 coral cobbles, and a single large water-rounded coral cobble measuring approximately 0.15 m by 0.25 m.

The surrounding area exhibits evidence of prior disturbance. Modern debris observed in association with the coral scatter includes dimensional lumber (2x4s), concrete rubble in low frequency, plastic refuse, and machine-scarred water-rounded cobbles. Despite the presence of these modern intrusions, a substantial portion of the coral remains unmodified and water-rounded.

Due to the disturbed condition of the context and the absence of clearly associated cultural features or diagnostic artifacts, the origin and function of the coral scatter remain uncertain.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

While the site has been impacted by prior disturbance, the potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits that may yield information on the chronology and distribution of traditional and historic era land use remains. Therefore, in consideration of the above description and preliminary analysis, AA2216-116 is potentially significant under Criterion D.

EVALUATION SUMMARY

AA2216-116 is a remnant cultural material surface scatter of an indeterminate function. Without archaeological testing, it is unclear whether the horizontal provenience of the scatter is a surface representation of an intact subsurface deposit, or a secondary deposit derived from material associated with former historic structures (Monsarrat 1881), redistributed through erosion, over 100 years of industrial sugar cane cultivation, and more recent land alteration activities (see Figure 3-14). As the site is in remnant condition, there has been a loss of integrity of design, feeling, setting, and workmanship; however, depending on the presence or absence of stratified subsurface deposits, the site may retain integrity of location, materials, and association. Additional archaeological investigation is necessary to clarify the archaeological context of this surface scatter and assess its eligibility under Criterion D.

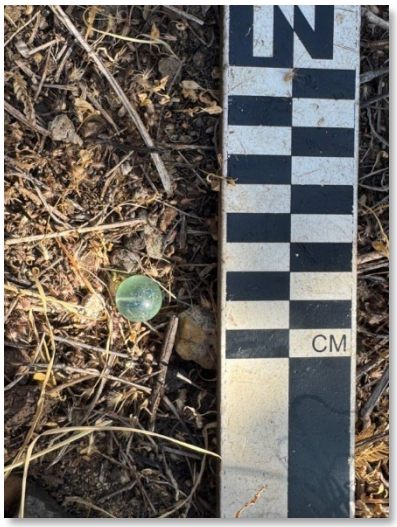
Figure 3-15. AA2216-116, surface scatter, overview, coral surrounding kiawe tree base, unimproved road in background, view to south.

Figure 3-16. AA2216-116, cultural material scatter, large false brain coral, closeup, other coral types shown above.

3.2 ISOLATED FIND SUMMARIES

3.2.1 AA2216-IF-067

Isolated Find Number	AA2216-IF-067	**Class**	Historic
Date Range	Indeterminate	**Frequency**	Less than 15 artifacts [or manuports], including at least two artifact types
Formal Type	Personnel Effect, Glass Shard	**Collected**	No
Context: Pebbly gray/brown sand with a moderate frequency of waterworn false brain and branch coral cobbles and pebbles. In tall grass in a copse of Opiuma trees. One cat's eye marble and a fragment of milk glass are within 10 m of each other.			

AA2216-IF-067 Photos	
Figure 3-17. AA2216-IF-067, milk glass fragment.	 *Figure 3-18. AA2216-IF-067, cat's eye marble.*
Figure 3-19. AA2216-IF-067, overview of the surrounding landscape, view to east-northeast.	

3.2.2 AA2216-IF-068

Isolated Find Number	AA2216-IF-068	**Class**	Indigenous
Date Range	Indeterminate	**Frequency**	Less than ten artifacts [or manuports] of a single class within a 5-meter radius
Formal Type	Marine Shell	**Collected**	No

Context:
Observed atop a push pile consisting of a gravelly brown silt loam. Fragments of Driscoll piping for agricultural work present through the berm as well.

A single fragment of an unidentified marine shell.

Photos

Figure 3-20. AA2216-IF-068, unidentifiable species of marine shell.

Figure 3-21. AA2216-IF-068, overview of the surrounding landscape, view to northwest.

3.2.3 AA2216-IF-071

Isolated Find Number	AA2216-IF-071	**Class**	Indigenous
Date Range	Indeterminate	**Frequency**	Less than ten artifacts [or manuports] of a single class within a 5-meter radius
Formal Type	Manuport - Coral	**Collected**	No

Context:
Observed approximately 2m behind the CMU building across from the recycling center, in a very disturbed context. Three fragments of waterworn false brain coral, freshly fractured as indicated by the wear. Among trash, concrete chunks, and other modern rubbish. No indications of other types or classes of cultural material.

Photos

Figure 3-22. AA2216-IF-070, overview of the surrounding landscape, coral next to the north arrow, TDS asphalt road in the background, and CMU structure in the middleground, view to north

Figure 3-23. AA2216-IF-070, closeup of coral

3.2.4 AA2216-IF-065

Isolated Find Number	AA2216-IF-065	**Class**	Indigenous
Date Range	Indeterminate	**Frequency**	Less than ten artifacts [or manuports] of a single class within a 5-meter radius
Formal Type	Manuport - Coral	**Collected**	No

Context:
Atop uprooted brown/gray silt loam soils in an area of extensive tree root and road related ground disturbance. Potentially washed down from mauka site areas or deposited through wave action. Both pieces of coral are situated within 5 m of each other.

One fragment of false brain coral, ~5cm in length, and one waterworn branch coral pebble, ~3cm in length.

Photos

Figure 3-24. AA2216-IF-065, false brain coral fragment.

Figure 3-25. AA2216-IF-065, false brain coral in relation to the surrounding landscape, view to northwest.

3.2.5 AA2216-IF-066

Isolated Find Number	AA2216-IF-066	**Class**	Historic
Date Range	Historic	**Frequency**	Less than 15 artifacts [or manuports], including at least two artifact types within a 5-meter radius.
Formal Type	Brick Fragment, Glass Shard, Ceramic Sherd	**Collected**	No

Context:
Found on the surface in a pebbly gray/brown silt soil and adjacent to a modern asphalt bike trail. Associated with a moderate density of waterworn coral pebbles, the context of coral material is unclear and may have been imported with construction material.

One plain whiteware rim sherd and the corner of one red fire brick were found within 10m of each other, along with an undiagnostic shard of milk glass.

Photos

Figure 3-26. AA2216-IF-066, red fire brick.

Figure 3-27. AA2216-IF-006, ceramic sherd, whiteware rim.

AA2216-IF-066 Photos Continued
Figure 3-28. AA2216-IF-066, overview of the surrounding landscape, view to northeast.

3.2.6 AA2216-IF-069

Isolated Find Number	AA2216-IF-069	**Class**	Historic
Date Range	Historic	**Frequency**	Less than 15 artifacts [or manuports], including at least two artifact types within a 5-meter radius.
Formal Type	Ceramic Sherd, Marine Shell	**Collected**	No

Context:
Surface, atop dry silt loam soil in a previously graded area with a moderate density of waterworn cobbles and brackish water clam shell fragments (commonly found in irrigation ditches and reservoirs) just west of Luawai Road.

A single whiteware sherd and three weathered marine shell fragments. Sherd is refined earthenware, blue on white handpainted exterior and undecorated interior with a slight curvature. Species of shell fragments are unidentifiable, but thicker and more weathered than the brackish water clam shell fragments observed in the area.

AA2216-IF-069 Photos	
 Figure 3-29. AA2216-IF-069, whiteware sherd, interior.	 *Figure 3-30. AA2216-IF-069, whiteware sherd, exterior.*
 Figure 3-31. AA2216-IF-069, representative photo of weathered marine shell fragment.	 *Figure 3-32. AA2216-IF-069, overview of surrounding landscape, Luawai Road in top left corner, view to southeast.*

3.2.7 AA2216-IF-070

Isolated Find Number	AA2216-IF-070	**Class**	Historic
Date Range	Historic	**Frequency**	Less than 15 artifacts [or manuports], including at least two artifact types within a 5-meter radius
Formal Type	Ceramic Sherd, Manuport - Coral	**Collected**	No

Context:
Found on parallel push piles in brown silt loam soil adjacent to a recently paved road to the northeast of Honoapiʻilani. Appears associated with fill that looks similar to an old asphalt road to the southwest.

One plain ceramic whiteware body sherd and one branch coral fragment on two parallel push piles.

Photos

Figure 3-33. AA2216-IF-070, ceramic fragment, plain whiteware body sherd.

Figure 3-34. AA2216-IF-070, branch coral fragment.

AA2216-IF-070 Photos (continued)

Figure 3-35. AA2216-IF-070, overview of the surrounding landscape, view to northwest.

4.0 PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS

Three archaeological sites were identified within the additional survey areas (Figure 3-5 and Section 3.1). The following table presents the preliminary assessments of potential significance and integrity in relation to eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These assessments are not final; formal significance determinations remain contingent upon the results of additional archaeological testing.

Table 4-1. Preliminary Significance Assessments and Integrity Evaluations for Archaeological Sites Identified During Additional Reconnaissance Survey

Field No/ SIHP 50-50-08-	Possible Age Range	Formal Type	Inferred Function	Overall Condition	Potential NRHP/6E Significance Recommendation	Initial Integrity Evaluation
AA2216-111	Continuous Occupation	Surface Scatter	Generic Habitation	Remnant	D, d	Location, Materials, Association
AA2216-115	Indeterminate	Surface Scatter	Indeterminate	Remnant	D, d	Location, Materials, Association
AA2216-116	Indeterminate	Surface Scatter	Indeterminate	Remnant	D, d	Location, Materials, Association

5.0 REFERENCES CITED

Alexander, A.C.

1906 *Map of Olowalu Sugar Plantation, Maui, Olowalu Section.* [map]. 1:300. A.C. Alexander Surveyor. Registered Map No. 2346. On file at Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaiʻi Survey Office.

Monsarrat, M.D.

1881 *Map of Olowalu Sugar Plantation Maui.* [map]. 1:3600. M.D. Monsarrat Surveyor. Registered Map 0891.Hawaiian Government Survey, Honolulu, HI. On file at Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) Land Survey Division.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office

2021 *Cultural Resource Fieldwork Guidelines and Standards BLM Supplement H-8110-Utah*. Third ed. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake City, UT.

United States Geological Survey

2024 *USGS The National Map Topo Base Map.* [map]. GIS accessible.USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model.

Agency Correspondence

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

May 16, 2025

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Project No. 2023PR00135
Doc. No. 2505AM08
Archaeology

Richelle M. Takara, P.E.
Division Administrator
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
300 Ala Moana Blvd, Rm 3-229, Box 50206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
c/o Meesa Otani
Email: meesa.otani@dot.gov

Dear Richelle M. Takara:

SUBJECT: **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Review –**
Continued Consultation and Request for Concurrence with Determinations of Eligibility
U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration
State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation
Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements Project, West Maui Ukumehame to Launiupoko
FHWA Ref. No. HAD-HI, Federal-Aid Project No. RAEM-030-1(59)
Launiupoko, Olowalu, and Ukumehame Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Island of Maui
TMK: (2) 4-7-001, (2) 4-8-001, (2) 4-8-002, (2) 4-8-003, (2) 4-8-004 and Honoapiilani Highway Right-of-Way

This letter provides the State Historic Preservation Division's (SHPD's) review of the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration's (FWHA's) continued consultation and request for concurrence with determinations of eligibility for the Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements Project, West Maui Ukumehame to Launiupoko. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) previously reviewed the project in support of the NHPA Section 106 process including the State of Hawai'i's Department of Transportation's (HDOT's) initiation of consultation and request for the SHPO's concurrence with the area of potential effects (APE) on March 21, 2023 (Project No. 2023PR00135, Doc. No. 2303SH16) and the review of an architectural reconnaissance level survey (RLS) report on July 9, 2024 (Project No. 2023PR00135, Doc No. 2407JLP02). Most recently, the SHPO concurred with the FHWA's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations for 11 priority archaeological historic properties within the preferred alternative portion of the APE (October 11, 2024; Project No. 2023PR00135, Doc. No. 2410SH08). The FHWA submitted eligibility determinations for an additional 27 archaeological historic properties that occur outside of the preferred alternate on August 30, 2024 (Submission No. 2023PR00135.012). The SHPO's review and concurrence with the eligibility determination for these 27 historic properties is provided below.

The FHWA, in cooperation with the HDOT, is studying alternatives for the Honoapi'ilani Highway (State Route 30) from Ukumehame to Launiupoko on the island of Maui. The project will assess ways to address existing and future erosion and flooding from Ukumehame, at approximately milepost 11, in the vicinity of Papalaua Wayside Park to Lauiopoko, at milepost 17, the existing southern terminus of Lahaina Bypass.

The proposed HDOT project will receive funding from the FHWA and is therefore a federal undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y); the FHWA determined the proposed project is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Pursuant to the Programmatic Delegation of Authority (May 2016), the FHWA has delegated the Section 106

consultation to HDOT. The Section 106 consultation process will be carried out under a phased identification approach guided by a Programmatic Agreement (PA), which is currently under development. The project is also subject to historic preservation review under Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) §6E-8.

‘Āina Archaeology was contracted to conduct an archaeological field survey to identify surface archaeological historic properties within the APE. On August 30, 2024, SHPD received site descriptions and eligibility evaluations for the 11 priority sites within the preferred highway alignment alternative portion of the APE (Submission No. 2023PR00135.011). The SHPO concurred with the FHWA’s eligibility determination for these 11 priority sites on October 11, 2024 (Project No. 2023PR00135, Doc. No. 2410SH08). See Attachment 1 below for a full list of these sites.

On August 30, 2024, the SHPD also received eligibility determinations for an additional 27 archaeological historic properties identified within the full APE (Submission No. 2023PR00135.012). Please note that the report includes descriptions and eligibility evaluation for a total of 38 archaeological historic properties, however the SHPO previously concurred with eligibility determinations for 11 of these sites under Submission No. 2023PR00135.011. See Attachments 2, 3, and 4 below for a list of the remaining 27 archaeological historic properties covered under the current review.

The SHPO concurs with the FHWA’s determination of eligibility for the remaining 27 archaeological historic properties outlined in Attachments 2, 3, and 4 below. These sites are integral components of a broader NRHP-eligible archaeological historic district, which encompasses a significant traditional cultural place (TCP) and a cultural landscape. <u>These archaeological historic properties may have additional functions and may be found to meet additional eligibility criteria based on the results of subsurface testing.</u>

While the SHPO is providing concurrence on these 27 historic properties to facilitate the FHWA in moving forward with its compliance requirements, it is imperative to emphasize that these sites are crucial to understanding the broader context of an archaeological historic district.

The SHPO requests that FHWA conduct additional identification efforts and thoroughly assesses the presence of a historic district as the Section 106 process develops. A comprehensive evaluation of the features comprising the west Maui cultural landscape is essential to ensure effective preservation, documentation, and stewardship of our shared cultural legacy.

Please note, the two NRHP eligibility evaluations reports received under HICRIS Submission Nos. 2023PR00135.011 and 2023PR00135.012 also include evaluations of significance, pursuant HAR §13-275-6. These evaluations are required to be submitted in an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) report, if the historic properties were found during an inventory survey. HDOT has not initiated the HRS §6E-8 historic preservation review process with SHPD currently. During a phone call on October 10, 2024, between HDOT [Pua Aiu] and SHPD [Stephanie Hacker], HDOT clarified that the full AIS report is forthcoming. SHPD will comment on these evaluations when we are provided with an opportunity to review the full draft AIS report.

SHPD looks forward to HDOT initiating the HRS §6E-8 historic preservation review process and the receipt of a draft AIS report meeting the requirements of HAR §13-276-5 for review and acceptance.

Please also note, HDOT needs to complete the SIHP number request process for the newly identified archaeological historic properties listed in Attachments 1, 2, and 3, and any additional newly identified historic properties prior to the acceptance of the AIS report. This includes consultation with ethnic organizations or members of the ethnic group for whom some of the historic properties may have significance under criterion “e” to seek their views on the significance evaluations. For native Hawaiian properties which may have significance under criterion “e” the Office of Hawaiian Affairs also shall be consulted.

Please submit all forthcoming correspondence related to the subject project and complete the SIHP number application process by responding to our requests under HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135.

HDOT and FHWA are the offices of record for this undertaking. Please maintain a copy of this letter with your environmental review record for this undertaking.

Contact Susan A. Lebo, Archaeology Branch Chief, at Susan.A.Lebo@hawaii.gov, for any matters regarding archaeological resources or this letter.

Aloha

Dawn N. S. Chang, Esq.
DLNR Chairperson
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Pua Aiu, pua.aiu@hawaii.gov
Genevieve Sullivan, genevieve.h.sullivan@hawaii.gov
Lisa Powell, lisa.powell@dot.gov
Lawrence Laus, lawrence.m.laus@hawaii.gov
Henry Kennedy, henry.kennedy@hawaii.gov
Paul Lafarga, paul.lafarga@dot.gov
Even Kimoto, evan.kimoto@hawaii.gov
Gregory Ibara, gregory.m.ibara@hawaii.gov
Matthew Small, matthew.small@wsp.com
Tanya Lee-Grieg, tanya@ainaarch.com
Peter Liebowitz, peter.liebowitz@wsp.com
Guy Blanchard, guy.blanchard@wsp.com
Trisha Watson, watson@honuaconsulting.com
Courtney Cacace, courtney.cacace@aecom.com
Andrew McCallister, andrew.mccallister@aecom.com
Janet Six, janet.six@co.maui.hi.us

Attachment 1: The 11 archaeological historic properties located within the preferred alternative highway alignment portion of the APE. FHWA evaluated these sites as eligible for listing in the NRHP in the report received under Submission No. 2023PR00135.011. The SHPO concurred with the FHWA's evaluations for these sites on October 11, 2024 (Project No. 2023PR00135, Doc. No. 2410SH08).

Temporary Site Number / SIHP #	Formal Type	Functional Type	NHPA Eligibility Criteria	Aspects of Integrity
AA2216-017	Surface Scatter	Habitation and Tool Production	D	Location, Materials, Association
AA2216-018	Surface Scatter	Habitation and Tool Production	D	Location, Materials, Association
AA2216-022	Well	Water Control	D	Location, Design, Material, Workmanship, Feeling
AA2216-023	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Mound, Terrace	Agriculture, Ceremonial, Habitation	D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
AA2216-028	Multi-Component Wall and Barbed Wire Fenceline	Animal Husbandry, Pasture Delineation	D	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association
AA2216-072	Enclosure, Mound, Wall	Agriculture, Habitation	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
AA2216-091	Surface Scatter	Activity Area	D	Location, Material, Association

Temporary Site Number / SIHP #	Formal Type	Functional Type	NHPA Eligibility Criteria	Aspects of Integrity
AA2216-100	Rock shelter	Temporary Habitation	A, D	Location, Feeling, Association
AA2216-106	Habitation and Agricultural Complex	Agriculture, Possible Burial, Ceremony, Temporary Habitation	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
AA2216-107	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Terrace	Agriculture and Habitation	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
50-50-08-04700	Habitation Complex	Temporary Habitation	D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association

Attachment 2: The additional 22 archaeological historic properties located within the Ukumehame section of the APE. The FHWA evaluated these sites as eligible for listing in the NRHP in the report received under Submission No. 2023PR00135.012. The six archaeological sites included in the report received under Submission No. 2023PR00135.011 have been omitted from this list.

Temporary Site Number / SIHP #	Formal Type	Functional Type	NHPA Eligibility Criteria	Aspects of Integrity
AA2216-009	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D	Location, Materials, Association
AA2216-015	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D	Location, Materials, Association
AA2216-020	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D	Location, Materials, Association
AA2216-046	Habitation Complex	Habitation Complex	A, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
AA2216-050	Agricultural and Ceremonial Complex	Agricultural and Ceremonial Complex	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
AA2216-068	C-Shape, Mound, Platform, Surface Scatter, Terrace	Agricultural and Ceremonial Complex	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
AA2216-070	C-Shape, Mound, Terrace	Agriculture and Habitation	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
AA2216-073	Enclosure and Ahu	Permanent Habitation	A, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
AA2216-075	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D	Location
AA2216-088	Terrace, Ahu, Modified Outcrop	Ceremonial Complex	D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling

Temporary Site Number / SIHP #	Formal Type	Functional Type	NHPA Eligibility Criteria	Aspects of Integrity
AA2216-089	Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Terrace	Temporary Habitation with a Ceremonial Component	A, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling
AA2216-090	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D	Location, Materials, Association
AA2216-092	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D	Location, Materials, Association
AA2216-095	Modified Outcrop, Mound, Surface Scatter, Terrace	Habitation and Ceremonial Complex	A, D	Location, Setting, Material, Feeling
AA2216-096	Modified Outcrop, Pavement, Petroglyph, Surface Scatter, Terrace	Habitation and Ceremonial Complex	A, D	Location, Design, Setting Materials
AA2216-097	Wall	Boundary	D	Location, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
AA2216-098	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation	D	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
AA2216-099	Modified Outcrop and Surface Scatter	Tool Production	A, D	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
AA2216-101	Rock shelter	Temporary Habitation	D	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
AA2216-103	Surface Scatter	Tool Production	D	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association
AA2216-105	Temporary Habitation and Ceremony	Temporary Habitation and Ceremony	A, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
AA2216-108	Heiau	Ceremonial	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association

Attachment 3: The additional 3 archaeological historic properties located within the Olowalu section of the APE. The FHWA evaluated these sites as eligible for listing in the NRHP in the report received under Submission No. 2023PR00135.012. The four archaeological sites included in the report received under Submission No. 2023PR00135.011 have been omitted from this list.

Temporary Site Number / SIHP #	Formal Type	Functional Type	NHPA Eligibility Criteria	Aspects of Integrity
AA2216-036	Surface Scatter	Habitation	D	Location, Materials, Association
50-50-08-04701	Modified Outcrop and Platform	Ceremonial	A, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Association
50-50-08-04718	Heiau	Ceremonial	A, D	Location, Design, Materials, Association

Attachment 4: The additional 2 archaeological historic properties located within the Launiupoko section of the proposed realignment. The FHWA evaluated these sites as eligible for listing in the NRHP in the report received under Submission No. 2023PR00135.012. One archaeological site included in the report received under Submission No. 2023PR00135.011 has been omitted from this list.

Temporary Site Number / SIHP #	Formal Type	Functional Type	NHPA Eligibility Criteria	Aspects of Integrity
50-50-08-05955	Terraces, Circular Alignment, Enclosures, Alignments, Mound, Modified Outcrops	Agricultural Complex w/ Ceremonial Component	A, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
50-50-08-05954	Wall	Animal Husbandry	A, D	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Hawaii Federal-Aid Division

300 Ala Moana Blvd, Rm 3-229
Box 50206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
Phone: (808) 541-2700
FHWA-Hawaii.Intake@dot.gov

May 21, 2025

In Reply Refer To:
HDA-HI

Dawn N. S. Chang, Esq.
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Land and Natural Resources
601 Kamokila Boulevard, Suite 555
Kapolei, HI 96707

Subject: National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultation,
Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project,
West Maui: Ukumehame to Launiupoko
Ahupuaʻa of Launiupoko, Olowalu, and Ukumehame, Island of Maui, State of Hawaiʻi
Federal-aid Project No. RAEM-030-1(59)
HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135
TMK: (2) 4-7-001, (2) 4-8-001, (2) 4-8-002, (2) 4-8-003, (2) 4-8-004 and
Honoapiʻilani Highway Right-of-Way

Dear Ms. Chang:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT), is studying alternatives for the Honoapiʻilani Highway from Ukumehame to Launiupoko on the island of Maui. Honoapiʻilani Highway (State Route 30) provides the main access between communities along the west coast of Maui and the rest of the island and is subject to periodic flooding and coastal erosion. The primary purpose of the project is to provide a reliable transportation facility in West Maui by reducing the highway's vulnerability to coastal hazards. Specifically, the project will look at ways to address existing and future erosion and flooding from Ukumehame, at approximately milepost 11, in the vicinity of Papalaua Wayside Park to Lauiopoko, at milepost 17, the existing southern terminus of Lahaina Bypass.

Both state and federal funds will be used for the project. A National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS was published in the Federal Register on November 22, 2022. Because this project employs federal funding, it is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 United States Code 300101 et seq.) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800), *Protection of Historic Properties*.

In accordance with Section 106, the HDOT, on behalf of the FHWA, initiated consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), and asked for concurrence on the Area of Potential Effect (APE) on January 23, 2023. The letter also included the list of proposed Section

106 consulting parties and asked SHPD for any available information on other potential consulting parties. In a letter dated March 21, 2023, SHPD responded with no objection to the APE as defined and recommended potential consulting parties for the project. On March 25, 2024, FHWA provided SHPD with a Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS); SHPD concurred with the determinations of eligibility in that report in a letter dated July 9, 2024. In addition, FHWA provided SHPD with a Reconnaissance Level Archaeological Complex Site Descriptions and Significance Evaluations report on August 27, 2024. SHPD concurred with eleven eligibility determinations in a letter dated October 11, 2024, and provided concurrence on the remaining 27 archaeological historic properties in a letter dated May 16, 2025. These reports and SHPD responses from 2024 were included in Appendix 3.6 of the project's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which identified a Preferred Alternative and was published in December 2024.

Since that time, refinements to the Preferred Alternative resulted in additional areas requiring survey beyond the previously identified survey corridors. During an archaeological reconnaissance-level survey of the Preferred Alterative in March 2025, archaeologists from ʻĀina Archaeology identified 1 architectural and 3 archaeological properties that required further evaluation. The enclosed reports provide a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) determination of eligibility for the architectural property and preliminary findings for the 3 archaeological properties pending further investigations that will occur as part of the Archaeological Inventory Survey.

A determination of project effects has yet to be made. FHWA requests the State Historic Preservation Officer's review of the enclosed reports. If you agree with the adequacy of the reports to identify architectural and archaeological historic properties in the additional survey areas and the eligibility determination within the architecture report, please inform us within 30 days of receipt of this letter of your concurrence.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Meesa Otani, Transportation Engineer, at (808) 541-2316 or by email at meesa.otani@dot.gov. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Meesa T. Otani

Digitally signed by MEESA T. OTANI
Date: 2025.05.21 12:03:05 -10'00'

for Richelle M. Takara, P.E.
Division Administrator

Enclosures

cc: Pua Aiu, HDOT
Ken Tatsuguchi, HDOT

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Hawaii Federal-Aid Division

300 Ala Moana Blvd, Rm 3-229
Box 50206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
Phone: (808) 541-2700
FHWA-Hawaii.Intake@dot.gov

August 8, 2025

In Reply Refer To:
HDA-HI

Ms. Dawn N.S. Chang, Esq.
Chairperson and State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Land and Natural Resources
601 Kamokila Boulevard, Suite 555
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Subject: National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultation
Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project,
West Maui: Ukumehame to Launiupoko
Ahupuaʻa of Launiupoko, Olowalu, and Ukumehame, Island of Maui, State of Hawaii
Federal-aid Project No. RAEM-030-1(59)
HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135
TMK: (2) 4-7-001, (2) 4-8-001, (2) 4-8-002, (2) 4-8-003, (2) 4-8-004 and
Honoapiʻilani Highway Right-of-Way

Dear Ms. Chang:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT), is nearing completion of the Final Environmental Statement (FEIS) for the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project ("the Project") from Ukumehame to Launiupoko on the island of Maui.

Consultation Background

In accordance with Section 106, the HDOT, on behalf of the FHWA, initiated consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and asked for concurrence on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) on January 23, 2023. The letter also included the list of proposed Section 106 consulting parties and asked SHPO for any available information on other potential consulting parties. In a letter dated March 21, 2023, SHPO responded with no objection to the APE as defined and recommended potential consulting parties for the project. On March 25, 2024, FHWA provided SHPO with a Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS); SHPO concurred with the determinations of eligibility in that report in a letter dated July 9, 2024.

The report and SHPO response were included in Appendix 3.6 of the project's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which identified a Preferred Alternative and was published in December 2024. Since that time, refinements to the Preferred Alternative resulted in

additional areas requiring survey beyond the previously identified survey corridors. One additional architectural property was identified, documented in an addendum report and submitted to SHPO via HICRIS on June 3, 2025. A Programmatic Agreement was executed for the Project in July 2025.

Architectural Historic Properties within the APE

The RLS and the addendum report identified a total of 41 architectural properties within the APE. Of these, three were determined to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and ten were determined to be contributing resources to the NRHP-eligible Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District, which is an expansion of the previously identified Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex. Identified historic properties are included in the tables below.

Table 1. Identified Eligible Architectural Historic Properties within the APE

SIHP Number 50-50-08- (Survey ID)	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form	NRHP Status
04758 (AR 1)	Awalua Cemetery[1]	Olowalu	Cemetery	Eligible (Criteria A and D; Criteria Consideration D)
09141 (AR 16)	802 Olowalu Village Road[2]	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow	Eligible (Criteria A)
01603 (AR 17)	Lanakila Historic Church (Olowalu Church and Cemetery)	Olowalu	Religious Structure and Cemetery	Eligible (Criteria A and D; Criteria Consideration D)
01602 (AR 8, Expanded)	Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District	Olowalu	Sugar Plantation Infrastructure	Eligible (Criteria A, C, and D)

Table 2. Contributing Resources within the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (AR 8, Expanded)

SIHP Number 50-50-08- (Survey ID)	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form
04758 (AR 1)	Awalua Cemetery	Olowalu	Cemetery
01602 (AR 4)	807 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow
01602 (AR 5)	808 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow
01602 (AR 6)	810 Olowalu Road (Olowalu Plantation House)	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow
01602 (AR 7)	810 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow

[1] Individually eligible and contributing resource to Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.
[2] Individually eligible and contributing resource to Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

SIHP Number 50-50-08- (Survey ID)	Address/Name	Locality	Style/Form
01602 (AR 8)	Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (Olowalu Landing and Wharf)	Olowalu	Agricultural Processing/Industrial Facility
09141 (AR 16)	802 Olowalu Village Road	Olowalu	Plantation/Bungalow
09143 (AR 19)	Water Tower	Olowalu	20th Century Water Control
09144 (AR 20)	Bridge	Olowalu	Early 20th century steel stringer/multibeam bridge
09151 (AR 31)	Reservoir	Olowalu	20th Century Water Control

Effects Assessment for Architectural Historic Properties

The project's preferred alternative is located mauka and away from the majority of identified historic properties. It would avoid direct, physical effects to individual historic properties within the APE as well as all contributing resources within the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (See enclosed map). Within the historic district, the preferred alternative is located mauka of the majority of contributing resources and in areas identified in the RLS as non-contributing due to the extensive degree of contemporary disturbance including modern road, utility, and residential developments, as well as natural degradation such as soil erosion and vegetation growth. Near AR 31, the reservoir, the preferred alternative alignment follows an existing bicycle path. While the project results in changes to the existing setting, these changes are not adverse in light of development that has occurred in and around the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The project will not alter any of the characteristics that qualify the historic district or individual historic properties for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the properties' location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. As a result, the project will have no adverse effect on the historic district and no effect on the individual historic properties.

Table 3. Effects Assessments for Architectural Historic Properties

SIHP Number 50-50-08- (Survey ID)	Address/Name	Locality	Effect Finding
04758 (AR 1)	Awalua Cemetery	Olowalu	No Effect
01602 (AR 4)	807 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	No Effect
01602 (AR 5)	808 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	No Effect
01602 (AR 6)	810 Olowalu Road (Olowalu Plantation House)	Olowalu	No Effect
01602 (AR 7)	810 Olowalu Road	Olowalu	No Effect

SIHP Number 50-50-08- (Survey ID)	Address/Name	Locality	Effect Finding
01602 (AR 8)	Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (Olowalu Landing and Wharf)[3]	Olowalu	No Effect
01602 (AR 8, Expanded)	Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District[4]	Olowalu	No Adverse Effect
09141 (AR 16)	802 Olowalu Village Road	Olowalu	No Effect
01603 (AR 17)	Lanakila Historic Church (Olowalu Church and Cemetery)	Olowalu	No Effect
09143 (AR 19)	Water Tower	Olowalu	No Effect
09144 (AR 20)	Bridge	Olowalu	No Effect
09151 (AR 31)	Reservoir	Olowalu	No Effect

Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966

Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966 established the requirement for the consideration of historic sites and publicly owned parks, recreational areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges. The law, now codified in 49 U.S.C. §303 and 23 U.S.C. §138, is implemented by the FHWA through 23 CFR 774.

Section 4(f) stipulates that the FHWA and other U.S. DOT agencies cannot approve the use of land from publicly owned parks, recreational areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, or public and private historical sites unless the following conditions apply:

- There is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative to the use of land; and the action includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the property resulting from such use;

or

- The Administration determines that the use of the property will have a *de minimis* impact.

A *de minimis* impact is one that, after taking into account any measures to minimize harm (such as avoidance, minimization, mitigation or enhancement measures), results in either:

1. A Section 106 finding of no adverse effect or no historic properties affected on a historic property; or
2. A determination that the project would not adversely affect the activities, features, or attributes qualifying a park, recreation area, or refuge for protection under Section 4(f).

[3] Refer to page 55-61 of Reconnaissance Level Architectural Historic Resource Survey (RLS) for the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements, October 2024.

[4] Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District (AR 8, Expanded) is an expanded district, which includes Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District (AR 8) as a contributing resource. Refer to page 233-237 of the RLS.

FHWA intends to make a *de minimis* impact determination based on SHPO's concurrence with the No Adverse Effect determination for the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.

Effect Determination for Architectural Historic Properties

At this time, the FHWA has applied the criteria of adverse effect at 36 C.F.R. § 800.5(a) and determined in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.5(b) that the Project will have No Adverse Effect on architectural historic properties. FHWA is requesting your concurrence with the No Adverse Effect determination for architectural historic properties for the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project. If the SHPO disagrees with FHWA's finding, please notify us within 30 days of receipt of this letter. In the absence of a SHPO response by this date, the FHWA will assume the SHPO concurs with this determination.

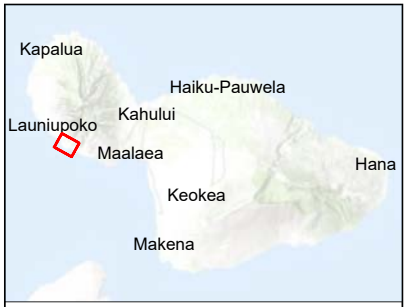
If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Meesa Otani, Transportation Engineer, at (808) 541-2316 or by email at meesa.otani@dot.gov. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

for Richelle M. Takara, P.E.
Division Administrator, FHWA

Enclosures

cc: Pua Aiu, HDOT
Ken Tatsuguchi, HDOT



Legend

- Preferred Alternative
- Study Segment of the Existing Honoapiʻilani Highway
- APE
- Proposed Historic District Boundary
- Existing Historic District
- Architectural Resource
- Reservoir

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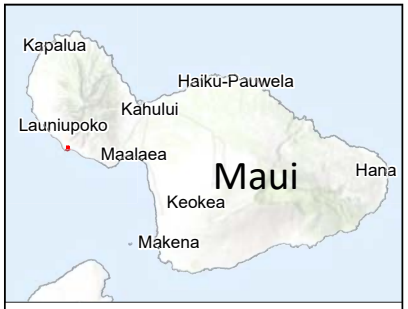
Service Layer Credit World Topo Base: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCan, Ordnance Survey, ©

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements



Legend

- Preferred Alignment
- Proposed Historic District Boundary
- Reservoir

Service Layer Credit World Imagery: Resource Mapping Hawaii
World Topo Base: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCan, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, WSP USA

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Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

August 13, 2025

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Project No.: 2023PR00135
Document No.: 2508JLP01

Richelle M. Takara, PE
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
300 Ala Moana Blvd, Rm 3-229
Box 50206
Honolulu, HI 96850
c/o FHWA-Hawaii.Intake@dot.gov

Dear Richelle M. Takara, PE,

RE: National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultation
Agency: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
Honoapiilani Highway Improvement Project, Federal-Aid Project No. RAEM-030-1(59)
West Maui, Ukumehame to Launiupoko
Ahupuaa of Launiopoko, Olowalu, and Ukumehame, island of Maui, State of Hawaii
TMK: (2) 4-7-001, (2) 4-8-001, (2) 4-8-002, (2) 4-8-003, (2) 4-8-004 and Honoapiilani Highway Right-of-_Way

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Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this request from the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) for consultation and concurrence with the determination of **no adverse effect** for the proposed Honoapiilani Highway Improvement Project. FHWA has determined that this project is an undertaking, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(y) and has previously consulted with the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and identification of historic properties.

Based on the information provided, the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has reviewed the undertaking, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(c), and the SHPO **concurs** with the determination of FHWA that the effects of the preferred alternative of the proposed undertaking's alignment will result in **no adverse effect** to architectural historic properties. Should the project scope of work or the preferred

alternative of the project alignment change, the SHPO's concurrence may be rescinded as there are historic architectural resources adjacent to the current proposed alignment that could be affected by a change to the project.

FHWA is the office of record for this undertaking. Please maintain a copy of this letter with your environmental review record. If you have any questions about this undertaking or if there is a change to the scope of work, please contact Jessica Puff, SHPD Administrator, at (808) 692-8015 or by email at Jessica.puff@hawaii.gov.

Sincerely,

Dawn Chang
State Historic Preservation Officer
Chairperson, Department of Land and Natural Resources

CC: Meesa Otani, FHWA
Pua Aiu, HDOT
Ken Tatsuguchi, HDOT

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Hawaii Federal-Aid Division

300 Ala Moana Blvd, Rm 3-229
Box 50206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
Phone: (808) 541-2700
FHWA-Hawaii.Intake@dot.gov

August 14, 2025

In Reply Refer To:
HDA-HI

Mr. Reid Nelson
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
401 F Street NW, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20001

Subject: National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Programmatic Agreement
Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project, West Maui: Ukumehame to Launiupoko
Federal-aid Project No. RAEM-030-1(59)
ACHP Case No. 020521

Dear Mr. Nelson:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT), executed the Programmatic Agreement for the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project, West Maui: Ukumehame to Launiupoko.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(iv), the FHWA is providing a copy of the executed Programmatic Agreement for your records.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Meesa Otani, Transportation Engineer, at (808) 541-2316 or by email at meesa.otani@dot.gov. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

for Richelle M. Takara, P.E.
Division Administrator

Enclosure

cc: Pua Aiu, HDOT, HWY-P

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) plans to fund the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project (Undertaking), which would realign Honoapiʻilani Highway between Ukumehame and Launiupoko in Maui Komohana (West Maui); and

WHEREAS, the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT) is the sponsor of the Undertaking, and the FHWA has invited HDOT to become an Invited Signatory to this Programmatic Agreement (PA); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA's action requires review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) and is considered an Undertaking as defined by 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(y) and is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking is intended to address existing coastal erosion and flooding, as well as future coastal erosion and flooding caused by anticipated sea level rise, as delineated by the Hawaiʻi Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission's (HCCC's) Sea Level Rise Exposure Area (SLR-XA); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA has coordinated NHPA Section 106 compliance with the NEPA process and is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA, in consultation with the Hawaiʻi State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), is entering into this Section 106 PA in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(b)(1)(ii) because the Undertaking's effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of the Record of Decision; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT, and in consultation with the SHPO, established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) (**Appendix 2**) in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(a)(1) to consider potential direct and indirect effects associated with each of the Undertaking's alternatives evaluated in the Draft EIS; and

WHEREAS, due to the size of the APE, limited access, and number of alternatives under consideration, the FHWA and HDOT, in consultation with the SHPO, agreed to phased identification, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b)(2), as provided in this PA; and

WHEREAS, HDOT intends to use the historic properties identification efforts and documentation prepared for this Undertaking and as described in this PA (Stipulation III) to comply with Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and its administrative provisions at Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275, *Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review for Governmental Projects Covered Under Sections 6E-7 and 6E-8, HRS*, as described in **Appendix 1.** The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) therefore has the authority to determine whether or not any report generated under HRS § 6E and its administrative rules is adequate; and

WHEREAS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), was invited to participate in the Section 106 consultation and the development of this PA and has declined to participate; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT has consulted with Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) for which the Ahupuaʻa of Launiupoko, Olowalu, and/or Ukumehame have religious and/or cultural significance, individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the Undertaking, and the public, and has invited the NHOs, individuals, and organizations included in **Appendix 3** to participate as Consulting Parties; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT and pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(c) held multiple Consulting Party meetings (listed in **Appendix 4**), has consulted with the Consulting Parties, including the NHOs, individuals, and organizations listed in **Appendix 3**, regarding the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties and has invited them to sign this PA as Concurring Parties; and

WHEREAS, historic properties were found during an archaeological reconnaissance surface survey located within the State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Lands, and the FHWA has invited DLNR to be an Invited Signatory to this PA.

NOW, **THEREFORE**, the FHWA, HDOT, SHPO, and DLNR agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out.

I. Roles and Responsibilities

A. The FHWA is the agency official legally responsible for all Section 106 findings and determinations and shall ensure that the terms of this PA are carried out to complete the Section 106 process. The FHWA shall continue consultation with the NHOs, individuals, and organizations included in Appendix 3 and as described in this PA.

B. HDOT, as the Undertaking sponsor, will assist the FHWA in the implementation of this PA, including the coordination, management, and oversight of the implementation of the SHPO-approved plans and reports including the Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan (AISP) and any necessary mitigation plans (for example, archaeological monitoring plan, burial treatment plan) required by this PA for continuing archaeological investigations of the Preferred

Alternative through final design and construction of the Undertaking with the assistance of individuals meeting the requirements of Stipulation II.

C. The DLNR, as having jurisdiction over land within and adjacent to the Undertaking's alignment, shall respond to requests for permission to access areas identified by HDOT that require investigations pursuant to this PA, and shall provide comments and/or reviews of documentation prepared by HDOT or its staff in fulfillment of this PA.

D. The SHPO, individually or through staff at the SHPD, shall advise the FHWA in carrying out Section 106 responsibilities for the Undertaking. Based on information provided by the FHWA or by HDOT, on behalf of the FHWA, the SHPO, individually or through staff at the SHPD, shall respond to requests for comments and/or review and approval within the specified review periods regarding the FHWA's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluations and proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties that may be identified.

II. Qualifications

All investigations carried out pursuant to this PA shall be conducted by or under the supervision of an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI's) Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology or Architectural History, as applicable, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A, and pursuant to HAR § 13-281, "Rules Governing Professional Qualifications," and HAR § 13-282, "Rules Governing Permits for Archaeological Work" in the State of Hawai'i.

III. Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will ensure all historic properties (both above ground and below ground) identified within the APE are assessed for NRHP eligibility in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(c). The FHWA will consider information provided by an individual or organization included in Appendix 3 who attaches religious and/or cultural significance to a property within the APE in making determinations of eligibility.

B. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, completed the identification and evaluation of architectural historic properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c). A Reconnaissance Level Architectural Inventory Survey (RLS) was completed that identified and assessed 40 architectural properties within the APE. Three architectural properties were determined to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and 10 were determined to be contributing resources to a NRHP-eligible historic district, referred to in the RLS as the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The SHPO concurred with the RLS eligibility determinations in a letter dated July 9, 2024.

C. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, has completed the identification and initial evaluation of archaeological properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c). This identification and evaluation effort involved an archaeological reconnaissance surface survey comprising each of the four proposed alternatives within the APE. The archaeological survey area was defined by a 300-foot-wide corridor along the centerline of each proposed alternative. The archaeological survey area totaled approximately 493 acres and included both pedestrian survey and targeted drone flyovers unless limited by access or vegetation issues. Access to TMKs (2) 4-8-002-068 and

(2) 4-8-002-057 was not provided by the occupant and will be pursued during the Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) if part of the Preferred Alternative.

D. The results of the archaeological reconnaissance surface survey were provided in a document titled *Honoapiʻilani Archaeological Complex Site Descriptions and Significance Evaluations*. Twenty-eight (28) archaeological historic properties were identified and evaluated within Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa, seven (7) in Olowalu Ahupuaʻa, and three (3) in Launiupoko Ahupuaʻa..

E. HDOT's archaeologist, on behalf of HDOT and the FHWA, evaluated 38 archaeological historic properties as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. The SHPO concurred with eleven (11) of these eligibility determinations in a letter dated October 11, 2024, and provided concurrence on the remaining twenty-seven (27) archaeological historic properties in a letter dated May 16, 2025. HDOT's lead archaeologist also noted that the sites in each ahupuaʻa extended beyond the archaeological survey boundaries. Because the horizontal and vertical extents of a potential historic district could not be determined based on a reconnaissance survey, no historic district has been identified by the FHWA at this time.

F. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will complete an AIS for any areas not previously surveyed within the Preferred Alternative. Additionally, subsurface archaeological testing will proceed through the design of the Preferred Alternative as locations become accessible.

G. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will ensure an AIS Plan (AISP) is prepared and implemented as part of the identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c).

H. HDOT intends to use the identification and documentation of historic properties prepared for this Undertaking to meet the requirement of HRS § 6E-8. The SHPD shall have authority to determine the adequacy of the AISP pursuant to HAR § 13-275 and HAR § 13-276. The SHPO's written approval will be provided to all Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

IV. Archaeological Inventory Survey (Subsurface Testing Component)

The area of investigation for the subsurface testing component of the AIS is defined as the Undertaking's Preferred Alternative and includes the proposed roadway right-of-way (ROW) and areas designated for utility installation, excavation, grading, connector roads, or construction access and laydown areas.

A. Subsurface Testing Component of the AISP

1. The subsurface testing methodology for the AISP will be developed by HDOT's lead archaeologist in consultation with the Engineering Design Team, as well as Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties within one year of execution of the NEPA Record of Decision.

2. HDOT will provide the initial draft of the AISP to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

3. The written comments on the AISP will be shared with the SHPO for consideration in preparing the SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. The SHPO shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) upon receipt of all written comments received by HDOT and the FHWA from Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

4. HDOT will share the SHPO's comments with Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties. The comments may be posted to the project website at https://www.honoapiilanihwyimprovements.com.

5. If the SHPO does not respond within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume the SHPO's concurrence and move forward accordingly. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will implement the AISP.

6. If the SHPO responds with comments within the 45-day comment period, HDOT will incorporate the changes as appropriate and submit a copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135, for a 15-day review. If SHPO requests changes within the 15 days, HDOT shall incorporate the changes and provide a second copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS, with a new date, and the review process will be complete. If SHPO does not request changes within 15 days, then the review will be complete.

7. Subsurface survey fieldwork shall be completed to the extent practicable prior to final design so that any identified subsurface historic properties (that is, archaeological sites or human burials) may be considered in final design and measures be incorporated to avoid and/or minimize potential effects on historic properties and/or human burials.

8. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will provide a written status update to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of the status of archaeological investigations on a quarterly basis via e-mail and, when requested, via meeting. All status reports will be uploaded to HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135. Once HDOT's archaeologist sends an end-of-fieldwork letter report to the SHPO, these reports will stop.

B. Archaeological Inventory Survey Report

1. The AIS report will meet the requirements of the SOI's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation at 48 Fed. Reg. 44,734 (September 29, 1983), will be submitted to the SHPO for their concurrence on adequacy, and will contain the results of the aboveground archaeological reconnaissance surface survey of the Preferred Alternative and subsurface survey.

2. The draft of the AIS report will be provided to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The report may be posted to the project website at https://www.honoapiilanihwyimprovements.com.

3. The written comments received on the draft AIS report will be shared with the SHPO for consideration in preparing the SHPO's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. The SHPO shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (45-calendar days total) upon receipt of all written comments received by HDOT and the FHWA from Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

4. If the SHPO does not respond within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume the SHPO's approval and move forward accordingly.

5. If the SHPO responds with comments within the 45-day comment period, HDOT will incorporate the changes as appropriate and submit a copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135, for a 15-day review. If SHPO requests changes within the 15 days, HDOT shall incorporate the changes and provide a second copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS, with a new date, and the review process will be complete. If SHPO does not request changes within 15 days, then the review will be complete.

C. Curation

All collections, consisting of artifacts, notes, and other materials associated with archaeological and architectural investigations, will be curated in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 79 *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* and in accordance with applicable State laws, including HAR § 13-275, -276, -277, -278, and -279. HDOT shall consult with public and private institutions to pursue opportunities to provide public access to the recovered materials.

V. Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect for Historic Properties

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, will apply the criteria of adverse effect (36 C.F.R. § 800.5(a)(1)) to historic properties within the APE, and document its findings.

B. If, as a result of this analysis, the FHWA determines that the Undertaking may have an adverse effect on any historic property, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will consult with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

VI. Treatments to Resolve Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, has determined that the following treatment measures, either singularly or in

combination, may be applied to resolve adverse effects to historic properties if adverse effects occur following analysis described in Stipulation V.

Treatment measures listed below may be selected by FHWA in coordination with HDOT and presented to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The SHPO shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45 calendar days) upon receipt of all written comments provided in writing by FHWA and HDOT from Signatories and Concurring and Consulting Parties to take comments provided in writing into consideration in preparing the SHPO's written review comments. If the SHPO does not respond within the 45-calendar day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume the SHPO's concurrence with the proposed treatment measure and move forward accordingly following written notification to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

A. Educational Interpretation. This educational interpretation may include displays, markers, educational pamphlets, brochures or booklets, posters, websites, audio recordings or presentations, or other similar accessible information to educate members of the public on one or more architectural and/or archaeological historic property within the APE. The interpretive element may use images and maps to the extent feasible to convey information to the public.

B. Photogrammetry. HDOT may hire a consultant to conduct historic property documentation through the use of photogrammetry, which requires taking high-resolution digital images to construct 3-D models of aboveground resources including individual structures and buildings or landscape features. Using a high-resolution camera affixed to a drone, digital images will be taken at multiple angles and aligned to extract spatial and visual data to create a digital 3-D model. Data will be extracted from the model, including precise measurements and dimensions, colors, textures, and close-up historic details of the historic property. The model will then be made available for public viewing, if appropriate. A corresponding written or audio recording component will be developed to allow for interpretation and use of the 3-D model. This model may be made available to schools, libraries, or other institutions. In consultation with the NHOs, a final location for the model and agreement with the location will be completed before work on the model is started. If this cannot be accomplished, then only a digital model will be created. If HDOT is required to make contact with a proposed location, two attempts at making contact will be deemed sufficient, after which only a digital model will be created. HDOT, the FHWA, the SHPO, Concurring and Consulting Parties will come to agreement on the parameters for the model before work starts. If there is disagreement, HDOT and the FHWA will make the final decisions.

C. Recordation of Architectural Historic Property. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual aboveground architectural historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through a National Register of Historic Places registration form, digital photography package, or Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) Level III recordation (68 Fed. Reg. 43,159), as appropriate.

D. Recordation of Archaeological Historic Property without Data Recovery. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual aboveground archaeological historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through digital photography, scaled plan view, profile drawings, acquiring and recording oral information regarding traditional practices, and narrative descriptions meeting the Documentation required in HAR § 13-275-8 for Historical Data Recovery [HAR 13-275-8 (D)] and Ethnographic Documentation [HAR § 13-275-8 (E)].

E. Archaeological Data Recovery. Data recovery excavations may be considered in consultation among the FHWA, HDOT, SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties. If it is determined by the FHWA through consultation that archaeological data recovery is an appropriate treatment, HDOT will ensure that its archaeologist prepares an archaeological data recovery plan (DRP) that meets the requirements of HAR § 13-278-3 and includes each affected archaeological historic property.

1. If possible, a single DRP will be prepared for the Undertaking and include a section on timing for report completion.

2. HDOT will provide the initial draft of the DRP to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

3. The written comments received will be shared with the SHPO for consideration in preparing the SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. The SHPO shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (45-calendar days total), upon receipt of all written comments received by the FHWA and HDOT from Signatories and Concurring and Consulting Parties, to take comments provided in writing by other Consulting Parties into consideration in preparing the SHPO's written review comments.

4. If the SHPO does not respond in writing within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume the SHPD's concurrence with the DRP and move forward accordingly following written notification to the SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

5. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, shall ensure the archaeological data recovery fieldwork efforts are carried out in accordance with the DRP.

6. Following receipt of comments, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties listed in Appendix 3, will finalize the DRP. HDOT will incorporate the changes as appropriate and submit a copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135, for a 15-day review. If SHPO requests changes within the 15 days, HDOT shall incorporate the changes and provide a second copy marked final to SHPO, via HICRIS, with a new date, and the review process will be complete. If SHPO does not request changes within 15 days, then the review will be complete.

VII. Native Hawaiian and Consulting Parties Section 106 Consultation

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall continue to carry out Section 106 consultation with the Maui Lānaʻi Islands Burial Council (MLIBC), Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for the identification, evaluation, and any required mitigation of historic properties identified according to the terms of this PA.

B. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall carry out consultation with the MLIBC, recognized descendants and NHOs, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for any unanticipated discoveries. The consultation will include identification, evaluation as to whether a discovery meets the definition of a historic property, and consideration of measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

VIII. Applicability of this PA to Changes in Undertaking Scope

This PA satisfies the FHWA's responsibilities under Section 106 and is based on information about this Undertaking as defined in the Final EIS. It is the FHWA's responsibility to notify the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of any changes to the Undertaking's design, scope, or footprint and, through consultation, to determine whether any changes to the design, scope, or footprint invalidate the environmental commitments made in the Final EIS and Record of Decision, including those made in this PA. If the FHWA chooses to reopen Section 106 consultation for this Undertaking, the FHWA shall implement the following measures:

A. If the change is within the current APE, then the FHWA shall notify the SHPO in writing of any changes to design or scope in writing. The SHPO shall respond within 30 calendar days of receipt of the e-mail or letter. Date of receipt is the date received in HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135.

B. If the change is outside the current APE, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, shall assess and revise the APE as necessary to incorporate any additional areas not previously considered under this PA.

C. The FHWA shall consult the Signatories to this PA to determine if the provisions of this PA should be applied to the additional areas and, if this PA should be applied, whether this PA needs to be amended in accordance with Stipulation XIII to include those areas.

IX. Post-AIS Discoveries

A. In accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.13(b)(3), the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, will apply the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 C.F.R. § 60.4) to evaluate any newly identified historic properties and consider measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Additionally, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will consult pursuant to Stipulation III.

B. The FHWA shall forward their evaluation of the newly identified historic properties, finding of effect on newly identified historic properties found during project construction, or unanticipated effects on identified historic properties to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

C. If the SHPO does not respond in writing within the 30-calendar-day review period, the FHWA may assume the SHPO's concurrence with the eligibility determinations.

D. If evidence of burials, human remains, or potential human remains are encountered during construction, HDOT shall suspend all work within 100 feet and protect the remains from further disturbance. The discovery shall be immediately reported to the FHWA, the SHPO, the DLNR, the Maui County medical examiner or coroner, and the Maui Police Department pursuant to HAR § 13-300-40. The DLNR maintains jurisdiction over any inadvertent discovery of human skeletal remains and is responsible for notifications to the MLIBC chair and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Contact information is provided in Appendix 5. HDOT is responsible for updating the contact list. If contact information changes, it is the individual party's responsibility to notify the HDOT contact person identified in Appendix 6.

E. HDOT's initial notification may be via phone but must be followed by written notification via e-mail to SHPO and SHPD staff within 24 hours providing written details include date, time, and identification of all parties who were notified and include a brief description of the find and its location. In addition to e-mail, HDOT's notification to the SHPO will be uploaded to HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135.

F. Identification, documentation, and treatment of all burials, human remains, or potential human remains encountered during construction will be carried out in accordance with HRS § 6E-43.6 and HAR 13-300 (Appendix 1).

X. Confidentiality

Sensitive information concerning the location, character, or ownership of archaeological resources and properties on which burials, human remains, or potential human remains are identified may be withheld from public disclosure in accordance with Section 304 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 307103).

XI. Monitoring and Reporting

Each year following the execution of this PA until it expires or is terminated, HDOT will submit a written status of each PA stipulation to the FHWA.

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall provide all parties to this PA a written annual summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms and associated findings. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed or implemented, any issues encountered relating to historic or cultural sites, and any disputes and objections received during the FHWA's efforts to carry out the terms of this PA. Additionally, the annual summary report shall include the status of the PA stipulations provided by HDOT to the FHWA and uploaded to HICRIS Project Number 2023RP00135.

HDOT will provide written notification to the FHWA for concurrence once all stipulations have been completed. Upon the FHWA's concurrence and notification therein to all parties to this PA, the Section 106 process will be deemed completed.

XII. Dispute Resolution

Should any Signatory or Concurring Party to this PA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, the FHWA shall notify all parties and initiate consultation to resolve the objection. If the FHWA determines that such objection cannot be resolved, the FHWA will:

A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the resolution proposed by the FHWA, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the FHWA in writing with its advice on the resolution of the objection within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from ACHP, Signatories, and Concurring Parties and provide them with a copy of this written response. The FHWA will then proceed according to the final decision.

B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice in writing regarding the dispute within the 30-calendar-day review period, the FHWA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the Signatories and Concurring Parties to this PA and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

C. The responsibilities of the FHWA to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

XIII. Amendments

This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all Signatories is filed with the ACHP.

XIV. Termination

If any Signatory to this PA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XIII. If an amendment cannot be reached within 30 calendar days, any Signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other Signatories.

Once the PA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the Undertaking, the FHWA must either (a) execute an agreement pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. The FHWA shall notify the Signatories as to the course of action they will pursue.

XV. Duration

This PA will be null and void if its terms are not carried out within fifteen (15) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, the FHWA may consult with the other Signatories to reconsider the terms of the PA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation XIII.

Execution of this agreement by the FHWA, HDOT, DLNR, and SHPO, and the implementation of its terms is evidence that the FHWA has taken into account the effects of this Undertaking on historic properties and has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

SIGNATORY

Hawaii State Historic Preservation Officer

By: _____ Date: Jul 9, 2025
Dawn N. S. Chang, Esq.
State Historic Preservation Officer

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

SIGNATORY

Federal Highway Administration

By: _____ Date: 7/10/2025
Richelle M. Takara, PE
Division Administrator

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

INVITED SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation

By: _____ Date: 07/10/2025
Edwin Sniffen, Director

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

INVITED SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)

By: _____ Date: Jul 9, 2025
Dawn N. S. Chang, Esq.
Chairperson

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

CONCURRING PARTY

Ka`ahui-Rodrigues `Ohana

Hinano Rodrigues

By: _____ Date: 07/09/2025

Hinano Rodrigues]
Ohana Alaka`i

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAI'I DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAI'I DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAI'I STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPI'ILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAI'I

CONCURRING PARTY

Historic Hawaii Foundation

By: Kiersten Faulkner Date: 8/7/2025
Kiersten Faulkner
Executive Director

Appendix 1. HDOT's Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E Compliance

Memorandum

To: All Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties, and the Public

From: State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT)

Re: Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E Compliance

The Programmatic Agreement (PA) for this project incorporates references to both federal and State laws and regulations to allow these review processes to work in tandem to the extent possible. Should compliance issues arise under federal or State law, HDOT and the FHWA are committed to resolving disputes through the Dispute Resolution stipulation provided in the PA (Stipulation XII).

In a letter dated January 23, 2023, HDOT initiated consultation with the SHPO under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 and its implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800. In addition, HDOT initiated Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275 historic preservation review with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for the proposed project. Although the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) retains approval authority over Section 106, HDOT has jurisdiction over determining the project's effects under HRS § 6E-8 and its administrative provisions in HAR § 13-275.

To reduce redundancy, HDOT intends to combine Section 106 and HRS § 6E-8 compliance where possible. HDOT is solely responsible and liable for compliance and implementation of this memorandum.

Roles and Responsibilities

HDOT, as project sponsor, in coordination with the FHWA, will be responsible for the management and development of the SHPD-approved plans and reports, including the Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan (AISP) and any necessary mitigation plans (for example, archaeological monitoring plan, burial treatment plan), required for continuing archaeological investigations of the Preferred Alternative through final design and construction of the project with the assistance of individuals meeting the requirements of Stipulation II.

The SHPD shall advise HDOT and the FHWA in carrying out its State Historic Preservation Review responsibilities for the project. Based on information provided by HDOT, the SHPD shall respond to requests for comments and/or concurrence within the specified review periods.

The SHPD shall review and accept the reports and plans as required by HRS § 6E and its implementing regulations within the timeframes provided by this PA.

Qualifications

All historic properties investigations and documentation carried out pursuant to this memorandum shall be conducted by or under the supervision of an individual meeting the HAR § 13-281, *Rules Governing Professional Qualifications*, in their respective professional discipline. Historic properties investigations and documentation shall meet the requirements of HAR § 13-275 and the appropriate HAR for specific

types of studies. Archaeologists will have a permit to do archaeological work in Hawaii per HAR § 13-282-3. HDOT, through its contractors, will identify an osteologist who can be available on an as-needed basis in the event the ethnicity of a burial is needed, or if bone fragments cannot be positively identified as human by the on-site archaeologist. The osteologist will follow the standards for analysis and reporting as defined in HAR § 13-283.

Project Area

The HRS § 6E-8 Project Area will coincide with the Preferred Alternative, once selected (see Appendix 2).

Consultation

Consultation for this project will follow the requirements and timetables within this PA. HDOT, with the FHWA, will develop a continued community dialogue plan to address the need for continued community consultation through planning, design, and construction of this project. The plan is in Appendix 6 and addresses communication protocols regarding:

1. **Inadvertent effects to known historic properties within the Project Area**

In the event there are inadvertent effects to known historic properties, other than burials (see Stipulation IX of this PA and Section 6 below) within the Project Area, the contractor shall contact HDOT immediately. HDOT shall contact the FHWA, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties listed in Appendix 3 within 72 hours and provide:

A. Information about the site affected including site number, site location, and a map of the site and its location including where damage was done and the nature of the damage;

B. Why protections were not enforced, if known;

C. Proposed mitigation and/or protections for the site; and

D. Plans for in-person consultation, if necessary.

2. **Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties**

HDOT and the FHWA intend to use the investigations and documentation of historic properties prepared for this project and as described in the PA (Stipulation III) to comply with HRS § 6E and its administrative provisions in HAR § 13-275, *Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review for Governmental Projects Covered Under Sections 6E-7 and 6E-8, HRS*. HDOT will evaluate potential historic properties for integrity and significance in accordance with HAR § 13-275-6.

A. Phased Archaeological Inventory Survey

i. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, intends to conduct a phased identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties for this project. The first phase, consisting of an aboveground archaeological reconnaissance surface survey, is described in Stipulation III of the PA, as mentioned above. For the second phase, an AISP will be

developed and implemented as described in the PA, Stipulation IV. HDOT will ensure the AISP is prepared and implemented as part of the identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties pursuant to HAR § 13-275-5(c) and 5(d) and HAR § 13-276.

ii. A final AIS report will be prepared that includes the results of the archaeological reconnaissance surface survey, the archaeological subsurface survey, and other requirements, as required by HAR § 13-276. The report will be provided to the SHPD for review and acceptance. The report will also be provided to Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties listed in Appendix 3 for review and comment as provided in Stipulation IV.B of the PA.

B. Archaeological Monitoring

Per HAR § 13-279-3, Archaeological monitoring may be used as an identification, mitigation, or post-mitigation measure. For this project, on-site archaeological monitoring will be used as an identification measure during construction.

Following completion of the AIS, HDOT, through its contractors, shall oversee the development of an Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) for the SHPD's review prior to project construction. The AMP will be developed pursuant to HAR § 13-279, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Reports*, in consultation with the PA's Signatories, including the SHPD, Concurring and Consulting Parties and submitted for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The SHPD shall have an additional 15 calendar days to review the comments of the other parties and take them into account in their own comments.

i. Archaeological monitoring during construction will be implemented by HDOT and under the supervision of an archaeologist meeting the qualifications stated above in the Qualifications section.

ii. HDOT shall contract with an on-call osteologist who can be in the field within 24 hours should additional expertise be needed to identify skeletal remains found in the Project Area. HDOT's lead archaeologist, in consultation with the SHPD, will decide whether an osteologist is needed on-site.

C. Cultural Monitoring

Although not yet required by State or federal law, cultural monitoring is increasingly used in Hawaiʻi to address Native Hawaiian concerns that archaeologists and developers do not adequately value or protect Native Hawaiians' irreplaceable cultural heritage and iwi kūpuna *(see Bolante, 2007; Cachola Abad and Ayau, 1999; Kawelu 2013).* HDOT and the FHWA are committed to ensuring Native Hawaiian culture is valued and are including cultural monitors as an integral part of the monitoring program for this project.

i. HDOT, through its contractor, will develop a Cultural Monitoring Plan (CMP) that references and utilizes HAR § 13-279, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological*

Monitoring Studies and Reports as a guiding framework. The CMP will be completed prior to construction.

ii. Consulting Parties and the NHOs listed on Appendix 3 shall have 30 days to review and comment on the CMP. The SHPD shall be provided the CMP at the same time as the Consulting Parties and NHOs. The SHPD shall have a total of 45 days to review the document and provide recommendations for acceptance, including time to incorporate any comments received from the NHOs and Consulting Parties.

iii. HDOT, through its contractor, will hire cultural monitors to be on site whenever construction activities meet any of the following conditions:

a. Are within 100 feet of an archaeological site to be preserved or avoided.

b. Subsurface excavation is occurring, in which case, one Cultural Monitor will be assigned per machine.

c. Additional duties as specified in the CMP will include but may not be limited to:
    1. Provide independent interpretations where appropriate should traditional cultural resources be encountered in the HRS § 6E Project Area. Such resources may include but not be limited to iwi kūpuna, archaeological finds, or traditional cultural places.
    2. Implement culturally appropriate protocols for access to cultural resources that may include but not be limited to entering traditional cultural spaces, the discovery, care, and handling of iwi kūpuna, and opening and closing protocols where appropriate.
    3. Collection of culturally significant information, where appropriate, during the course of the project.
    4. Coordinate with HDOT and the FHWA to address any cultural protocol or communication matters involving recognized cultural or lineal descendants and/or the NHOs.
    5. Support the maintenance of a culturally sensitive workplace through training and awareness building that ensures that the archaeological crew, construction crew, and project leadership are informed of the traditional significance of the Project Area and community concerns regarding cultural sites.

iv. Cultural monitors will not have the authority to stop work. They will consult and coordinate with the archaeologist on site, who will have the authority to stop work. Conditions for stopping work will be addressed in the AMP and CMP.

v. Cultural monitors will, at a minimum, meet the following:

a. Have knowledge of cultural practices along the project corridor, including appropriate chants and mele for the area.

b. Have knowledge of cultural resources along the project corridor.

c. Have an understanding of the Section 106 and HRS § 6E processes and how they apply to this project.

vi. The Cultural and Archaeological Monitoring are independent but coordinated efforts. The content of the archaeological monitoring report will include a section that summarizes cultural monitoring findings and activities and shall either be written by the Cultural monitors or compiled in close collaboration with them in a manner that ensures their perspectives are represented without duplicating archaeological content.

vii. The relationship between the construction crew and the archaeological and cultural monitors will be defined in the AMP and CMP. For example, if iwi kūpuna are found or a historic site is breached, or a newly identified archaeological site is encountered, work will stop within 100 feet of the find. These procedures will be described in both the CMP and the AMP.

3. Determining Effects to Historic Properties

HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will determine the effects to significant historic properties within the Preferred Alternative consistent with HAR § 13-275-7. One of the following effect determinations will be made:

A. No historic properties affected. The project will have no effect on significant historic properties;

B. Effect, with proposed mitigation commitments. The project will affect one or more significant historic properties, and the effects will be potentially harmful. However, the agency has proposed mitigation commitments involving one or more forms of mitigation to reasonably and acceptably mitigate the harmful effects.

The effect determination shall be sent to the SHPD for review and concurrence and posted on https://www.honoapiilanihwyimprovements.com with notification to Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of the PA for their comments. After 30 calendar days, HDOT shall send all comments received to the SHPD. The SHPD shall provide its concurrence, or non-concurrence with HDOT's project effect determination pursuant to HAR § 13-275-7, within 45 calendar days of receipt of an HDOT request for agreement on its effect determinations. Receipt date shall be the date a letter is received in HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135.

4. Mitigation Options for Effects to Significant Historic Properties

HAR § 13-275-8(2) requires that, for properties evaluated as significant under criterion "e," the agency must consult with ethnic organizations or members of the ethnic group for whom the properties have significance. For this project, all sites significant under criterion "e" are significant to Native Hawaiians. HDOT has consulted with the SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties listed in Appendix 3 and will continue to seek their views on proposed forms of mitigation as outlined in this PA in the event adverse effects cannot be fully avoided.

A. *Preservation.* If appropriate, as determined through consultation, mitigation of effects on significant historic properties may include preservation per HAR § 13-275-8. This includes

avoidance and protection (conservation), stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction, interpretation, or appropriate cultural use of the significant historic property. Application of this mitigation measure will be made following the SHPD's acceptance of a preservation plan meeting the requirements of HAR § 13-277.

B. *Data Recovery.* In the event that effects cannot be avoided, mitigation is provided in HAR § 13-275-8. Mitigation in the form of data recovery excavations shall occur in accordance with an SHPD-approved Data Recovery Plan (DRP) as defined in HAR § 13-278-3.

C. *Alternative Mitigation*. The FHWA and HDOT, in consultation with the SHPD and NHOs, will continue consultation to determine if alternate mitigation under HAR § 13-275-8(2) is appropriate.

D. *Access and Stewardship.*

i. *DLNR Involvement.* Most of the archaeological sites are located on Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) property. HDOT has invited the DLNR to be an Invited Signatory to this agreement and for the DLNR to develop a stewardship agreement with interested NHOs. Failure to finalize an agreement prior to signing a stewardship agreement will not affect implementation of the PA or this memorandum.

ii. *Permanent access*. HDOT will work with the DLNR to ensure that the NHOs have access to the sites that they would like to steward and are on DLNR properties. HDOT has identified a 10,000-square-foot site and may provide graded, graveled access to the site from the highway. Failure to come to agreement will not affect implementation or completion of this agreement. If no agreement is reached by the time construction is complete, HDOT and the FHWA may be considered to have fulfilled this item. The NHOs and the DLNR may continue to work on a stewardship agreement, but HDOT and the FHWA's commitments will be considered complete.

iii. *Removal of pohaku*. The timing and removal of the pohaku will be a part of the DRP. Removal of pohaku will be overseen by HDOT's lead archaeologist and a cultural monitor and may involve the use of construction equipment, such as a backhoe or excavator. The NHOs will provide HDOT with point-of-contact (POC) information to coordinate this activity. The cultural monitor and archaeologist will consult with the NHOs listed in Appendix 3 regarding the removal of the rocks as a part of the DRP.

5. Pre-Construction Training

A. Prior to construction activities, HDOT, through its contractors, and in coordination with the FHWA, will conduct pre-construction, on-site archaeological and cultural awareness training led by HDOT's lead archaeologist, archaeological monitors, and cultural monitors for anyone with access to the construction site, including all laborers, skilled construction workers, vehicle operators, management, and visitors. The training will explain the cultural significance of the areas in which work is being performed, HDOT's approach to HRS § 6E-8 compliance, conditions and requirements set forth in this PA, procedures to follow if archaeological or cultural remains are found, and roles and responsibilities of HDOT's archaeological and cultural monitors. The training will be repeated when new staff or new

visitors are on site. A training log of everyone who took the training will be maintained in the contractor's field office. HDOT's lead archaeologist and a cultural monitor will sign off on the log. Additional details may be provided in the Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring Plans.

B. HDOT, through its contractors, shall ensure that the cultural and archaeological monitors receive standard safety training provided for all persons accessing a construction site and working in proximity to heavy equipment.

C. HDOT, through its contractors, will provide training participants with contact information for those required to receive discovery and safety incidence notifications. The AMP and CMP will be provided to all parties and a copy will be maintained on site throughout the duration of construction.

6. Burials and Iwi Kūpuna

A. Previously Identified Burial Sites

"Previously identified" is defined at HAR § 13-300-2.

The Maui/Lānaʻi Island Burial Council (MLIBC) has the authority to determine treatment and jurisdiction over all requests to preserve or relocate previously identified Native Hawaiian burial sites.

If a previously identified Native Hawaiian burial site will be affected by the project, HDOT, through its contractor, shall follow HAR § 13-300-33, *Request for council determination to preserve or relocate Native Hawaiian Burial sites.*

If a previously identified non-Hawaiian burial site will be affected by the project, HDOT, through its contractor, shall follow HAR § 13-300-34, *Request for department determination to preserve or relocate non-Native Hawaiian burials sites.*

B. Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

"Inadvertent discovery" is defined at HAR § 13-300-2.

The SHPD has jurisdiction over any inadvertent discovery of human skeletal remains and any burial good over 50 years old regardless of ethnicity.

If human skeletal remains are newly identified following the acceptance of the AIS, and not previously identified, HDOT, through its contractor, shall follow HAR § 13-300-40, *Inadvertent discovery of human remains*.

C. Cultural Monitors

During working hours, at least one cultural monitor shall remain at the site where burials or iwi kūpuna are found until they are either removed or reburied. Cultural monitors shall have the authority to pause work if protocols need to be observed. Cultural monitors will be

expected to record information that is relevant to their position. In coordination with the on-site archaeologist, they may pause work at the site to gather any necessary information.

Cultural monitors will assist HDOT in contacting the NHOs and any known lineal or cultural descendants provided by the MLIBC or the SHPD. Cultural monitors will assist HDOT in developing meeting agendas and materials for consultation on the treatment of iwi kūpuna.

D. Relocation and Reburial

If avoidance is not possible, and the MLIBC or SHPD determines the burial must be relocated, HDOT shall provide a burial relocation site, if necessary, to be chosen in consultation with the MLIBC, the NHOs in Appendix 3, and recognized descendants. If it is necessary for iwi kūpuna to be moved out of the Project Area, the MLIBC and recognized descendants will work with HDOT on the design, materials, and construction of up to three burial sites, one per ahupuaʻa. If the land chosen belongs to the DLNR, HDOT will facilitate agreements regarding access and use of the land. The DLNR will have long-term management of the site.

Statement on the Existing Honoapiʻilani Highway

Upon the successful completion of the project, the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway that will be replaced will be transferred to the County of Maui. Consulting Parties have raised concerns that plans for the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway will affect their traditional and cultural gathering rights. Acknowledging these concerns, HDOT took the following actions:

1. The FHWA and HDOT are working with The Nature Conservancy, who is developing a conceptual plan for incorporating nature-based solutions into plans for the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway entitled, “Olowalu, the Road to Resilience.” HDOT has shared NHO concerns with The Nature Conservancy. Periodic updates will be provided by HDOT in their annual report to the SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

2. HDOT has notified and consulted with the SHPD regarding the concerns raised by the NHOs identified in Appendix 3 regarding NHO access to the shoreline and ocean along the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway.

REFERENCES

Bolante, Ronna

2007 Bones of Contention. Honolulu Magazine, November 2007. Electronic document, http://www.honolulumagazine.com/Honolulu-Magazine/November-2007/Bonesof-Contention/index.php?cparticle=1&siarticle=0#artanc

Cachola-Abad, Kehaunani and Edward K. Ayau

1999 He Pane Hoʻomālamalama: Setting the Record Straight and a Second Call for Partnership. Hawaiian Archaeology, 7, 73–81.

Kawelu, Kathleen

2014 In Their Own Voices: Contemporary Native Hawaiian and Archaeological Narratives about Hawaiian Archaeology. The Contemporary Pacific, Vol. 26, no. 1.

Appendix 2. Area of Potential Effects Map and Project Area Map

Area of Potential Effects Map
(Section 106)

Map Generated: 5/29/2025
Launiupoko
Wailua Pl
Awalua
Lihau
Ka'Puali
Olowalu
Luawai St
Nopua
North Road
Olowalu Cane Haul Rd
Kailiili
Honoapiilani Highway
Ehehene St
Ukumehame
Puu Kauoha
Pohaku Aeko St
Paekii Pl
Makiwa Gl
Hanaula Gl
Papalaua Gl
11
12
13
14
15
16
Legend
Area of Potential Effects
Study Segment of the Existing Honoapi'ilani Highway
Roads
Streams
Mile Marker
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
Service Layer Credit World Topo Base: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCan, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat,
Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

Project Area Map
(HRS § 6E)

Map Generated: 5/28/2025
Launiupoko
Awalua
Lihau
Ka-Puali
Olowalu
Mopua
Kailili
Ukumehame
Puu-Kauoha
Makiwa Gl
Hanaula Gl
Papalaua Gl
11
12
13
14
15
16
Legend
Project Area
Study Segment of the Existing Honoapi'ilani Highway
Roads
Streams
Mile Marker
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
Service Layer Credit World Topo Base: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCan, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat,
Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

Appendix 3: List of Consulting Parties

Consulting Parties

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Jordan	Calpito	SHPD
Connie	Applegate	Ohana Kaahui
DeSilva	Lance	DLNR-DOFAW
Donora	Kahaialii	Ohana Kahaialii
Earl	Kukahiko	Lahaina Kupuna Council
Felimon	Sedang	Lahaina Kupuna Council
Fretz	Scott	DLNR-DOFAW
Glenn	Gazmen	
hmkingdomofhawaii@gmail.com		Ohana Kaluna Palafox
Houie and Kathy	Kihune	Ohana Kaahui
Jonette	Kaahui Knight	Ohana Kaahui
Kamakana	Ferreira	OHA
Kaweni	Ibarra	OHA
Kawika	Farm	Maui County CRC
Kiersten	Faulkner	Historic Hawaii Foundation
Lanny	Sinkin	Ohana Kaluna Palafox
Susan	Lebo	SHPD
Chris	Nakahashi	SHPD
Daniel L	Ornellas	DLNR-LD
Andrew K.	Philips	SHPD
Pomaikaʻi	Kaniaupio-Crozier	Mauna Halawai Watershed
Puanani	Felicilda	
Jessica	Puff	SHPD
Rina	Sampson	Lahaina Kupuna Council
Hinano	Rodrigues	Ohana Kaahui
Thelma P.	Kaahui	Ohana Kaahui
Tiana	Lewis	Kipuka Olowalu
Ekolu	Lindsey	Kipuka Olowalu/Ohana Lindsey
Foster	Ampong	Ohana Kekahuna and Keaweiwi
George Tosh	Fujita	Ohana Kaluna Palafox
Jessica	Nahoʻoikaika	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Jezelyn		
Kai	Nishiki	Community Advocate
Kaulu	Nahoʻoikaika	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Nathan	Nahoʻoikaika	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Keeaumoku	Kapu	Ohana Kapu

Kaipo	Kekona	Aha Moku o Maui – Kāʻanapali Moku
Ui	Kapu	Ohana Kapu
Leona	Nahoʻoikaika	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Linda	Magalianes	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Malihini Keahi	Heath	Ohana Haia
Fay	Mcfarlane	Nā ʻAikāne o Maui, Inc. – Kakoʻo Technical
Tiare	Lawrence	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Victoria	Kaluna-Palafox	Ohana Kaluna Palafox
Wilmont	Kahaialii	Ohana Kahaialii
Tamara	Farnsworth	The Nature Conservancy, Maui
Kaponoʻai	Molitau	County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources
Kekai	Robinson	County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources
Janet	Six	County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources
April	Greenburg	SHPD
Samantha	Gehrman	SHPD
Leinoa	Wong	SHPD

Appendix 4: List of Section 106 and HRS § 6E Consulting Party Meetings and Dates

Consulting Party Meeting Dates

April 7, 2022, In-person with NHOs from the area, set up by Keeaumoku Kapu
April 7 and 8, 2022, Hinano Rodrigues
April 8, Ekolu Lindsey, Kipuka Olowalu/Olowalu Cultural Reserve
March 29 and 30, 2023, Virtual
May 31, 2023, NHO, FHWA Field Visit
June 1, 2023, Presentation to Maui Cultural Resources Commission
July 27, 2023, Virtual Consulting Party Meeting: Archaeology/Cultural
August 2, 2023, Virtual Consulting Party Meeting: Architecture
November 2, 2023, SHPD, FHWA, HDOT
November 18, 2023, NHO Field Visit
November 20, 2023, Virtual Consulting Party Meeting: Archaeology/Cultural
March 28, 2024, SHPD Field Visit
September 22, 2024, Presentation to Na Kupuna o Lahaina Advisory Board, NHOs, Consulting Parties: Archaeology and Programmatic Agreement
September 26, 2024, NHOs and other Consulting Parties, Virtual: Archaeology and Programmatic Agreement
February 12, 2025, NHOs and other Consulting Parties: Programmatic Agreement
April 4, 2025, NHOs and other Consulting Parties: Programmatic Agreement
May 22, 2025, SHPD and FHWA: Programmatic Agreement
May 28, 2025, SHPD and FHWA: Programmatic Agreement
June 4, 2025, SHPD and FHWA: Programmatic Agreement

Appendix 5: Call Chart and Contact List for Inadvertent Discoveries

If discovery is of suspected human remains

- Osteologist or Physical Anthropologist confirms remains are human.
- Remains covered with unbleached muslin and a minimum 100 ft. protective perimeter from the location of the remains is set.

Archaeological Principal Investigator Contacts
FHWA and HDOT

Archaeological Principal Investigator Contacts
Maui Police Department Non-Emergency Line
(808) 244-6400
Maui Police Department Medical Examiner
(808) 463-3833

HDOT Contacts:
SHPD Burial Sites Specialist for Maui Island
SHPD Maui Archaeologist
MLIBC Lāhainā Representative
County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources
County of Maui Archaeologist

- See contact list for phone and email contact information.
- No further excavation or investigation unless otherwise directed by SHPD.
- Work may continue outside of the protective buffer with the presence of an archaeological and cultural monitor.

If discovery is of a non-burial related archaeological site

- A minimum 100 ft. protective perimeter from the known extent of the site is set.

Archaeological Principal Investigator Contacts
FHWA and HDOT

Archaeological Principal Investigator Contacts
SHPD Maui Archaeologists
SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
County of Maui Archaeologist

- See contact list for phone and email contact information.
- Any additional archaeological data recovery and data recovery methods will be determined in consultation with SHPD
- Work may continue outside of the protective buffer with the presence of an archaeological and cultural monitor.

Below is a list of individuals to be notified if an inadvertent discovery occurs. Notification information (names, phone numbers, and e-mails) will be continuously updated during project implementation and may be requested from HDOT.

Agency/Position
FHWA
HDOT
Maui Police Department
Maui Police Department Medical Examiner
SHPD Burial Sites Specialist
SHPD Burial Sites Specialist
MLIBC Council Chair
MLIBC Lahaina Representative
SHPD Maui Lead Archaeologist
SHPD Maui Island Archaeologist
SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources Director
County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources Deputy Director
County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources Principal Archaeologist

Appendix 6: Continued Community Dialogue Plan

Continued Community Dialogue Plan

1. HDOT will provide the name of the HDOT contact during the planning, design, and construction phases of the project before the design-build contract starts.

At least once per month, on or before the last day of the month, HDOT shall provide both the NHOs listed in Appendix 3 and the SHPD with a project update. The project updates for the SHPD shall be sent to HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135.

2. The project update shall include activities that occurred in the previous month including:

    - Status of the Design Build Contract, including percent of the phase of project that has been completed, and, if applicable, construction locations.
    - Each phase of the archaeological study is addressed in the PA and includes review times for Consulting Parties. The status of review, major comments on the reviews and the HDOT response, will be included in any monthly reports.
    - Status of Construction Mobilization, including hiring and introducing the Archaeological and Cultural Monitors and regular reports on where construction is located.
    - Status of Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring
    - End of Fieldwork and End of Construction
    - Notification when each of the archaeological reports became (or are) available on the project website.
3. If there is nothing new to report, the update will say, "no new information since last month."

4. If sites are found during subsurface archaeological surveys, HDOT will consult on the identification and evaluation of the historic properties found. HDOT may hold in person or video meetings to discuss the finds, providing the following information:

    - Location of the find (provide a map, if appropriate)
    - Type and function of site, if known
    - If no map is provided, a written description of the relationship of the site to Project Area
    - HDOT effect determination

5. If burials or subsurface archaeology is found during the subsurface inventory survey, the NHOs in Appendix 3 shall be notified per the requirements in the PA. Burials finds and notification shall be noted in the monthly report.

6. In the event there are inadvertent effects to known historic properties within the Project Area, HDOT shall contact the Consulting Parties within 72 hours and provide:

    - Information about the site affected including site number, site location, and a map of the site and its location including where damage was done;
    - Why protections were not enforced, if known;
    - Proposed mitigation and / or protections for the site; and
    - Plans for in-person consultation, if necessary;
    - NHOs may request a site visit, which HDOT will consider. If a site visit is denied, HDOT will provide clear reasons why the site visit is denied.

7. HDOT shall consult with NHOs on mitigation for subsurface and inadvertently discovered archaeological or archaeological sites. Mitigation options are listed in the PA and Appendix 1. Meetings may be on-line or in person.

8. Either HDOT or the NHOs can ask for a meeting to discuss any archaeological or cultural (burials) finds. The meeting may be on-line or in-person.

9. Any NHO may ask for HDOT to hold an in-person meeting rather than an on-line meeting.

10. NHOs may send questions or concerns about the project to the HDOT contact. Provided that there are five days or more before the end of the month, HDOT shall respond in the monthly report. If HDOT cannot respond in the monthly report, then HDOT will note the question in the monthly report, and that it will respond in the next monthly report. At the request of any NHO, HDOT may respond to the question or concern sooner than the monthly report. If this is the case, HDOT will note in the monthly report the response to the question or concern and the date it was provided.

11. Any NHO may ask for a meeting on a subject or concern not raised by HDOT in their monthly reports, provided they have notified HDOT of the issue per item 7 above.

12. If any of the items in #2 above are provided to the general public, HDOT can reference the general public notice site.

13. Review of reports shall follow the schedule provided in the PA.

14. At the completion of the project HDOT shall provide an end of project report to the NHOs.

15. Individual items that may require more than once monthly meetings to resolve shall schedule meetings as necessary and at the convenience of the majority of participants. Progress shall be reported monthly through this protocol.

Consulting Parties Consultation

HONOAPI'ILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS SECTION 106 CP/NHO COMMENT SUMMARY

Summary of Topics During Consultation

- Cultural practices are occurring in and around the project area which should be considered in the project analysis.
- There are known burial sites in the project area. Various Native Hawaiian residents indicated areas within the project area where these sites are located.
- There are heiau and pre-contact agricultural sites throughout the project area, inlcuding one associated with the Olowalu City of Refuge.
- There are significant concerns about the effect of the project on the Olowalu Cultural Reserve, including the petroglyphs and Puʻu Kilea. Generally, concerns centered on preserving the serenity of the area and on not creating easy access that would endanger the site(s). Graffiti has already been an issue.
- Kapaiki Village, including Olowalu Church, was also raised as a historic area that should be avoided by the project.
- Two former fishponds were noted: one just makai of Kapaiki Village and another near Launiupoko.
- Stream restoration is occurring along Ukumehame Stream. The practitioners consider this a traditional cultural practice.
- The view plane to and from Kahoolawe was identified as a key viewshed for cultural practices.
- Kealaleloa trail head is near the project area and access to the trail should be preserved.
- Historic sites should be evaluated both as individual sites and as a part of any historic landscape that is present.
- Special care should be used in the areas of walls and heiau structures, as burials as often associated with these structures.
- Many expressed and interest to balance the new with the old and to allow for continued learning from the past.
- Night Marchers are known to travel in the area of Olowalu Stream
- Suggestions for the Programmatic Agreement for the project:
    - Cultural Descendent and Lineal descendent should be clearly defined.
    - Concerns under 6E should be handled in the PA
    - Protocol and practice for dealing with Iwi Kapuna is very important and should be included as a concern in the PA
    - Pokaku should not be relocated out of the project area where they are found
    - Known sites should be delineated with signage to avoid damage during and after construction

Honoapiilani List of Early Consultation/ Pre-NEPA Meetings

1. **Public Meetings**

   The two meetings provided the same presentation and opportunity to ask questions and provide input. Two separate meetings were held at different times of the day, one in the evening and one during mid-day, to allow for those with varying schedules to have an opportunity to attend one or the other.

   1. February 22, 12pm – 2 pm (46 Attendees); and
   2. February 24, 2022, 6pm – 8 pm (43 Attendees).

   Information received during these meetings was used to shape the Purpose and Need statement and begin to frame the draft EIS. Since the NOI and EISPN had not yet been submitted, these meetings were not held under NEPA regulations, but rather in preparation for the NEPA/HEPA process. The purpose of this meeting was to gather input on the Purpose and Need Statement; inform participants of the project development process; initiate discussions of potential alternatives; receive input on resource concerns, and gain input on criteria for design and selecting a preferred alternative.

2. **Native Hawaiian Organizations and Lineal Descendants**

   a. Hinano Rodrigues – Lineal Descendant of Ukumehame and Olowalu, and Maui SHPD
      i. Date: April 7, 2022 (Morning)
      ii. Location: Maui District Office
      iii. Attendees: Hinano Rodrigues, Pua Aiu, Robin Shishido, Annette Matsuda, Lisa Powell, Rachel Adams
      iv. Meeting Notes by FHWA and HDOT in file, Hinano asked to Mark-Up Existing Alignments
   b. Keeaumoku Kapu, Lineal Descendants, and NHOs
      i. Date: April 7, 2022 (Evening)
      ii. Location: Na'aikane O Maui Cultural Center
      iii. Attendees: See Sign-In Sheet
      iv. Meeting Notes by FHWA and HDOT in file, NHOs asked to Mark-up Existing Alignments
   c. Tour of Ukumehame and Olowalu with Hinano Rodrigues
      i. Date: April 8, 2022 (Morning)
      ii. Locations: See Notes
      iii. Attendees: Hinano Rodrigues, Pua Aiu, Robin Shishido, Annette Matsuda, Lisa Powell, Rachel Adams
      iv. Meeting Notes by FHWA and HDOT in file
   d. Olowalu Cultural Reserve – Ekolu Lindsay
      i. Date: April 8, 2022 Mid-Morning

ii. Location: Olowalu Cultural Reserve
iii. Attendees: Ekolu Lindsay, Pua Aiu, Robin Shishido, Annette Matsuda, Lisa Powell, Rachel Adams
iv. Meeting Notes by FHWA and HDOT in file

3. **Maui County Department of Parks and Recreation**

    a. Date: April 25, 2022, 8:30 am
    b. Location: MS Teams
    c. Attendees: David Yamashita (COM Planner – David.Yamashita@co.maui.hi.us); Karla Peters (Karla.Peters@co.maui.hi.us); Samual Marvel (Samual.Marvel@c.maui.hi.us); Genevieve Sullivan, Pua Aiu, Ken Tatsuguchi, Robin Shishido, Brian Tyau, Dexter Eji, Matt Small

4. **Olowalu Developers**

    a. Date: May 25, 2022, 10:30 am
    b. Location: MS Teams
    c. Attendees: Heidi Bigelow (Heidi@westmauiland.com, Mark Matsuda (mark@hopebuildershawaii.com), Dave Ward, Glenn Tremble, Genevieve Sullivan, Pua Aiu, Robin Shishido, Dexter Eji
    d. See RA Meeting Notes in File
5. **Maui County Department of Public Works**
    a. Date: June 2, 2022, 3:30 pm
    b. Location: Blue Jeans
    c. Attendees: Chico Rabara (Chico.rabara@co.maui.hi.us); Gary Ambrose (Gary.Ambrose@co.maui.hi.us); John Smith (John.Smith@co.maui.hi.us); Jordan k. Molina (Jordan.k.Molina@co.maui.hi.us); Ty Takeno (ty.takeno@co.maui.hi.us) Genevieve Sullivan, Pua Aiu, Robin Shishido, Rachel Adams
6. **State Historic Preservation Division** (Note that this was with the Archaeologist)
    a. Date: June 30, 2022, 8:00 am
    b. Location: MS Teams
    c. Attendees: Pua Aiu, Genevieve Sullivan, Tanya Lee-Greig, Andrew McCallister
7. **Maui County Planning**
    a. Date: July 8, 2022, 10:30 am
    b. Location: MS Teams
    c. Attendees: Pua Aiu, Genevieve Sullivan, Robin Shishido, Jennifer Maydan (Jennifer.maydan@co.maui.hi.us), Jeffrey Dack (Jeffrey.dack@co.maui.hi.us), James Buika (James.buika@co.maui.hi.us)
8. **ACOE**
    a. Date: July 29, 2022, 11:00 am
    b. Location: MS Teams
    c. Attendees: Pua Aiu, Genevieve Sullivan, Robin Shishido, Meesa Otani, Lisa Powell, Frank Winter (Frank.J.Winter@usace.army.mil), Jan Reichelderfer

9. OCCL and DLNR-DAR

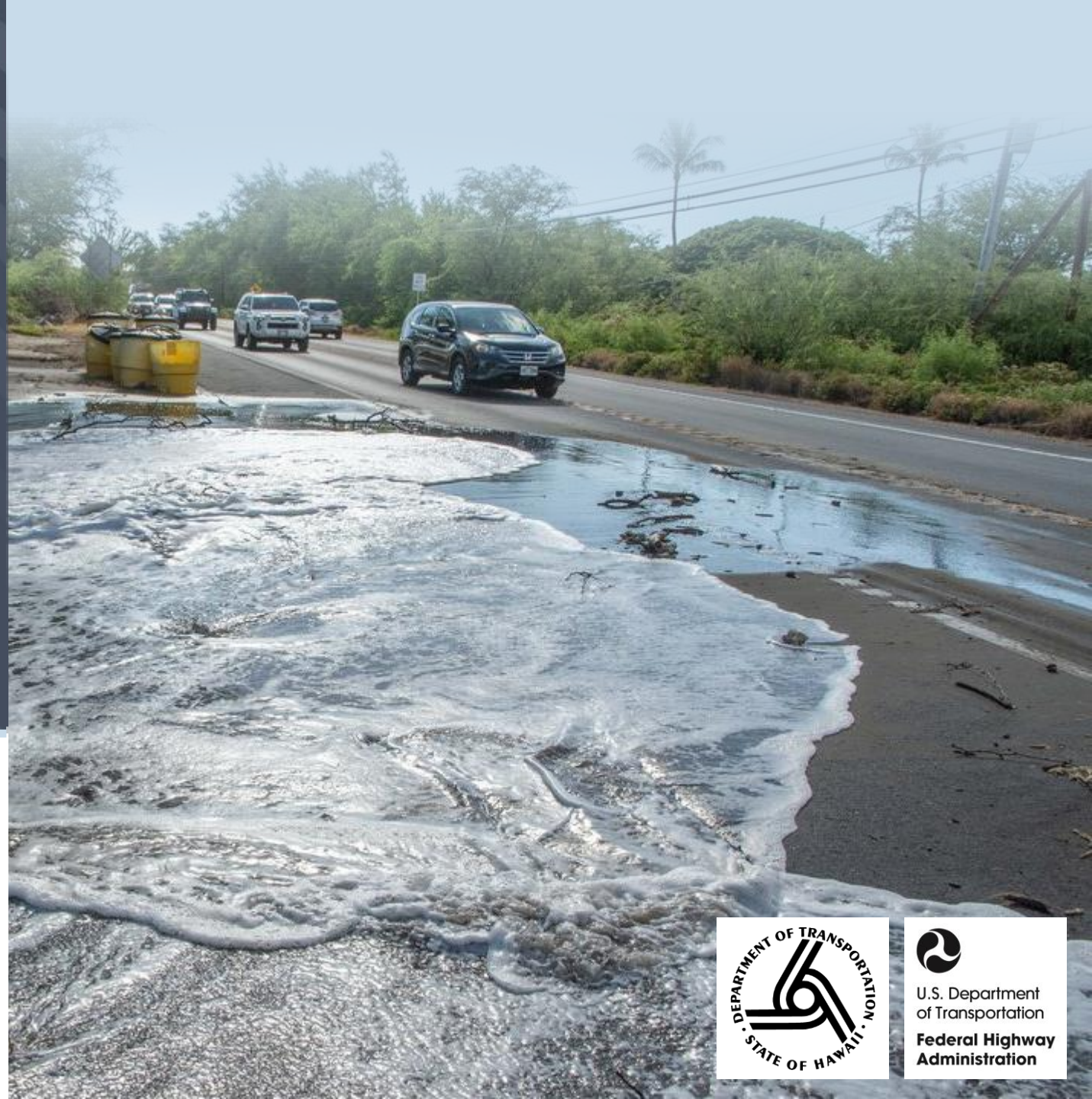
a. Date: September 29, 2022, 11:00 am
b. Location: MS Teams
c. Attendees: Pua Aiu, Genevieve Sullivan, Kendall Tucker, Michael Cain, Wayne Yoshioka, Peter Liebowitz, Rachel Adams

General Public Meetings

February 22 & 24, 2022

Honoapiilani Highway Improvements

West Maui, Ukumehame
to Launiupoko



Community Open House

February 22, 2022 & February 24, 2022

www.HonoapiilaniHwyImprovements.com

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION · STATE OF HAWAII

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Agenda

- Ground Rules
- How to Participate/Zoom Tools
- Project Overview
- Planning Process
- Scoping – where we are
- Purpose and Need (NEPA)
- **Question and Answer Session**

Ground Rules

Meeting will be actively facilitated and recorded

Participation is welcomed and encouraged

Treat everyone with kindness and respect

When not speaking, please mute yourself

Telephone callers dial *9 to raise/lower hand

For technical assistance, use the Q&A function

If you are experiencing technical issues, leave the meeting and rejoin

We Want Your Ideas and Feedback

- Are there other **Transportation-related Issues** that the Project's Purpose and Need Should Address?
- Are there **Potential Community Partners** that HDOT and FHWA should engage?
- Relevant Goals of **Land Use** and Future Plans that the Project Must Consider?
- Input on Procedures the Project Should Follow
- **Environmental and Cultural Resource** Information
- Possible **Alternatives** that Address an Identified Project Purpose and Need

How to Submit a Comment

- Provide Comments at this Meeting
- Comment form on the project website: **www.HonoapiilaniHwyImprovements.com**
- By Mail:

  869 Punchbowl Street, 3rd Floor
  Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5907

- Opportunities for public input will be provided throughout the project.
- **Early Scoping Comment Deadline: March 25, 2022**

This is a pre-NEPA meeting.

Your comments will be used to set the stage for the NEPA and HEPA process that will follow.

Project Team

Ed Sniffen
Deputy Director of Highways, HDOT

Genevieve Sullivan
Project Manager, HDOT

Robin Shishido
Maui District Engineer, HDOT

Dean Matsui
Preliminary Engineering, HDOT

Ken Tatsuguchi
Planning Program Manager, HDOT

Pua Aiu
Cultural Resource Specialist, HDOT

Brian Tyau
Preliminary Engineering, HDOT

Richelle Takara
Division Administrator, FHWA

Lisa Powell
Project Manager, FHWA

Rachel Adams
Project Manager, WSP

Dexter Eji
Civil Lead, WSP

Matthew Small
Environmental Planner, WSP

Scott Keillor
Meeting Facilitator, WSP

Melissa Uland
Meeting Support, WSP

Nick Fazio
Meeting Technical Support, WSP

Kevin Alvarado
Meeting Technical Support, WSP

Honoapiilani Highway

From Papalua Beach Park to Launiupoko, the Highway is located close to mean sea level and susceptible to coastal erosion and flooding.

This project will look at service reliability, resiliency, and safety for roughly 6 miles from Ukumehame to the Lahaina Bypass.

Current Hazards: Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge

Current Hazards: Flooding and Erosion

Past Efforts

Emergency Repairs:

- Over the past 10 years, this stretch of highway has been repaired three times after storms and high waves damaged the highway.
- A fourth project is currently in development to address erosion (efforts to shift the Highway inland MP 12.97 to MP 14 - near Olowalu)

Planning:

- In 2007 a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS (Environmental Impact Statement) was published. This looked at 11 miles for capacity, but an EIS was not completed.
- Current project area will focus on the most critical 6 miles for coastal hazards.

Climate Hazards

HDOT Vulnerability Assessment Findings:

2019 *Statewide Coastal Highway Program Report* ranks Honoapiilani Highway at Olowalu (#2) and Ukumehame (#12) as most critical out of 300 sites for ocean hazard vulnerability.

2021 Climate Adaptation Action Plan Exposure Assessments:

- 3.2-foot Sea Level Rise Exposure from Ukumehame to Launiupoko (exception of the stretch at Olowalu).
- Vulnerability to hurricane-related storm surge was identified for areas from Ukumehame to Olowalu.
- Hypothetical tsunami scenario identified the Highway as inundated from Ukumehame to Launiupoko.
- Moderate Rockfall and Landslide Susceptibility at Launiupoko.

HAWAI'I DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HIGHWAYS DIVISION

Maui County Land Use Plans

West Maui Community Plan

- Improve resilience of the transportation system to climate change-related hazards such as sea level rise, flooding, and wildfires. (2021)

Pali to Puamana Parkway Master Plan

- Recommends realignment of Honoapiilani Highway from Papalaua Park to Puamana Park to accommodate open space and protect the shoreline environment. (2005)

Transportation Plans

Hele Mai Maui Long Range Transportation Plan

- Spotlights realigning Honoapiilani Highway. It reinforces the Pali to Puamana Parkway Master Plan vision of “safe recreational access to a living shoreline where beaches can migrate inland with sea level rise” (2040).

Maui Transportation Improvement Program

- Improvements to Honoapiilani Highway Vicinity of Mopua, and Vicinity of Ukumehame and Puamana Beach as part of the shoreline protection and mitigation program (2022-2025).

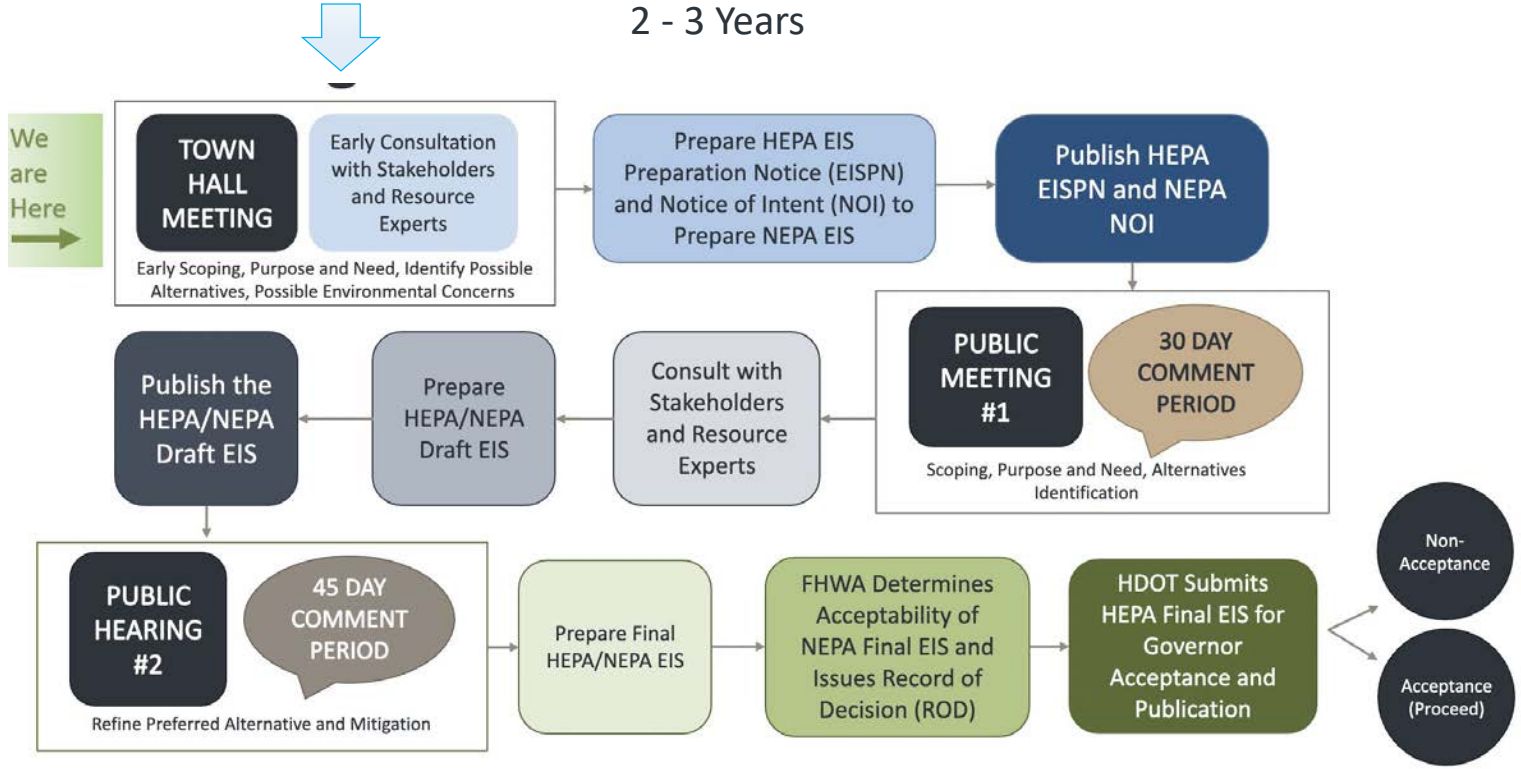
Project Delivery Process

Advanced Plan
5 - 15 Years

Planning & Environmental Review & Preliminary Design
2 - 3 Years

Final Design & Construction
4 - 6 Years

- Hele Mai Maui Long Range Transportation Plan
- West Maui Community Plan
- Bike Plan Hawaii

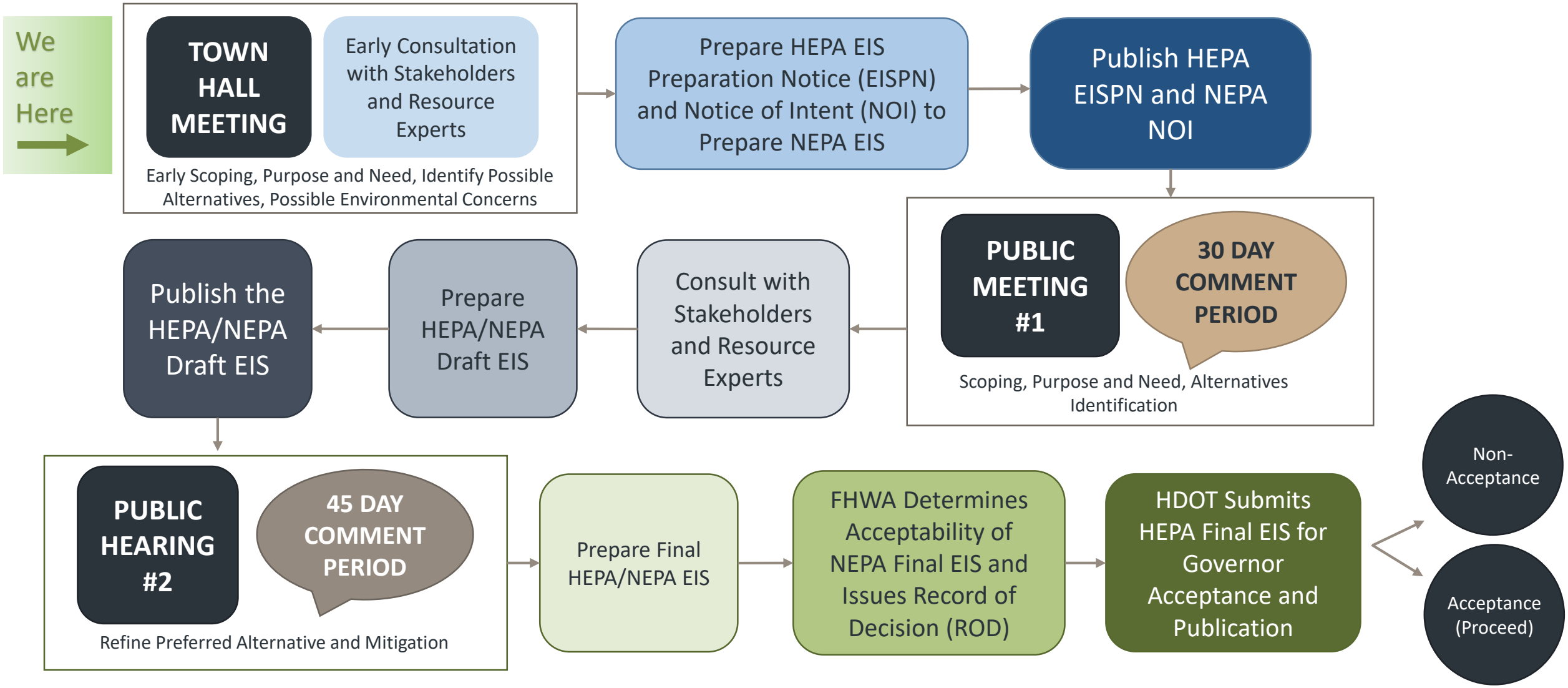


- Plans
- Specifications
- Right-of-Way
- Construction

Why This Project and Why Now?

Honoapiilani Highway requires a long-term solution to address coastal erosion and ocean hazards that threaten to disrupt Highway services. HDOT has secured a federal grant that provides $22 Million in project costs.

Planning Process



What is Early Scoping?

Gathering of information that will help HDOT and FHWA with project decisions:

- Identifies Potential Community Partners
- Discusses Transportation Issues or Needs
- Describes Environmental and Cultural Resources
- Identifies Relevant Goals of Land Use and Future Plans
- Recommendations on Project Procedures

Photograph By B. Anthony Stewart, Source: national geographic.org, Image of Cast-Net FIshing

What is Purpose and Need?

- Purpose and need of a project is developed early in the planning process.
- Identifies the transportation purposes and needs that are at issue.
- Identifies what the project stakeholders want the project to do once it is complete.
- Designed to identify the purpose and need that FHWA/ HDOT is responding to in proposing alternatives, including the proposed action.
- Assists in the development of a range of alternatives.

Purpose and Need for this project:

- **Improve Roadway Reliability**
- **Address Existing and Future Vulnerability to Ocean Hazards**
- **Provide Consistent Roadway System Connections**
- **Improve Public Safety**
- **Additional Needs?**

Question & Answer

How to participate

- Raise your virtual hand
- Type a question in the Q&A box
- For telephone callers, the last 4 digits of your phone number will be called upon
- Questions will be selected at random, and we will do our best to reach everyone

For more information:

www.HonoapiilaniHwyImprovements.com

- **Comment form**
- **Project updates**
- **Open house announcements**
- **Join our mailing list!**

Next Steps

- Analyze scoping input
- Develop and finalize project objectives, including purpose and need
- Alternatives Development: a “No Build” alternative will be included in the EIS as a baseline reference
- EIS Preparation Notice (State) and NEPA Notice of Intent to Prepare EIS (Federal)
- Draft EIS
- Final EIS/NEPA Record of Decision
- Future meeting dates to coincide with release of the EIS Preparation Notice and Draft EIS

Honoapiilani Highway Improvements

Mahalo!

Questions or Comments?

Contact: Genevieve Sullivan, Project Manager, HDOT
genevieve.h.sullivan@hawaii.gov

www.HonoapiilaniHwyImprovements.com

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION · STATE OF HAWAII

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Public Meeting Notes

Honoapiilani Highway Improvements Project

February 22, 2022, 6 PM HST

The following comments and questions were received from meeting attendees regarding the Honoapiilani Highway Improvement project after a project presentation by Robin Shishido, HDOT Highways' Maui District Engineer. See Exhibit A for the presentation and Exhibit B for a list of attendees.

COMMENTS/QUESTIONS

Cara Flores (caraflores@gmail.com) **Are there any plans to put a bike path with a median to keep it away from the road?** Robin: We are collecting information. That's something that we can consider.

Cara Flores (caraflores@gmail.com) **Is there a plan to have multiple access roads eventually?** Yes. We'll look into connector roads.

Leonard Nakoa III **Have you worked with the MPO – Someone from the County was working on a Bike path. Have you talked story with them?** Robin – Yes. We have been in contact with Lauren Armstrong and the MPO group.

Hinano Rodrigues (olowalu@aol.com) **How will this project affect the current residents at Kapaiki?** Robin – The existing highway will remain. Depending on the alternative/solution selected, there will be appropriate connectors coming down.

Miranda (Mirandamcastel@gmail.com) **How far inland from the coast can we move the roadway from Papalaua to Olowalu and then maintain a greenway along the coast. And use more ecologically based planning methods along that area.** Robin – As far as how far inland, we'll definitely look at sea level rise and its impacts. As far as what happens to the existing highway, when we get into the alternatives planning those things will be considered. **Follow up question, the planning methods that are used, will they be more ecologically based, thinking about boosting the economy with eco developments or preservation. The greenway could be a key local resource.** Rachel – Depending on the types of objectives that are voiced in meetings, HDOT is focused on the transportation facilities. This provides an opportunity to look at the connection between the transportation facilities and the surrounding land uses. If there are specific ecological priorities that we should be looking at, please let us know (in addition to the Greenway).

Keaumoku Kapu **Mahalo for the ASL interpreter. There are lots of Olelo speakers who need translation. What is the methodology for doing this work? Moving the highway, revetment? There are historic properties in the area. Is this another band-aid or the long-term fix? Just coming into Olowalu, Mile marker 14, Ukumehame has some bad erosion areas.** Robin – Looking at the 4.5 – 6 mile stretch. We are also looking at short term needs, but this project is looking at long-term solutions. **County has archaeologist who is working on a cultural overlay. State has made mistakes in historic properties identification. Need to talk to the right people. I will be a part of the consultation process.** Robin – We'll definitely be reaching out.

Johann Lall (lalljp@gmail.com) **Have you looked at divided highway vs undivided highway safety? Head on collisions are very likely to be fatal or serious injury crashes. The existing Lahaina bypass is**

undivided even though there's plenty of room for a median. Robin – When we develop the project, we can consider the separation between traffic.

Kalei (kaleifish@gmail.com) **Is the proposed realignment going to go through privately owned property at the Ukumehame Sub-Division? A preliminary figure published reflects it going through private property.** Robin – We don't have any alignments determined yet. We'll be looking at several options including private and government lands.

Marcy – **Pre-covid traffic is back. It's slow moving. The highway can be moved back far from the beach and it could improve beach access for the whole area. It could be four lanes with a longer merge and maybe eliminate the zipper and make a longer merge.** Robin – We are looking at moving the highway inward.

Are we looking at more than a realignment? Robin: The project is to address coastal hazards. We are currently doing some smaller fixes – shifting the roadway within the right-of-way. Rachel – Now is a good opportunity for the public to let us know about future plans for certain parcels, parks, coastal access methods. We are in the process of understanding access issues in the area. When HDOT is creating the plan, we want to incorporate those plans.

Pam Eaton, Maui Planning Department (pam.eaton@co.maui.hi.us) **Hi, I'd like to share information related to West Maui land use and the recently adopted West Maui Community Plan. Adopted in January. www.wearemaui.org. P177 has the land use map for this area. Included a webmap viewer where you can look at the plan and future land use designations.**

Saman – Chair for Maui Bicycling League. **This is an opportunity to make sure that as the highway is moved mauka, creating opportunity for the greenway and then connecting back. MPO is working on a master plan. Want to make sure that everyone is talking to each other. Multi-modal options should be available. Schatz said "It is the dept of transportation, not the dept. of Cars"** Genevieve – We have been talking with Lauren Armstrong and coordinating with the MPO. Please let us know if there are additional groups to coordinate with.

How will the project collaborate with HECO to provide EV charge stations along the corridor? If not in the most critical area for climate mitigation, but part of the larger conversation? https://www.hawaiianelectric.com/hawaiian-electric-seeks-major-expansion-of-public-ev-charging-network-to-answer-demand-speed-growth - Robin- New transportation bill added lots of funds for EV charging infrastructure. Hawaii will be receiving money in the next five years for projects in Hawaii. HDOT is working on a statewide EV plan.

Karen C (kcomcowich@yahoo.com) **Adding support for the creation of a separated bike path and pedestrian access. 2 questions: can the old road be repurposed as a bike path? For the design of the new road will it allow/ encourage pedestrian access and slower speeds? We don't need an interstate.** Robin – We can consider these concerns.

Miranda – **Long-term what about moving from Papalaua. Transfer coastal area into a greenway.** Robin – looking at sea level rise and erosion predictions. **What planning methods are being considered – Ecologically based, preservation, economic development?** Rachel – HDOT is focused on the transportation system, working with adjacent uses. Tonight is intended to initiate conversations about how HDOT will approach developing solutions. We want to hear from you about these issues.

Genevieve – I think Robin might have clarified this issue, but tonight's discussion is material to moving the highway permanently, and not material to the emergency fixes. We will look at a variety of alternatives. In the NEPA process, we will look at a variety of alternatives including a no-build scenario.

Miranda (Mirandamcastel@gmail.com) **Will parts of the alignment be an elevated highway?** Elevated will likely be one of the alternatives.

Cara Flores (caraflores@gmail.com) **Does the county already own the lands or have access to the mauka lands needed? Will there need to be any major demolition or grading planned. Are there multiple routes being considered? Will the road still likely be two lanes with no median? Would like to see the two directions separated to avoid deadly head on collisions. Would like to see greenspace along coast and safe bike routes with highway further inland.** Robin – There are multiple mauka landowners. We'll have multiple alternatives. Design considerations will be brought in later in the process.

Miranda (Mirandamcastel@gmail.com) **In order to move the highway far enough away from the coast will any of the realignments require a tunnel?** Robin – We don't think a tunnel will be needed, but that is not yet known for sure.

Will we remove the old road to restore the beach? (While establishing an elevated greenway to continue a flow of low footprint transportation like bikes walking skating etc). Robin – Right now we are looking at the realignment of the highway itself. Rachel - That will be part of the project process to collaboration with the County of Maui. Genevieve - HDOT is working with Nature Conservancy on nature based solutions.

Cara Flores (caraflores@gmail.com) **Will eminent domain be used if a route is selected through private land?** Robin – If private land is needed, HDOT begins with a discussion with landowners. Ideally, HDOT would like to work together with landowners and use a friendlier process.

Aha Moku O Maui (AhaMokuOMaui@gmail.com) **Can you eliminate blasting methods?** Robin – Can be considered.

Miranda (Mirandamcastel@gmail.com) **Since NEPA considers the aesthetics of proposed projects are there any ideas that involve designing the realignment to blend in with the natural landscape? (Biophilic design)** Robin - When we look at the design of the project we'll consider views and try to follow the topography as much as possible. Gen – We are looking for what those specific concerns are.

Miranda (Mirandamcastel@gmail.com) **If speeds increase how will the noise impacts be addressed? Perhaps surrounding parts of the highway near residential areas can be designed with greenery to reduce noise pollution.** Robin - We will do a noise study to determine what's needed. Berms, greenways.

For intersections, will roundabouts be considered? Robin - We can look at roundabouts as a possibility.

Feb 24, 2022 Public Meeting Notes

Honoapiilani Improvement Project

12 PM HST

NOTES

ZAC Appleton (appleton.zac@epa.gov) I just wanted to announce myself, Zac Appleton from USEPA Region 9 is participating in today's public meeting on this highway project. Thanks.

COMMENTS/QUESTIONS

Robert Santos (santosro@hawaii.edu) **Is the 22 million strictly for the bypass and not for the fixing of the existing highway? And if not, is there a budget for fixing the existing highway?** Ed - $22 million is specifically for a project that addresses resiliency in this area. It could be relocating the highway, that's one alternative. It could be improving the highway where it's at. All of the improvements must ensure the resiliency of the transportation network in this area. There are funds on the maintenance side to ensure the safety of the existing highway.

Rob Ayers (rob.ayers@dot.gov) **Please describe the process that will be followed to fully incorporate cultural concerns.** Rachel – Relying on local experts (the folks who know best) to identify cultural and historic concerns. Our role is to connect archaeological and cultural experts with local experts with good communication. Knowledgeable folks can identify themselves with Genevieve Sullivan – project manager. The earlier we know who to talk to and have those conversations the better we can avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to resources. It's a discovery process. Section 106 and Chapter 343 requirements need to be fulfilled.

We currently have six miles of beach access, will this be preserved? Ed. Yes, but it may be in the form that access is now. The Lahaina bypass that was already constructed is an example. Maintained the existing roadway for access, but restricted it so it doesn't become a speedway. HDOT will maintain beach access.

Donna Clayton (donnajclayton@hawaii.rr.com) **Will you be able to coordinate with the West Maui Greenway planning by the Alta group and MPO? Thanks Donna Clayton West Maui Greenway Alliance.** Ed – Absolutely. This is why we're reaching out now – to know who to talk to so we can consider all the plans that went before and so we can tie this project into those plans. Gen – HDOT has already reached out to Lauren Johnson from the MPO and will continue to partner with them.

Will the current overtopping of water at Papalaua seawall be addressed? Ed – Yes. But the solution depends on what alternative becomes the project.

Mark Deakos – **Appreciate outreach and the priority. 25 year resident in West Maui. We know the risk involved in the current two-lane artery. Safe passage. Combined with other efforts – storm water mitigation, reef sediment mitigation, greenway initiatives. Opportunity to make design changes to deal with water/pollution issues. Fire mitigation with the right vegetation. Ecosystem restoration.** Ed

– HDOT always considers community needs, more than just traditional infrastructure. HDOT wants projects that improve more than just the road and bridges on the system. We will see how these synergies tie together not just for cars, but for bikes and pedestrians too. Gen – It is a guiding principle to support the community land-use plans and associated concerns.

Howie Kihune (hkihunejr@aol.com) **What is the current plan of alignment for this segment? Is it mauka Olowalu Church and Olowalu Town?** Ed- We don't have a planned alternative at this time. We're kicking this off now to understand the objectives. There are different alternatives that may be considered.

The County of Maui has acquired land at Ukumehame for a park will the highway be aligned mauka of the parkland to create a beach park of significant size? Ed – Again, no alignment yet. It's always a consideration what land would be involved. Want to take as little private property as possible – low impact to residents' properties. We'd like to enhance other public properties if possible. Wouldn't want to take park land. Combining public parcels for public use would definitely be considered.

Noah Howins (howins@hawaii.edu) **How will DOT balance continued shoreline access for the community and remediation / restoration of the current roadway to allow for potential natural landward migration of the beach which is currently inhibited by the roadway? Meaningful action is needed to ensure the community has a coast to enjoy, will there be funds available to enhance the area for shoreline users?** Ed – Funds are available for the purpose and need. If actions are necessary to complete the purpose and need, they will be available. If those portions are outside of the purpose and need, funds would not be available. Please give input on the purpose and need. If it becomes a realignment, we can look at clearing the space so the shoreline can move.

Bob Pure – **Excited about the road being constructed and moving south and that the funding was secured. Will prevent water coming over the road which is incredibly dangerous and also a great access to those coming in and out of West Maui. This project seems to be an extension of the Lahaina bypass, but it is not called "bypass." Is it connecting to the Lahaina Bypass?** Ed – Moving forward, HDOT can no pre-suppose any option for the community (the purpose and need for the project). We can assume that there will be a connection to the existing bypass to go further south. We are still at the early stage of the project, so we can assume the outcomes yet.

What is the planning timeframe being assumed for sea level rise, and how does it relate to the expected life of the highway structure. Ed- Looking at State's projection: the year 2100 where a 3.2 feet of sea level rise is considered. Gen - Climate adaptation action plan uses 3.2 ft. Also following the West Maui Community Plan which has a viewer.

The existing roadway will function as a hardened shoreline when erosion reaches it, resulting in negative impacts such as beach loss. The EIS should discuss alternatives to mitigate this, including removal of the existing roadway. Ed – This should be part of the consideration. Gen – We are in conversation with the Nature Conservancy who is working on nature based solutions. They are still in the early stages, but HDOT will continue to work with them and other groups to include these types of considerations.

Rob Ayers (rob.ayers@dot.gov) - **Ed and others have continually stressed the importance of the project Purpose and Need (the problems that the project is intended to address). This is a great time for folks**

to share what problems they think are associated with the current road. Are there traffic congestion problems? Are there safety concerns (vehicles, bike, walking)? Are there potholes? Maybe if there's a lull in the Q&A we can go back to the slide that had the list of 4 or so problems that are already on HDOT's radar. Then folks can agree/disagree with this draft list, and offer suggestions to the list. Ed – You see this every day. There are Jersey barriers. We are already seeing more extreme events, more often. You're seeing erosion.

Rob Ayres – **HDOT has identified four problems: Reliability, future vulnerability, system connections, and public safety. These are all likely to feed into the purpose and need. This is a chance for everyone to let us know what else is out there that might also feed into the purpose and need. Is this list of four bullets accurate. Are there other problems that you are aware of that aren't on this list?**

Donna Clayton (donnajclayton@hawaii.rr.com) **Thank you for making Hawaiian interpretation available. I would love to have a Hawaiian interpretation to the thought of building roads going forward that make alternative transportation a priority rather than encouraging more cars. ~**

If sea level rise predictions change from 3.2 feet by 2100, how will they be incorporated? Ed – We are going to design for the 3.2. If it's less then we lucked out and we'll be great. HDOT increases the need to ensure that the system can handle more than just the rise alone – extra freeboard. At this time is all about looking at the potential risks. When we look at the alternatives, there will be varied risks.

Can the wall be lowered or removed and replaced with something better in the process. Ed- The wall being referred to might be the one on the lower road. If that's the case, it will be considered depending on the alternatives considered.

Donna Clayton (donnajclayton@hawaii.rr.com) **West Maui Greenway project – Bike / pedestrian access/use is currently very dangerous. We do see people that love to ride bikes. They comes from all over the world. Getting to the beach is a problem. There are so many people who are new, visiting. We need a greenway.** Ed – We are looking at that as part of the project.

It would be great to eliminate the ocean flowing mauka on the highway at Ukumehame that causes rust to all vehicles. The wall also cuts off views to the ocean for 1500 feet due to its height. Ed – That will be part of the project as we move forward. This comment will be one that is considered as we move forward.

The EIS should consider ways to coordinate with mauka land managers to minimize the amount of drainage and sediment that fills up DOT stormwater/sediment facilities.

Will this project preclude funding for the next phase of the bypass going north around Kaanapali. Ed – No. Funding for this phase won't cut off funding for other area projects. This piece safeguards connectivity access to West Maui. Then we can look at capacity issues in the future.

Rob Ayers (rob.ayers@dot.gov) - **I want to reinforce something Ed said. Folks have asked about alternatives and design features. Ed replied that we don't have alternatives identified yet (such as a realignment). This is because we haven't finalized the purpose and need yet. An alternative must meet the purpose and need in order to receive further consideration. So we need to get the purpose and need "right" before we can then identify alternatives that successfully address the purpose and**

need. Ed – This is not the only time to get your comments in. There will be more opportunities. We would like to make that March 25 deadline in order to move the project forward to the next milestone.

Dot does a great job today and is planning for the future which is great. This project is greatly needed to insure access for West Maui.

Albert Perez – **Coordination with mauka land managers to minimize drainage and sediment. One of the purposes should be to make the environment better than it was before when the project began. Many of the sediment basins has been filled up. HDOT maintenance couldn't address this concern directly. The drainage comes from mauka lands. It makes sense to get to sediment near source. One of the purposes should be that the new project should help to mitigate the existing environmental issues that are occurring.** Ed- Thanks for the input.

Donna Clayton (donnajclayton@hawaii.rr.com) **Maui residents would like to reduce the number of rental cars. Should be transportation that would be simple and easy for transit service. Is it possible to add a bus lane or something similar solution? There are wide shoulders on the existing roadway.** Ed – That will definitely be a consideration. HDOT has been working the County on transit, but have not gotten to this area yet.

Howie Kihune (hkihunejr@aol.com) **I would request that HDOT focus on, prioritize & develop the realignment first to move traffic away from the coastline to protect environmental and cultural assets/resources which is a priority. With its completion, the realignment will afford better opportunities to protect the coastline with little or no traffic along with creating much needed areas for community utilization.** Ed – Great comment. This issue will be considered when selecting a preferred alternative.

It would be nice for the alignment to preserve views to the ocean and the mountains. Can this be a priority since it's a goal of our SMA rules. Ed – Good comment.

Mark Deakos (deakos@hawaii.edu) **Additional needs could be: 1) greatly reducing traffic (solutions of moving people more effectively - mass transit or alternative modes of transportation); 2) making our state roads multipurpose (moving people safely but also a tool to address ecological concerns like stormwater and sediment impacting the reef, firebreaks with appropriate fire-resistant vegetation, heat-island effect with greater vegetation to provide shade and ecosystem restoration).** Ed – Multi-modal approach is required for HDOT projects. The ecological management piece is important to HDOT as well.

Saman – **Chair for Maui Bicycling League – Advocate for multi-modal access. After the highway is moved, who will end up maintaining the old roadway.** Ed – If we locate the roadway, the old road would typically be managed by County. We don't want to presuppose that. We need to talk to the County first. **Please consider the old roadway for multi-modal use/greenway/bicycle-pedestrian path and a good transition for the maintenance for that.** Ed – There are multiple layers of decisions to this. 1 -Will the roadway be realigned. 2- If yes, will the lower road be kept in place. There are lots of different discussions that need to be had to understand all those pieces.

Robert Santos (santosro@hawaii.edu) **If the decision is to build a bypass from the pali to the existing bypass, would the 22 million be enough to complete it?** Ed – No. Going from the Pali, the last cost evaluation was something like $600 – 800 million. This project is piece of the larger initiative.

Mark Deakos (deakos@hawaii.edu) **One more need: Protect and preserve the 8 miles of publicly accessible natural beaches and shoreline from Puamana to the Pali.** Ed – Good comment.

Rob Ayers (rob.ayers@dot.gov) **(clarification) the purpose and need for a transportation project (such as this one) should focus on solving transportation problems (congestion, resiliency, multi-modal, etc,). Other important values (views, protecting shoreline, other resources, etc.) are best addressed during the development and evaluation of alternatives). These other values/resources can be called "other project goals" or something similar, but shouldn't be in the purpose and need.** Ed – I get there's a difference, but we want to hear everything at this point that might be a concern or issue that the project can consider. Some comments won't be related to transportation issues and may not be a part of the purpose and need, but the project can still take those issues into account. Keep in mind the March 25th deadline for the input on the purpose and need for the project.

Mark Deakos (deakos@hawaii.edu) **Very much appreciate HDOT working together with our communities and stakeholders! Thanks for continuing to engage!**

Native Hawaiian Organization Meetings

April 7 & 8, 2022

4/7/22 1st meeting Hinano Rodrigues-Lineal descendent of area and SHPD Maui
Project Staff: Genevieve Sullivan (HDOT), Pua Aiu (HDOT), Lisa Powell (FHWA), Rachel Adams (WSP)
Attendees: Hinano Rodrigues

Hinano provided a brief history of the area including cultural practices, historical sites, and plantation era activities. Hinano shared important historic sites known by his family, the Puha/Hoʻoikaika family. Hinano noted that bicycle facilities should not be co-located with the new highway, since it involves tourists/commercial tours. Hinano suggested naming the bypass after a local person. He suggested that some mitigation may be needed if the road crosses the cultural preserve and that access to taro patches is a concern.

- Water has been coming on the highway for 60 years-when he was growing up.
- There may be wetlands near Ukumehame Beach Park (used to be called Pākoʻa).
- His mom said the road used to be more inland.
- The plantation-built canals to drain water in 50s.
- The blue alternative 5 [purple alignment] is the one he has seen before.
- He likes purple alignment the best.
- He thinks military bombed the coral so now erosion is more of an issue since coral doesn't break waves.
- At station 250+00 the state raised the road in 1952. This caused the fishpond of their family to dry out. The culverts get blocked with sand and then floods his parents' house.
- He has taro patches in Ukumehame.
- At sta 300+00 there are irrigation ditches and a rock wall.
- He questions what happens to existing road if rerouted-Gen says goes to County. He thinks OK to shut down old road.
- Olowalu church: behind church is where burials are, starting in 1900.
- His mom did not want to sell her land-wants ocean to eventually claim it.
- Station 250+00 to sta 200+00-move more inland.
- His mom's two requests-don't touch the church/graveyard and fishpond (might be bigger than shown on map).
- His family is the only lineal descendants of the area. (Pua's note: This is also what the DLNR Aha Moku says). Hinano says the Puhas are also lineal descendants. The Hoʻoikaikas married into the Puha family.
- He would like the road as far from their place as possible (although this puts it closer to petroglyphs).
- Doesn't want their stories recorded. Their family stories, so the stories will die with them.
- Olowalu massacre-200 people killed-Someone staying close came to ask his mom about a bunch of kids looking in their window (spirits from massacre). The Burial site for the massacre is makai of the road on the little cape of land where there are houses.
- Showed us old plantation roads on map
- According to his mom road being raised destroyed their fishpond-then plantation put rocks and trees in it (saw at site visit)
- Look at getting rid of road and providing access road on old plantation road-drew on map, I think?
- Locals would rather not have bicyclists on existing road if relocated (they are concerned about tourists riding by their places and picking their fruit or being mahaʻoe about their yards or houses. They are also concerned that the bike path will attract commercial bike tours.
- Bypass should be named after someone from the Ahupuaʻa

- Pua received a phone message on Friday from Hinano: “My only comment regarding Kipuka Olowalu is that there be some kind of mitigation with respect to the fact that the new road will bifurcate the preserve (because the preserve has an easement that runs all the way to the ocean).
- Firing range-MM12 (possible 4(f)): Depends on if it is on public land (yes) and open to the public (part of the time). HDOT will check more into this with COH.
- He said access to taro lands will be an issue.

4/7/22 Evening meeting with NHOs at Na'aikane o Maui Cultural Center
Project Staff: Genevieve Sullivan (HDOT), Pua Aiu (HDOT), Annette Matsuda (HDOT), Lisa Powell (FHWA), Rachel Adams (WSP), Tanya Lee-Greig (‘Āina Archaeology)
Attendees: Keʻeaumoku & Ui Kapu, Noelani Ania, Nameaaea Hoshino, Jaelyn Fujita, Fay McFarlane, George Tosh K. Fujita, Kaʻulu Nahooikaika, Tiare Lawrance, Malihine Keahi Heath, Kahikilani Niles

- Keeaumoku asked where the beginning and end of the road will be. He noted that Lahaina Bypass had to acquire lands. They also put in a tunnel for NHO access to their taro lands, because the bypass crossed a government road. Access is something this group is concerned about. Several people noted that they use the cane haul road for access to their kuleana lands.
- Olowalu Town Report-Tanya said it has further tasks in the back of the report for archeology
- HDOT/WSP asked everyone take information to anyone who would be interested in the community and get comments back to us by May 1st. There will be further opportunities to comment – the project is still very early in the process right now.
- Tiare asked for map that isn't cut off.
- Part of the problem is when connectors are private roads-these should be public.
- Left turns are problem due to constant stream of traffic-may need traffic lights.
- Roundabout was planned at some point-would help with turns. The roundabout was supposed to be by the General Store.65923+/*
- Put the bike path on the realignment because they don't want it down by their houses. They are concerned the greenway will mean segues and scooters
- Would prefer bike path go on new road alignment
- Frustrated that the different agencies for different projects (including greenway) on different timelines and not working together.
- They are concerned that building this road would change zoning or make it easier to change the zoning-don't want housing built and have been fighting this. Wanted to know if there is a bigger plan. They think that Peter Martin would like the road to further his development goals.
- Concerned with left turns being difficult.
- Most of sites they are concerned with burials down by existing road so areas that are not affected by realignment.
- Tosh/Palafox live on site by the river. Upset that there are options on other side but not on their side (WSP thought this property was county land-will check into this). They have driveway they want maintained and road as close to existing alignment as possible. They take care of the water and live off the water and have permits and rights. They marked up map on what their preferred alignment would be. They don't want it on the other side of the lot. Possible generations have lived there. They have house there.
- 2 bridges at that crossing (Ukumehame Stream). One bridge is for the current road, and one is on the plantation road. They use the plantation road bridge, but it gets clogged, which is problematic, because fish (o’opu and hihiwai) cannot swim upstream to spawn

- Concern that building more roads just encourages more growth-endless cycle. It has changed too much-Gen-land use and roads go hand in hand
- Tanya confirmed she will be doing the cultural impact assessment.
- The Haia boy (brown shirt, sat on the left side of front table (us) said to stick to the cane haul road. Prefer not to move the road mauka. Would like land to remain in Ag.
- Aunty Malihini, who is a Haia, also noted that there are graves at the pier. These are below the existing Honoapiilani Highway.

4/8 Site visit with Hinano
Project Staff: Genevieve Sullivan (HDOT), Pua Aiu (HDOT), Lisa Powell (FHWA), Rachel Adams (WSP), Tanya Lee-Greig
Attendees: Hinano Rodrigues

- Took us first to the rifle range and noted how flat the land is. However, he said that the area by the Rifle range does not usually get flooded. He said that place would be the first access point for Ukumehame.
- Next went to another site along the road, where you could clearly see the old government/plantation road. Also, in back of the government road, their appeared to be a wetland. Wetland restoration to bring back the birds might be a mitigation option. This was the second access point.
- The third access point was along an existing road that let up to a fabulous view of the area, including Kahoolawe straight ahead, below a heiau and above a house. In the valley below, you could see the Fujishiro house, where his grandparents used to live. A cousin lives there now. Hinano had taro patches in the back of the valley. He told us a red star lines up between two of the peaks and when it lines up, you have 30 days to get to Tahiti. The viewpoints to Kealaikahiki on Kaho'olawe, with Maui arcing to the right, and Molokai (?) to the left. If a double hulled sailing canoe leaves from Kealaikahiki, it takes only two weeks to get to Tahiti. We need to be sure that the view plane is not obstructed for celestial navigation.
- Next stop, Kapāiki, where his family lives.
- He would like to see the fishpond restored. Robin will check to see if the current "shift" project is affecting the fishpond. He showed us a picture of the fishpond, which didn't have walls or a makahā.
- Gen-not planning on removing any of the existing road-give to County. Maui MPO and NWF have greenway plans with bike path
- He also showed us the family church, the visible graveyard, and the graveyard area behind the church.
- He also showed us pictures of the fishpond in relation to his grandfather's house, which is still standing.
- He reiterated that before his mother died, she mentioned that she did not want the graveyard disturbed, and no further disturbance of the fishpond. Hinano would like it restored.
- Their preference is for the road to go behind them.
- He showed us one of the culverts that is used to carry water from his area out the sea, but it was broken and there was standing water in the area. Robin took picture and will report it to Annette. The road is raised in this area.

Cultural Reserve-Mr. Ekolu Lindsay

Project Staff: Genevieve Sullivan (HDOT), Pua Aiu (HDOT), Lisa Powell (FHWA), Rachel Adams (WSP), Tanya Lee-Greig
Attendees: Ekolu Lindsay

- Set up as part of the development mitigation. But development maybe never went through. Still owned by Peter Mills? The culture reserve has a 70-acre easement which includes the lands we saw and the stream bed down to the ocean. This ensures a more "ahupua'a" view of the resources accessible to the Kipuka.
- Petroglyphs-graffiti they have to clean up, up on top are very important burials (1st navigators?). This was also mentioned by Hinano at our first meeting, and by several people at the second meeting. The mountain is called Kilea(?).
- He gave ideas of landscaping to use along the road.
- He indicated other people the project should talk with.
- Descendants should have most say. He mentioned the Ho'oikaika family.
- Archeao-acoustics - they have a grant to restore the sounds of the area, so they are cutting down large non-native trees and restoring natives because they speak differently (different sounds)
- Taro ponds, vermiculture, native plant restoration, education, volunteer work
- They need the water off the stream
- He thinks DOT should do some volunteer work up at the reserve.
- He is very active in ecology-is concerned with the sediment reaching the ocean and destroying the reef. The wetland used to provide this, he would like to see this restored, so sediment doesn't reach ocean. Wants to help restore groundwater table that used to feed this wetland
- One water tank takes water from a well. It's located near the stream. Owned by a private water company. The company wants another well, but they will fight it because will mean more houses can go in. Also, the wells lower the groundwater table.
- Tank runs on a well
- He prefers red alignment furthest from reserve (most makai)

Honoapiilani Highway Improvements Project
Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, April 7, 2022
5 p.m.
Na'aikane o Maui Cultural Center

Name	Address	Email	Phone
Keleaumoku & Ui Kapu	562A Front St Lahaina HI. 96761	kapukapuakea@gmail.com uilani.kapu@gmail.com	808-298-5639 808-250-1479
Noelani Ahia	PO Box 2837 Wailuku HI 96793	jennahia@yahoo.com	808-269-9995
Namcaaea Hoshino	P.O. Box 574 Lahaina HI 96767	shaynamca@yahoo.com	808-357-2435
Jaclyn Fujita	PO Box 1860 Wailuku, HI 96793	plumeriabelse@hotmail.com	808-500-3690
Fay McFarlane	165 AWAIKU ST LAHAINA HI 96761	MAUIFAY@ME.COM	808 498-8200
George Toshk Fujita	12.5 M/M Honoapiilani Hwy Lahaina, HI. 96761	gtkfujita007@gmail.com	(808)500-3657
Lisa Powell		Lisa.Powell@dot.gov	
Pua Aiu		pua.aiu@hawaii.gov	

Tonya Lee-Greig tanya@ainaarch.com
Genevieve Sullivan Genevieve.h.sullivan@hawaii.gov
Ka'ulu Nahooikaika 811 Olowalu Village R Lahaina, HI 96761 kumuulu19@gmail.com (808)359.8749

Honoapiilani Highway Improvements Project
Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, April 7, 2022
5 p.m.
Na'aikane o Maui Cultural Center

Name	Address	Email	Phone
Tiare Lawerance		otaheitehawaii@gmail.com	
Malihini Keahi Heath	25 W Aipuni Pl, Lahaina	hinanobora@gmail.com	808 264-5113
Kahikilani Niles	Kahoma Valley	Kahikilani.Niles@gmail	808-264-6588

HONOAPI‘ILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
WEST MAUI: UKUMEHAME TO LAUNIUPOKO

March 29 & 30, 2023 Section 106 Consulting Party Meetings Summary

DRAFT

MAY 2023

Prepared for

Honoapi‘ilani Highway Improvements

Prepared by

wsp

Honoapiilani Highway Improvements Project

Section 106 Consulting Party Meetings – March 29 & 30, 2023

National Historic Preservation Act Consulting Parties Meetings

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT) held virtual meetings for National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance for Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2. This set of two meetings were held on March 29 & 30, 2023. The meetings included a presentation and an opportunity for attendees to ask questions and provide input.

The Meeting Agenda

- Introductions
- Project Overview
- Known Historic and Cultural Sites
- What is a Programmatic Agreement?
- Project Timeline
- Attendee Input

The same presentation was given at both meetings. The slide deck is attached.

March 29 Meeting, 6 pm

Project Staff in Attendance

- HDOT: Robin Shishido, Pua Aiu, Genevieve Sullivan, Brian Tyau
- FHWA: Richelle Takara, Meesa Otani, Lisa Powell
- WSP: Wayne Yoshioka, Peter Liebowitz, Wren Barulich, Nick Fazio, Gerald Andrade, Matt Small, Valentin Bueno, Matt Prybylski, Stephanie Doan
- ʻĀina Archaeology: Tanya Lee-Greig
- Language Services Hawaii (Olelo Hawaii): Hinaleimoana Wong-Kalu

Attendees

- Kiersten Faulkner
- LNR - Hinano Rodrigues
- Victoria Kaluna-Palafox

Commnent (Victoria Kaluna-Palafax): *According to the map, the alignments will impact their property. There are heiau and cultural practices. Would like to schedule a time to talk.*

Response: Pua will reach out and meet to talk.

March 30 Meeting, 12 pm

Project Staff in Attendance

- HDOT: Robin Shishido, Annette Matsuda, Pua Aiu, Genevieve Sullivan,
- FHWA: Richelle Takara, Meesa Otani, David Clarke
- WSP: Wayne Yoshioka, Peter Liebowitz, Wren Barulich, Nick Fazio, Gerald Andrade, Matt Small, Matt Prybylski
- ʻĀina Archaeology: Tanya Lee-Greig
- Language Services Hawaii (Olelo Hawaii): Kaliko Trapp

Attendees

- Janet Six
- Richelle Takara
- Kawika-LRD
- Hinano Rodrigues

No Comments were made during this meeting.

Post Meeting Follow Up

Some of the attendees requested additional meetings to discuss the project and to share their knowledge of the project area. A field visit is being planned with the parties listed below for the purposes of hearing concerns and input regarding important historic and cultural sites and features. The project engaged with the following parties to follow up on the March meetings:

- Tiare Lawrence – Lineal descendant with information about mauka resources
- Keʻeaumoku Kapu
- Uilani Kapu
- Malihini Keahi Heath
- Tosh Fujita
- Victoria Kaluna-Palafax
- Roxanne Nahooikaika
- Kaulu Nahooikaika
- Fay McFarlane
- Cansuelo Apolo-Gonsalves
- Suzette Montalvo
- Kaipo Kekona
- Archie Kalepa
- Kai Nishiki
- Manny Kuloloio – has information about area landforms used as fishing references for navigation

Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

West Maui, Ukumehame to Launiupoko

Section 106 Consulting Party Meeting

March 29 & 30, 2023

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U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

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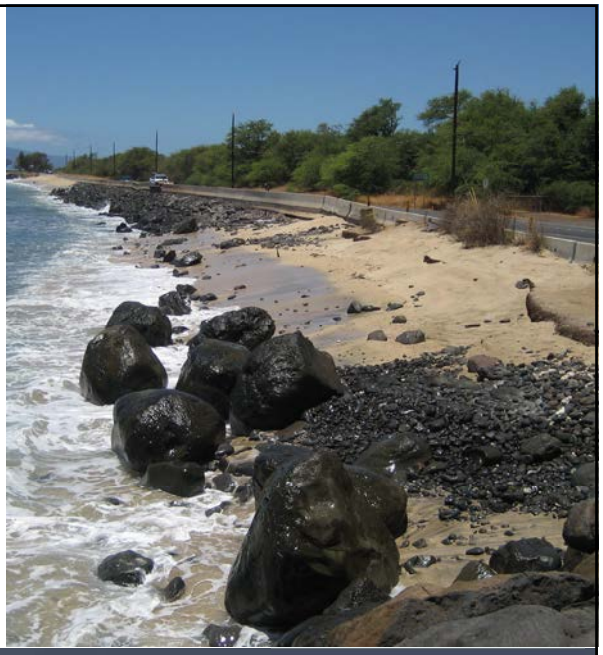
Agenda

- Introductions
- Project Overview
- Known Historic and Cultural Sites
- What is a Programmatic Agreement?
- Project Timeline
- Your Input



Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

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Meeting Procedures

- Help us reduce background noise
- Please be respectful and courteous
- We want to hear your input and answer your questions.
- We will take comments and questions in order and get to as many as possible in the allotted time frame.

Meeting will be actively facilitated and recorded

Participation is welcomed and encouraged

Treat everyone with kindness and respect

Please minimize background noise

For technical assistance, use the Q&A function

If you are experiencing technical issues, leave the meeting and rejoin

Telephone caller dial *9 to raise/lower hand

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

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Project Team

HDOT

Ed Sniffen
Director, HDOT

Ken Tatsuguchi
Planning Program Manager, HDOT

Robin Shishido
Deputy Director of Highways, HDOT

Pua Aiu
Cultural Resource Specialist, HDOT

Annette Matsuda
Maui District Engineer, HDOT

Brian Tyau
Preliminary Engineering, HDOT

Genevieve Sullivan
Project Manager, HDOT

Dean Matsui
Preliminary Engineering, HDOT

FHWA

Richelle Takara
Division Administrator, FHWA

Lisa Powell
Project Manager, FHWA

Meesa Otani
Environmental Specialist, FHWA

David Clarke
Federal Preservation Officer, FHWA

WSP

Wayne Yoshioka
Project Manager, WSP

Matthew Small
Planner, WSP

Peter Liebowitz
EIS Lead, WSP

Stephanie Doan
Planner, WSP

Guy Blanchard
Architectural Historian, WSP

ʻĀina
Archaeology

Matt Prybylski
Architectural Historian, WSP

Tanya Lee-Greig
Lead Archaeologist, ʻĀina Archaeology

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

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Why this project?

Emergency Repairs:

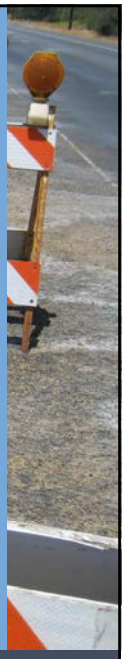
- Over the past 10 years, this stretch of highway has been repaired three times after storms and high waves.
- A fourth project is currently in development to address erosion - near Olowalu.

HDOT Vulnerability Assessment Findings:

- 2019 Statewide Coastal Highway Report ranks Honoapiʻilani Highway at Olowalu (#2) and Ukumehame (#12) as most critical out of 300 sites for ocean hazard vulnerability.
- 2021 HDOT Climate Adaptation Action Report Exposure Assessments found 3.2-foot Sea Level Rise Exposure; Vulnerability to hurricane-related storm surge; And Hypothetical tsunami scenario identified in the project area.

Funding Opportunities:

- HDOT has secured a $22 million federal RAISE grant with the help of our Congressional Delegation, Visitor Industry, FHWA, and Maui County
- Sen. Schatz helped to secure a $23 million earmark in the 2022 OMNIBUS Bill



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Honoapiʻilani Highway

This project will look at service reliability, resiliency, and safety for roughly 6 miles from Launiupoko to Ukumehame

Project website:

honoapiilanihwyimprovements.com

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

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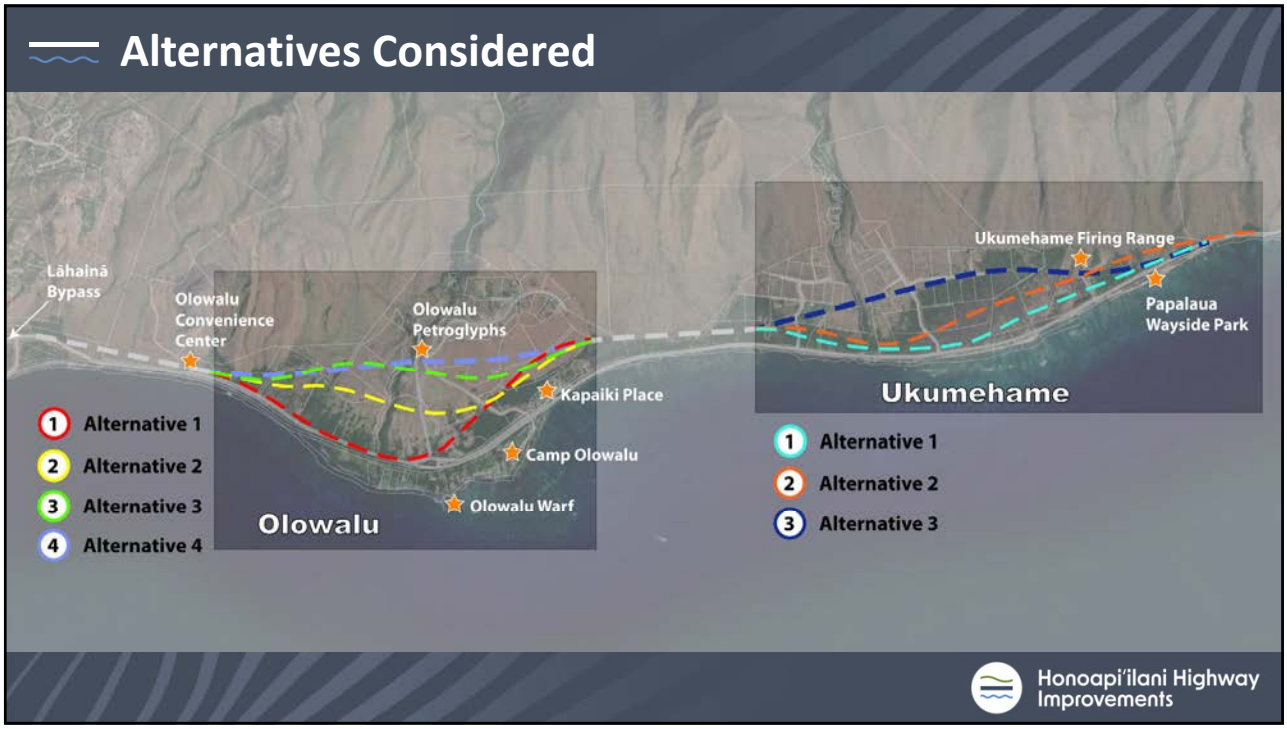
Alternatives Considered
Lāhainā Bypass
Olowalu Convenience Center
Olowalu Petroglyphs
Kapaiki Place
Camp Olowalu
Olowalu Warf
Olowalu
1 Alternative 1
2 Alternative 2
3 Alternative 3
4 Alternative 4
Ukumehame Firing Range
Papalaua Wayside Park
Ukumehame
1 Alternative 1
2 Alternative 2
3 Alternative 3
Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

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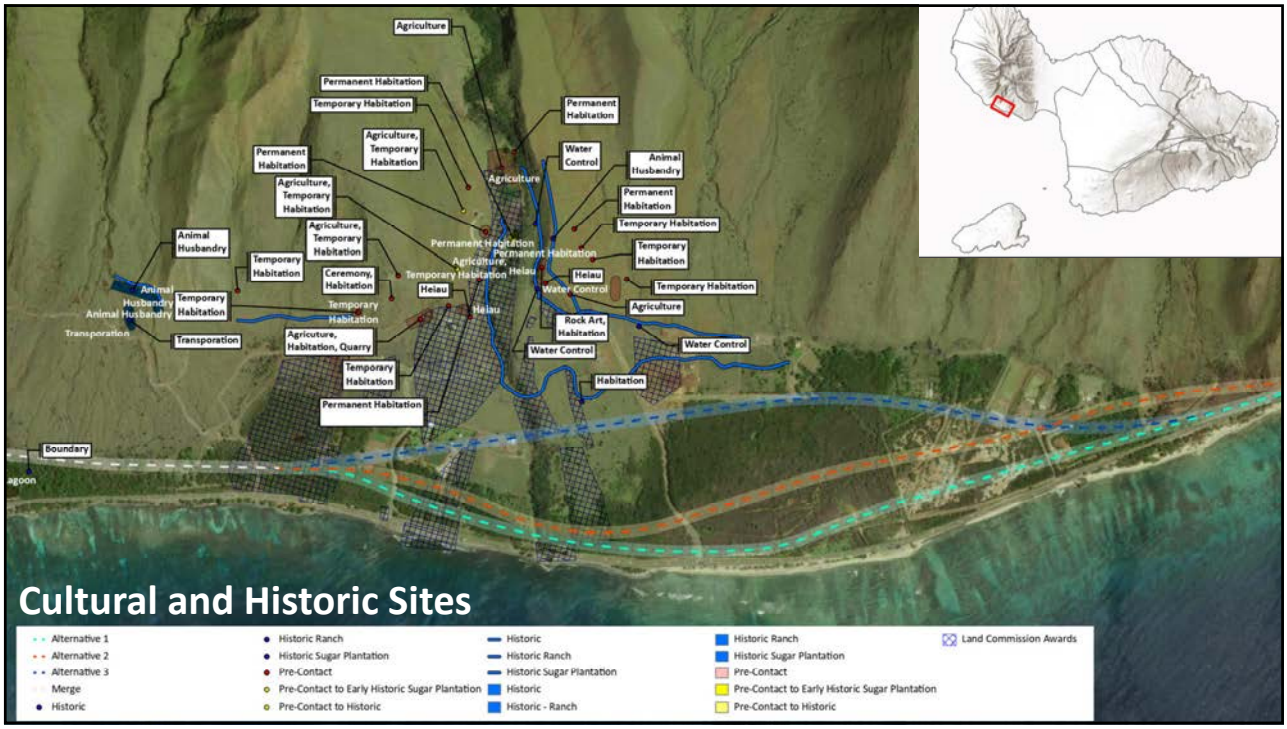
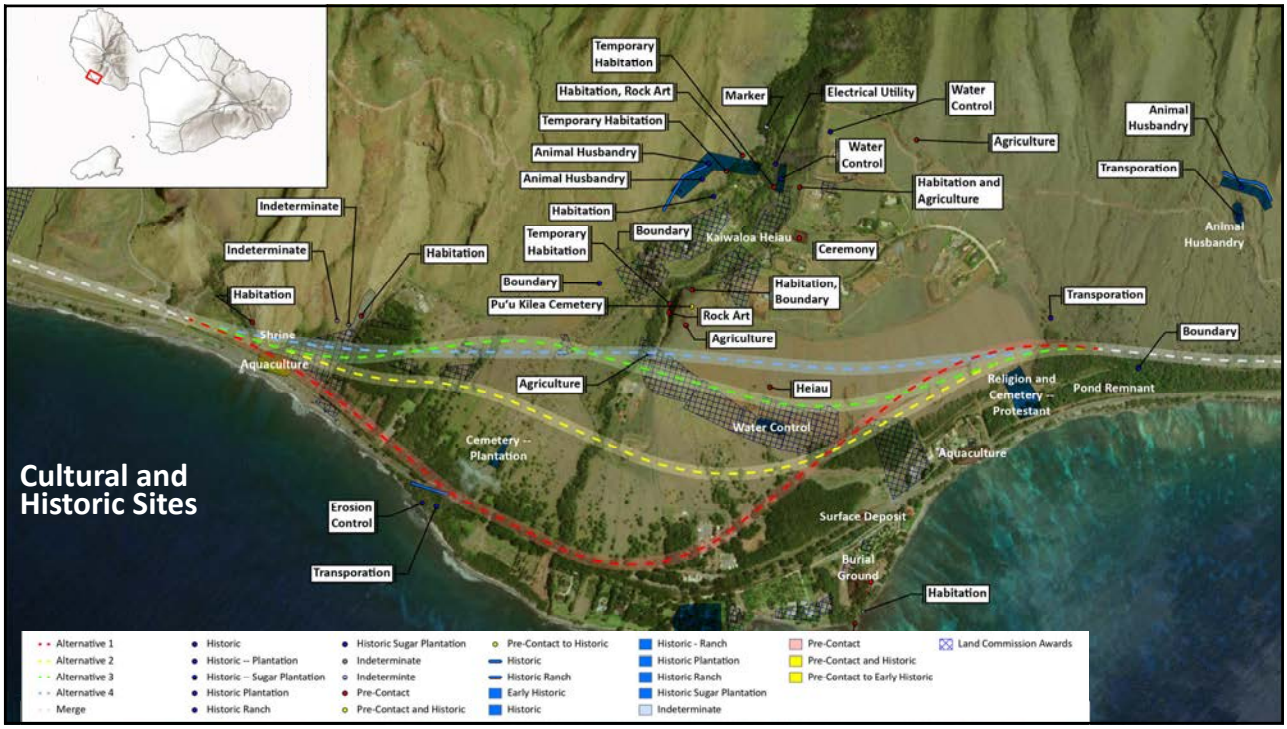

Cultural and Historic Sites
Agriculture
Permanent Habitation
Temporary Habitation
Agriculture, Temporary Habitation
Water Control
Animal Husbandry
Ceremony, Habitation
Heiau
Rock Art, Habitation
Agriculture, Habitation, Quarry
Transporation
Habitation
Boundary
Alternative 1
Alternative 2
Alternative 3
Merge
Historic
Historic Ranch
Historic Sugar Plantation
Pre-Contact
Pre-Contact to Early Historic Sugar Plantation
Pre-Contact to Historic
Historic - Ranch
Land Commission Awards

8



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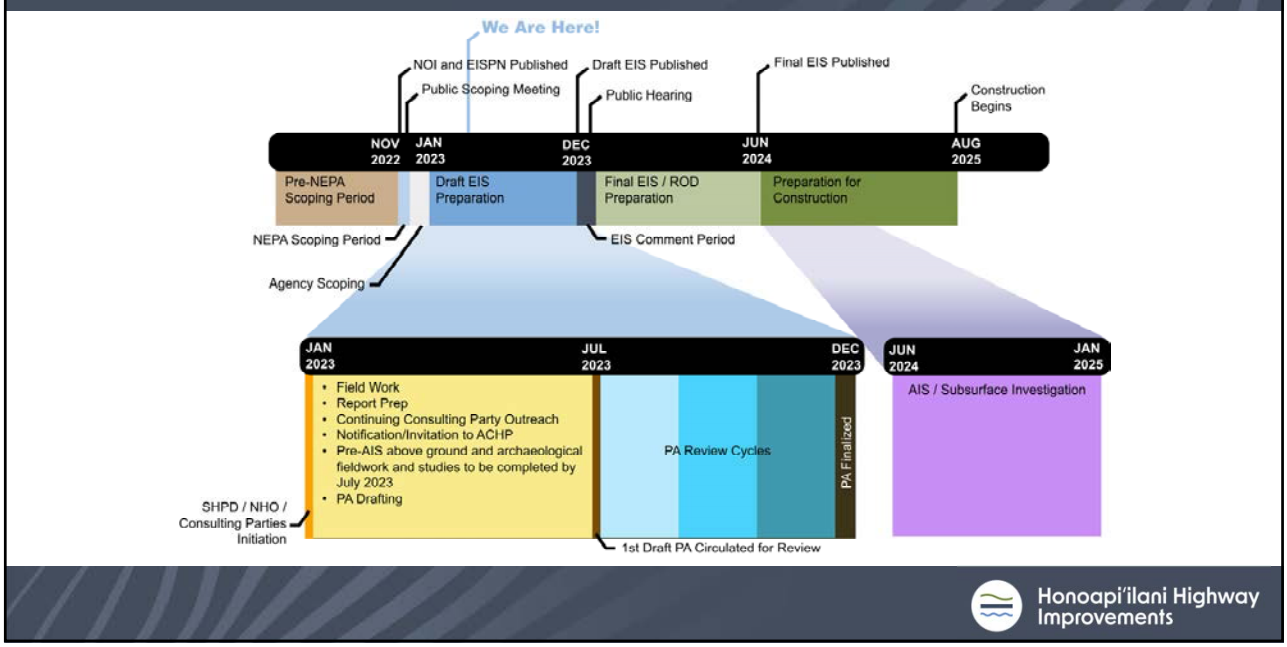
Project Timeline



10

What is a Section 106 Programmatic Agreement?

- The most common situation where a project Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) may be appropriate is when the agency cannot fully determine how a particular undertaking may affect historic properties or the location of historic properties and their significance and character prior to approving a project.
- This is a design-build project
- This PA will include an appendix that will cover Chapter 6E compliance
- A full Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) will be completed for the full preferred alignment before construction begins

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

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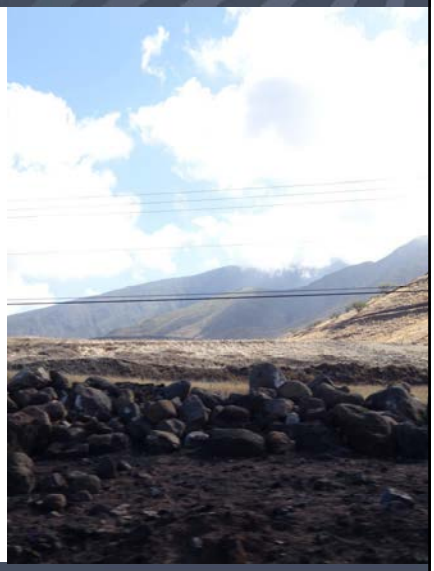
Project Studies

- Studies being conducted for all alignments of this project:
  - Archaeological Literature Study
  - Above ground field survey
  - Cultural Impact Study
  - Ethnographic Study
- Studies conducted on preferred alignment only:
  - Archaeological Inventory Survey



Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

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Project Structure and Need for a Programmatic Agreement (PA)

1. We are integrating 106 and NEPA, which requires 106 documentation to be completed concurrently with NEPA documentation. So a preferred alternative will be selected before subsurface archaeology can be done.
2. This is a design-build project, which means that the final design and therefore potential effect on historic resources may not be known when the Record of Decision (ROD) is published.
3. A completed PA needs to be in the Final EIS in order to be able to issue a ROD on time. Since an Archaeological Inventory Survey will only be done on the preferred alternative, the PA will put in writing the process that will be used to address cultural and historic sites, if subsurface resources are found.
   a) Cultural layers, with or without burials.
   b) Burials without an associated cultural layer
   c) Buried historic properties (i.e.-plantation infrastructure)
   d) Subsurface artifacts.

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

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What will a PA look like?

- A lot like an MOA
  - Whereas Clauses
  - Stipulations
  - Standard Language
- Difference
  - Stipulations will be process oriented.
  - Mitigation will the result of process pathways.

Consulting parties are critical to developing these process pathways with FHWA and HDOT.

FHWA and HDOT have consulted with SHPD and ACHP on the use of a PA for this project.

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

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Working together to protect Historic and Cultural Resources

- Mana‘o related to potential Cultural and Historic sites in the project area
- Traditional and customary practices which may be impacted by the project
- Participate in the development of the Programmatic Agreement

Honoapi‘ilani Highway Improvements

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Questions?

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Federal Highway Administration

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Mahalo!

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Questions or Comments?
Contact: Pua Aiu, Cultural Resources Manager, HDOT
pua.aiu@hawaii.gov

www.HonoapiilaniHwyImprovements.com

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Federal Highway Administration

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

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HONOAPI'ILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS SECTION 106 PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT MEETING MINUTES - DRAFT

DATE	27 July 2023
VENUE	Zoom
PURPOSE	Present and discuss the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement and updated archeological findings with Section 106 Consulting Parties
STAFF	**FHWA:** Meesa Otani **HDOT:** Genevieve Sullivan, Pua Aiu **WSP:** Wayne Yoshioka, Gerald Andrade, Matthew Small, Amber Weiss **'Āina :** Tanya Lee-Greig, Amanda Ruberti **Olelo Hawai'i Interpreter:** Kaliko Trapp
ATTENDEES	Kiersten Faulkner Hinano Rodrigues Jessica Puff Foster Ampong Kawika Freitas

Start Time: 6:00 PM

1. Project Presentation
    a. Introductions
    b. Project Overview
        i. Project Area
        ii. Purpose and Need
        iii. Project website
        iv. Timeline
    c. Programmatic Agreement (PA) Overview
        i. Elements of a PA
            - HDOT (Pua) explained consultation will continue after the NEPA process is complete.
        ii. Example Whereas Clauses
        iii. Example Stipulations
    d. Review of archaeology results
        i. 'Āina (Tanya) presented updated images, maps, and videos of the archaeological features and described areas that were uncovered after vegetation clearing.

e. Discussion of access to cultural sites – Upper Olowalu Access Road
    i. WSP (Wayne) described how the alternatives were designed to avoid impacting the road.

2. Comments, Questions, & Discussion
    - Hinano Rodrigues requests an invitation to the Wednesday, August 2 Meeting.
    - **Jessica Puff** – Have you been able to make a historic properties assessment in terms of eligibility for the National Register? Have you started to look into avoiding the features?
        - ʻĀina (Tanya) explained these features are being looked at in terms of a traditional cultural landscape and are still being evaluated but expects eligibility under D and 6E criteria E.
        - HDOT (Pua) confirmed avoidance options are being worked on but mentioned it is not clear if all resources are avoidable.
    - **Jessica Puff** – Would like to know more about architectural assessment.
        - HDOT (Pua) confirmed the architectural assessment is complete and will be covered in a meeting on 8/2/2023.
    - **Hinano Rodrigues** – Suggested the PA provide the definition of Cultural and Lineal Descendants. Specific lineal descendants are not known until remains are found and when a discovery occurs on a project, you seek the lineal and cultural decedents.
        - HDOT (Pua) agreed that it should be defined.
    - **Foster Ampong** – Will defer to Hinano because he is from that area and has relations with people in this area.
    - **Jessica Puff** – Interested to hear from other NHOs and OHA to see what their concerns are. The data that is being presented shows a pretty fantastic archeological setting, which requires really thinking about how to protect and preserve. Need to encourage NHOs to provide feedback that can go into the PA. SHPD would like to see any feedback given.
    - **Kiersten Faulkner** – Thanks to Tanya for the presentation. The important consideration is which alignment has the least impact to the various sites. Need a very robust discussion about mitigation. What other outreach is the project conducting? Can you summarize feedback you have gotten in those interactions?
        - HDOT (Pua) mentioned consulting parties have been taken out for site visits prior to the grass clearing and have had one-on-one meetings. Feedback included recognizing LCAs and avoiding them as much as possible, a preference to meet in-person, and that the PA is very complicated. NHOs have not really discussed mitigation yet as it is a lot to process and recognized one site did not leave much room to go lower. HDOT is preparing for another site visit for those interested.
    - **Kawika Freitas** – Cultural Advisor for the Luau and Leoda's Pie Shop. Kealaleloa trail extends to Piilani in Hana. Should the road be moved up, we want to be sure the existing road is recognized as the trail and marked. Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 were the better options as Alternative 1 doesn't achieve the goal of moving it out of high water. It is known to cause traffic when the surf is up.

End time: 7:10 PM

HONOAPI'ILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS SECTION 106 PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT MEETING MINUTES - DRAFT

DATE	02 August 2023
VENUE	Zoom
PURPOSE	Present and discuss the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement and updated archeological findings with Section 106 Consulting Parties
STAFF	**FHWA:** Lisa Powell, David Clarke, Meesa Otani **HDOT :** Genevieve Sullivan, Pua Aiu **WSP :** Wayne Yoshioka, Gerald Andrade, Matthew Small, Amber Weiss, Peter Liebowitz, Wren Barulich, Guy Blanchard, Val Bueno, **'Āina :** Tanya Lee-Greig
ATTENDEES	Virginia Murison (HHF) Jessica Puff (SHPD)

Start Time: 12:03 PM

1. Project Presentation
    - Introductions
    - Project Overview
        i. Purpose and Need
        ii. Project Area
        iii. Project website
        iv. Project Alternatives
        v. Project Studies
    - Review of project architectural survey
        i. Architectural study covered the whole APE
        ii. Sites identified in previous studies
        iii. Review of Architectural resources identified in the study
        iv. 3 individual properties identified as eligible for the register.
        v. Recommending an expansion of the current Mill district to a wider landscape
        vi. Period of significance – 1880 (state of sugar production) – 1951 (date of last known eligible resource)
        vii. Boundary generally follows the pioneer mills holdings boundary
        viii. An irrigation flume has been identified outside of this area that is still being evaluated including whether it is part of the above mentioned historic landscape
    - Possible project impacts to architectural sites and features

        i. Push-piles may be effected by Yellow and Green routes
        ii. Can look at adjustments to avoid them
        iii. AR-9 has already been impacted by a bicycle path that was constructed through the reservoir.
        iv.
    - Project Timeline
        i. We have tight project timeline
2. Comments, Questions, & Discussion
    - Virginia – Will HHF get a copy of the report?
        i. A copy can be provided. The architectural information will be a part of a larger report, combined with archaeological information.
        ii. A management summary of the architectural information can be provided ahead of the completed report. We can also share the data sheets with HHF.
    - HHF is concerned that individually eligible sites because they were not a part of the historic landscape.
        i. The study considers a historic landscape, but there is awareness of individual properties and will nominate using the term district (per NPS guidance).
        ii. No sites were identified in the Ukumehame area
    - Are there historic bridges in the APE?
        i. AR-20 is a bridge that was recorded – steel stringer multi-beam bridge from the 1920s.
        ii. No trestles or other bridges. The rail route was converted to a vehicular route, so not much remains.
    - What is the plan for the products to comply with both Sec 106 and 6E? Combined products or separate efforts?
        i. The goal is to have a single document that covers both Federal and State regulations
        ii. Recommendations will account for all requirements
    - Report will use both State and Federal references?
        i. Correct.
    - Will final report include master maps of all properties defining above and below ground resources? (including alignments to understand which alignments are most impactful)
        i. Yes with the caveat that the current studies are only looking at above ground resources. Below ground studies will be done on the preferred alternatives.
    - Will the format match SHPD RLS format?
        i. There will need to be clarity about who did what survey work. Architects versus archaeologists. Also, be clear about regs for surveys under 6E and Sec 106.
    - The PA discussion has already started. Will there be regular meetings to discuss the PA and advance things. Can start monthly talks with SHPD. HDOT will setup a meeting with SHPD to continue discussing.
    - Provide map with alignments to start to look at impacts.

End time:

HONOAPI'ILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS EIS GRAPHICS MEETING NOTES

DATE	02 November 2023
	11:00 am
VENUE	Teams (Virtual)
PURPOSE	Section 106 Monthly Progress Meeting with SHPD
ATTENDEES	**HDOT:** Robin Shishido, Annette Matsuda, Pua Aiu (Organizer), Genevieve Sullivan **FHWA:** Meesa Otani, Lisa Powell, David Clarke **SHPD:** Susan Lebo, Alan Downer, Andrew McCallister, 'Iolani Kauhane **WSP:** Matthew Small, Guy Blanchard 'Āina : Tanya Lee-Greig

NOTES

Presentation by Robin (PowerPoint)

- Introductions
- Purpose and Need (SLR – Erosion)
- Project funding with RAISE Grant and congressional earmark
- Project location
- Alignments
- Project timeline
- Public outreach efforts
- PA process

Questions / Comments

- Who are the SHPD points of contact? Susan is the overall point of contact. Andrew will be the Maui contact. Who does HDOT contact for things like SIHP numbers, process questions. Susan will be the point of contact and will coordinate the other staff.
- The APE consultation have already happened – including SHPD input and consulting parties
- HiCRIS # for the project: 2023PR00135
- SHPD: What is the priority of this project (on the HDOT high-priority list)? HDOT: The RAISE grant makes this a high priority project. HDOT will provide that in writing to SHPD. Also, HDOT needs to tell SHPD what projects get bumped down the list of priorities.
- ACHP is already involved. They have seen the PA but have not commented on it.
- What is the proposed timeline for the PA? Complete in June 2024. Consultation with NHOs has is still in progress.

- What chance will SHPD have to comment on the AIS? The PA will be finalized before the subsurface work is completed. All above groundwork is completed. Subsurface work will be done on the preferred alternative. The testing strategy will be prescribed in the PA. above ground identification allows FHWA to proceed with 4(f).
- How will 6E identification be completed? 6E identification does not include phasing (by policy).
- The finding will be an adverse impact. The PA will spell out the process of negotiating the mitigation at a later date.
- 6E can not be done in phases. You can do phasing under federal law, but not under State law.
- Funds obligation needs to happen by June 2024.
- The RFP will be for a design-build contract.
- Construction will start in August 2025, after subsurface testing is completed.
- The timeframe for the project (the EIS) does not allow for the regular Section 106 process. David: It depends on the NEPA class of project.
- Assigning SIHP numbers, based on the evaluations, will take time. There will be approximately 8 months between. Data recovery (if required) will need to be completed before construction including an approved data recovery.
- SHPD: The project should assume that data recovery will be required.
- If data recovery is needed, HDOT will have to build that time into the schedule.
- Data recovery will likely take more time that would be allowed in the timelines as shown. Much of the time is the time for the archaeologist to do their work, not SHPD review time.
- When can SHPD see the GIS / above groundwork data? Aina is expecting to have most of that data ready this week.
- When will SHPD get a letter requesting review of surface identification? This is important for SHPD staffing. That will start the SHPD timeline. The latest would be February. 100% pedestrian survey is complete.
- Surface scatters – primarily marine shell scatter, midden, lithics. Likely recommend shovel testing. It's popping up in previously graded areas.
- SHPD will share the review timing once HDOT sets a review date.
- Who is reviewing the PA (in SHPD)? It was submitted in February. The PA is just a draft with place holders. It's not where SHPD needs to be focused at this time.

HONOAPI'ILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS SECTION 106/CHAPTER 6E SITE VISIT NOTES

DATE	18 November 2023
VENUE	Honoapi'ilani Project Site
PURPOSE	Section 106 / Chapter 6E Consultation
ATTENDEES	**HDOT:** Genevieve Sullivan, Pua Aiu **FHWA:** Lisa Sullivan **WSP:** Wayne Yoshioka, Gerald Andrade, Matthew Small **'Āina:** Tanya Lee-Greig **Consulting Parties:** U'i Kapu, Victoria Kaluna-Palafox, Keeaumoku Kapu, Naulu Nahooikaika(?)

Start Time: 7:30 am

Project overview given by Tanya, Geneveive, and Pua

Sites Visited:

- Launiupoko
- Olowalu-Ukumehame pinchpoint
- Pāpalaua

Input received:

New Ahupuaa signs along the highway would be helpful

The community wants to balance the new with the old. Teach kids the story of the place/land.

Elevated structure on drilled shafts may be needed where structures cross wetlands or sensitive areas. The geology study is not complete yet, but that study will determine what size of foundations are needed and how deep the foundations need to be.

If iwi kapuna is found, the protocol is really important (Consultation of cultural practices will be needed).

The wall was used as a traditional storage structure. Kanaka Maoli would seasonally store items in the walls.

The highway is opening up the land.

Pohaku (rock) should not be relocated off of the site. Would be preferable to reuse the Pohaku in the form of dry-stack walls within the same area, possibly as a way to buffer/protect the portions of sites that are preserved.

It is understood that complete avoidance may not be possible but the project should try to avoid impact to the greatest extent possible.

Heiau is a key part of the old city of refuge in Olowalu.

Heiau should be preserved with a buffer. Buffer may be small.

The project should speak to Uncle Paul who lives in Kihei

Night marchers travel east west (not Mauka-Makai)

Aunty Vicky has a map with Heiau and kapu spaces

Watch out for walls - especially corners. Iwi Kapuna will likely be encountered in those places.

The traditional practice was to put the spirits of the departed into rocks to be remembered

Concern for underground water related to drilled shafts was expressed.

Aunty Vicky wants access out of their property on the Ukumehame side (heading toward Pohaku Aeko Street.

Sites within the Ukumehame sediment basin should be protected with delineation of some kind so that maintenance activities do not risk futher disturbance of what remains. Preference in this area is to avoid the sites by starting the departure from the existing highway further away from the Pali.

Section 106 Coord Meeting

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project

November 20, 2023

Attendees:

HDOT: Pua Aiu, Genevieve Sullivan

FHWA: Lisa Powell, Meesa Otani

WSP: Wayne Yoshioka, Matthew Small, Gerald Andrade

ʻĀina: Tanya Lee-Grieg

SHPD: ʻIolani Kauhane, Noah Gomes

Consulting Parties: Archie Kalepa, Victoria Kaluna-Palafox, Linda Mahina Magalianes, Ekolu Lindsey, Fay McFarlan, Suzette Felicilda

NOTES

There will a recording distributed later with the Site descriptions.

Introductions

Project Overview – APE, Website

Section 106 and 6E process –

- Now at the identifying resources part of Sec 106 process

The site visit on Saturday visited 3 sites/complexes.

Area on the alluvial planes tend to be previously disturbed.

There were cultural scatters largely in the areas of the LCAs.

The larger sites were in the pinch points were the alternatives merge into one due to hills close to the coast.

At Launiupoko:

- Three large areas that were likely once a single complex
- The RAISE grant means that there is a limited timeline, so the challenge is to complete this 106/6E process in that limited time
- Flew a high-res drone to help with the evaluation
- Dry stacked wall previously identified as a ranching feature – boundary wall
- Dryland agricultural complex
- Total area is around 9 acres
- Sites are better preserved the more mauka the location

- Some structures have evidence of recent modification on top of historic features, evident by the laying style of the stones

Near Awalua Beach

- Two previously identified site
- On the slope, modified outcrop features
- They are located where Olowalu alternatives converge
- The smaller site on the Olowalu side was interpreted as a ceremonial feature (Koʻa feature) with terraces and stone alignments

Olowalu Pinchpoint

- Most challenging pinchpoint
- Dryland agricultural system, with ceremonial features including a Heiau
- Not previously recorded by others like Uncle Paul knew of this site
- Possibly named Manapueoiki Heiau
- Cleared so that the features could be seen and categorized
- There are a series of pit features
- Intentional circular features that are being interpreted as planting pits
- Ceremonial features indicated by coral
- Large linear platform feature – Heiau –
- There is a flume that cuts through the lower part of the Heiau
- The sites/features are very low, so they are easily obscured by even low grass
- The features in the lower reaches of the complex are disturbed – bulldozing, people moving stones. Condition of individual sites and features are increasingly better the more mauka they are
- Were any remnant found of agricultural activities? Existing plants? Tanya: None were found
- Testing might indicated what types of crops were grown in the past
- Is there are Tamarind or Mango tree?
- Linda: Clarify the location? Location shown
- Linda: Why can't the original road be used through Olowalu? Pua: The erosion line is close to coast through the pinch point. Gen: The red alignment uses a portion of the current highway. Monkey pod trees and watermain would need to be removed/relocated. The project input said to move the road behind Kapaiki place. There are sensitive areas in the undeveloped area. No one is listening. Wayne: We can prepare a map to show why we have to go behind the Olowalu Town Center.
- Suzette Felicilda: Is bridging being considered? Yes. The project is considering elevating the roadway to raise the new road above the inundation zone. It is anticipated that areas makai of the erosion line will become vulnerable. The purpose and need of the project is to move the highway back to account of the sea level rise. What is the timeline? The road seems to be largely okay, except the area near Teen Challenge. I don't see why the rest of the road needs to be adjusted. Other stuff being done is killing the reef. I think this is being done to accommodate people who want to be accommodated. Such a drastic change is not needed. This would damage other areas that the community is trying to protect. There is an old road that could be utilized.

Save our money for other needs. Gen: Maintenance needs have been increasing and impacts to the road increasing. This area was identified as a vulnerable roadway. Suzette: How big are the structures in the wetland? Isn't that creating a problem in a sensitive area.

Pāpalaua

- There is a structure closer to Heiau size than Koʻa size
- These sites are not previously recorded.
- There are rock structures/forms in the area
- The sites increase in quality and intactness as you go mauka
- With grass clearing, crews were able to get a good sense of the structures in the area
- There is a pohaku with a petroglyph
- ʻAha Moku o Maui: Why are there so many sites in this area? There is often ceremonial structures associated with Makahiki site. The viewplane from the ridge tops is ideal for views of the channel.

Ekolu: Thank you to Tanya. How can these site be saved. We have destroyed too many cultural/historic sites. Elevation might be a good part of the solution. Perhaps something can be done to preserve the coastline. Other indigeonous people have found solutions, we can just copy what they did.

Iolani: Echo Ekolu in saying thank you for the work being done. There are a lot of issues in the pinchpoints. Can the alignment be moved at all? Can alternatives be combined/mix and match? Pua: can mix and match. Gen: The alignment can be tweeked and elevated portions can be considered.

If you have manaʻo on the sites that would help understand them, please share them.

Place ontop of the mountain, that's where the Akualele come ashore. Aunty Rosemarie has stories about that.

Close: 7:37 pm

Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

West Maui, Ukumehame to Launiupoko

Section 106 Programmatic Agreement and Archaeology Findings

106 and 6E Consultation

September 22, 2024

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Presentation Overview

- Introductions
- Project Background
- Section 106 Programmatic Agreement
- Archaeology

Project Team

HDOT

Ed Sniffen
Director, HDOT

Robin Shishido
Deputy Director of Highways, HDOT

Annette Matsuda
Maui District Engineer, HDOT

Genevieve Sullivan
Project Manager, HDOT

Ken Tatsuguchi
Planning Program Manager, HDOT

Pua Aiu
Cultural Resource Specialist, HDOT

Brian Tyau
Preliminary Engineering, HDOT

Dean Matsui
Preliminary Engineering, HDOT

FHWA

Richelle Takara
Division Administrator, FHWA

Paul La Farga
Project Manager, FHWA

Meesa Otani
Environmental Specialist, FHWA

David Clarke
Federal Preservation Officer, FHWA

Owen Lindauer
Chief Archaeologist

WSP

Jaime Bents
Project Manager, WSP

Peter Liebowitz
EIS Lead, WSP

Guy Blanchard
Architectural Historian, WSP

Matt Prybylski
Architectural Historian, WSP

Matthew Small
Planner, WSP

Gerald Andrade
Engineer, WSP

ʻĀina
Archaeology

Tanya Lee-Greig
Lead Archaeologist, ʻĀina Archaeology

Honoapiʻilani Highway

This project will look at service reliability, resiliency, and safety for roughly 6 miles from Launiupoko to Ukumehame

Project website:

honoapiilanihwyimprovements.com

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

Why this project?

Emergency Repairs:

- Over the past 10 years, this stretch of highway has been repaired three times after storms and high waves.
- A fourth project is currently in development to address erosion - near Olowalu.

HDOT Vulnerability Assessment Findings:

- 2019 Statewide Coastal Highway Report ranks Honoapiʻilani Highway at Olowalu (#2) and Ukumehame (#12) as most critical out of 300 sites for ocean hazard vulnerability.
- 2021 HDOT Climate Adaptation Action Report Exposure Assessments found 3.2-foot Sea Level Rise Exposure; Vulnerability to hurricane-related storm surge; And Hypothetical tsunami scenario identified in the project area.

Funding Opportunities:

- HDOT has secured a $22 million federal RAISE grant with the help of our Congressional Delegation, Visitor Industry, FHWA, and Maui County
- Sen. Schatz helped to secure a $23 million earmark in the 2022 OMNIBUS Bill

Project Website

EVENTS

Project Updates

The Draft EIS publication is planned for release in Fall 2024. This will initiate a public comment process, followed by the Final EIS and Record of Decision planned for mid-2025.

Look forward to public meetings kicking off the Fall, in addition to the following project updates:

- Environmental analyses are being reviewed by Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).
- The Lahaina wildfire did not physically affect the highway project area, however it did result in delays and updated environmental analyses.
- An extensive assessment of cultural resources is underway -HDOT and FHWA continue to consult with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), local residents and cultural practitioners.
- Evaluations of wetlands, waterways and threatened and endangered species continue.
- The RAISE grant deadline for funding construction has been extended.

We Want to Hear from You

Submit your comments and questions using the form at the bottom of the page.

Your comments are valuable in determining what we study and how alternatives are developed and finalized.

Project Details

Review Project Documents

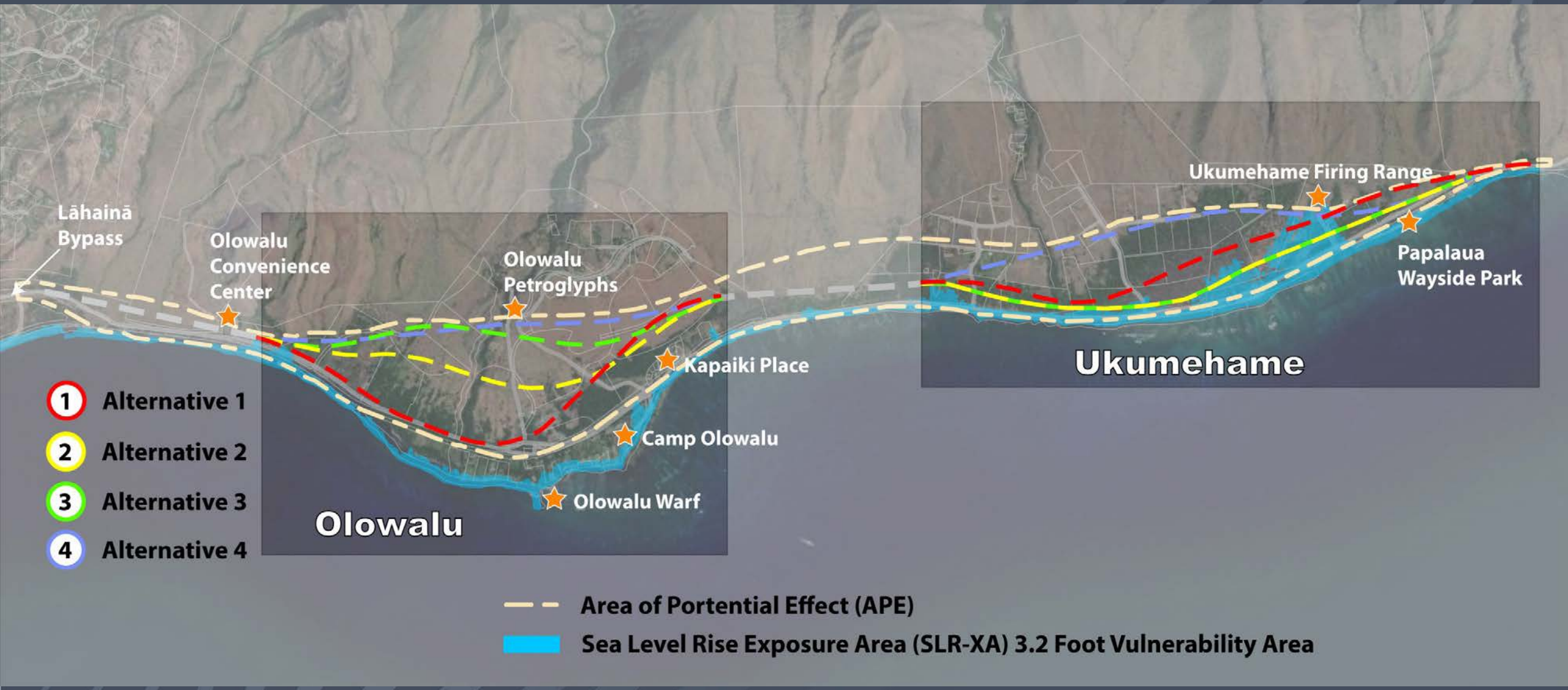
Scoping Report Documents

Section 106: Meeting Details and Presentation

Pre-Site Visit Meeting Presentation

LEARN MORE ABOUT SECTION 106

Alternatives Considered



NEPA EIS and Section 106 Process for this project.

Notice of Intent

Publication of Draft EIS and Selection of Preferred Alternative

NEPA Final EIS and Record of decision

May 2025

Consultation
Studies
Draft PA

We are here

Consultation
Public Hearing
Comments
Finalize Programmatic Agreement

Subsurface archaeological Studies
Continue Consultation

Construction May 2027 – Sept 2029

Section 106 Programmatic Agreement

The PA you have today is a DRAFT

Moving Forward when all effects are not known.

106—Programmatic Agreement	6E- 2-Step Verification
Develop and agree on **work** to be done under this agreement (Identification, evaluation, applying criteria of adverse effect)	Verification and Completion of detailed mitigation Plan (Usually a data recovery or preservation in place plan) – But, if construction needs to proceed , the agency can ask for a 2-step verification
Develop and agree on **who is responsible to do the work**	Step 1: submit verification that data recovery fieldwork or interim protection measures for properties to be preserved has been completed
Develop and agree **on on-going consultation process**	SHPD writes a letter that construction can proceed
Agree on **Treatments to Resolve adverse effects**	Agency submits complete report for data recovery or preservation. SHPD responds that it is acceptable, or not acceptable.
Agree to **who are the parties** to this agreement	

Elements of the PA—Whereas Clauses

- **What** is the project?
- **Who** is involved and their roles
- Are there any other legal requirements that are being **combined** with 106?
  - **Yes**, NEPA and 106 are being combined (may affect timelines)
  - **Yes**, to extent that it makes sense and is legal, 106 and 6E are being combined (i.e-consultation)
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)/Project Area
- Phased Identification

Stipulations: What will be done and who will do it?

- Roles and responsibilities
- Qualifications
- Who does what work
- Mitigation
  - Treatments to resolve adverse effects pp 4-5 (FHWA)
    - Data Recovery
    - Educational Interpretation
    - Photogrammetry
    - Recordation

Standard Clauses

- Changes in Project Scope
- Post-review discoveries
- Confidentiality
- Monitoring and Reporting
- Dispute Resolution
- Amendments
- Termination
- Duration
- Signatory Sheets

6E Memorandum

- Meets 6E requirements
- States what will be combined
- Qualifications
- Monitoring
- Pre-construction training

Mitigation in the 6E Memorandum pp 15-17

- Data recovery
- Continued consultation for better options
- Consultation on burial re-location sites
- Curation
- Access (p. 16)
  - Safe parking
- Stewardship (p.16)
  - Rock removal
  - Use of rocks in design
- Burial Relocation site (p.16)
- Post Review Discoveries and Human Remains

Traditional Cultural Historical Context

Moku
Proposed Alternatives
MAUI
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
WAHIKULI
MALA
PUUNOA
LAHAINA
MAKILA
WAIANUKOLI
LAUNIUPOKO
OLOWALU
MOPUA
HEKILI
PUAALOA
UKUMEHAME
MAKAIWA
PAPALAU
KAMAOHI
OPUNAHA
MAKAHUNA
KAALAINO
KAMANAWAI
MAALAEA
KANAIO
PALALAU
Kaleia
Puu Hele
H. Cornwell
Grant 3152
Hahakea
Kuholileanui
Laina
Pun Kukui
Pauwau
Waikapu Sugar Co.
Hokuula
Crown
Olowalu Sugar Co.
Kilea
Kaalaloloa
Pohakuloa
Kaalaino
Kaleia
Pona
Kalae

Ahupuaʻa

- Launiupoko
- Olowalu
- Ukumehame

Traditional Settlement

- The currently understood and widely accepted traditional Hawaiian residential distribution across three ahupuaʻa followed a common practice of having a mauka and makai residence
- Primary settlement of Ukumehame, Olowalu, and Launiupoko in recent memory and oral traditions focused on the prevalence of loʻi agriculture off primary perennial streams of the same name
- Current archaeological study has additionally documented colluvial agricultural systems within the survey corridor of the proposed highway realignment which are varied and conform to the rocky terrain of the flow slopes and alluvial plain
- These newly documented complexes allow for a window into little studied coexistence of both loʻi and colluvial agricultural systems within the boundaries of each ahupuaʻa that are intersected by the proposed highway realignment

Archaeological Reconnaissance Methods

Pedestrian Survey

- 10 m transects in areas of open vegetation narrowed to 5 m or less in areas of dense vegetation and low visibility
- Summary description of site and feature formal types
- Initial interpretations of function and interrelationships
- Digital photographs of representative formal types and construction styles within each site and site complex using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera along with site and/or feature overviews and viewsheds where relevant
- Drawings to scale of representative feature types within multi-component sites where possible using the Leica Power Tracker robotic total station, AutoCAD 2017, and Adobe Illustrator for iPad Pro
- geographic location via Trimble Juno B GPS with an R2 Antenna or the Trimble Connect Application on an Apple device connected to an R2 Antenna

Drone Survey

- DJI Matrice 600 Pro, mounted with a Zenmuse X5R Camera
- Ground Control Points where placed within high-density site and feature
- Post-processed imagery was loaded into ArcGIS Pro 3.2.1 to assists with the delineation of approximate site extents.

Archaeological Reconnaissance Findings

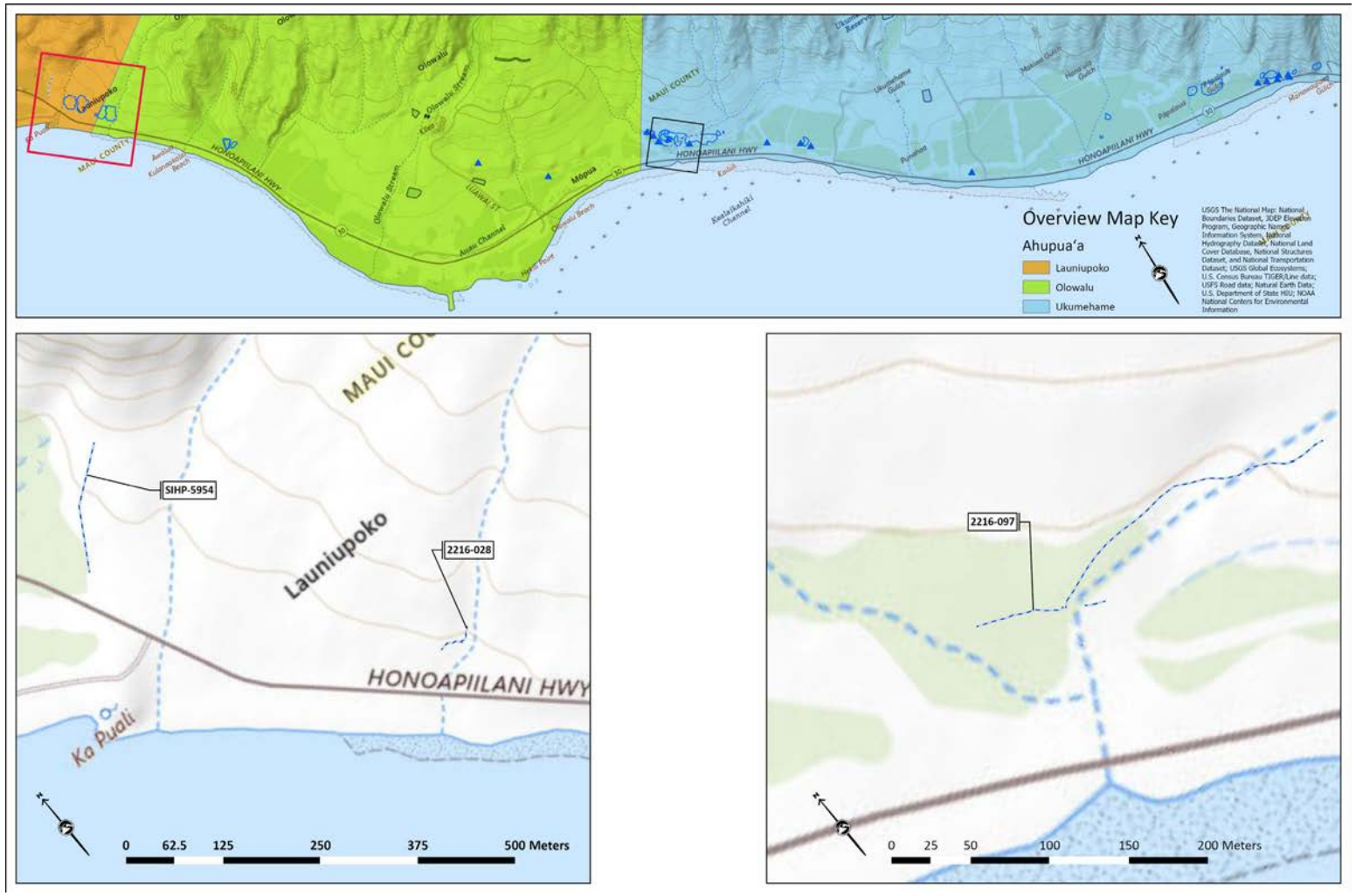
Significance Criteria

- National Register
  - Criterion A: recognizes properties associated with single events, such as the founding of a town, or with a pattern of events, repeated activities, or historic trends
  - Criterion B: recognizes properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented
  - Criterion C: properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork
  - Criterion D: encompasses the properties that have the potential to answer, in whole or in part, important research ques tions about human history can only be answered by the actual physical material of cultural resources.

Significance Criteria

- State Register
  - Criteria A-D are similar or parallel to that of the National Register
  - Criterion “e”: Have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried our, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts – these associations being important to the group’s history and cultural identity.

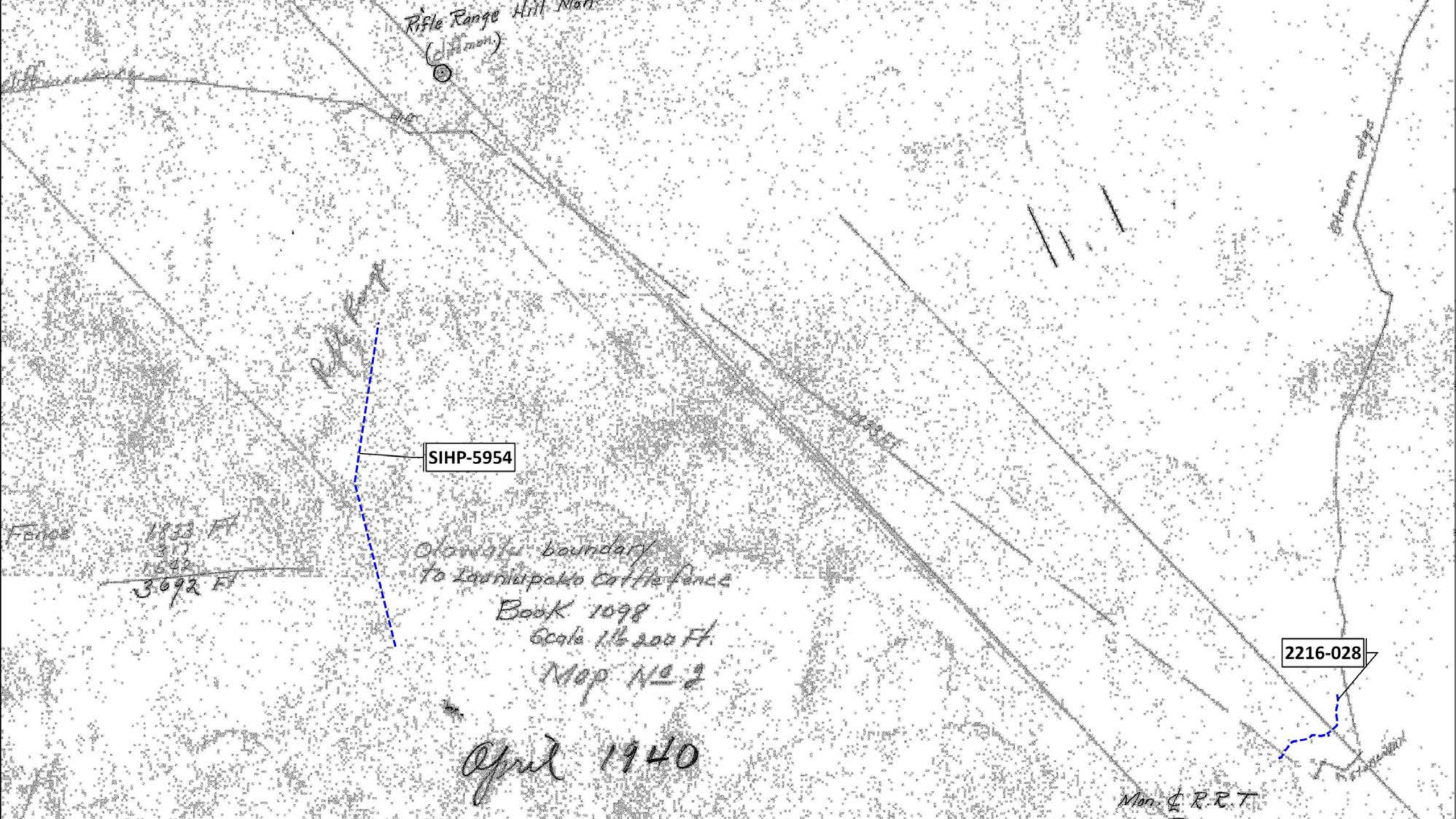
Historic Era Walls

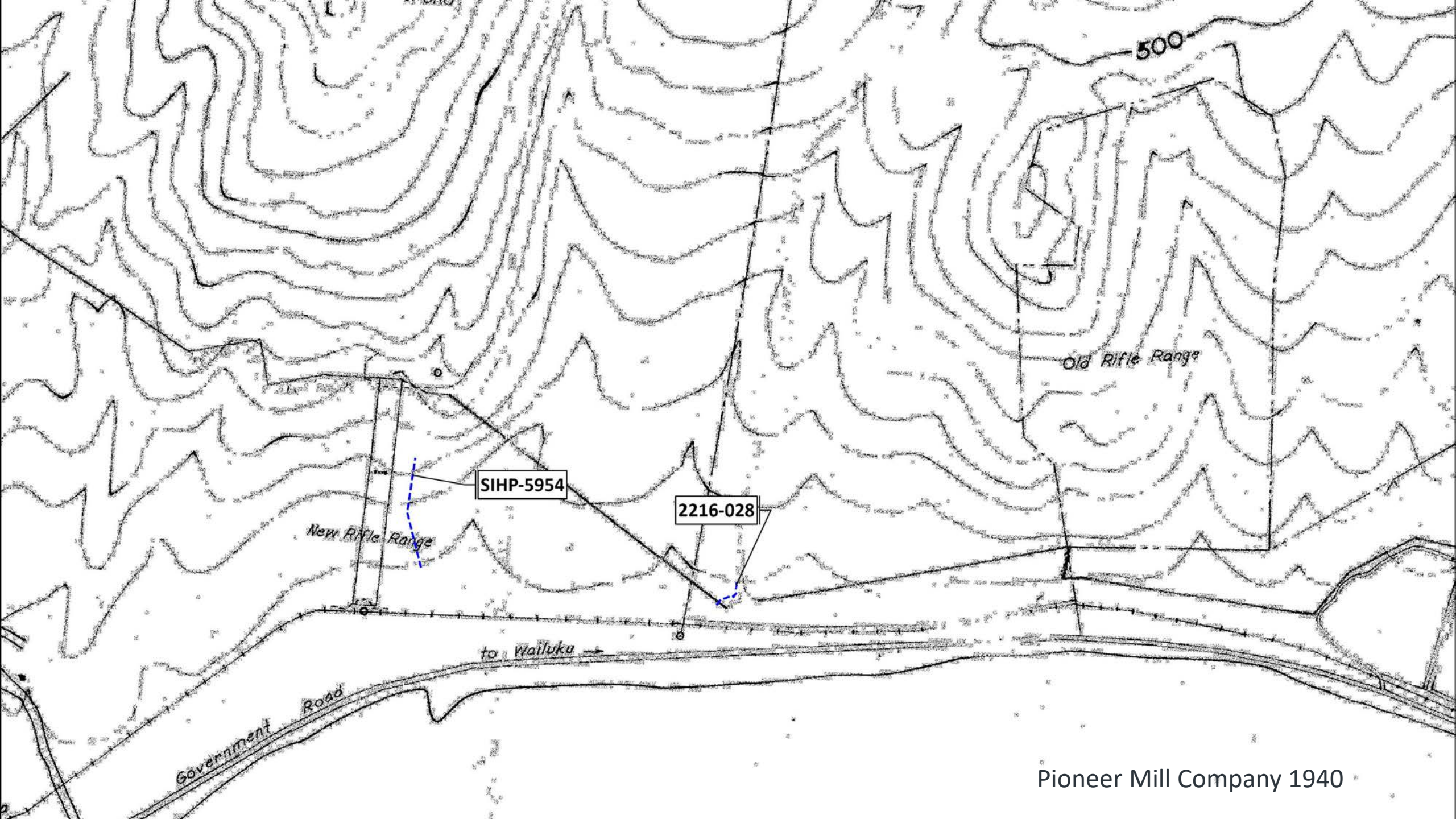


SIHP 50-50-08-05954

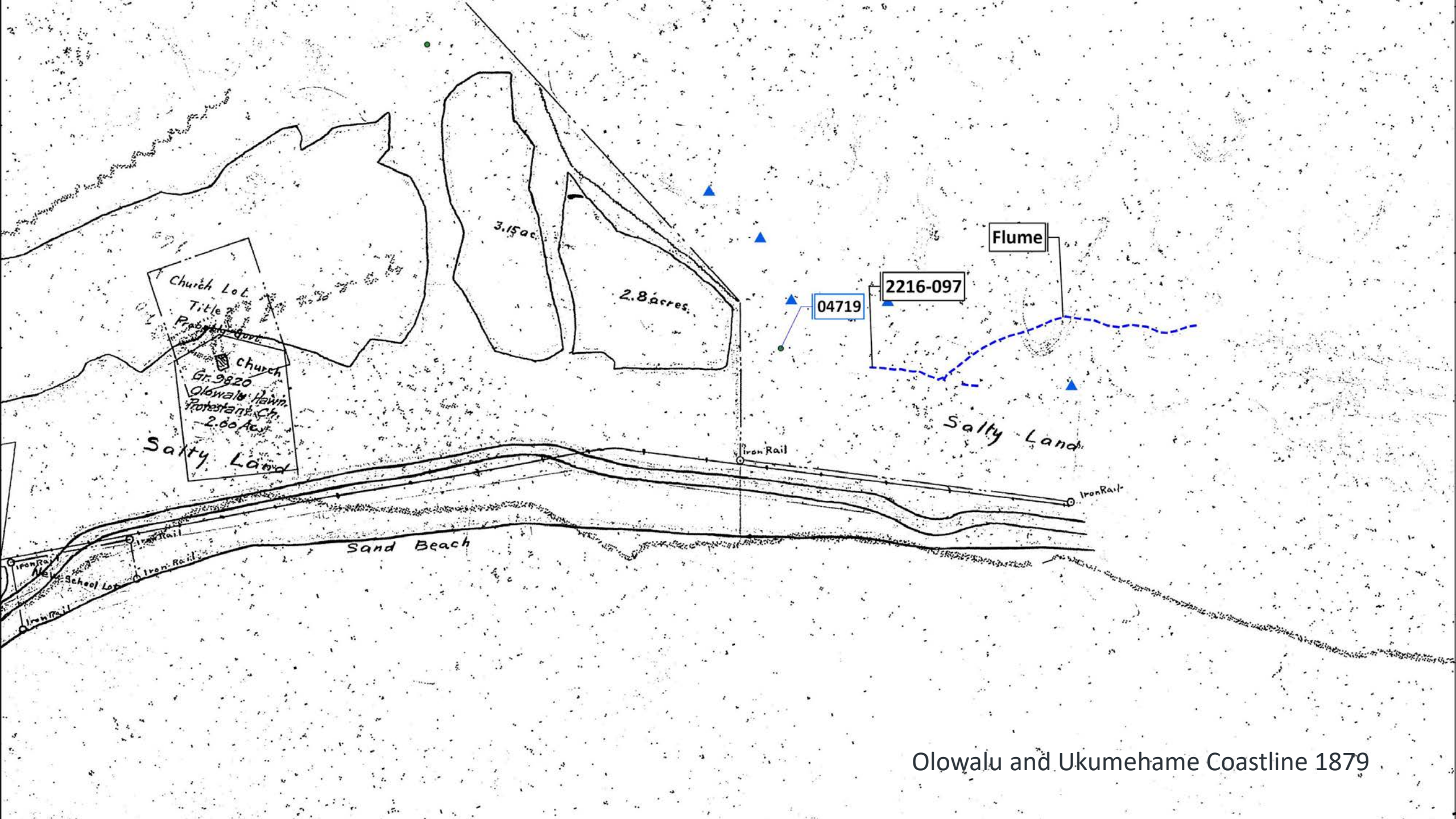
AA2216-028

Honoapiilani Highway Improvements


Rifle Range Hill Mon.
SIHP-5954
2216-028
Fence
1833 Ft
317
1542
3692 Ft
Olowalu boundary
to Launiupoko Cattle fence
Book 1098
Scale 1 to 200 Ft.
Map No 2
April 1940
Mon. ℄ R.R.T.

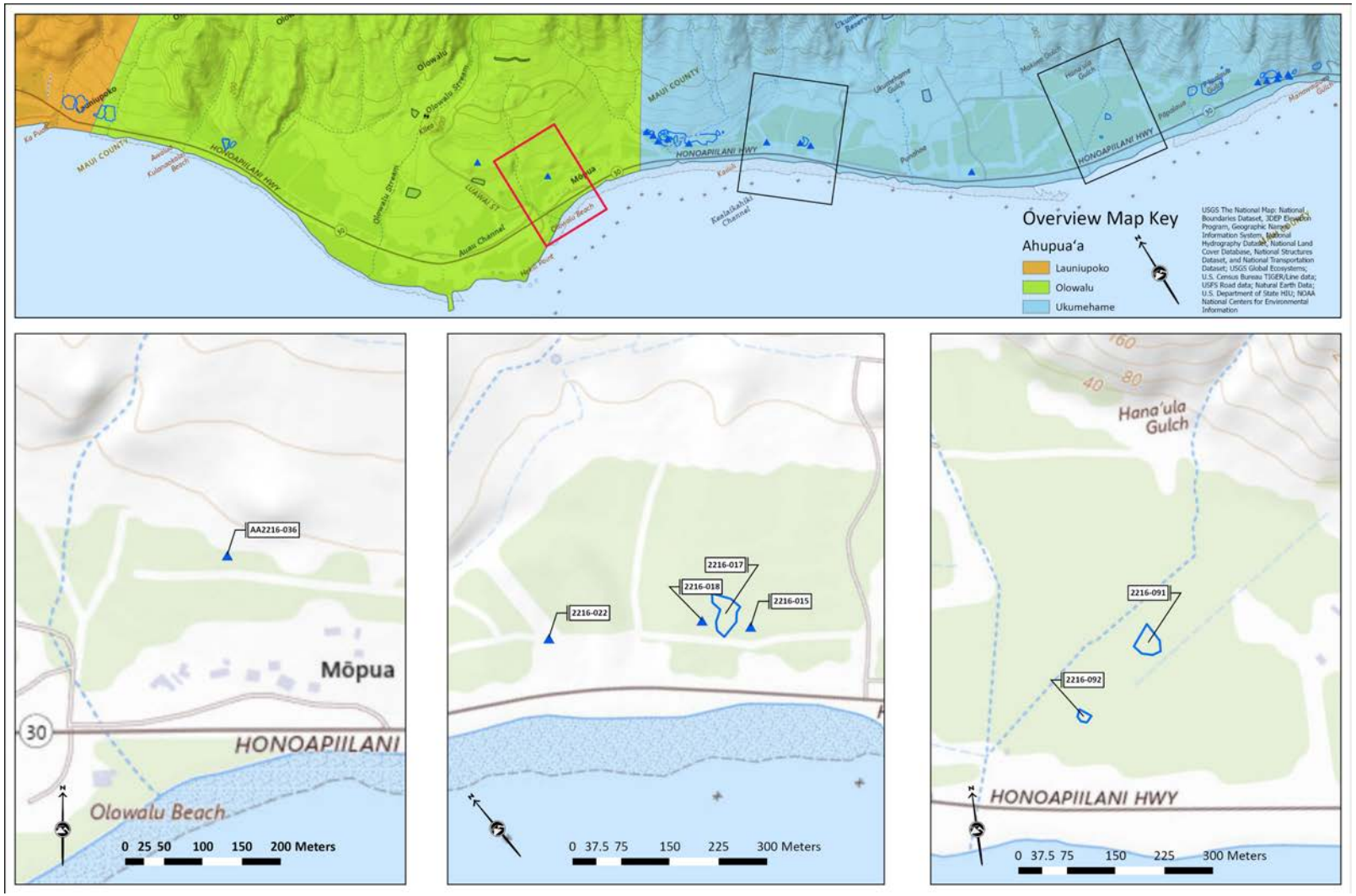


Pioneer Mill Company 1940



Olowalu and Ukumehame Coastline 1879

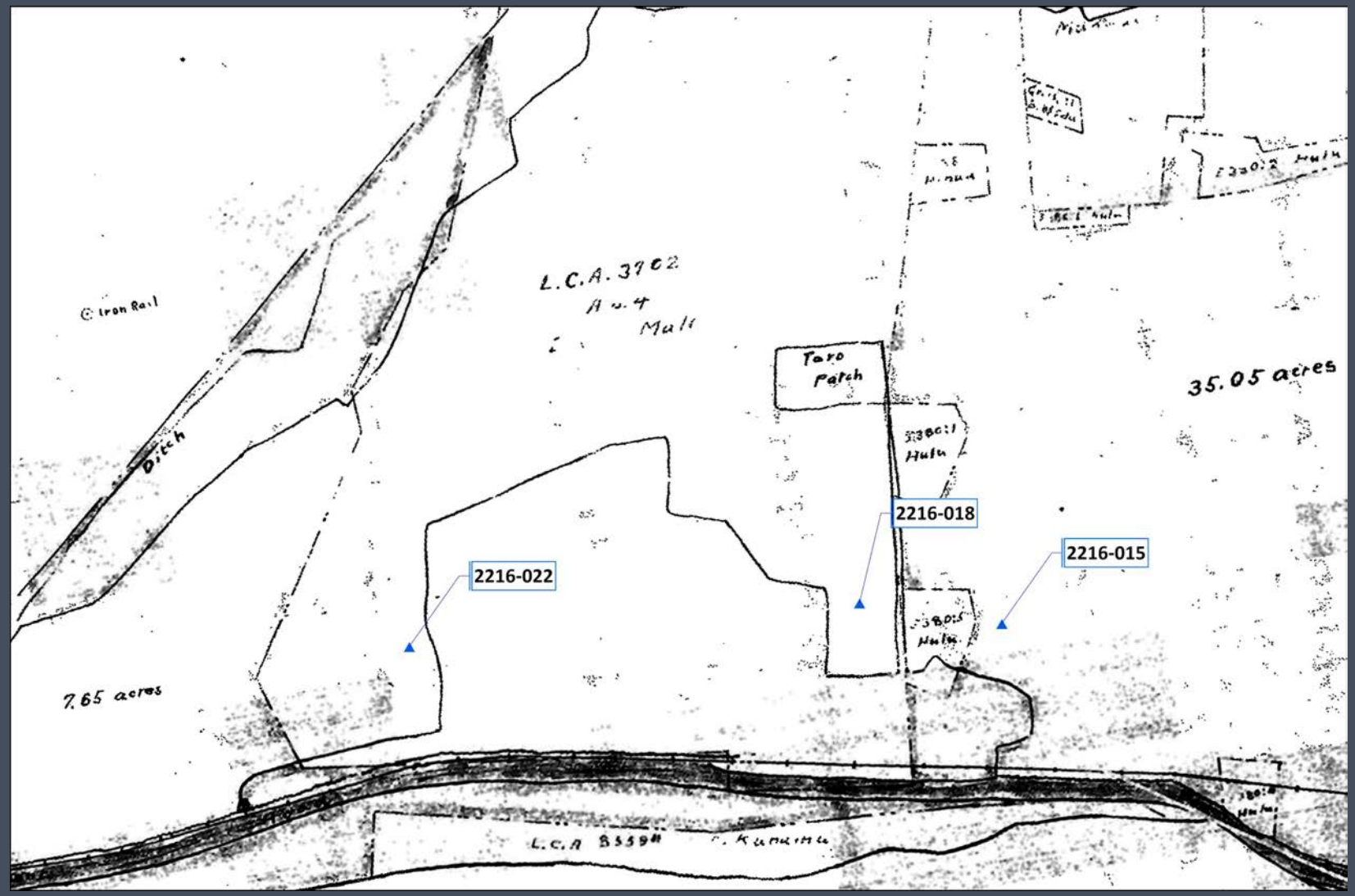
Isolated Properties and Surface Scatters



Traditional Hawaiian Materials

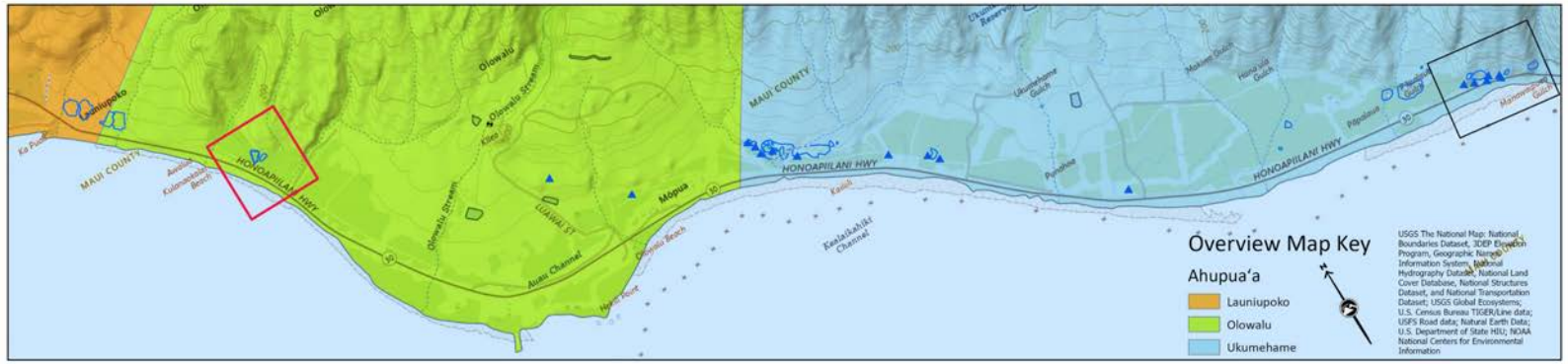
Historic Imported Materials

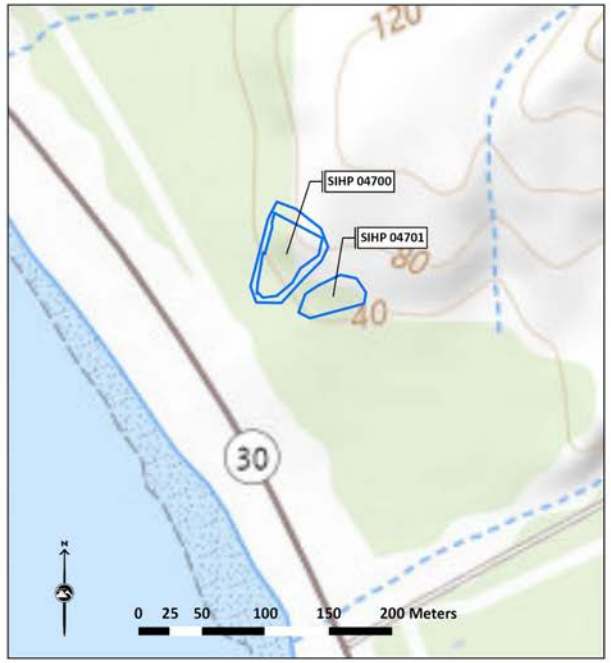
Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

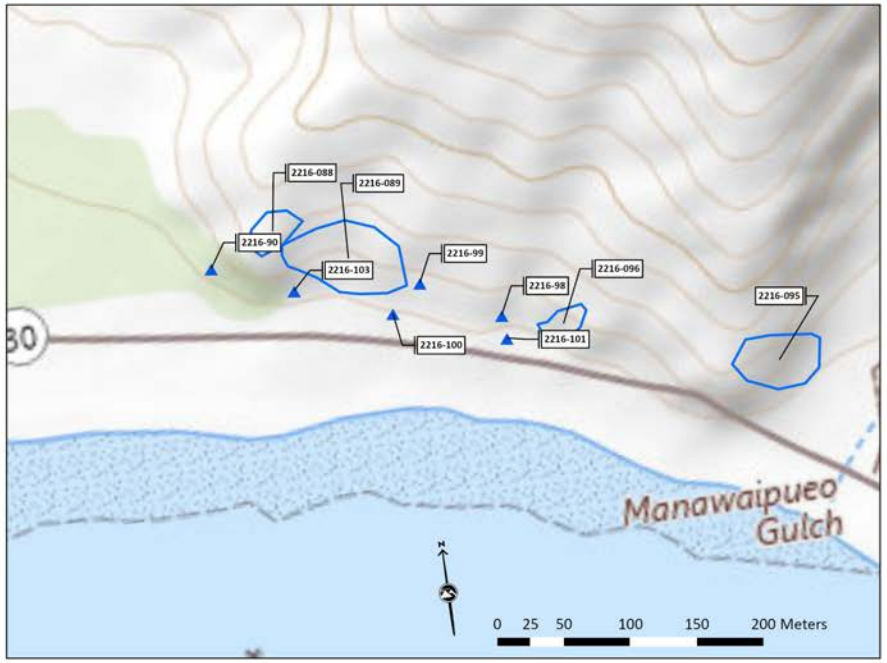


Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

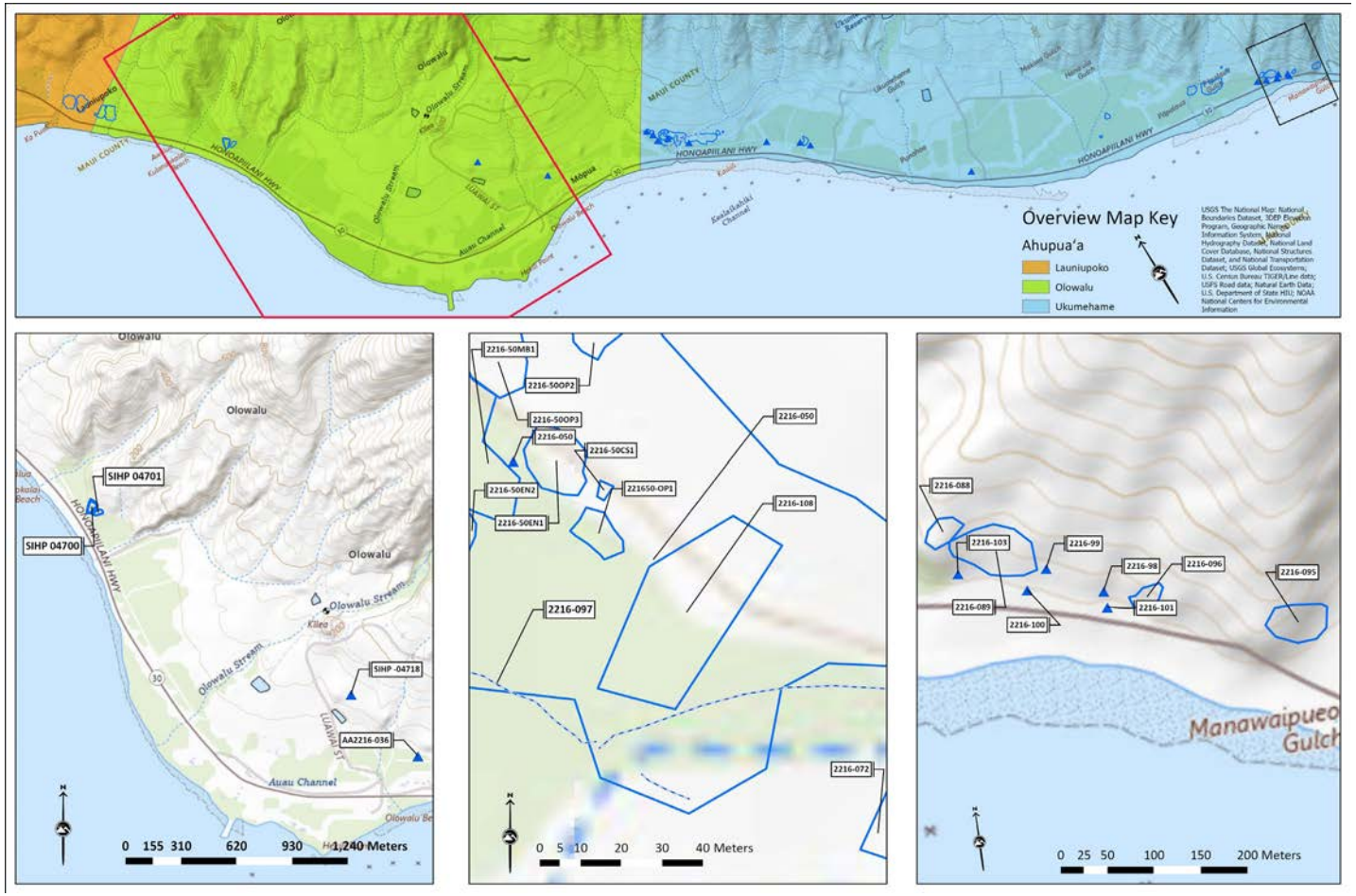
Rock Shelters



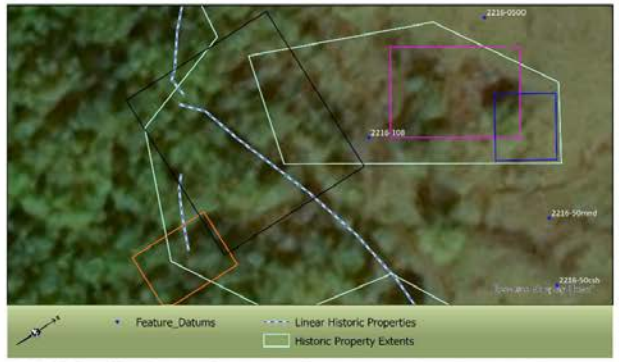




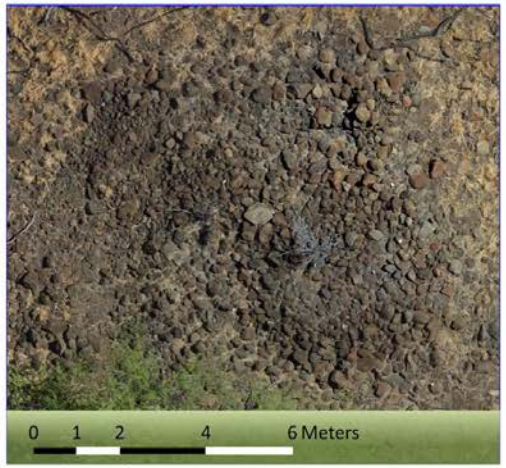
Ceremonial Sites



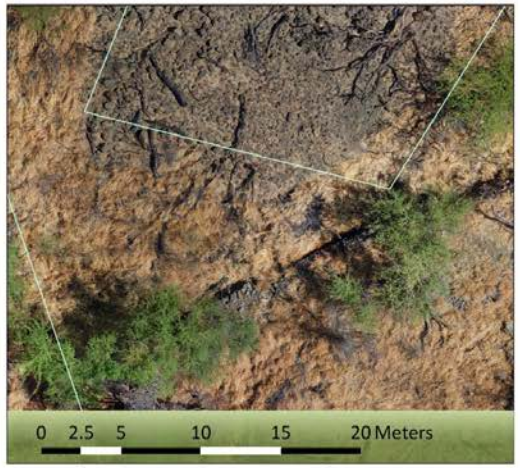
Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements



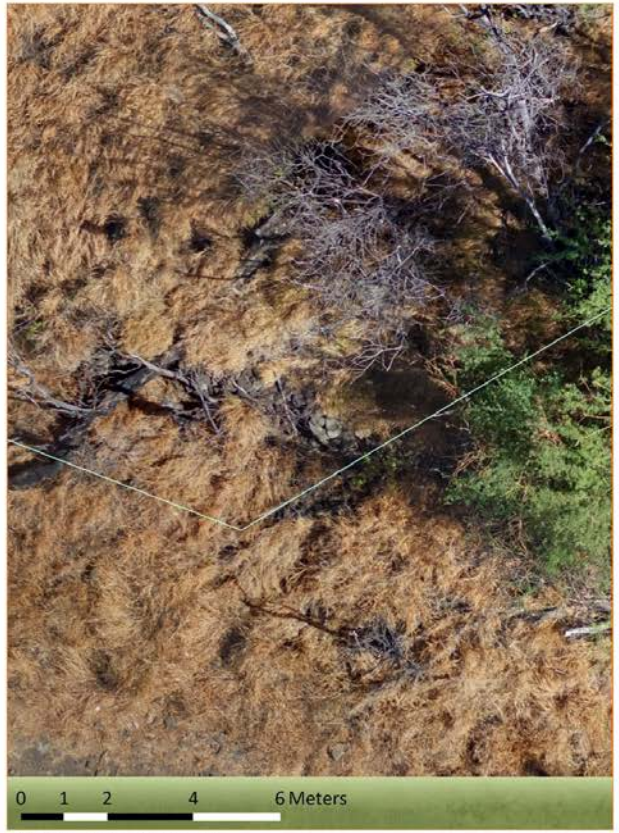
AA2216-108, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types



Upper limits of AA2216-108



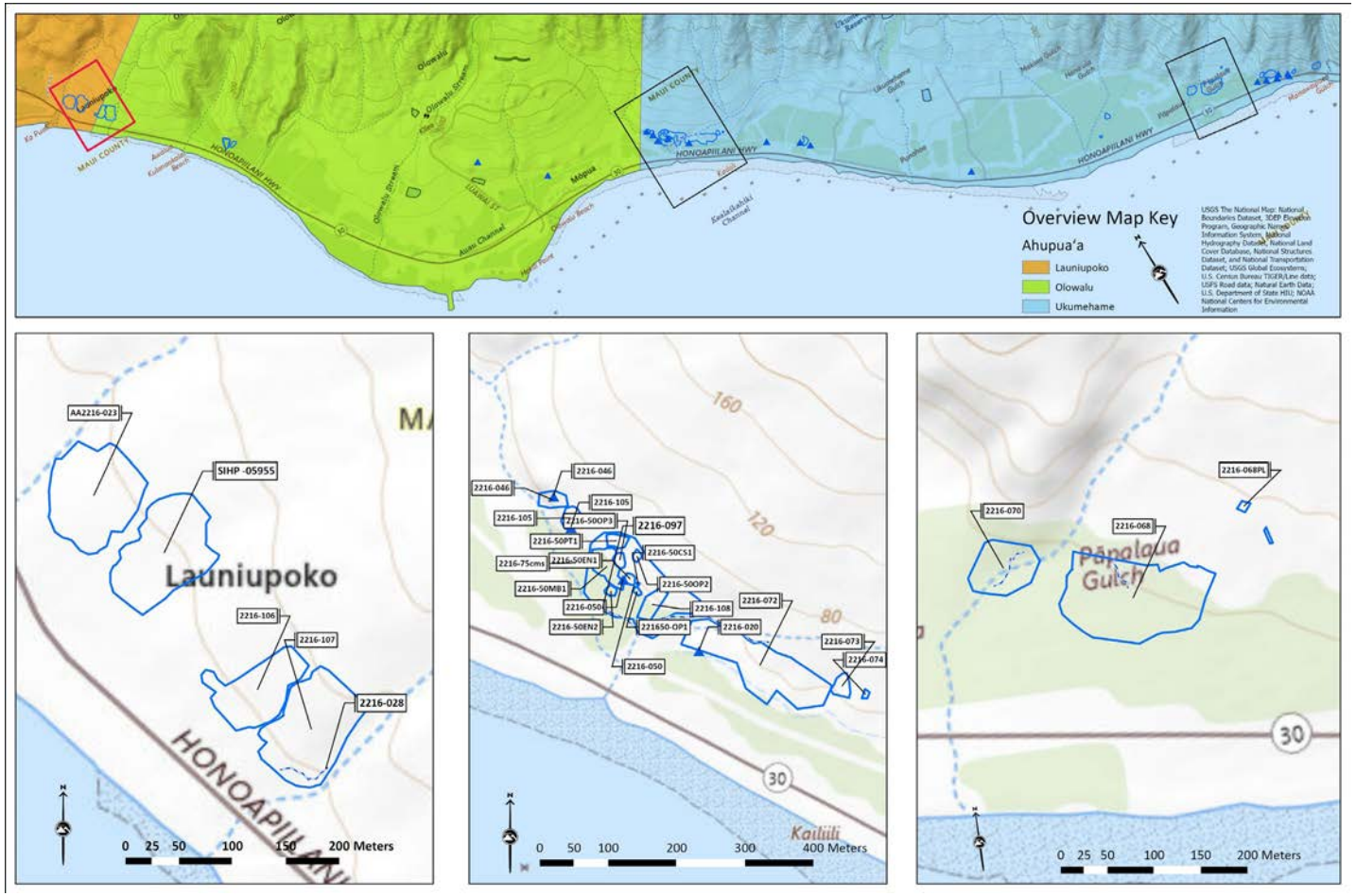
Historic flume bisecting lower portion of AA2216-108

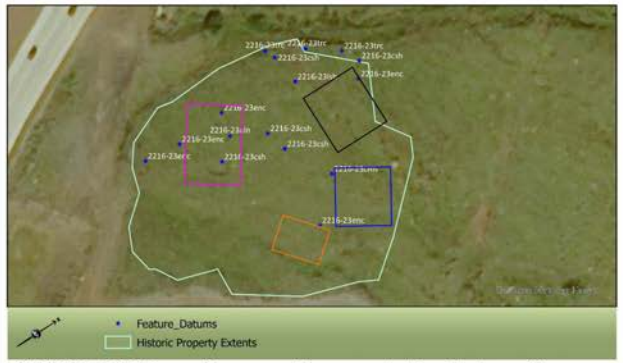


Platform or paved terrace.

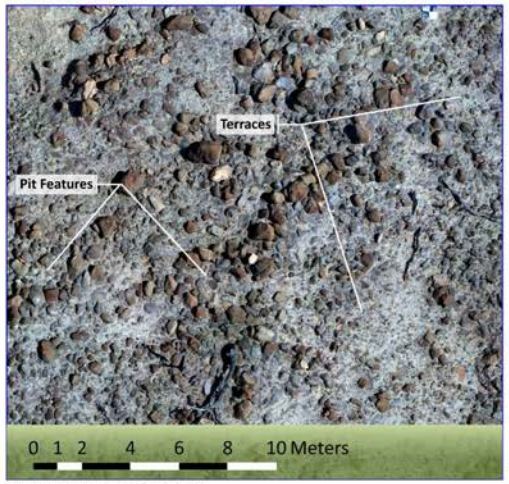
Example of interior features of AA2216-108

Agricultural Field Systems

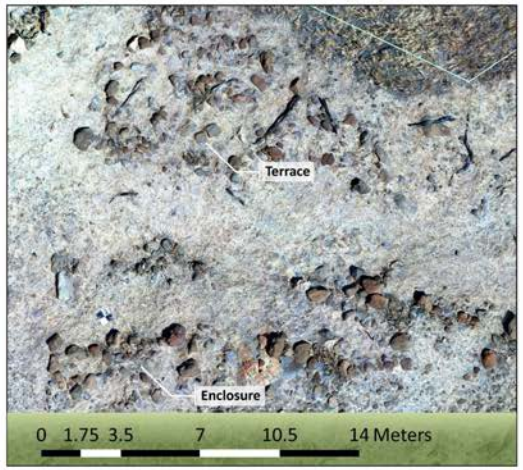




AA2216-023 Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types

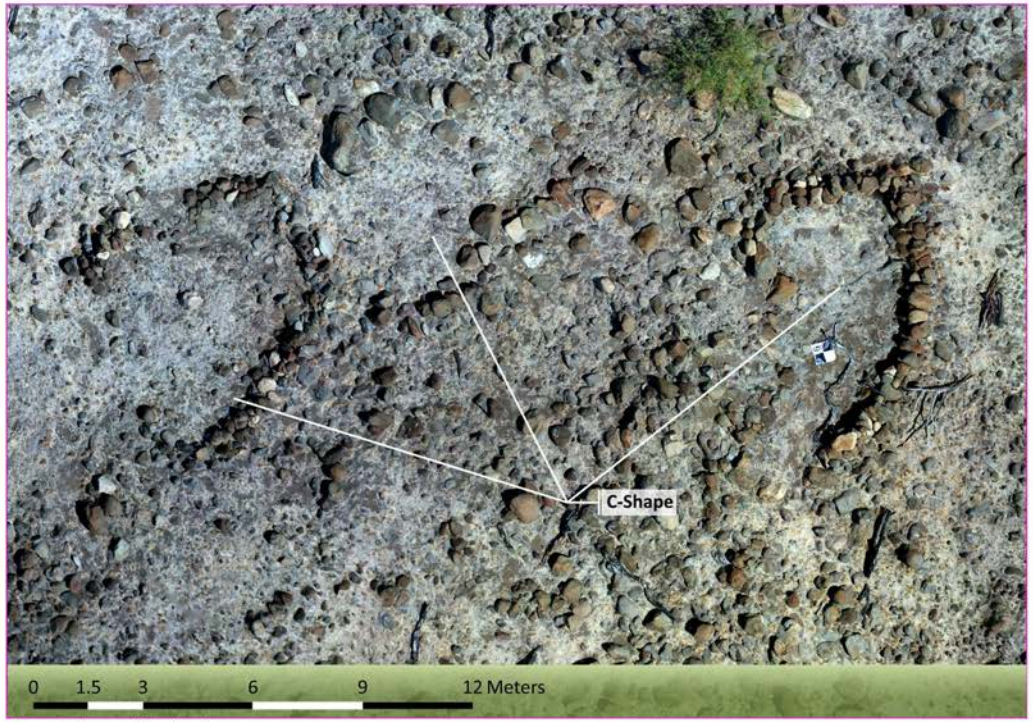


Terraces and pit features

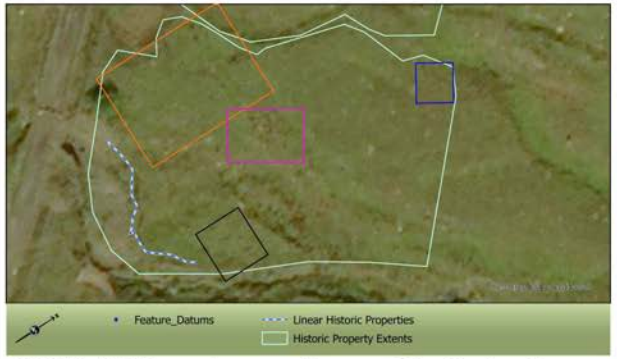


Enclosures and terraces

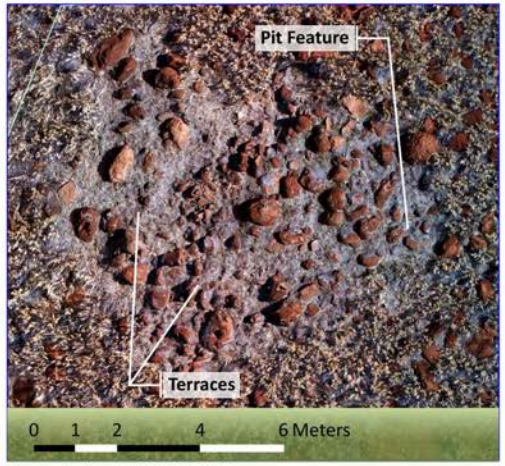
Alignments and other modifications along the drainage



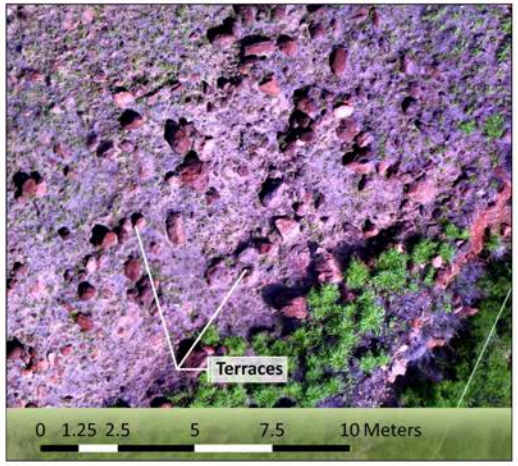
Historically modified C-shapes



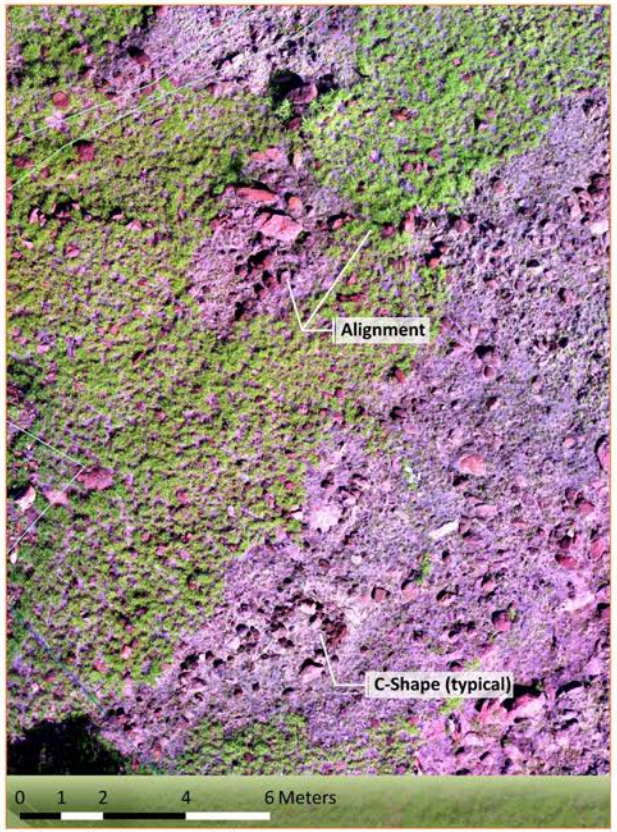
AA2216-107, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types



Upper limits of AA2216-107

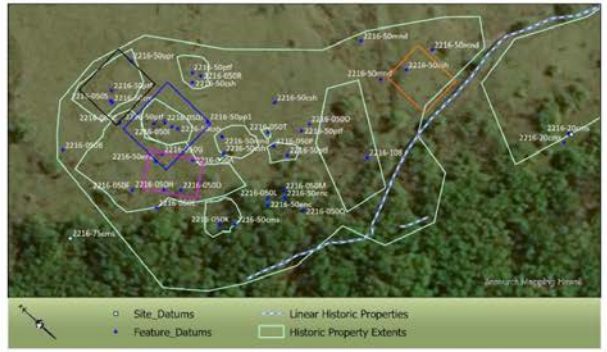


Terraces

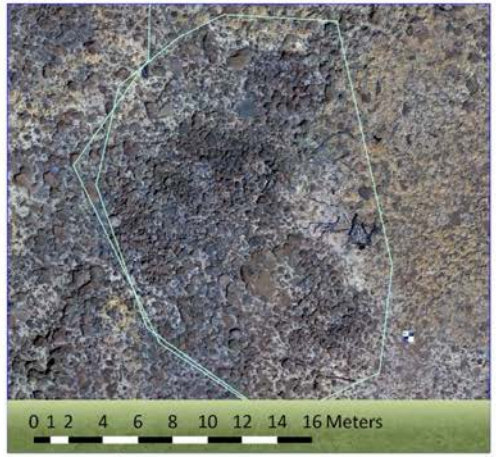


C-Shaped Enclosures and Alignments

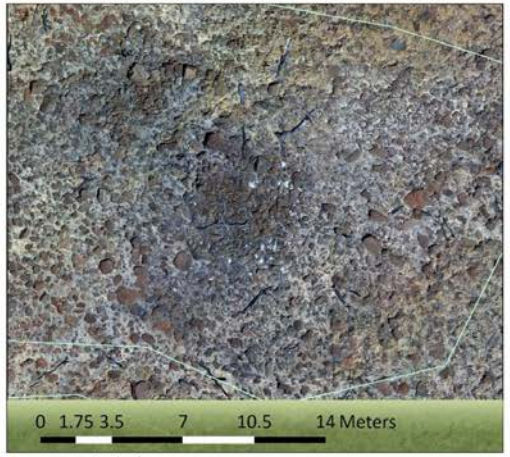
Circular Enclosures within Bedrock Boulder Outcrop



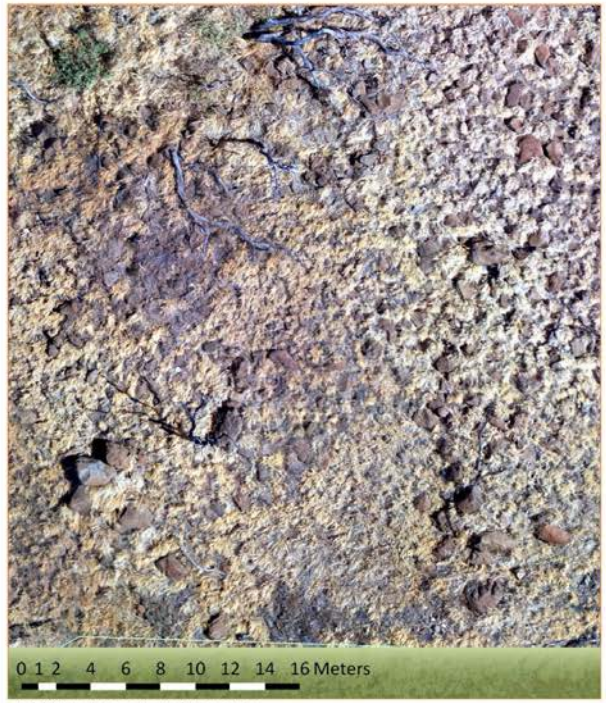
AA2216-050, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types



Features I and J



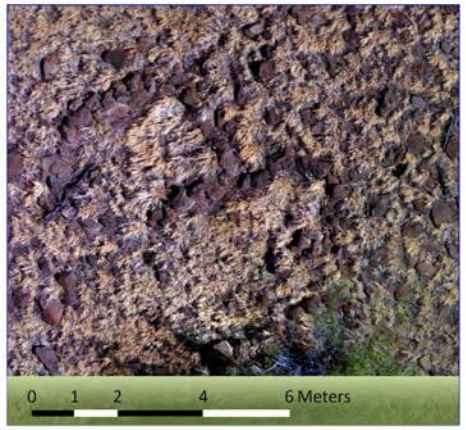
Ceremonial Platform



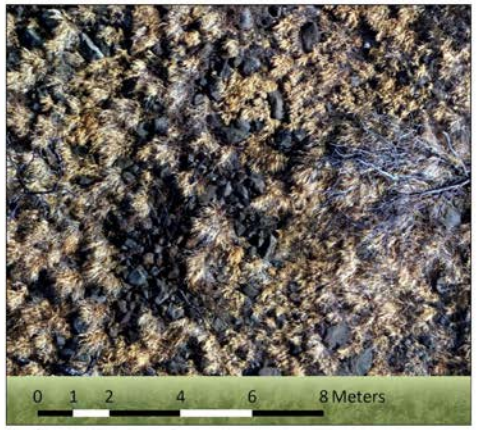
Additional Associated Features

Intensively Modified Bedrock Outcrop, Typical

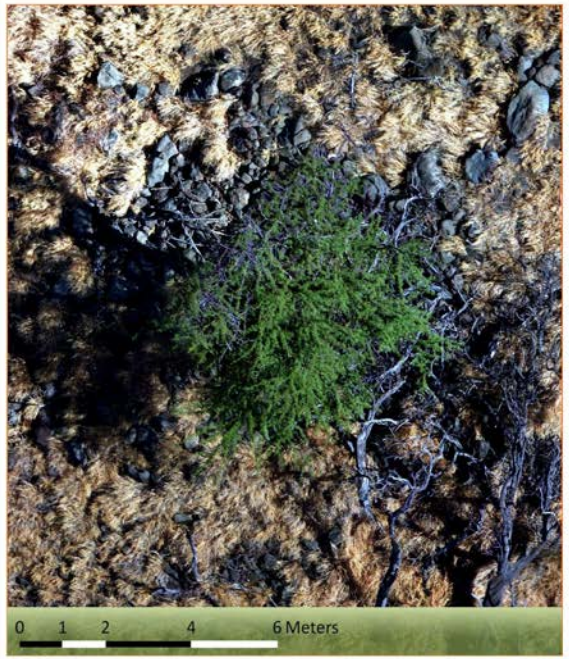
AA2216-072, Drone Imagery, Representative Feature Types



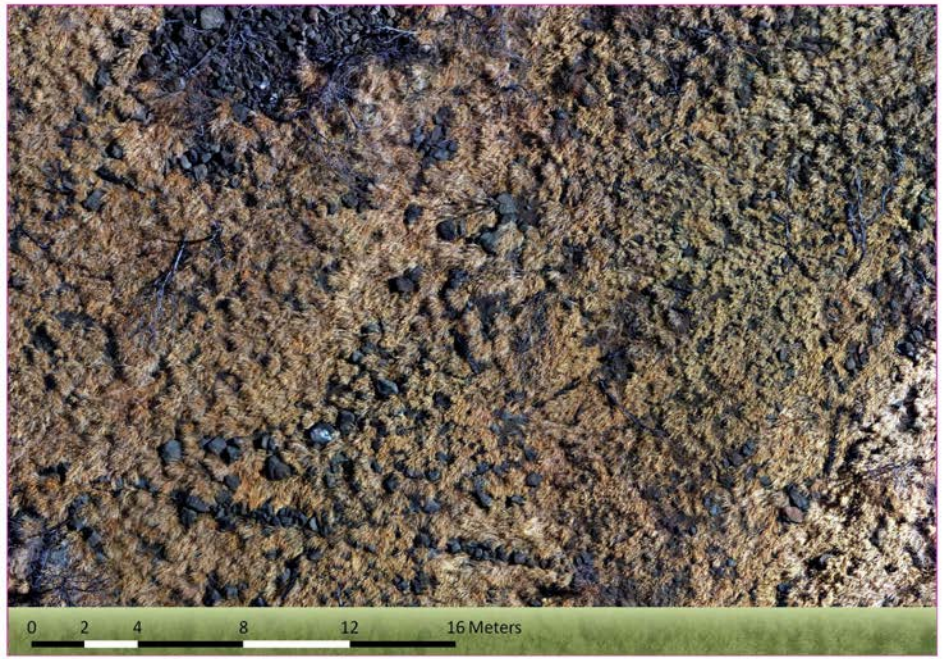
C-Shapes



Platform with interior features



Platform or paved terrace.



Alignment (bottom of frame) below large platform structure

Discussion

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

Section 106 and Chapter 6E Consulting Parties Meeting
Sunday, September 22, 2024 5-7pm
County of Maui Office of Recovery-West Maui
Lahaina Gateway
325 Keawe Street, Suite B102, Lahaina

See attached attendee list and sign-in sheet

NOTES

5:05 Start

Pule

This meeting is being held to discuss the Section 106 programmatic agreement.

The goal of the meeting is to discuss Section 106 and Chapter 6E concerns

Introductions

Purpose and Need

- Resilience
- Safety

When the Draft EIS is published, there will be at least one public meeting.

The PA needs to be in the Final EIS

The PA allows the project to keep consulting throughout the project's development.

For now, the PA is a draft (not final).

We just got comments from SHPD that are not yet incorporated into the PA.

The PA will allow the project to proceed even when not all the sites are known yet..

Chapter 6E and Section 106 proceed a little differently.

There are three parts to the PA:

- Whereas Clauses
    - Roles
    - Responsibilities
    - The consulting party list currently in the PA is broader than the final version will be. The final list will include those that participate and help produce the final PA.
    - Includes the APE (Section 106) and the project area (Chapter 6E)
- Mitigation – Treatments to avoid impacts
    - Surface survey is being done first, subsurface work will occur later.
- Standard Clauses
    - Changes in scope

- A 6E memorandum will be included as an appendix to the PA.

Review of Archaeology Survey Review

- Study occurred in the Moku of Lāhainā, in ahupaʻa of Launiupoko, Olowalu, and Ukumehame.
- It is understood that this area has had a lot of disturbance from plantation activities.
- There are still quite a lot of sites and features that remain.
- The area had traditional mauka to makai land management.
- There have been many discoveries particularly in the margins between the former plantation fields.
- The field reconnaissance process for the archaeological survey included:
    - 4-5 people walking approximately 10m apart through the corridors.
    - Closer together in denser areas
    - Also surveyed with a drone
    - Cleared grass to find limits of sites.
- There are four significance criteria under Section 106:
    - A – Events / patterns of events
    - B – Association with individuals important to the community
    - C – Physical design / engineering
    - D – Useful information
- Chapter 6E has criteria similar to the four from Section 106 plus one more: e – associated with traditional cultural practices
- Features found in the project area can be generally put into categories:
    - Several walls were found
        - In 1940, a rifle range was developed in the area including one of the walls
        - There is a flume in Olowalu connected with the heiau wall
    - There are a few surface-scatters
        - Mainly in areas within the plantation field system
        - Remnants left behind after demolition/ destruction of some previous site or feature.
        - Includes shell, Koʻi (adz stone), shards, etc.
        - Surface scatters may be places where subsurface features exist
    - Rock Shelters
        - Rock structures used to fortify shallow caves.
        - These caves are likely significant under Criterion D, but also under e.
    - Ceremonial Sites
        - Coral incorporated into the construction is an indicator of ceremonial use/purpose.
        - The view plane from these sites also is an indicator of the use of the site.
        - Terraces that surround the platform is an indicator that these sites were developed over time into larger uses.
        - These features were not previously archaeologically recorded.
        - In addition to the information gained by any one site, there is information to be gained from the placement and pattern of the various ceremonial sites throughout the area. This means the sites are also significant under Criterion A for patterns of events. Also significant under e.

- Agricultural Field Systems
    - There are Loʻi (taro) systems.
    - There are also dry land ag systems that makes use of the rocky terrain.
    - C-shape structures
    - Terraces
    - Circular pits
    - These features are repeated in a large pattern.
    - There was a wide system of various food production.
    - These ag features are likely significant under A, C, D, and also e (6E)

Participant Questions:

Is the cemetery included? (referring to Awalua Cemetery?)

- Yes. The cemetery has a site number (50-50-08-4758)

Is this field system unique?

- This dry land technique is very rare and this system is in some ways unique

How will these sites be protected?

- The PA is intended to identify how adverse effects will be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.
- Engineers are working on avoiding and minimizing effects to sites.

Has use of the current highway been considered?

- Yes. But due to its coastal location, continued use of the existing highway doesn't meet the purpose and need for the project.

Can the existing roadway be raised up (rather than moved)?

- Raising the roadway is an option, but not in the existing location.
- Some areas are expected to have extensive inundation in the future
- Viaduct is very expensive
- There are other design factors that make it infeasible to use the current location and still meet the purpose and need of the project.
- The Nature Conservancy is working with the County on Nature-based solutions for the existing highway

Where is the funding coming from?

- The project funds are a mix of Federal and State funds

What will be done with the archaeology findings?

- That's what the PA will help to determine
- Most of the key sites are on existing State land (DLNR)

What are the alternatives?

- What is the distance between the alternatives?

- The alternatives for the project are similar to the alternatives included in the Pali to Puamana plan (2005) and also included in the West Maui Plan (2022)
- The alternative at the central pinch point is about 250ft from existing highway

Where does the water impact the road in Olowalu?

- Kapaiki – comment was made that Kapaiki is not Olowalu

Where is the cane haul road on the map?

- The cane haul road is not shown on the map

The white lines shown on the map are not an alternative, they show the extent of the project area (APE)

Reconnaissance sheets will be included in the DEIS

Subsurface work will occur later after FEIS/ROD is published

Tanya was asked to show the location of the field systems on the map. They are located largely at the pinch points.

The project cannot discuss the preferred alternative until it's published in the DEIS. Engineers are still looking at ways to avoid and minimize impacts.

Are you building four lanes or two lanes?

- The project is proposing a two-lane highway with room to expand to four lanes later.
- Expanding to four lanes would require further environmental study

A big mahalo to Tanya and her team for all the work they have done!

Ekolu Lyndsey: How do we protect our cultural sites? The community needs to add to the story that Tanya is discovering. There have been coral reef surveys where water quality is being looked at. The importance of these sites is shown by the names of the sites. The community also needs to protect their stories. Get permission from families to share important stories.

The preferred alternative will be included in the DEIS (which is anticipated to be published in December). The preferred will be selected based on findings in the DEIS.

The alternatives were brought in from the Pali to Puamana Plan.

Based on the data from the various project studies and analysis, one alternative in Olowalu and one in Ukumehame will be selected.

The ROW will be 140 ft (big enough for four lanes) but will only have two lanes

Property will be acquired as needed (bought)

Olowalu is one of the last areas that remains undeveloped. The Area is too overdeveloped as it is. We need to preserve the land for the kids. The project should viaduct over the whole area. This place has too much importance. I'iwi (Hawaiian honeycreeper bird) will be found throughout the area.

A viaduct will be a big impact on the land. The footings are deep and must be pounded in. We don't want this area to look like Singapore.

Pua: HDOT, FHWA, and the project team can talk about effects once the preferred alternative is known (after publication of the DEIS).

Why is it necessary to move the roadway?

- Ocean overtopping of the road from sea level rise means closing the road.
- Overtopping is predicted to get worse over time

Can a deflector be used to reduce or avoid overtopping? A stainless-steel half barrel would work. This type of structure was used in the past in Lahaina.

- The community has expressed that they don't want seawalls in the area.
- We need to work with requirements of County of Maui (COM) and Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) who also don't want to allow seawalls or coastal hardening

The project should build out the bridges to accommodate four lanes so that later on there aren't construction impacts twice.

Meeting Close: 6:56

Attendees

Name	Address	Phone #	Email
Ke‘eaumoku Kapu	PO Box 11524 Lahaina, HI 96761	808-298-5639	kapukapuakea@gmail.com
Felimon Sedang	913 Kana Place Lahaina 96761	808-870-6164	Felimon.kalawaia@hotmail.com
Rina Sampson	12 Maluniu Place	808-280-1656	rinalei@aol.com
Malihini Keahi-Heath	25 W. Aipuni Pl Lahaina, HI 96761	808-264-5113	hinanobna@gamil.com (?)
Glenn Gazmen	744 Ho’okahua Pl Lahaina HI 96761	808-357-7947	ggazmen@aol.com
Donora Kahialii	109 Waiehu Beach Road	808-264-8517	donorak@gmail.com
Puanani Felicilda	PO Box 12814 Lahaina	808-298-4087	pnpfelicilda@gmail.com
Uilani Kapu	PO Box 11524 Lahaina	808-250-1479	kukuahu@gmail.com
Houie (Kaanui) & Kathy Kihune	2173 Auina Pl	808-357-1096	katkihune@gmail.com
Connie Applegate (Kaahui)	34 West Aupuni Place, Lahaina	808-269-1608	lanakila.applegate@gmail.com
Florencio Lawrence Cabanilla	Lahaina Maui	808-281-0905	
Carolyn Kam	Lahaina	808-856-1124	
Jonette Kaahui Knight	805 Olowalu Vlg Rd	808-384-5145	jonetteknight@gmail.com
Thelma P. Kaahui	802 Olowalu Village	808-281-9450	Thelmakahunui808@gmail.com
Linda & Ike Magalianes			lmagalianes@hotmail.com
Earle Kukahiko	Lahaina		Earle.kukahiko@gmail.com
Suzette Felicilda	Lahaina		suzettezumba@gmail.com
Ekolu Lindsay			EkoluMCL@outlook.com

Project Staff in Attendance

Name	Agency / Company
Paul La Farga	FHWA
Meesa Otani	FHWA
Genevieve Sullivan	HDOT
Pua Aiu	HDOT
Annette Matsuda	HDOT
Tanya Lee-Greig	‘Āina Archaeology
Gerald Andrade	WSP
Matthew Small	WSP

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

Section 106 and Chapter 6E Consulting Parties Meeting
Thursday, September 26, 2024 6-8pm
Virtual Meeting via Zoom

NOTES

Meeting Start: 6:10 pm

Introductions (see attached attendee list)

Meeting Agenda:

Purpose and Need for the project –

- Serviceability, reliability, and resiliency
- This segment of the highway is on the list of the most vulnerable roadways in the State related to climate change.
- There are funding opportunities that allow the project to move forward.

The website has been updated.

The draft Programmatic Agreement will be put on the website after it incorporates changes from consulting parties and SHPD.

Alternatives

- The alternatives can be mixed and match in the two areas: Olowalu and Ukumehame

NEPA EIS and Section 106 process chart

- Notice of intent
- Consultation starts, studies, draft PA
- Publish the DEIS
- Consultation, public hearing, comments
- NEPA Final EIS and ROW in May 2025
- After FEIS is published, subsurface archaeology studies, continue consultation
- Construction May 2027-Sep 2029

Question: Can you talk about the selection of the preferred alternative? Will the preferred alternative be a combination of different build alternatives?

Answer: Not until the publication of the DEIS. The preferred alternative may combine Build Alternative options at Olowalu and Ukumehame.

The draft PA was provided to consulting parties. It's still draft and everyone can comment on it.

The PA is used to move ahead when all the effects from the project are not yet known

For 6E, you can't construct the project without knowing all the effects from the project on archaeological and architectural resources. In the state 6E process, this is accomplished under a two-step verification.

The PA allows the consultation process to keep going through out the project development process.

The PA is an agreement of the process, treatments to resolve adverse effects.

The PA specifies who and what roles everyone in the process has.

Elements of a PA (It can be thought of as having three sections):

1. Whereas Clauses: What is the project, who is involved, specifies that 106 and 6E are being combined, APE, Phase identification.
    a. DLNR has been invited to participate as the landowner of much of the land
2. Stipulations: What will be done and who will do it? Who is responsible for what? What are mitigations to resolve adverse effects?
3. Standard Clauses

Mitigation in the 6E memorandum which will be included as an attachment to the PA. The memorandum is changing as more coordination is done and any additional comments from you will be incorporated.

<u>Review of Archaeology</u>

The project is in Moku of Lahaina, Ahupuaa of Launiupoko, Olowalu, Ukumehame

The landscape and ahupuaa division in the area are a bit more complicated in the Kaanapali area. However, these three ahupuaa follow the more classic mountain to makai configuration.

In precontact days, many area residents had both a mauka and a makai hale.

Prevalence of loʻi agriculture using the perennial streams.

In addition to the loʻi system on the edges of the plantation field system are also dry land agricultural features where dense concentrations of feature sites were located and documented

Reconnaissance methods:

- 10m transects in open areas narrowed to 5m or less in dense vegetation and low visibility
- Summarized sites and features into types
- Initial interpretations of the patters of features
- Digital photos of representative types
- GPS
- In areas with features, clearing was done to reveal the sites
- Drones were used to map the larger complexes

Reconnaissance findings:

- Sites were categorized by type
- Significance criteria:

    - National Register of Historic Places Criteria
        - A – Association with events or patterns of events
        - B – Association with individuals
        - C – Engineering: Physical design or construction
        - D - Potential to provide information
    - State Register
        - A – D similar to National Register of Historic Places
        - E – association with traditional cultural practices important to cultural identity
- Historic Walls
    - Dry stack stone walls that are associated with the plantation era and activities (2 – 1 in Olowalu and one is Launiupoko
    - SIHP 50-50-08-05954 at boundary of Launiupoko
    - SIHP 5954 – small segment of cattle wall to delineate pastures. This wall might be associated with rifle range that was constructed in the area
    - 2216-097 – (on 1879 historic map) there is a flume associated with boundary wall. A flume is an above ground water channel used to transport the cane from fields to the mill
- Isolated properties and Surface scatters
    - Surface scatters are remnant artifacts from structures that are no longer extant (largely in areas that were previously plowed as a part of plantation activities
    - Scatters are a mixture of traditional materials: like seashells, glass, ceramic shards, mixed with koʻi and other traditional artifacts
    - Surface scatters can be an indication that subsurface artifacts may be present
    - Isolated site: situated in the middle of an encampment
        - Stone lined well.
        - Not sure yet if the well is historically significant
        - Overlayed location over historic land commission maps
        - Locations seem consistent with a residential use, possibly associated with David Malo
- Rock Shelters
    - Shallow cave features used for temporary dwelling
    - There are outer fortifications of the cave with interior modifications as well
    - Marine shell materials, opihi fragment, leho show habitation
    - National Register: Fits under D, State Register: D, E
- Ceremonial sites
    - Several types of ceremonial sites were found
    - SIHP-04701 ceremonial platform site
        - Branching coral is integrated into the structure indicating ceremonial use
        - The viewplane looks across the channel which is significant
    - Several Heiau were recorded
        - Site 108 – large platform Heiau near boundary of Olowalu and Ukumehame. This site is impacted by the previously mentioned flume
    - National Register: because there is a pattern of sites throughout the project area, the ceremonial features are being recommended under criteria A for a pattern of events (how the land was developed and used), also D. State: E
- Agricultural Field Systems

- These dryland systems are different than the lo‘i systems and also different than that Kona field system.
- System uses the topography with terraces and pit features to retain soil in order to cultivate.
- Area between Olowalu and Ukumehame – stony bedrock outcrops where there isn’t much soil. Modified extensively for agricultural features.
- There is a ceremonial site integrated into larger agricultural system
- Recommended for criteria A, C, D. State: E

Discussion:

Can you talk about the selection of the preferred alternative?

We are still working on the preferred alternative. The project is not allowed to disclose the preferred alternative until the publication of the DEIS.

What considerations are used to determine the preferred?

There are many environmental impacts that are considered compared to each other as well as the no-build alternative. The DEIS will disclose the laws considered and the impacts under those regulations. The alternatives must meet the purpose and need of the project. Alternatives that don’t meet the purpose and need won’t make the cut.

Maybe a prefix should be added to the term “preferred alternative” like “HDOT’s preferred alternative”. The term “preferred alternative” sounds subjective.

“Preferred Alternative” is a legal term that is being used, but this input is useful to know for when we introduce the idea in future discussions.

Thank you to Tanya. No sites were mentioned under Criterion B. Can you talk more about association with historic people?

The stone well that was found is in a heavily modified encampment area falls in an LCA associated with David Malo, who is a significant Hawaiian leader and person. However, it is difficult at this time to make the link. It could also be related to water development associated with plantation uses. Further study is needed. This might be an area for further mitigation due to the importance of David Malo.

Were there other associations with individuals?

Not at this time.

There is some controversy about David Malo’s residency in Ukumehame. There needs to be a lot more discussion about David Malo’s tenure in Ukumehame.

At transition precontact period, there were many ali‘i that lived in Ukumehame.

Kalolawas not in Kapaiki for that long of a period.

Mopua agricultural features: Do you know the dates for those features?

No. Subsurface work would be needed to date the features. **It may have been used by Japanese or Korean plantation workers for food production.**

What about the wetlands in Ukumehame? Will it be discussed in the DEIS?

The project looked at the wetlands and the DEIS will discuss the wetlands. There are others that are studying the restoration of the wetlands.

On the alternatives, there are areas were all the alternatives are located together. Is that were the heiau is located?

Yes. Engineers are looking at avoidance and minimization of effects to these sites.

What is the goal of the study looking at wetlands?

DOFAW got a grant to do the wetland study. More information is available on the DOFAW website.

Do we go more mauka to save the heiau and ag features? Or go more makai?

The sites are generally better preserved the more mauka. The sites closer to the existing roadway have had a lot more disturbance. Mauka sites are more intact and better preserved.

Are there more important sites Makai, even if they are not as well preserved?

That would need to be studied more.

What is the land ownership near Heiau?

Mostly DLNR. **Is there any protections set up for those sites currently?** No. those sites were not known. The West Maui Forest preserve was expended to the ocean in those areas. The project is working with DLNR on what a management plan might be.

Will there be a formal report with these findings? [Referring to the Archaeological findings presented by Tanya]

Yes. But it's not completed yet.

It's important for the community to see what's in the Mauka section. Is it possible to see that before the DEIS?

No. It's a lot of work that would occur after the decision is made. All of the alternative alignments were studied for archaeological and architectural resources (300 ft swaths). So it's not everything in the APE, but it covers much of the area. **Is that information in the DEIS?** Yes. **We don't know what's in the mauka part of the APE. It's hard to have a meaningful discussion about what alternative to select.** In the area of Mopuna, it's a pinch point with a common alignment. The preferred alternative can be modified to avoid or minimize. If the alternatives move mauka they may move into the heiau.

This conversation is more about legal processes. The cultural aspects are being diluted. Hinano is asking for more field work and that should be considered.

'Āina studied 300 ft corridors around each of the alternatives. The anticipated ROW will be 140 ft so the study corridors allow for movement of the alternatives within the study corridors if needed. There is a lot of design work going on to avoid or minimize effects to wetlands and historic features.

The pinch points just have one alignment. The topography limits the options in the pinch points but there is still wiggle room within the 300 ft study corridor.

If the alignment was moved more mauka, would you save the heiau?

The Heiau extends mauka. Meaning the alignment is on the makai boundary of the site. It's important to save features that we don't know what they are. The heiau is large. The engineers are working to avoid the sites. Elevation is an option that is being considered.

What is the distance between the gray line and the very top of the APE?

Not sure. The survey corridors are 300 ft wide, and the APE extends further mauka than the most mauka study corridor. The survey did not cover the entire APE.

Can the slides be provided to participants?

Yes. It will be put on the website.

Draft EIS is going to be published in December with the preferred alternative.

Additional meetings like this will be scheduled soon to discuss potential mitigation or if things like burials are encountered during construction.

The draft PA is a good PA.

The comment period is 45-day period. Request to extend the comment period since it's over the holiday period.

Hopefully there will be another talk story for the Kupuna.

Meeting Close: 8:12 pm

Attendees

Name
Fay McFarlane
Bill & Leimomi Ka'ahui
Foster Ampong
Hinano Rodrigues
Kai Nishiki
Karen Comcowich
Kiersten Faulkner
Lauryn Rego
Olowalu Ohana
U'ilani Kapu

Project Staff in Attendance

Name	Agency / Company
Paul La Farga	FHWA
Meesa Otani	FHWA
Genevieve Sullivan	HDOT
Pua Aiu	HDOT
Annette Matsuda	HDOT
Lawrence Laus	HDOT
Tanya lee-Greig	‘Āina Archaeology
Jamie Bents	WSP
Gerald Andrade	WSP
Matthew Small	WSP
MJ Jackson	WSP
Nichole Sherbert	WSP

Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

West Maui, Ukumehame
to Launiupoko

Section 106
Preferred Alternative and Programmatic Agreement

Consulting Parties Meeting
February 12, 2025

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

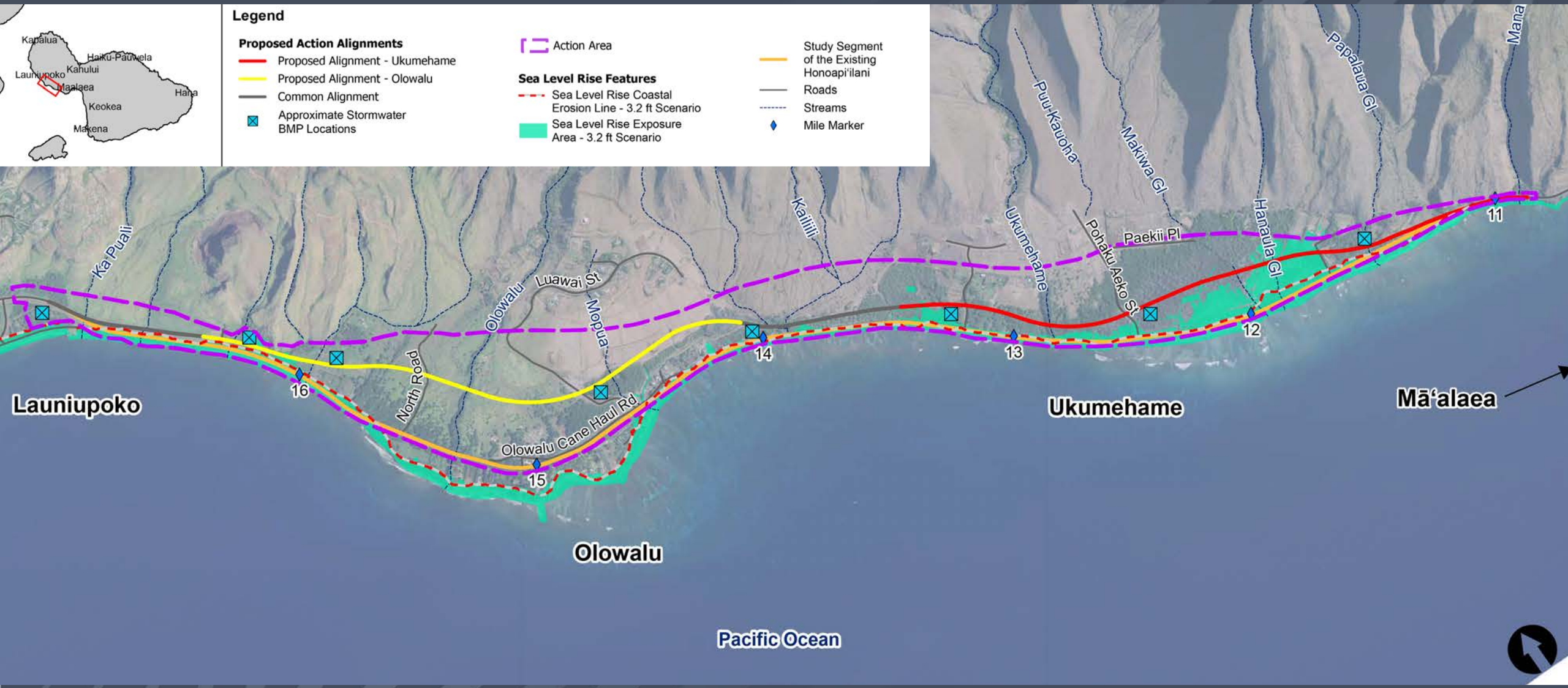
Presentation Overview

- Introductions
- Preferred Alternative
- Review of Programmatic Agreement Stipulations
- Discussion/Comments

Meeting Goals:

- *Understand Preferred Alternative*
- *Consider Potential Mitigation Options*
- *Finalize Programmatic Agreement*

Preferred Alternative



Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

- Preferred Alternative Intersects 11 of 37 Archaeological Sites Documented During Reconnaissance

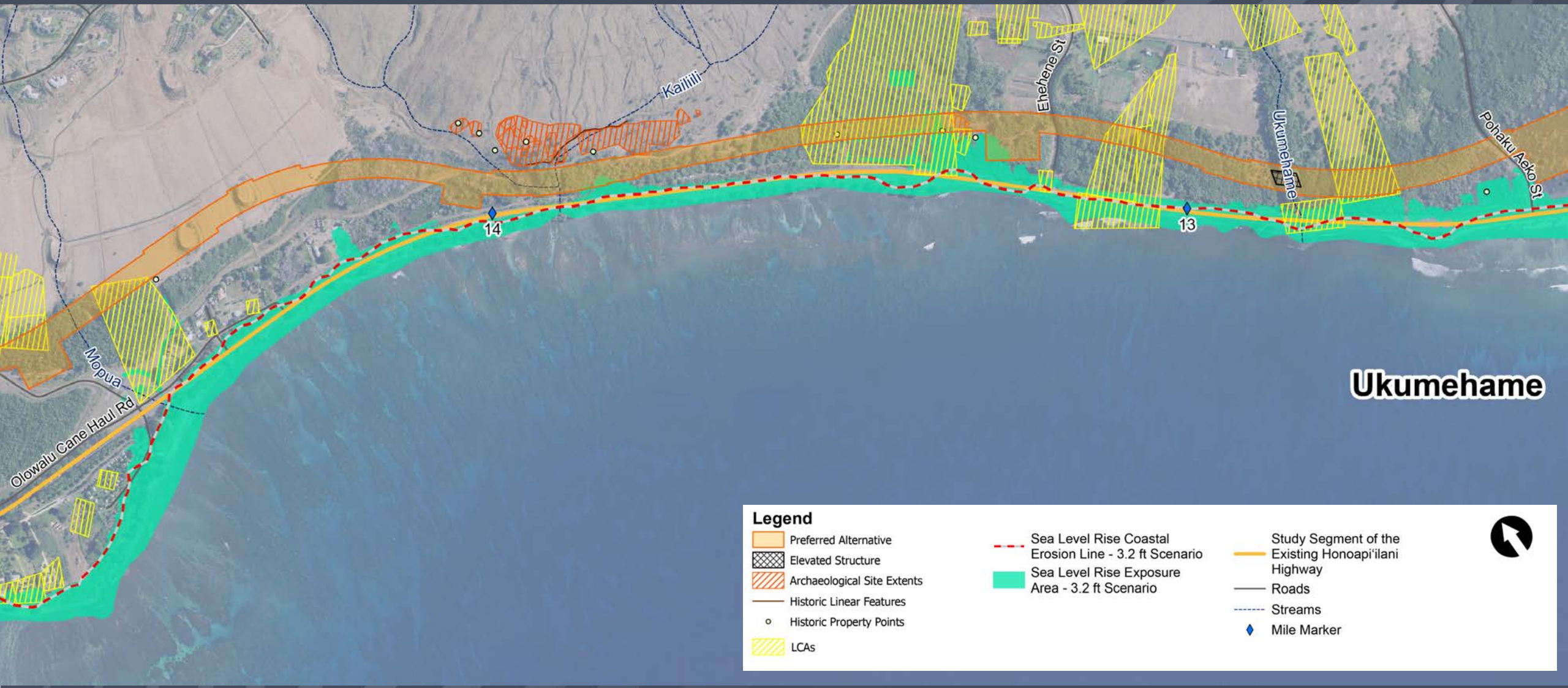
Ahupua‘a	Field No	Possible Age Range	Inferred Function	Formal Type	Overall Condition	NRHP Significance Recommendation	NRHP Integrity Evaluation
Launiupoko	AA2216-023	Precontact and Possible Historic Military	Agricultural Complex, Military Training	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Mound, Terrace	Fair	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
Launiupoko	AA2216-106	Precontact	Habitation and Agricultural Complex	Terraces, Circular Alignments, Small Semi-Circular Terraces, Enclosures	Good to Remnant	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
Launiupoko	AA2216-107	Precontact to Early Historic	Agricultural and Habitation Complex	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Terrace	Good to Remnant	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Association
Olowalu	AA2216-028	Early 20th Century Ranch	Animal Husbandry – Pasture Delineation	Wall, Fenceline	Fair to Remnant	D	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association
Olowalu	SIHP-04700 CMS-001	Precontact	Habitation Complex	Surface Scatter	Remnant	D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
Olowalu	SIHP-04700 Overall	Precontact	Habitation Complex	Rock Shelters, C-shape, Wall	Fair to Poor	D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
Ukumehame	AA2216-017	Precontact	Tool Production	Surface Scatter	Remnant	D	Location, Materials, Association
Ukumehame	AA2216-018	Late Precontact - Early Historic	Habitation, Tool Production	Surface Scatter	Remnant	D	Location, Materials, Association
Ukumehame	AA2216-022	Historic	Water Access	Stone Well	Fair	D	Location, Design, Material, Workmanship, Feeling
Ukumehame	AA2216-072	Precontact	Agriculture and Habitation	Enclosure, Mound, Wall	Fair	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
Ukumehame	AA2216-091	Precontact to 19th-20th Century	Habitation	Surface Scatter	Remnant	D	Location, Materials, Association

A - associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
C - embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that **represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction**;
D - have yielded, or may belikely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

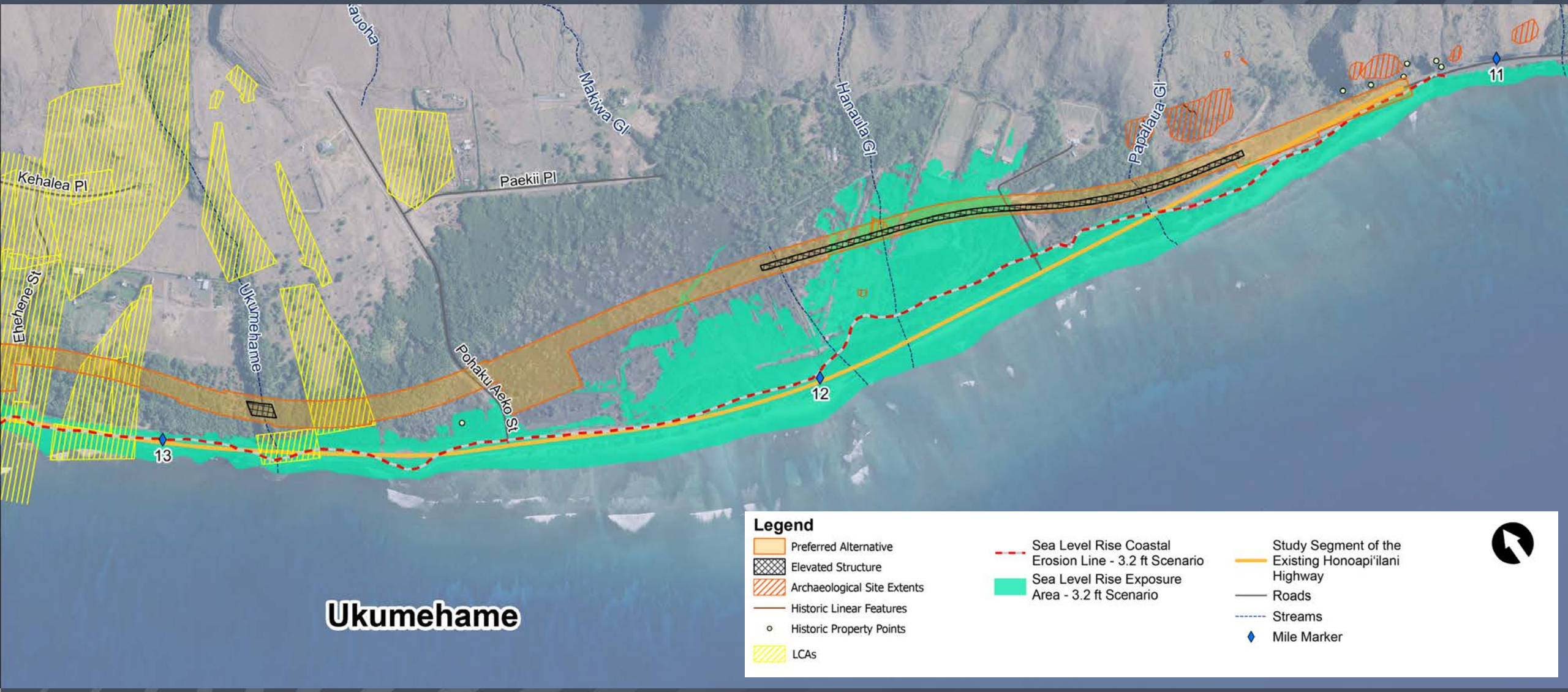
Honoapi‘ilani Highway Improvements

Preferred Alternative – Launiupoko, Awalua, & Olowalu

Preferred Alternative – Kapaiki to Ukumehame



Preferred Alternative - Ukumehame



Section 106
Programmatic Agreement

NEPA EIS/Section 106 Process for this Project

NEPA EIS Notice of Intent

- Area of Potential Effects submitted to SHPD
- Consulting Party Outreach
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Architecture) of entire APE submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence. SHPD concurred with the eligibility determinations.
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Archaeology) for Project Alternatives submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence with eligibility determinations.

NEPA Draft EIS *(Alternatives Analysis and Selection of Preferred Alternative)*

- Continued Consultation
- Develop Programmatic Agreement
- Develop plan for subsurface archaeology survey

NEPA Final EIS and Record of Decision

- Execute Programmatic Agreement (prior to Final EIS and Record of Decision)
- Continued Consultation

Post Final EIS

- Continued Consultation
- Implement Programmatic Agreement: Continued Investigations (AIS) and Archaeological Monitoring
- **Assessment of Effects**
- Resolution of Adverse Effects as prescribed by Programmatic Agreement

Continued Consulting Party Outreach

The PA specifically requires consulting party outreach for the following items:

- Development of the Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey Plan (AISSP) (Stipulation IV.A, page 4, line 179)
- Review of the Archaeological Inventory Survey Report (AISR) that includes formal documentation of archaeological sites that fall within the ROW of the Preferred Alignment as well as the results of the subsurface survey (Stipulation IV.B, page 5, line 215)
- Effects determinations (Stipulation V.A, page 5, line 231)
- Proposed treatments to resolve adverse effects (mitigation) including data recovery plan development and the data recovery report (Stipulation VI.A, page 6, line 246)
- Discovery of burials or human remains (Stipulation IX.D, page 9, line 370)

The PA also includes a general consultation requirement at Stipulation VII (pages 7-8, line 321)

Outreach on these items is anticipated to begin in late-2025.

Effects Determinations

- No formal effects determinations have been made at this time.
- As presented in DEIS, effects are currently preliminary.
- Effects will be finalized in consultation with consulting parties and SHPD, pursuant to the Programmatic Agreement.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

"…the following treatment measures, either singularly or in combination, may be applied to resolve adverse effects…"

Proposed Section 106 (Federal) Mitigation

Located at Stipulation VI, page 6:

- Educational Interpretation
- Photogrammetry
- Recordation
- Data Recovery

Proposed 6E (State) Mitigation

Located at Appendix 1, page 18:

- Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring
- Data Recovery
  - Access
  - Stewardship
  - Rock gathering, storage, and reuse

- Bring up PA to share with Consulting Parties

Mahalo!

Next Steps:

Submit comments on Draft PA and DEIS

Project Team revises PA

Project Team circulates revised PA

Execute PA

Final EIS/Record of Decision

Continue Consultation

Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Consulting Parties Meeting

Lahainaluna High School Cafeteria

February 12, 2025, 5 - 7 pm

Question	Response	Color Code:
How long do we have to respond?	We will need comments by April if we are going to finalize the PA by June. But we will have more meetings between now and then.	Green (both dark and light) - comment also addressed in the PA
What will happen to 'iwi?	PA says that we can have up to 3 reburials sites, one per ahupua'a, if 'iwi are found. We will also provide a stroage unit for each ahupua'a, if needed.	Blue--Tanya/ Archaeology Comment
But what about temporary storage, it should be like Lahaina.	See above.	Yellow -- Gerald, Engineerng comment
What is the distance between the old road and the new road at the pinch points?	Gerald answered detailing how we narrowed the median and moved the road slightly makai. In Launiupoko the highway is shifted approximately 150 feet mauka of the existing highway. At the pinch point between Olowalu and Ukumehame the centerline of the new highway is approximately 200 feet mauka of the centerline of the exiting highway. In Ukumehame, we narrowed the road by eliminating the 20 foot grassed median which is typically used for infiltration and safety and replaced it with a median barrier with narrow median shoulders. We then shifted the proposed alignment further makai and started the connection to the original proposed aligments later to avoid sites.	
How do we know that the bridges will not affect stream life in Ukumehame and Olowalu S	Gerald answered that all bridges will be built outside of the ordinary high water mark, so there will be no bridge structures in the water.	
Can you avoid archaeological sites?	Tanya explained that most to the sites that will be affected are surface scatters. Tanya also showed a table of the 11 sites that will be "intersected" by the projedt. Subsurface surveys will be done to see if there are more intact features below the surface. Gerald explained how the medians were narrowed at the pinchpoints to avoid most of the large sites.	
What happens to the old road? 1) will we still have access to the resources at the ocean? Will it become like cut mountain? Not in favor of the greenway, because it will cut off access for us? Don't trust the county.	The old road will be given to the county, who plans to develop it into a greenway. HDOT has given a grant to TNC to develop a plan for Nature Based solutions for the old road.	
Would like something in the PA to address the old road and concerns about the old road.	Pua said that could be possible if as long as any stipulations are tied to cultural practices.	
Can you explain the AIS process?	Tanya explained the AIS process, starting with test pits that are hand dug. Expansion of testing areas will be determined based upon what is found. Trenching will be systematic and will primarily focus on areas where thare anticipated finds and deep excavations for construction. As digging becomes more complex, machinery may be used with flat blades to maximize the ability to spot things and minimize damage.	
Comment was made that when subsurface finds are discovered that would be a time when NHO's would want to have more input.	FHWA noted that the consultation process is outlined in the PA, starting on page 7.	
Comment was made that continued consultation during design should be done.	Gerald noted that this condition will be added to the RFP package.	
Question - in Ukumehame were any archaeological sites found in the wetland areas?	No.	
Can we get prints of the slides	**Yes. Copies sent on 2/13/2025. Suggest printing maps the next time and bringing them**	
Where is the surfing spot?	Tanya pointed on the maps to where the surfing spot is located..	
What is the light blue on the map	Ocean innundation area	
Will they be able to see plans before work happens	**Suggested future meeting topic to go over consultation of the desgn plans for the streams and bridges.**	
Will they cover for all four lanes for for two lanes	The archaeology is for four lanes, but only two built out now. At some point, if traffic increases, 2 additional lanes will be added in the median area.	
When Tanya does subsurface and does burials,will consulting parties have a say in what to do with the remains?	Yes, within the terms of the Programmatic Agreement.	
What is the physical process of exporing	Tanya responded.	
Is there enough rise for sea level rise?	Yes, although no alternative totally avoided the inundation areas.	
How many feet from where the original, between the current and proposed highway for the preferred route, particularly Kapaiki to Ukumehame.	Gerald answered. In the pinch point between Kapaiki and Ukumehame the closest point is 200 feet from centerline to centerline. The very closest point between old and new is near the Olowalu landfill where the shift is approximately 150 feet.	
How large is the footprint?	the ROW is 150 ft. The archaeological area is 300 ft.	
Trenching, later this year, how far on that for the archaeological sites? For their family (Ka'ahui)on their kuleana parcel, might be relatives kuleana. There are four apana and one used as kula land. Probably not there anymore.	Tanya responded. The subsurface survey will be done after Jun 2025 and before August 2027. Will use machines. Tanya will follow up on the Kuleana to Kealo'i.	
Regarding the Church, thinks the state drew the boundary wrong, area flooded, was on the Wailuku side, they put one their (of the burials?) on the church property.	This question is about where the wetlands are on the map. Hinano believes that the wetlands are more toward Ukumehame, where the area floods, and not on the church property.	
Can we assume the preferred alternative will go throught to final?	Yes, with modifications.	
What would happen is there was something that would significantly alter the preferred route? Asking because he likes the preferred route.	If there is a significant change to the preferred, that may trigger the need for a supplemental EIS. Right now, any changes requiring movement or expansion of the highway is being done on the makai side, with the archaeological site providing a hard stop.	
Likes the preferred because looking at archaeological features and need to look at other things. The people at Kapaiki prefer that the route goes mauka to maintin rural lifestyle. They have been there for thousands of years, others for the last 20.	Comment noted. The preferred route will actually go slightly further mauka, above the pushpiles and avoiding some historic water features that were noted in the public meeting.	
Preferred is a good compromise.	Thank you for comment.	
How will they maintain current highway below for residents there for generations?	Please see comment 12 above.	
Comments regarding TNC project (Greenway)		
Thought it was scary, just want to make one big park and hike through.		
Would land ever be sold to private owners?	Privatization is not in the plan. Have raised this concern with TNC.	
Afraid land would be sold to private owners and then sold off	See above. Added language to PA for TNC and SHPD follow-up.	
Is there a way to put in this plan that the land under the old road cannot be sold off?	**Generally, the state does not put conditions on roads given to the county.**	done
The current road between Ukumehame and Olu camp, that road is going to become a beach soon.	Yes, the projected SLR-XA of 3.2 feet will mean that much of the existing Honoapiilani Highway will be under water, thus the need to move mauka.	
That whole 1/2 mile will turn into a beach	Comment noted and see above.	
NHOs want to see a provision in the PA to the effect that the state to try to the greatest extent to make the county of Maui keep the old highway as public land. **This was a big point at the meeting.**	Comment noted. **Concerns noted in PA.**	
How many miles is project area?		6
Which part of the highway would construction begin with first ? Are there any recommendations so that the family in Kapaiki can minimize disruption to their lives when construction is happening above them?	The construction sequence will depend upon the Contractor and what portions of the project they can design and permit first. Much like the Lahaina Bypass we anticipate that the contractor will make the final connections to the old highway last. The contractor will be required to notify property owners of their schedule on a regular basis.	

What happens if they do find iwi kupuna not claimed prior to construction, or prior to work done? Does it go to the state office, or is there a plan to keep them in the ahupua'a until reburial?	**We can commit to have a storage unit in each ahupua'a.**
People might want to keep the kupuna in the area they were found.	See above.
Want to see a stipulation about keeping the iwi kupuna in the area they were found, and I keeping the old road public.	The PA states that the iwi kupuna will be kept in the ahupua'a in which they were found.
Have any preservation in place methods been discussed/shared? It there a range the alignment could shift mauka/makai if necessary? Would the alignment be elevated if necessary? What are the preferred treatment standards, such as capping?	**Avoidance is our first option, If viable, we can discuss specifics of preserving in place.**
I thought I heard vaults in each ahupua'a mentioned as a possibility? Can you share more on this? Will this be a requirement of the D/B RFP and what standards if any have been discussed. I would say most, if not all contractors have no idea how to price this type of mitigation and grossly inflate their bids	Yes, you heard correctly. Building the vaults, if necessary, will be a part of the design build. Thank you for the heads up on bid inflation. We will work with consulting parties regarding design and perhaps they can suggest contractors.
Regarding notification procedures for "post-review discoveries", what is the expectation on responses from consulting parties? Has any discussion on this occurred?	**We are looking at five days, and still need to develop a protocol on who to contact, when and what their responsibilities, if any, will be.**
48/72 hours to make a determination for "post-review discoveries" may not be enough time, has HDOT considered extending this time in the PA?	5 days are allotted in the PA .
Will there be cultural orientation/sensitivity training for the contractor? Is this something that has been discussed or brought up in consultation meetings?	Yes, required by the PA, to be done by the Aina Archaeology team.
Has aquifers been identified in parts of the alignment that's proposed to be elevated? If no, how was this confirmed? If yes, what is the maximum depth of foundations needed for this section and how will spillage/seepage be controlled to not impact these aquifers?	Ukumehame has a ground water aquifer system with a sustainable yield of 2 million gallons per day. It is within the Lahaina Aquifer Sector which has been designated a ground water management area by the Commission on Water Resource Management. There does not appear to be a high level basal aquifer inthe Ukumehame sector. The Commission on Water Resource Management has commented on the project, recommending the use of Best Management Practices to control storm water run-off and that approvals for the project be conditioned upon a review the State Department of Health and the HDOT's acceptance of any resulting requirements related to water quality. We are working with clean water branch of the State Department of Health to get any necessary permits.

Attendees

Kawika Farm
Kathy Kihune
Connie Applegate
William Kaahui
Ed Kaahui
Jennie Kaahui
Clyde Rodrigues
Hinano Rodrigues
Rina Sampson
Nalei Sampson
Thelma Kaahui
Howard Kihune Jr.
Luelle Haia

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

West Maui, Ukumehame
to Launiupoko

Section 106
Preferred Alternative and Programmatic Agreement

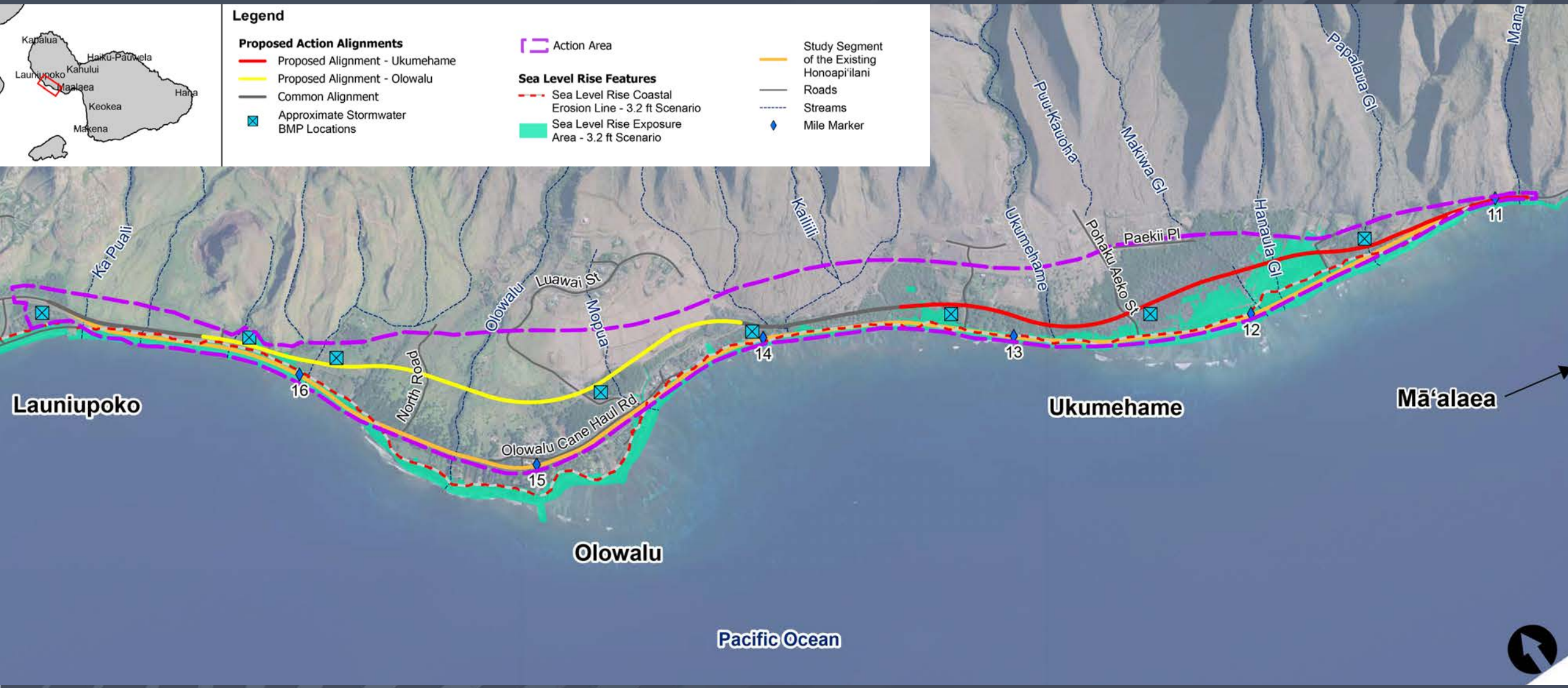
Maui Lānaʻi Islands Burial Council Meeting
February 19, 2025

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Presentation Overview

- Preferred Alternative/Archaeology
- Role of MLIBC in Programmatic Agreement
- Discussion/Comments

Preferred Alternative



Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

- Preferred Alternative Intersects 11 of 37 Archaeological Sites Documented During Reconnaissance

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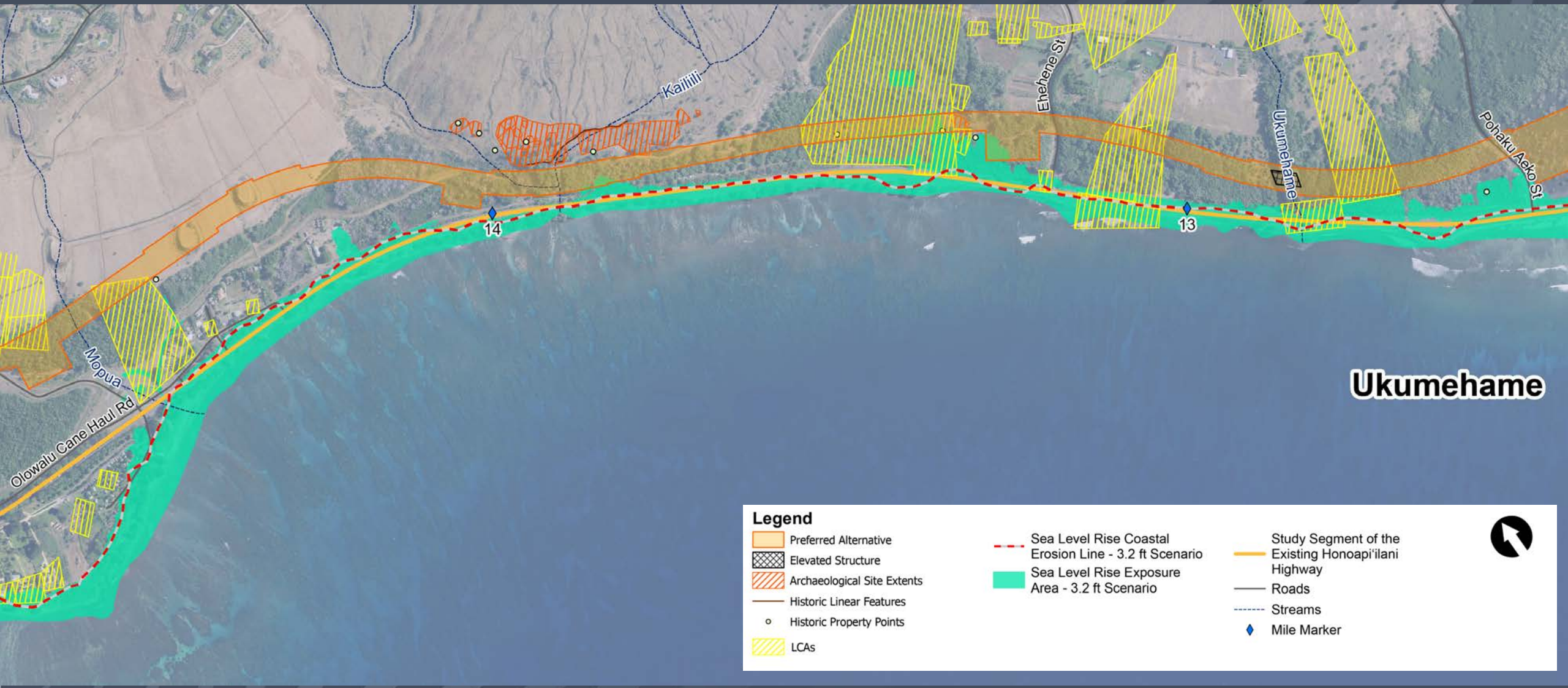
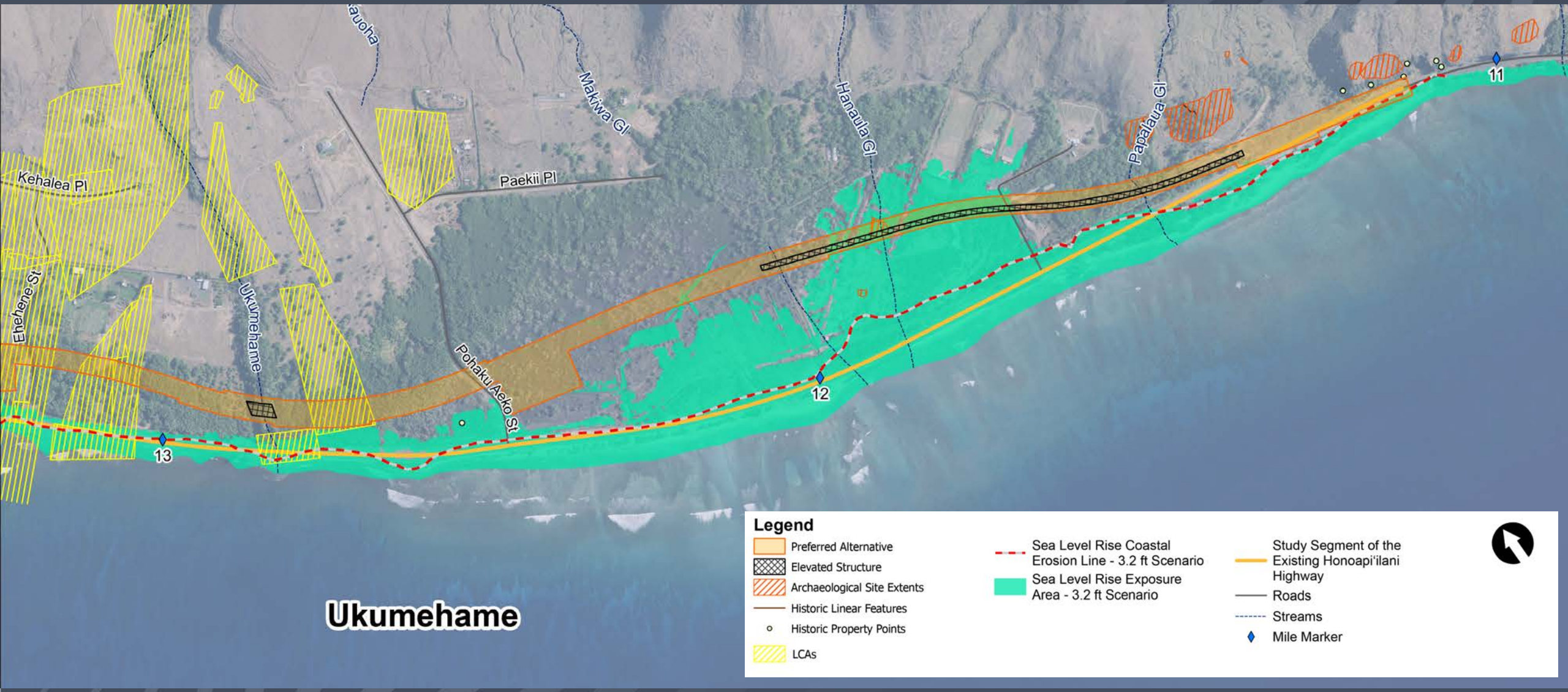
Honoapi‘ilani Highway Improvements

Preferred Alternative – Launiupoko, Awalua, & Olowalu

Preferred Alternative – Kapaiki to Ukumehame



Preferred Alternative - Ukumehame



Section 106
Programmatic Agreement

MLIBC Role in Programmatic Agreement

- MLIBC is a consulting party under the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and will be invited to sign as a concurring party.

- MLIBC will be notified if evidence of burials, human remains, or potential human remains is encountered during construction (Stipulation IX.D, p. 9, line 370; Appendix 1, p. 22, line 775).

- HDOT will consult with MLIBC pursuant to HAR § 13-300 to determine appropriate treatment and reinterment (Appendix 1, p. 20, line 709) as well as burial location (Appendix 1, p. 21, line 749).

Continued Consulting Party Outreach

The PA specifically requires consulting party outreach for the following items:

- Development of the Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey Plan (AISSP) (Stipulation IV.A, page 4, line 179)
- Review of the Archaeological Inventory Survey Report (AISR) that includes formal documentation of archaeological sites that fall within the ROW of the Preferred Alignment as well as the results of the subsurface survey (Stipulation IV.B, page 5, line 215)
- Effects determinations (Stipulation V.A, page 5, line 231)
- Proposed treatments to resolve adverse effects (mitigation) including data recovery plan development and the data recovery report (Stipulation VI.A, page 6, line 246)
- Discovery of burials or human remains (Stipulation IX.D, page 9, line 370)

The PA also includes a general consultation requirement at Stipulation VII (pages 7-8, line 321)

Outreach on these items is anticipated to begin in late-2025.

Effects Determinations

- No formal effects determinations have been made at this time.
- As presented in DEIS, effects are currently preliminary.
- Effects will be finalized in consultation with consulting parties and SHPD, pursuant to the Programmatic Agreement.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

"…the following treatment measures, either singularly or in combination, may be applied to resolve adverse effects…"

Proposed Section 106 (Federal) Mitigation

Located at Stipulation VI, page 6:

- Educational Interpretation
- Photogrammetry
- Recordation
- Data Recovery

Proposed 6E (State) Mitigation

Located at Appendix 1, page 18:

- Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring
- Data Recovery
  - Access
  - Stewardship
  - Rock gathering, storage, and reuse

- Bring up PA to share with MLIBC

Mahalo!

Next Steps:

Submit comments on Draft PA and DEIS

Project Team revises PA

Project Team circulates revised PA

Execute PA

Final EIS/Record of Decision

Continue Consultation

NEPA EIS/Section 106 Process for this Project

NEPA EIS Notice of Intent

- Area of Potential Effects submitted to SHPD
- Consulting Party Outreach
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Architecture) of entire APE submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence. SHPD concurred with the eligibility determinations.
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Archaeology) for Project Alternatives submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence with eligibility determinations.

NEPA Draft EIS *(Alternatives Analysis and Selection of Preferred Alternative)*

- Continued Consultation
- **Develop Programmatic Agreement**
- Develop plan for subsurface archaeology survey

NEPA Final EIS and Record of Decision

- Execute Programmatic Agreement (prior to Final EIS and Record of Decision)
- Continued Consultation

Post Final EIS

- Continued Consultation
- Implement Programmatic Agreement: Continued Investigations (AIS) and Archaeological Monitoring
- **Assessment of Effects**
- Resolution of Adverse Effects as prescribed by Programmatic Agreement

Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Overview

- Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of its actions on historic properties. It is a standalone law while also one component of the NEPA environmental review process.
- A project Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) is a tool that an agency can use to advance through the NEPA process even when all effects to historic properties are unknown and investigations not fully complete.
- A PA enables continued consultation with Section 106 consulting parties even after the NEPA process is complete.
- A PA is a binding legal agreement.

PA Appendix 1/HRS § 6E Compliance

- Building from the PA, HDOT intends to combine Section 106 and HRS § 6E-8 compliance where possible. This will also reduce redundancies.
- Properties will be evaluated by applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 C.F.R. § 60.4) and the *Evaluation of Significance* (HAR § 13-275-6), including for the Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) that will be completed for the preferred alternative, once selected.
- Project effects will be assessed by applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect (36 C.F.R. 800.5(a)(1)) and *Determining Effects to Significant Historic Properties* (HAR § 13-275-7).
- An Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring Plan will be developed pursuant to HAR § 13-279, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Reports*, in consultation with the NHOs.
- NHOs will be allowed to continue stewardship of sites and remove rocks affected by project construction.
- If encountered, burials will be relocated in consultation with MLIBC.

Project Website

Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

Overview | Info + Docs | FAQs | Videos | Section 106 | Submit Comment

EVENTS

Project Updates

The **Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)** for the Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements project was signed by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Hawai'i Department of Transportation (HDOT), and is now available for review. It will be published in **The Environmental Notice** on January 8, 2025 and the **Federal Register** on January 10, 2025.

VIEW THE DEIS

- Lahaina wildfires did not physically affect the project area but did result in delays to environmental analyses.
- An extensive assessment of cultural resources is underway - HDOT and FHWA continue to consult with State Historic Preservation Division, local residents, and cultural practitioners.
- Evaluations of wetlands, waterways, and threatened and endangered species are nearly complete.
- RAISE grant deadline for construction funding is extended for the various studies and EIS document.

Upcoming Events

In-Person Public Hearing
Thursday, January 23, 2025, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Virtual Public Hearing
Tuesday, January 28, 2025, 5 pm to 8 pm

Thank you for attending. For those that couldn't attend, Meeting Materials will be available soon!

Olowalu: The Road to Resilience – Community Meetings
Thursday, January 30, 2025, 5:30 pm to 7:30 pm
The University of Hawaii Manoa and The Nature Conservancy are completing a separate study to rethink, redesign, and restore the shoreline from Ukumehame to Launiupoko, including the existing Honoapi'ilani Highway. Public meetings are scheduled in late January – early February. **Join to learn more about the project and share your thoughts. Learn more about Olowalu Project**

DEIS Open Comment Period

HDOT and FHWA welcome your comments on this important project.

Submit your feedback using the form at the bottom of the page. Alternatively, submit comments to the HDOT project manager at ken.tatsuguchi@hawaii.gov.
Comment period is open through February 24, 2025.

SUBMIT COMMENT

SUBMIT A COMMENT

Please use the form to submit a general question or to comment on the Environmental Process.

If you'd like to mail your comment, you're welcome to use this form.

Thank you for being a part of the process!

** (required)*

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Comment

Join Mailing List

SUBMIT RESET

To request language interpretation, an auxiliary aid, or special services (e.g. sign language interpreter, materials in alternate format), please contact Mr. Ken Tatsuguchi: ken.tatsuguchi@hawaii.gov.
Please submit requests one week in advance of the meeting or event.

TO PROVIDE COMMENT SCAN HERE

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) plans to fund the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project (Undertaking), pursuant to Pub.L. 116-260, FY 2021 Appropriations Act, known as the Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grants and through an earmark in the 2022 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Pub.L. 117-58), which would realign Honoapiʻilani Highway between Ukumehame and Launiupoko in Maui Komohana (West Maui); and

WHEREAS, the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT) is the sponsor of the Undertaking, and the FHWA has invited HDOT to become an invited signatory to this Programmatic Agreement (PA); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA's action requires review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) and is considered an Undertaking as defined by 36 C.F.R. 800.16(y) and is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking is intended to address existing coastal erosion and flooding, as well as future coastal erosion and flooding caused by anticipated sea level rise, as delineated by the Hawaiʻi Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission (HCCC)'s Sea Level Rise Exposure Area (SLR-XA); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA has coordinated NHPA Section 106 compliance with the NEPA process and is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA, in consultation with the Hawaiʻi State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), is entering into this Section 106 PA in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(b)(1)(ii) because the Undertaking's effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of the Record of Decision; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT, and in consultation with the SHPO, established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) (**Appendix 2**) in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(a)(1) to consider potential direct and indirect effects associated with each of the Undertaking's alternatives evaluated in the Draft EIS; and

WHEREAS, due to the size of the APE, limited access, and number of alternatives under consideration, the FHWA and HDOT, in consultation with the SHPO, agreed to phased identification, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b)(2), as provided in this PA; and

WHEREAS, HDOT intends to use the historic properties identification efforts and documentation prepared for this Undertaking and as described in this PA (Stipulation III) to comply with Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and its administrative provisions at Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275, *Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review for Governmental Projects Covered Under Sections 6E-7 and 6E-8, HRS*, as described in **Appendix 1.** The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) therefore has the authority to determine whether or not any report generated under HRS § 6E and its administrative rules is adequate; and

WHEREAS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), was invited to participate in the Section 106 consultation and the development of this PA and has declined to participate; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT has consulted with Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) listed in **Appendix 3**, for which the Ahupua'a of Launiupoko, Olowalu, and/or Ukumehame have religious and/or cultural significance and has invited them to be Concurring Parties to this PA; and

Commented [KF1]: The 'okina in ahupua'a is backwards and should be corrected throughout the document

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT held multiple Consulting Party meetings (listed in **Appendix 4**), has consulted with Consulting Parties, including NHOs, listed in **Appendix 3** regarding the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties and has invited them to sign this PA as Concurring Parties; and

Commented [KF2]: Add another WHEREAS to describe the consulting parties in addition to NHOss in accordance with other sections of 36 CFR 800.2 (c) - i.e. agency official, state historic preservation officer, local government, applicants for federal assistant, individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected parties or their concern with the undertaking's effect on historic properties. .

WHEREAS, historic properties were found during an archaeological reconnaissance study located within the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Lands, and the FHWA has invited DLNR to be an invited signatory to this PA.

NOW, THEREFORE, the FHWA, HDOT, SHPO, agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out.

I. Roles and Responsibilities

A. The FHWA is the agency official legally responsible for all Section 106 findings and determinations and shall ensure that the terms of this PA are carried out to complete the Section 106 process. The FHWA shall continue consultation with the NHOs, individuals and organizations included in Appendix 3 and as described in this PA.

B. HDOT, as the Undertaking sponsor, will assist the FHWA in the implementation of this PA, including the coordination, management, and overseeing of the implementation of the SHPD-approved plans and reports including the Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey Plan (AISSP) and any necessary mitigation plans (e.g., archaeological monitoring plan, burial treatment plan) required by this PA for continuing archaeological investigations of the preferred

alternative through final design and construction of the Undertaking with the assistance of individuals meeting the requirements of Stipulation II.

C. The SHPO, individually or through staff at SHPD, shall advise the FHWA in carrying out Section 106 responsibilities for the Undertaking. Based on information provided by the FHWA or by HDOT, on behalf of the FHWA, the SHPO, individually or through staff at the SHPD, shall respond to requests for comments and/or concurrence within the specified review periods regarding the FHWA's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluations and proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on archaeological historic properties that may be identified.

II. Qualifications

All investigations carried out pursuant to this PA shall be conducted by or under the supervision of an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology or Architectural History, as applicable, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A, and pursuant to HAR § 13-281, "Rules Governing Professional Qualifications," and HAR § 13-282, "Rules Governing Permits for Archaeological Work" in the State of Hawai'i.

III. Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will ensure all historic properties (both above ground and below ground) identified within the APE are assessed for NRHP eligibility in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(c). The FHWA will consider information provided by an individual or organization included in Appendix 3 who attaches religious and/or cultural significance to a property within the APE in making determinations of eligibility.

B. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, completed the identification and evaluation of architectural historic properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c). A Reconnaissance Level Architectural Inventory Survey (RLS) report was completed that identified and assessed 40 architectural properties within the APE. Three architectural properties were determined to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and ten were determined to be contributing resources to a NRHP-eligible historic district, referred to in the RLS as the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. SHPD concurred with these eligibility determinations in a letter dated July 9, 2024.

C. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, has completed the identification and initial evaluation of archaeological properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c). This identification and evaluation effort involved an archaeological reconnaissance surface survey comprising each of the four proposed alternatives within the APE. The archaeological survey area was defined by a 300-foot-wide corridor along the centerline of each proposed alternative. The archaeological survey area totaled approximately 464 acres and included both 100% pedestrian survey and targeted drone flyovers. The results of the archaeological survey were provided in a document titled *Honoapi'ilani Archaeological Complex Site Descriptions and Significance Evaluations*. Twenty-eight (28) archaeological historic properties were identified and evaluated within Ukumehame Ahupua'a, seven (7) in Olowalu Ahupua'a, and three (3) in Launiupoko Ahupua'a.

D. HDOT's archaeologist, on behalf of HDOT and the FHWA, evaluated all 38 archaeological historic properties as individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. SHPD concurred with eleven (11) of these eligibility determinations in a letter dated October 11, 2024, and provided no response on the remaining twenty-seven (27) archaeological historic properties. HDOT's archaeologist also noted that the sites in each ahupua'a extended beyond the archaeological survey boundaries. Because the horizontal and vertical extents of a potential historic district could not be determined based on a reconnaissance survey, no historic district has been identified by the FHWA at this time, pending additional investigations as described in this PA.

Commented [KF3]: ahupua'a

E. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will complete an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) for any areas not previously surveyed within the preferred alternative. Additionally, subsurface archaeological testing will proceed through the design of the preferred alternative as locations become accessible.

F. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will ensure an AISSP is prepared and implemented as part of the identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c) and HAR § 13-276.

G. HDOT intends to use the identification and documentation of historic properties prepared for this Undertaking to meet the requirement of HRS § 6E-8. SHPD shall have authority to determine the adequacy of the AISSP pursuant to HAR § 13-275 and HAR § 13-276. SHPD's written approval will be provided to all Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

IV. Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey

The area for subsurface archaeological survey is defined as the Undertaking's preferred alternative and includes the proposed roadway right-of-way (ROW) and areas designated for utility installation, excavation, grading, connector roads, or construction access and laydown areas.

A. Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey Plan

1. The AISSP will be developed by HDOT's archaeologist in consultation with the Engineering Design Team, as well as Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

2. HDOT will provide the initial draft of the AISSP to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

3. The written comments on the AISSP will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) upon receipt of all written comments received by HDOT and the FHWA from Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

4. HDOT will share SHPD's comments with Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties. The comments may be posted to the Honoapiilanihighway.com website.

5. If SHPD does not respond within any 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume SHPD's concurrence and move forward accordingly. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will implement the AISSP.

6. Subsurface survey fieldwork shall be completed to the extent practicable prior to final design so that any unanticipated discoveries (i.e., archaeological sites or human burials) may be considered in final design and measures incorporated to avoid and/or minimize potential effects on historic properties and/or human burials.

7. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will provide a status update to the Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of the status of archaeological investigations on a quarterly basis via email and, when requested, via meeting. Once HDOT's archaeologist sends an end-of-fieldwork notice to SHPD, these reports will stop.

B. Archaeological Inventory Survey Report

1. The AIS report will be submitted to SHPD for their concurrence on adequacy will contain results of the above ground pedestrian survey of the preferred alternative and subsurface survey.

2. The initial draft of the AIS report will be provided to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The reports may be posted to Honoapiilanihighway.com.

3. The written comments received on the draft AIS report will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) upon receipt of all written comments received by HDOT and the FHWA from Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

4. If SHPD does not respond within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume SHPD's concurrence and move forward accordingly.

V. Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect for Historic Properties

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, will apply the criteria of adverse effect (36 C.F.R. § 800.5(a)(1)) to historic properties within the APE, and document its findings.

B. If, as a result of this analysis, the FHWA determines that the Undertaking may have an adverse effect on any historic property, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will consult with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

Commented [KF4]: How will the treatment and/or resolution of effects be institutionalized? Will there be a tiered MOA off this PA or other legally binding agreement? Describe how the resolution of effects, additional mitigation measures, responsibilities, timelines, etc. will be documented and implemented.

C. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will implement any of the Undertaking's scope or design modifications or conditions in order to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects, as agreed upon through consultation.

VI. Treatments to Resolve Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, has determined that the following treatment measures, either singularly or in combination, may be applied to resolve adverse effects to historic properties:

A. Educational Interpretation. This educational interpretation may include displays, markers, educational pamphlets, brochures or booklets, posters, websites, or other similar accessible information to educate members of the public on one or more architectural and/or archaeological historic property within the APE. The interpretive element will use images and maps to the extent feasible to convey information to the public.

B. Photogrammetry. HDOT may hire a consultant to conduct historic property documentation through the use of photogrammetry, which requires taking high-resolution digital images to construct 3-D models of above ground resources including individual structures and buildings or landscape features. Using a high-resolution camera affixed to a drone, digital images will be taken at multiple angles and aligned to extract spatial and visual data to create a digital 3-D model. Data will be extracted from the model, including precise measurements and dimensions, colors, textures, and close-up historic details of the historic property. The model will then be made available for public viewing, if appropriate.

C. Recordation of Architectural Historic Property. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual above ground architectural historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through a digital photography package or Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) Level III recordation (68 Fed. Reg. 43159), as appropriate.

D. Recordation of Archaeological Historic Property without Data Recovery. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual above ground archaeological historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through digital photography, scaled plan view, profile drawings, and narrative descriptions meeting the archaeological documentation specified in HAR § 13-276 pertaining to AIS investigations.

E. Archaeological Data Recovery. Data recovery excavations may be considered in consultation among the FHWA, HDOT, SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties. If it is determined by the FHWA through consultation that archaeological data recovery is an appropriate treatment, HDOT will ensure that HDOT's archaeologist prepares an archaeological data recovery plan (Archaeological DRP) that includes each affected archaeological historic property.

Commented [KF5]: How will the treatment and/or resolution of effects be institutionalized? Will there be a tiered MOA off this PA or other legally binding agreement? Describe how the resolution of effects, additional mitigation measures, responsibilities, timelines, etc. will be documented and implemented.

Commented [KF6]: Are the following items the only treatment measures that would be considered during consultation?
Need to add: preservation in place/avoidance of the resource or feature; and treatment (restoration, rehabilitation, preservation and/or reconstruction) in accordance with the SOI Standards as acceptable options.

Commented [KF7]: In addition to HHH, recordation could include nominating the property to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, especially for the historic district to add the newly identified contributing features and resources.

1. If possible, a single Archaeological DRP will be prepared for the Undertaking.

2. HDOT will provide the initial draft of the Archaeological DRP to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

3. The written comments received will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) to take comments provided in writing by other Consulting Parties into consideration in preparing SHPD's written review comments.

4. If SHPD does not respond within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume SHPD's concurrence with the Archaeological DRP, and move forward accordingly following written notification to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

5. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, shall ensure the archaeological data recovery excavations are carried out in accordance with the approved Archaeological DRP and all data recovery fieldwork is completed prior to initiation of construction.

6. HDOT's Archaeologist will prepare an Archaeological Data Recovery Report summarizing the archaeological data recovery results.

7. HDOT will provide the Archaeological Data Recovery Report to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

8. The written comments received will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days), to take comments provided in writing by other Consulting Parties into consideration in preparing SHPD's written review comments.

9. Following receipt of comments, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA and in consultation with SHPD, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, will finalize and approve the Archaeological Data Recovery Report.

VII. Native Hawaiian and Consulting Parties Section 106 Consultation

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall continue to carry out Section 106 consultation with the Maui Lānaʻi Islands Burial Council (MLIBC), Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for the identification and evaluation of historic properties identified according to the terms of this PA.

B. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall carry out consultation with MLIBC, recognized descendants and NHOs, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for any unanticipated discoveries. The consultation will include identification, evaluation as to whether a discovery meets the definition of a historic property, and consideration of measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

VIII. Applicability of this PA to Changes in Undertaking Scope

This PA satisfies the FHWA's responsibilities under Section 106 and is based on information about this Undertaking as defined in the EIS. It is the FHWA's responsibility to notify the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of any changes to the Undertaking's design, scope, or footprint and, through consultation, to determine whether any changes to the design, scope, or footprint invalidate both the environmental commitments made in the Final EIS and Record of Decision, including those made in this PA. In the event the FHWA chooses to re-open Section 106 consultation for this Undertaking, the FHWA shall implement the following measures:

A. If the change is within the current APE, then the FHWA shall notify the SHPD of any changes to design or scope in writing. The SHPD shall respond within 30 calendar days of receipt of the e-mail or letter. Receipt is the date of the e-mail or the date received in HICRIS.

B. If the change is outside the current APE, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, shall assess and revise the APE as necessary to incorporate any additional areas not previously considered under this PA.

C. The FHWA shall consult the Signatories to this PA to determine if the provisions of this PA should be applied to the additional areas, and if this PA should be applied, whether this PA needs to be amended in accordance with Stipulation XIII to include those areas.

IX. Post-Review Discoveries

Commented [KF8]: Add a stipulation for post-agreement adverse effects, whether due to previously unknown historic properties being discovered or due to damage during construction from carelessness or emergency.

A. In accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.13(b)(3), the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, will apply the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 C.F.R. § 60.4) to evaluate any newly identified historic properties or unanticipated effects on historic properties are found during project construction and consider measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Additionally, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will consult pursuant to Stipulation III.

B. The FHWA shall forward their evaluation of the newly identified historic properties or unanticipated effects on identified historic properties are found during project construction to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

Commented [KF9]: This needs to include evaluation of both eligibility and effect. There may be a previously unknown historic property that is not affected by the undertaking. Or there may be a previously known historic property that is adversely affected in a new way (especially during construction). Or both.

C. If SHPD does not respond within the 30-calendar day review period, the FHWA may assume SHPD's concurrence with the eligibility determinations.

D. If evidence of burials, human remains, or potential human remains is encountered during construction, HDOT shall suspend all work in the immediate vicinity, protect the remains from further disturbance, and immediately contact the SHPO, the FHWA, , MLIBC, Maui Police Departments, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

E. HDOT's initial notification may be via phone but must be followed by written notification via email. In addition to email, HDOT's notification to the SHPO must include written notification to HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135 and include date, time, and identification of all parties who were notified.

F. Identification, documentation, and treatment of all burials, human remains, or potential human remains encountered during construction will be carried out in accordance with State laws (Appendix 1).

X. Confidentiality

Sensitive information concerning the location, character, or ownership of archaeological resources and properties on which burials, human remains, or potential human remains are identified may be withheld from public disclosure in accordance with Section 304 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 307103).

XI. Monitoring and Reporting

Each year following the execution of this PA until it expires or is terminated, HDOT will submit to the FHWA a written status of each PA stipulation.

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall provide all parties to this PA a written annual summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms and associated findings. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed or implemented, any issues encountered relating to historic or cultural sites, any disputes and objections received in the FHWA's efforts to carry out the terms of this PA. Additionally, the annual summary report shall include the status of the PA stipulations provided by HDOT to the FHWA.

HDOT will provide written notification to the FHWA for concurrence once all stipulations have been completed. Upon the FHWA's concurrence and the FHWA's notification therein to all parties to this PA, the Section 106 process will be deemed completed.

XII. Dispute Resolution

Should any Signatory, Concurring or Consulting Party to this PA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, the FHWA shall notify all parties and initiate consultation to resolve the objection. If the FHWA determines that such objection cannot be resolved, the FHWA will:

A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the resolution proposed by the FHWA, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the FHWA with its advice on the resolution of the objection within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from ACHP, Signatories, and Concurring Parties and provide them with a copy of this written response. The FHWA will then proceed according to the final decision.

B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the 30-calendar-day review period, the FHWA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the Signatories and Concurring Parties to this PA and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

C. The responsibilities of the FHWA to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

XIII. Amendments

This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all signatories is filed with the ACHP.

XIV. Termination

If any signatory to this PA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XIII. If an amendment cannot be reached within 30 calendar days, any Signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other Signatories.

Once the PA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the Undertaking, the FHWA must either (a) execute an agreement pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. The FHWA shall notify the Signatories as to the course of action they will pursue.

XV. Duration

This PA will be null and void if its terms are not carried out within fifteen (15) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, the FHWA may consult with the other Signatories to reconsider the terms of the PA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation XIII.

Execution of this agreement by the FHWA, SHPO, and HDOT, and implementation of its terms is evidence that the FHWA has taken into account the effects of this Undertaking on historic properties and has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

PROGRAMMATIC CAGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)

By: _____ Date: _____
Dawn N. S. Chang, Esq.
DLNR Chairperson
State Historic Preservation Officer

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

SIGNATORY

Federal Highway Administration

By: _____ Date: _____
Richelle M. Takara, PE
Division Administrator

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

INVITED SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation

By: _____ Date: _____
Edwin Sniffen, Director

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

INVITED SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources

By: _____ Date: _____
Dawn Chang
Chairperson

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

CONCURRING PARTY

[Name/Organization]

By: _____ Date: _____
[Name]
[Title]

Appendix 1. HDOT's Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E Compliance

Memorandum

To: All Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties, and the Public

From: State of Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (HDOT)

Re: Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E Compliance

The Programmatic Agreement (PA) for this project incorporates references to both Federal and State laws and regulations to allow these review processes to work in tandem to the extent possible. Should compliance issues arise under Federal or State law, HDOT and FHWA are committed to resolving disputes through the Dispute Resolution stipulation provided in the PA (Stipulation XII).

In a letter dated January 23, 2023, HDOT initiated consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and its implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800. In addition, HDOT initiated Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275 historic preservation review with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for the proposed project. Although the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) retains approval authority over Section 106, HDOT has jurisdiction over determining the project’s effects under HRS § 6E-8 and its administrative provisions in HAR § 13-275.

To reduce redundancy, HDOT intends to combine Section 106 and HRS § 6E-8 compliance where possible.

Roles and Responsibilities

HDOT, as project sponsor, in coordination with the FHWA, will be responsible for the management and development of the SHPD-approved plans and reports including the Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey Plan (AISSP) and any necessary mitigation plans (e.g., archaeological monitoring plan, burial treatment plan) required for continuing archaeological investigations of the preferred alternative through final design and construction of the project with the assistance of individuals meeting the requirements of Stipulation II.

The SHPD shall advise HDOT in carrying out its State Historic Preservation Review responsibilities for the project. Based on information provided by HDOT, the SHPD shall respond to requests for comments and/or concurrence within the specified review periods.

Qualifications

All historic properties investigations and documentation carried out pursuant to this Memorandum shall be conducted by or under the supervision of an individual meeting the HAR § 13-281, *Rules Governing Professional Qualifications*, in their respective professional discipline. Historic properties investigations and documentation shall meet the requirements of HAR § 13-275 and the appropriate HAR for specific types of studies. Archaeologists will have a permit to do archaeological work in Hawaii per HAR § 13-282. HDOT will identify an osteologist who can be available on an as-needed basis in the event the ethnicity of a burial is needed, or bone fragments cannot be positively identified as human by the on-site archaeologist.

Project Area

The HRS § 6E-8 Project Area will coincide with the Preferred Alternative, once selected.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

HDOT intends to use the investigations and documentation of historic properties prepared for this project and as described in the PA (Stipulation III) to comply with HRS § 6E and its administrative provisions in HAR § 13-275, *Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review for Governmental Projects Covered Under Sections 6E-7 and 6E-8, HRS*. HDOT will evaluate potential historic properties for integrity and significance in accordance with HAR § 13-275-6.

Phased Archaeological Inventory Survey and Archaeological Subsurface Survey Plan

HDOT, in coordination with FHWA, intends to conduct a phased identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties for this project. The first phase, consisting of an above-ground archaeological reconnaissance survey, is described in Stipulation III of the PA, as mentioned above. For the second phase, an AISSP will be developed and implemented as described in the PA, Stipulation IV. A final AIS report will be prepared that includes the results of the archaeological surface reconnaissance survey and the archaeological subsurface survey and provided to SHPD for concurrence on adequacy.

Determining Effects to Historic Properties

HDOT, in coordination with FHWA, will determine the effects to significant historic properties within the preferred alternative consistent with HAR § 13-275-7. One of the following effect determinations will be made for each significant historic property or group of significant historic properties:

1. No historic properties affected.

2. Effect with proposed mitigation commitments.

The effect determinations shall be sent to SHPD for review and concurrence and posted on honoapiilanihighway.com with notification to Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of the PA for their comments. After 30 calendar days, HDOT shall send all comments received to SHPD. SHPD shall provide its approval, or non-approval with comments, within 45 calendar days of receipt of an HDOT request for agreement on its effect determinations. Receipt date shall be the date a letter is received in HICRIS.

Mitigation Measures

Following SHPD's written acceptance of the AIS report and effect determinations, HDOT will provide mitigation measures to SHPD pursuant to HAR § 13-275, 277, -278, and -279.

Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring

Per HAR § 13-279-3, Archaeological monitoring may be a mitigation measure.

Following completion of the AIS, HDOT shall oversee the development of an Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring Plan (Monitoring Plan) for implementation prior to the initiation of project construction. The Monitoring Plan will be developed pursuant to HAR § 13-279, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Reports*, in consultation with the PA's Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties and submitted for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

1. Archaeological monitoring during construction will be conducted by HDOT and under the supervision of an Archaeologist meeting the qualifications stated above in the Qualifications Section.

2. HDOT, through its archaeologist, may hire cultural monitors at the request of NHOs listed in Appendix 3. Cultural monitor responsibilities will be defined in the Monitoring Plan.

3. The relationship between the construction crew and the cultural monitors will be defined in the monitoring plan. For example, if bones are found or a historic site is breached, the cultural monitor will have the authority to stop all work within 100 feet of the find.

4. HDOT shall contract with an on-call osteologist who can be in the field within 24 hours should additional expertise be needed to identify bones found in the Project Area. The Lead Archaeologist, in consultation with SHPD, will make the call as to whether an osteologist is needed on-site.

Pre-Construction Training

1. Prior to construction activities, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will conduct pre-construction on-site archaeological and cultural awareness training led by HDOT's archaeological monitor and cultural monitors. The training will explain HDOT's approach to HRS § 6E-8 compliance, conditions and requirements set forth in this PA, procedures to follow if archaeological or cultural remains are found, and roles and responsibilities of HDOT's archaeological and cultural monitors.

2. HDOT will provide meeting participants with contact information for those required to receive discovery notifications.

3. This Memorandum will be an addendum to the construction contract.

Data Recovery

In the event that adverse effects cannot be avoided, data recovery is the only mitigation option provided in HAR § 13-275-8. Data recovery of sites will follow HAR § 13-278.

HAR § 13-275-8(2) requires that for properties evaluated as significant under criterion "e" the agency must consult with ethnic organizations or members of the ethnic group for whom the properties have significance. For this project, all sites significant under criterion "e" are significant to Native Hawaiians, and HDOT has consulted with NHOs listed in Appendix 3 to seek their views on proposed forms of mitigation in the event adverse effects cannot be fully avoided and data recovery is considered insufficient.

1. HDOT in consultation with the SHPD and NHOs, will continue consultation to determine if alternate mitigation under HAR § 13-275-8(2) is appropriate.

2. With respect to unmarked Native Hawaiian burials, the development of burial treatment plans will be consistent with HAR § 13-300, *Rules of Practice and Procedure Relating to Burial Sites and Human Remains*. If MLIBC determines that a burial is to be relocated, HDOT will consult with MLIBC to determine appropriate reinterment, which may include relocation to project property in the vicinity of the discovery as appropriate and as determined through consultation.

3. *Curation*. HDOT, in coordination with SHPD, will curate recovered materials in accordance with applicable laws, including HAR § 13-278, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Data Recovery Studies*. HDOT shall consult with public and private institutions to pursue opportunities to provide public access to the recovered materials.

4. *Access*. HDOT will ensure NHOs have access to sites they wish to steward. Access will include safe parking areas for up to ten vehicles, areas to store rocks or tools, and an area to gather before or after accessing the site. Access does not presume any improvements to access sites.

5. *Stewardship*. HDOT will ensure that NHOs have an opportunity to remove the rocks from sites that will be impacted by construction of the Project. This will include allowing adequate time to gather the rocks and providing a location to store the rocks. NHOs will provide HDOT with point-of-contact (POC) information to coordinate this activity.

6. Most of the Archaeological sites are located on Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Land Division Lands and will be transferred to the DLNR Division of Forestry sometime after the relocated highway is built. HDOT has invited DLNR to be an invited signatory to this agreement and to develop a stewardship agreement with interested NHOs. Failure to finalize an agreement prior to signing this document will not affect implementation of the final document.

7. The design team will work with NHOs to use rocks affected by the construction of the project, in retaining walls or other parts of the project, where appropriate. NHOs will provide HDOT with POC information to coordinate these activities.

8. *Burials*. HDOT shall provide a burial relocation site, to be chosen in consultation with the MLIBC and recognized descendants, in each of the three (3) ahupua'a affected by the project. MLIBC and recognized descendants will work with HDOT on the design, materials, and construction of each burial site. If the land chosen belongs to another state agency, HDOT will facilitate agreements regarding access and use of the land. DLNR-SHPD will have long-term management of the site, including decisions on whether additional burials from other projects will be allowed to be interred at these sites.

Post-Review Discoveries

Commented [KF10]: Add section to address Architectural properties for completeness and parity.

Archaeology

1. If new archaeological properties are discovered or unanticipated effects to significant archaeological historic properties are identified during construction, and there is no archaeologist present at the discovery location to conduct monitoring as described in Stipulation IV.B, HAR § 13-280, *Rules Governing General Procedures for Inadvertent Discoveries of Historic Properties During a Project Covered by the Historic Preservation Review Process*, shall apply.

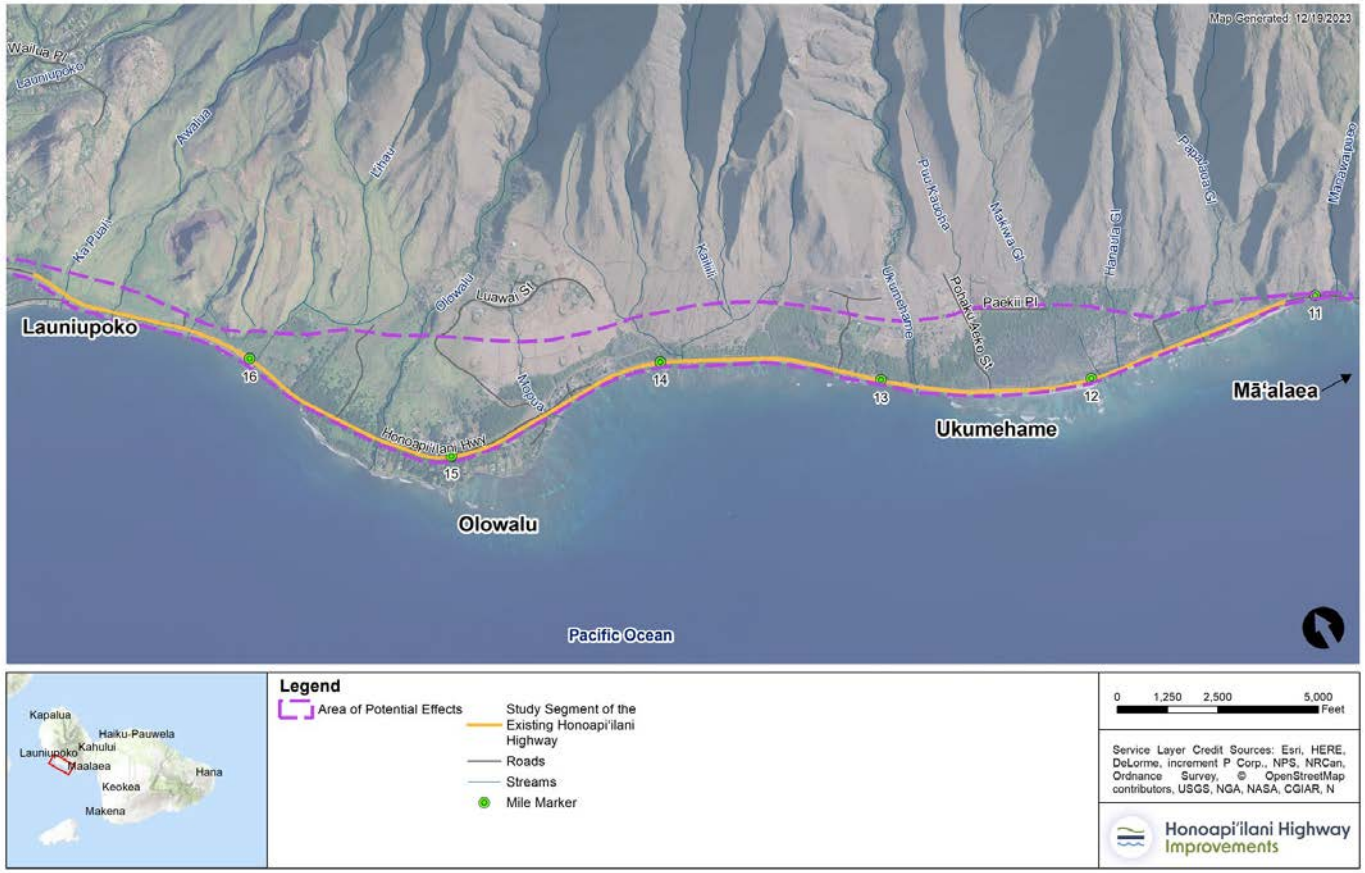
2. HDOT will consult with the SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties regarding the need to expand the areas identified for archaeological monitoring during construction to include locations where the project would involve excavation within 150 feet of identified artifacts.

Human Remains

1. If evidence of burials, human remains, or potential human remains is encountered during construction, HDOT shall suspend all work within 20 feet of the remains, protect the remains from further disturbance, and immediately use the contact protocols in Appendix 5. HDOT will implement the procedures at HAR § 13-300, *Rules of Practice and Procedure Relating to Burial Sites and Human Remains*, for inadvertent discoveries of human remains. Construction activities in the location of the discovery will be suspended pending notification to and consultation among the SHPD, HDOT, MLIBC, and parties included in Appendix 4, in accordance with these procedures. Notification will be by e-mail, unless an alternative method is specifically requested.

2. HDOT will consult with the parties included in Appendix 3 regarding the need to expand the areas identified for archaeological monitoring during construction to include locations where the project would involve excavation within 150 feet of the unanticipated discovery of human remains.

Appendix 2. Area of Potential Effects Map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Wailua Pl
Launiupoko
Awalua
Lihau
Ka Puali
Olowalu
Luawai St
Kailili
Ukumehame
Puu Kaooha
Makiwa Gl
Pohaku Aeko St
Paekii Pl
Hanaula Gl
Papaleua Gl
Manawaipuao
Mopua
Honoapiʻilani Hwy
Launiupoko
Olowalu
Ukumehame
Māʻalaea
Pacific Ocean
16
15
14
13
12
11
Kapalua
Haiku-Pauwela
Kahului
Launiupoko
Maalaea
Hana
Keokea
Makena
Legend
Area of Potential Effects
Study Segment of the Existing Honoapiʻilani Highway
Roads
Streams
Mile Marker
0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet
Service Layer Credit Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCan, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N
Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

Appendix 3: List of Consulting Parties

Prefix	First	Middle	Last	Title	Organization/Agency
Ms.	Dawn		Chang	State Historic Preservation Officer and Chairperson	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Dr.	Susan		Lebo	SHPD	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Ms.	Leimana		DaMate	Executive Director	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources, ‘Aha Moku
Mr.	Ikaika	J.	Anderson	Chair	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Hawaiian Homelands
Dr.	Sylvia		Hussey	CEO	State of Hawai‘i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Mr.	Kamakana	C.	Ferreira	Lead Compliance Specialist	State of Hawai‘i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Ms.	Lauren		Morawksi		State of Hawai‘i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Ms.	Leslie		Iaukea	SHPD, Culture and History Branch Chief	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Mr.	Chris		Nakahashi	SHPD Cultural Historian	State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources
Ms.	Yvette		Celiz	Lāhainā Representative	Maui County Cultural Resources Commission
Dr.	Janet		Six	Principal Archaeologist	Maui County
Mr.	Andrew		McCallister	SHPD Maui Archaeologist	State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Mr.	Hinano	R.	Rodrigues		NHO
Ms.	Anela		Jackson	President	‘Aha Mālama, Corp.
Mr.	Ke`eaumoku		Kapu	Chief Executive Officer	‘Aha Moku O Maui Inc.
Mr.	Felimon		Sadang		‘Aha Moku O Maui Inc.
Mr.	Kamaka		Bancaco		‘Aha Moku O Maui Inc.
Mr.	Hailama		Farden	President	Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
					Lahaina Hawaiian Civic Club
Ms.	Blossom		Feiteira	President	Association of Hawaiians for Homestead Lands
Mr.	Samson	L.	Brown	President	Au Puni O Hawai‘i
Mr.	Joseph	Kuhio	Lewis	Chief Executive Officer	Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
Ms.	Chelsie		Evans	Executive Director	Hawaiian Community Assets, Inc.
Ms.	Kiersten		Faulkner	Executive Director	Historic Hawai‘i Foundation
Ms	Kaipo		Kincaid		Hui Kako‘o ‘Āina Ho‘opulapula
Ms.	Amy	Hanaialii	Gilliom	President	Hui O Wa‘a Kaulua
Ms.	Lori		Sablas	Cultural Advisor	Kaanapali Beach Hotel

Mr.	Kimokeo		Kapahulehua	President	Kimokeo Foundation
Mr.	Manny		Kuloloio	Makuakāne	Kuloloiʻa Lineage - I ke Kai ʻo Kuloloiʻa
Mr.	Theo		Morrison	Executive Director	Lahaina Restoration Foundation
Mr.	Ekolu		Lindsey III	President	Maui Cultural Lands, Inc/ descendant -- Ukumehame
Ms.	Nicole		McMullan		Maui Historical Society, Bailey House Museum
Mr.	Kaipo		Kekona	Poʻo -- Kāʻanapali Moku	Aha Moku O Maui Inc.
Ms.	Uilani		Kapu	Treasurer	Na Aikane `O Maui Inc
Kumu	Kapono`ai		Molitau		Nā Hanona Kūlike ʻo Piʻilani
Ms.	Patty		Nishiyama		Na Kupuna o Maui
Ms.	Maraea	K.	Nekaifes		Nekaifes Ohana
Mr.	Clifford		Naeole	Hawaiian Cultural Advisor	The Ritz-Carlton Kapalua
					Queen Liliʻuokalani Children's Center
Ms.	Dana	Naone	Hall		
Mr.	Kainoa		Horcajo	Founder	Kipuka Olowalu
Ms.	Karin		Osuga		Kipuka Olowalu
Ms.	Lois		Reiswig	President	Maui Arts League
Mr.	Pomaikai		Benevedes		
Ms.	Velma		Mariano		
Ms.	Noelani		Ahia		
Mr.	Nameaaea		Hoshino		NHO
Ms.	Jaclyn		Fujjita		
Ms	Fay		McFarlane		
Mr.	George	Tosh K.	Fujita		NHO-Kaluna Palafox Ohana
	Kaulu		Nahooikaika		NHO-Kaho'oikaika Ohana
Ms.	Tiare		Lawrence		NHO- Kaho'oikaika Ohana
Ms.	Malihini	Keahi	Heath		NHO- Haia Ohana
Ms.	Kahikilani		Niles		
Mr.	Brian	Kaniela Naeole	Naauao		Naeole/Naauao Ohana
Mr.	Foster		Ampong		NHO
Ms.	Linda		Nahina Magalianes		Nahina Ohana
Ms	Victoria		Kaluna-Palafox		NHO-Kaluna-Palafox Ohana
			Saffrey Ohana		NHO Saffrey Ohana
Mr.	Al		Lagunero		Olowalu Cultural Reserve -- Precursor to Kipuka Olowalu
Ms.	Davianna		McGregor		Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana
Mr.	Michael		Nahoʻopiʻi	Executive Director	Kahoʻolawe Island Reserve Commission
Ms.	Beth		Mantalvo	Executive Director	Hui O Wa'a Kaulua

Mr.	Nainoa		Thompson	President & Master Navigator	Polynesian Voyaging Society
Mr.	Kawika		Farm	Planner Supervisor	Cultural Resources Commission, Maui County
Mr.	Steve	L	Phillip		
Ms.	Jessica		Puff	SHPD Architectural Historian	SHPD, Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
Mr.	Stanley		Solamillo	Architect	Maui County Planning Dept
Ms.	Michele		Hoopii		Pili Koko
Mr.	Archie		Kalepa		NHO

Appendix 4: List of Section 106 and 6E Consulting Party Meetings and Dates

Consulting Party Meeting Dates

April 7, 2022, In-person with NHOs from the area, set up by Keeaumoku Kapu
April 7 and 8, 2022, Hinano Rodrigues
April 8, Ekolu Lindsay, Kipuka Olowalu/Olowalu Cultural Reserve
March 29 & 30, 2023, Virtual
May 31, 2023, NHO, FHWA Field Visit
June 1, 2023, Presentation to Maui Cultural Resources Commission
July 27, 2023, Virtual: Archaeology/Cultural
August 2, 2023, Virtual: Architecture
November 2, 2023, SHPD, FHWA, HDOT
November 18, 2023, NHO Field Visit
November 20, 2023, Virtual: Archaeology/Cultural
March 28, 2024, SHPD Field Visit
September 22, 2024, Presentation to Na Kupuna o Lahaina Advisory Board, NHOs, Consulting Parties: Archaeology and Programmatic Agreement
September 26, 2024, NHOs and other Consulting Parties, Virtual: Archaeology and Programmatic Agreement

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) plans to fund the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project (Undertaking), pursuant to Pub.L. 116-260, FY 2021 Appropriations Act, known as the Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grants and through an earmark in the 2022 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Pub.L. 117-58), which would realign Honoapiʻilani Highway between Ukumehame and Launiupoko in Maui Komohana (West Maui); and

WHEREAS, the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT) is the sponsor of the Undertaking, and the FHWA has invited HDOT to become an invited signatory to this Programmatic Agreement (PA); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA's action requires review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) and is considered an Undertaking as defined by 36 C.F.R. 800.16(y) and is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking is intended to address existing coastal erosion and flooding, as well as future coastal erosion and flooding caused by anticipated sea level rise, as delineated by the Hawaiʻi Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission (HCCC)'s Sea Level Rise Exposure Area (SLR-XA); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA has coordinated NHPA Section 106 compliance with the NEPA process and is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA, in consultation with the Hawaiʻi State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), is entering into this Section 106 PA in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(b)(1)(ii) because the Undertaking's effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of the Record of Decision; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT, and in consultation with the SHPO, established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) (**Appendix 2**) in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(a)(1) to consider potential direct and indirect effects associated with each of the Undertaking's alternatives evaluated in the Draft EIS; and

Summary of comments on Programmatic_Agreement_Consulting_Party_Review

Page: 1

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WHEREAS, due to the size of the APE, limited access, and number of alternatives under consideration, the FHWA and HDOT, in consultation with the SHPO, agreed to phased identification, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b)(2), as provided in this PA; and

WHEREAS, HDOT intends to use the historic properties identification efforts and documentation prepared for this Undertaking and as described in this PA (Stipulation III) to comply with Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and its administrative provisions at Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275, *Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review for Governmental Projects Covered Under Sections 6E-7 and 6E-8, HRS*, as described in **Appendix 1.** The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) therefore has the authority to determine whether or not any report generated under HRS § 6E and its administrative rules is adequate; and

WHEREAS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), was invited to participate in the Section 106 consultation and the development of this PA and has declined to participate; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT has consulted with Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) listed in **Appendix 3**, for which the Ahupua'a of Launiupoko, Olowalu, and/or Ukumehame have religious and/or cultural significance and has invited them to be Concurring Parties to this PA; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT held multiple Consulting Party meetings (listed in **Appendix 4**), has consulted with Consulting Parties, including NHOs, listed in **Appendix 3** regarding the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties and has invited them to sign this PA as Concurring Parties; and

WHEREAS, historic properties were found during an archaeological reconnaissance study located within the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Lands, and the FHWA has invited DLNR to be an invited signatory to this PA.

NOW, THEREFORE, the FHWA, HDOT, SHPO, agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out.

I. Roles and Responsibilities

A. The FHWA is the agency official legally responsible for all Section 106 findings and determinations and shall ensure that the terms of this PA are carried out to complete the Section 106 process. The FHWA shall continue consultation with the NHOs, individuals and organizations included in Appendix 3 and as described in this PA.

B. HDOT, as the Undertaking sponsor, will assist the FHWA in the implementation of this PA, including the coordination, management, and overseeing of the implementation of the SHPD-approved plans and reports including the Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey Plan (AISSP) and any necessary mitigation plans (e.g., archaeological monitoring plan, burial treatment plan) required by this PA for continuing archaeological investigations of the preferred

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Highlight Date: 2/24/2025, 6:49:55 PM

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/24/2025, 7:07:54 PM

do not create a new report type. change to Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan (AISP); use language specified in HRS 6E - AISP

alternative through final design and construction of the Undertaking with the assistance of individuals meeting the requirements of Stipulation II.

C. DLNR, as having jurisdiction over land within and adjacent to the Undertaking's alignment, shall respond to requests for permission to access areas identified by HDOT that require investigations pursuant to this PA, and shall provide comments and/or reviews of documentation prepared by HDOT or its staff in fulfillment of this PA.

D. The SHPO, individually or through staff at SHPD, shall advise the FHWA in carrying out Section 106 responsibilities for the Undertaking. Based on information provided by the FHWA or by HDOT, on behalf of the FHWA, the SHPO, individually or through staff at the SHPD, shall respond to requests for comments and/or concurrence within the specified review periods regarding the FHWA's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluations and proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on archaeological historic properties that may be identified.

II. Qualifications

All investigations carried out pursuant to this PA shall be conducted by or under the supervision of an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology or Architectural History, as applicable, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A, and pursuant to HAR § 13-281, "Rules Governing Professional Qualifications," and HAR § 13-282, "Rules Governing Permits for Archaeological Work" in the State of Hawai'i.

III. Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will ensure all historic properties (both above ground and below ground) identified within the APE are assessed for NRHP eligibility in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(c). The FHWA will consider information provided by an individual or organization included in Appendix 3 who attaches religious and/or cultural significance to a property within the APE in making determinations of eligibility.

B. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, completed the identification and evaluation of architectural historic properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c). A Reconnaissance Level Architectural Inventory Survey (RLS) report was completed that identified and assessed 40 architectural properties within the APE. Three architectural properties were determined to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and ten were determined to be contributing resources to a NRHP-eligible historic district, referred to in the RLS as the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. SHPD concurred with these eligibility determinations in a letter dated July 9, 2024.

C. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, has completed the identification and initial evaluation of archaeological properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c). This identification and evaluation effort involved an archaeological reconnaissance surface survey comprising each of the four proposed alternatives within the APE. The archaeological survey area was defined by a 300-foot-wide corridor along the centerline of each proposed alternative. The archaeological survey area totaled approximately 464 acres and included both 100% pedestrian survey and

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targeted drone flyovers. The results of the archaeological survey were provided in a document titled *Honoapiʻilani Archaeological Complex Site Descriptions and Significance Evaluations*. Twenty-eight (28) archaeological historic properties were identified and evaluated within Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa, seven (7) in Olowalu Ahupuaʻa, and three (3) in Launiupoko Ahupuaʻa.

D. HDOT's archaeologist, on behalf of HDOT and the FHWA, evaluated all 38 archaeological historic properties as individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. SHPD concurred with eleven (11) of these eligibility determinations in a letter dated October 11, 2024, and provided no response on the remaining twenty-seven (27) archaeological historic properties. HDOT's archaeologist also noted that the sites in each ahupuaʻa extended beyond the archaeological survey boundaries. Because the horizontal and vertical extents of a potential historic district could not be determined based on a reconnaissance survey, no historic district has been identified by the FHWA at this time, pending additional investigations as described in this PA.

E. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will complete an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) for any areas not previously surveyed within the preferred alternative. Additionally, subsurface archaeological testing will proceed through the design of the preferred alternative as locations become accessible.

F. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will ensure an AISSP is prepared and implemented as part of the identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (d) and HAR § 13-276.

G. HDOT intends to use the identification and documentation of historic properties prepared for this Undertaking to meet the requirement of HRS § 6E-8. SHPD shall have authority to determine the adequacy of the AISSP pursuant to HAR § 13-275 and HAR § 13-276. SHPD's written approval will be provided to all Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

IV. Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey

The area for subsurface archaeological survey is defined as the Undertaking's preferred alternative and includes the proposed roadway right-of-way (ROW) and areas designated for utility installation, excavation, grading, connector roads, or construction access and laydown areas.

A. Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey Plan

1. The AISSP will be developed by HDOT's archaeologist in consultation with the Engineering Design Team, as well as Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties within one (1) year of execution of the NEPA Record of Decision.

2. HDOT will provide the initial draft of the AISSP to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

3. The written comments on the AISSP will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) upon receipt of all

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SHPD will provide a response

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change to AISP to match language in HRS 6E

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, and HAR §13-275-5(c) and (d),

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AISP; HAR §13-275-5(c) and (d)

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AISP

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AISP

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AISP

written comments received by HDOT and the FHWA from Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

4. HDOT will share SHPD's comments with Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties. The comments may be posted to the Honoapiilanihighway.com website.

5. If SHPD does not respond within any 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume SHPD's concurrence and move forward accordingly. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will implement the AISSP.

6. Subsurface survey fieldwork shall be completed to the extent practicable prior to final design so that any unanticipated discoveries (i.e., archaeological sites or human burials) may be considered in final design and measures incorporated to avoid and/or minimize potential effects on historic properties and/or human burials.

7. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will provide a status update to the Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of the status of archaeological investigations on a quarterly basis via email and, when requested, via meeting. Once HDOT's archaeologist sends an end-of-fieldwork notice to SHPD, these reports will stop.

B. Archaeological Inventory Survey Report

1. The AIS report will be submitted to SHPD for their concurrence on adequacy and will contain results of the above ground pedestrian survey of the preferred alternative and subsurface survey.

2. The initial draft of the AIS report will be provided to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The reports may be posted to Honoapiilanihighway.com.

3. The written comments received on the draft AIS report will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) upon receipt of all written comments received by HDOT and the FHWA from Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

4. If SHPD does not respond within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume SHPD's concurrence and move forward accordingly.

V. Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect for Historic Properties

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, will apply the criteria of adverse effect (36 C.F.R. § 800.5(a)(1)) to historic properties within the APE, and document its findings.

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AISP

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change to any identified subsurface historic properties

Page: 5

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change from notice to letter report; the purpose is to provide documentation / confirmation that the stipulations of the AISP have been carried out

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insert "archaeological" as it will not include the architectural survey info

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Highlight Date: 2/26/2025, 10:42:20 PM

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Indicate the AIS report will meet the minimum requirements of HAR §
13-276-5 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation

B. If, as a result of this analysis, the FHWA determines that the Undertaking may have an adverse effect on any historic property, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will consult with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

C. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will implement any of the Undertaking's scope or design modifications or conditions in order to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects, as agreed upon through consultation.

VI. Treatments to Resolve Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, has determined that the following treatment measures, either singularly or in combination, may be applied to resolve adverse effects to historic properties.

A. Educational Interpretation. This educational interpretation may include displays, markers, educational pamphlets, brochures or booklets, posters, websites, or other similar accessible information to educate members of the public on one or more architectural and/or archaeological historic property within the APE. The interpretive element will use images and maps to the extent feasible to convey information to the public.

B. Photogrammetry. HDOT may hire a consultant to conduct historic property documentation through the use of photogrammetry, which requires taking high-resolution digital images to construct 3-D models of above ground resources including individual structures and buildings or landscape features. Using a high-resolution camera affixed to a drone, digital images will be taken at multiple angles and aligned to extract spatial and visual data to create a digital 3-D model. Data will be extracted from the model, including precise measurements and dimensions, colors, textures, and close-up historic details of the historic property. The model will then be made available for public viewing, if appropriate.

C. Recordation of Architectural Historic Property. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual above ground architectural historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through a digital photography package or Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) Level III recordation (68 Fed. Reg. 43159), as appropriate.

D. Recordation of Archaeological Historic Property without Data Recovery. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual above ground archaeological historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through digital photography, scaled plan view, profile drawings, and narrative descriptions meeting the archaeological documentation specified in HAR § 13-276 pertaining to AIS investigations.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/24/2025, 7:41:35 PM

add also potential audio presentation to reflect traditional Hawaiian culture and sharing of knowledge

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Comment on Text Date: 2/24/2025, 7:43:52 PM

If a model is created, indicate there will also be an audio and/or written component that will assist in conveying the results to the public and their ability to use the model; also indicate how the model might be made available to schools, libraries or other venues for educational and/or curricular or community uses.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 3/7/2025, 12:49:31 PM

Expand to indicate documentation may include acquiring and recording oral information regarding traditional construction methods, etc.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 3/4/2025, 1:32:48 AM

allow for additional treatment options to occur based on AIS, Data Recovery or other project findings; Also describe the process for selection, discussion of how treatment will be carried, schedule, review of draft deliverables and review times and roles, etc.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/25/2025, 1:58:43 PM

This particular treatment option needs to be expanded to avoid issue that arose with model developed for Queen K regarding what the model would include, who would provide input, how it would be used or made accessible, be evaluated as meeting the stipulation purpose, etc.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:01:23 PM

this list should also include archaeological monitoring. This is separate from archaeological data recovery excavations. Monitoring will be needed to document any historic properties newly identified or further exposed during construction. This would involve an archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) and an archaeological monitoring report (AMR)

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 3/4/2025, 1:34:58 AM

please also add where possible will salvage pohaku for use in community-based restoration projects

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Type: Sticky Note Author: cpuffjl Subject: Sticky Note Date: 3/4/2025, 1:32:29 AM

This part of the stipulation is confusing, not sure what you're trying to say that "The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will adopt and implement any feasible design modifications or conditions in order to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects caused by the undertaking as agreed upon through consultation"?

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Type: Sticky Note Author: cpuffjl Subject: Sticky Note Date: 3/7/2025, 12:47:48 PM

Please include language that identifies how mitigation measures will be selected from the list below. Who will FHWA/HDOT consult with, how will the mitigation selection be documented within the administrative record, what will the time frame for providing comments or the format for consultation look like (comments within 30 days, scheduled meeting to decide, etc.?)

Should also include a process for reviewing. submitting, accepting deliverables (assigned to each mitigation measure or same process for all?)

B. If, as a result of this analysis, the FHWA determines that the Undertaking may have an adverse effect on any historic property, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will consult with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

C. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will implement any of the Undertaking's scope or design modifications or conditions in order to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects, as agreed upon through consultation.

VI. Treatments to Resolve Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, has determined that the following treatment measures, either singularly or in combination, may be applied to resolve adverse effects to historic properties.

A. Educational Interpretation. This educational interpretation may include displays, markers, educational pamphlets, brochures or booklets, posters, websites, or other similar accessible information to educate members of the public on one or more architectural and/or archaeological historic property within the APE. The interpretive element will use images and maps to the extent feasible to convey information to the public.

B. Photogrammetry. HDOT may hire a consultant to conduct historic property documentation through the use of photogrammetry, which requires taking high-resolution digital images to construct 3-D models of above ground resources including individual structures and buildings or landscape features. Using a high-resolution camera affixed to a drone, digital images will be taken at multiple angles and aligned to extract spatial and visual data to create a digital 3-D model. Data will be extracted from the model, including precise measurements and dimensions, colors, textures, and close-up historic details of the historic property. The model will then be made available for public viewing, if appropriate.

C. Recordation of Architectural Historic Property. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual above ground architectural historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through a digital photography package or Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) Level III recordation (68 Fed. Reg. 43159), as appropriate.

D. Recordation of Archaeological Historic Property without Data Recovery. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual above ground archaeological historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through digital photography, scaled plan view, profile drawings, and narrative descriptions meeting the archaeological documentation specified in HAR § 13-276 pertaining to AIS investigations.

Also, it would be good to include a National Register nomination for a traditional cultural landscape for the archaeological resources.

E. Archaeological Data Recovery. Data recovery excavations may be considered in consultation among the FHWA, HDOT, SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties. If it is determined by the FHWA through consultation that archaeological data recovery is an appropriate treatment, HDOT will ensure that HDOT's archaeologist prepares an archaeological data recovery plan (Archaeological DRP) that includes each affected archaeological historic property.

1. If possible, a single Archaeological DRP will be prepared for the undertaking.

2. HDOT will provide the initial draft of the Archaeological DRP to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

3. The written comments received will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) to take comments provided in writing by other Consulting Parties into consideration in preparing SHPD's written review comments.

4. If SHPD does not respond within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume SHPD's concurrence with the Archaeological DRP and move forward accordingly following written notification to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

5. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, shall ensure the archaeological data recovery excavations are carried out in accordance with the approved Archaeological DRP and all data recovery fieldwork is completed prior to initiation of construction.

6. HDOT's Archaeologist will prepare an Archaeological Data Recovery Report summarizing the archaeological data recovery results.

7. HDOT will provide the Archaeological Data Recovery Report to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

8. The written comments received will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) to take comments provided in writing by other Consulting Parties into consideration in preparing SHPD's written review comments.

9. Following receipt of comments, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA and in consultation with SHPD, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, will finalize and approve the Archaeological Data Recovery Report.

VII. Native Hawaiian and Consulting Parties Section 106 Consultation

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:46:03 PM

change to DRP to match HAR language

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:46:32 PM

same comment; use DRP to match HAR language

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:47:31 PM

meets the requirements of HAR §
13-278-3

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:48:06 PM

DRP

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:50:23 PM

upon receipt of all written comments received by FHWA and HDOT from Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties...

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Comment on Text Date: 2/26/2025, 10:50:43 PM

in writing

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:51:05 PM

change to DRP

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:51:57 PM

change to DRP

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Highlight Date: 2/26/2025, 10:52:42 PM

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:57:29 PM

change Archaeologist to archaeologist to match elsewhere. It is critical to indicate when the DRR needs to be completed and accepted. Per HRS 6E it must be accepted prior to initiation of construction. Several options exist, (1) before construction per HRS 6E; (2) prepare an End-of-Fieldwork DRR and request a 2-step verification process per HAR 13-275-9 and complete full DRR during construction, (3) establish a process within PA for timing of report completion

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Highlight Date: 2/26/2025, 10:56:09 PM

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:58:03 PM

upon receipt of all written comments received by FHWA and HDOT....

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 10:58:10 PM

DRR

E. Archaeological Data Recovery. Data recovery excavations may be considered in consultation among the FHWA, HDOT, SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties. If it is determined by the FHWA through consultation that archaeological data recovery is an appropriate treatment, HDOT will ensure that HDOT's archaeologist prepares an archaeological data recovery plan (Archaeological DRP) that includes each affected archaeological historic property.

1. If possible, a single Archaeological DRP will be prepared for the undertaking.

2. HDOT will provide the initial draft of the Archaeological DRP to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

3. The written comments received will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) to take comments provided in writing by other Consulting Parties into consideration in preparing SHPD's written review comments.

4. If SHPD does not respond within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume SHPD's concurrence with the Archaeological DRP and move forward accordingly following written notification to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

5. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, shall ensure the archaeological data recovery excavations are carried out in accordance with the approved Archaeological DRP and all data recovery fieldwork is completed prior to initiation of construction.

6. HDOT's Archaeologist will prepare an Archaeological Data Recovery Report summarizing the archaeological data recovery results.

7. HDOT will provide the Archaeological Data Recovery Report to SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

8. The written comments received will be shared with SHPD for consideration in preparing SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. SHPD shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) to take comments provided in writing by other Consulting Parties into consideration in preparing SHPD's written review comments.

9. Following receipt of comments, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA and in consultation with SHPD, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, will finalize and approve the Archaeological Data Recovery Report.

VII. Native Hawaiian and Consulting Parties Section 106 Consultation

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 3/4/2025, 1:38:46 AM

DRR

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Comment on Text Date: 2/26/2025, 11:52:58 PM

and report

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall continue to carry out Section 106 consultation with the Maui Lānaʻi Islands Burial Council (MLIBC), Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for the identification and evaluation of historic properties identified according to the terms of this PA.

B. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall carry out consultation with MLIBC, recognized descendants and NHOs, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for any unanticipated discoveries. The consultation will include identification, evaluation as to whether a discovery meets the definition of a historic property, and consideration of measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

VIII. Applicability of this PA to Changes in Undertaking Scope

This PA satisfies the FHWA's responsibilities under Section 106 and is based on information about this Undertaking as defined in the EIS. It is the FHWA's responsibility to notify the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of any changes to the Undertaking's design, scope, or footprint and, through consultation, to determine whether any changes to the design, scope, or footprint invalidate both the environmental commitments made in the Final EIS and Record of Decision, including those made in this PA. In the event the FHWA chooses to re-open Section 106 consultation for this Undertaking, the FHWA shall implement the following measures:

A. If the change is within the current APE, then the FHWA shall notify the SHPD of any changes to design or scope in writing. The SHPD shall respond within 30 calendar days of receipt of the e-mail or letter. Receipt is the date of the e-mail or the date received in HICRIS.

B. If the change is outside the current APE, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, shall assess and revise the APE as necessary to incorporate any additional areas not previously considered under this PA.

C. The FHWA shall consult the Signatories to this PA to determine if the provisions of this PA should be applied to the additional areas, and if this PA should be applied, whether this PA needs to be amended in accordance with Stipulation XIII to include those areas.

IX. Post-Review Discoveries

A. In accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.13(b)(3), the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, will apply the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 C.F.R. § 60.4) to evaluate any newly identified historic properties and consider measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Additionally, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will consult pursuant to Stipulation III.

B. The FHWA shall forward their evaluation of the newly identified historic properties to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

C. If SHPD does not respond within the 30-calendar day review period, the FHWA may assume SHPD's concurrence with the eligibility determinations.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 3/4/2025, 1:38:35 AM

...evaluation and mitigation

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:06:43 PM

change to SHPO

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:07:46 PM

why not invalidate either or both?

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:08:17 PM

in writing

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:09:48 PM

Project No. 2023PR00135

D. If evidence of burials, human remains, or potential human remains is encountered during construction, HDOT shall suspend all work in the immediate vicinity, protect the remains from further disturbance, and immediately contact the SHPO, the FHWA, MLIBC, Maui Police Departments, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

E. HDOT's initial notification may be via phone but must be followed by written notification via email. In addition to email, HDOT's notification to the SHPO must include written notification to HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135 and include date, time, and identification of all parties who were notified.

F. Identification, documentation, and treatment of all burials, human remains, or potential human remains encountered during construction will be carried out in accordance with State laws (Appendix 1).

X. Confidentiality

Sensitive information concerning the location, character, or ownership of archaeological resources and properties on which burials, human remains, or potential human remains are identified may be withheld from public disclosure in accordance with Section 304 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 307103).

XI. Monitoring and Reporting

Each year following the execution of this PA until it expires or is terminated, HDOT will submit to the FHWA a written status of each PA stipulation.

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall provide all parties to this PA a written annual summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms and associated findings. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed or implemented, any issues encountered relating to historic or cultural sites, any disputes and objections received in the FHWA's efforts to carry out the terms of this PA. Additionally, the annual summary report shall include the status of the PA stipulations provided by HDOT to the FHWA.

HDOT will provide written notification to the FHWA for concurrence once all stipulations have been completed. Upon the FHWA's concurrence and the FHWA's notification therein to all parties to this PA, the Section 106 process will be deemed completed.

XII. Dispute Resolution

Should any Signatory, Concurring or Consulting Party to this PA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, the FHWA shall notify all parties and initiate consultation to resolve the objection. If the FHWA determines that such objection cannot be resolved, the FHWA will:

A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the resolution proposed by the FHWA, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the FHWA with its advice on the resolution of the objection within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from ACHP, Signatories, and Concurring

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:09:10 PM

remove extra period.

Page: 9

Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:11:36 PM

recommend a set date, e.g., January 31 or __ to match end of federal fiscal year

Page: 9

Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:13:42 PM

same comment; establish a date for report; also include commitment to have an annual meeting or to provide an annual meeting if requested by any Signatory, Concurring or Consulting Party, within 30-calendar day period following distribution of report; have a process for parties to provide written comments or concerns and for them to be addressed

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:14:33 PM

in writing

Parties and provide them with a copy of this written response. The FHWA will then proceed according to the final decision.

B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the 30-calendar-day review period, the FHWA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the Signatories and Concurring Parties to this PA and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

C. The responsibilities of the FHWA to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

XIII. Amendments

This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all signatories is filed with the ACHP.

XIV. Termination

If any signatory to this PA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XIII. If an amendment cannot be reached within 30 calendar days, any Signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other Signatories.

Once the PA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the Undertaking, the FHWA must either (a) execute an agreement pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. The FHWA shall notify the Signatories as to the course of action they will pursue.

XV. Duration

This PA will be null and void if its terms are not carried out within fifteen (15) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, the FHWA may consult with the other Signatories to reconsider the terms of the PA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation XIII.

Execution of this agreement by the FHWA, SHPO, and HDOT, and implementation of its terms is evidence that the FHWA has taken into account the effects of this Undertaking on historic properties and has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:15:31 PM

in writing

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:16:16 PM

change to Signatories

PROGRAMMATIC CAGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)

By: _____ Date: _____
Dawn N. S. Chang, Esq.
DLNR Chairperson
State Historic Preservation Officer

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This page does not contain annotations.

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

SIGNATORY

Federal Highway Administration

By: _____ Date: _____
Richelle M. Takara, PE
Division Administrator

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

INVITED SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation

By: _____ Date: _____
Edwin Sniffen, Director

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

INVITED SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources

By: _____ Date: _____
Dawn Chang
Chairperson

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Page: 14

Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 10:01:53 AM

listed here as DLNR Land Division and subsequently DLNR DOFAW will be land holder

Page: 14

Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Highlight Date: 2/26/2025, 11:18:38 PM

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Highlight Date: 2/27/2025, 10:01:53 AM

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

CONCURRING PARTY

[Name/Organization]

By: _____ Date: _____
[Name]
[Title]

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Appendix 1. HDOT's Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E Compliance

Page: 16

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Memorandum

To: All Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties, and the Public

From: State of Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (HDOT)

Re: Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E Compliance

The Programmatic Agreement (PA) for this project incorporates references to both Federal and State laws and regulations to allow these review processes to work in tandem to the extent possible. Should compliance issues arise under Federal or State law, HDOT and FHWA are committed to resolving disputes through the Dispute Resolution stipulation provided in the PA (Stipulation XII).

In a letter dated January 23, 2023, HDOT initiated consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and its implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800. In addition, HDOT initiated Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275 historic preservation review with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for the proposed project. Although the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) retains approval authority over Section 106, HDOT has jurisdiction over determining the project’s effects under HRS § 6E-8 and its administrative provisions in HAR § 13-275.

To reduce redundancy, HDOT intends to combine Section 106 and HRS § 6E-8 compliance where possible.

Roles and Responsibilities

HDOT, as project sponsor, in coordination with the FHWA, will be responsible for the management and development of the SHPD-approved plans and reports including the Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey Plan (AISSP) and any necessary mitigation plans (e.g., archaeological monitoring plan, burial treatment plan) required for continuing archaeological investigations of the preferred alternative through final design and construction of the project with the assistance of individuals meeting the requirements of Stipulation II.

The SHPD shall advise HDOT in carrying out its State Historic Preservation Review responsibilities for the project. Based on information provided by HDOT, the SHPD shall respond to requests for comments and/or concurrence within the specified review periods.

Qualifications

All historic properties investigations and documentation carried out pursuant to this Memorandum shall be conducted by or under the supervision of an individual meeting the HAR § 13-281, *Rules Governing Professional Qualifications*, in their respective professional discipline. Historic properties investigations and documentation shall meet the requirements of HAR § 13-275 and the appropriate HAR for specific types of studies. Archaeologists will have a permit to do archaeological work in Hawaii per HAR § 13-281. HDOT will identify an osteologist who can be available on an as-needed basis in the event the ethnicity of a burial is needed, or bone fragments cannot be positively identified as human by the on-site archaeologist.

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Page: 17

Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:20:27 PM

use HAR language which is AISP not AAISP

Page: 17

Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:22:19 PM

13-282-3

Page: 17

Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:23:11 PM

indicate they must be qualified as specified in 13-282-___ for osteology

Project Area

The HRS § 6E-8 Project Area will coincide with the Preferred Alternative, once selected.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

HDOT intends to use the investigations and documentation of historic properties prepared for this project and as described in the PA (Stipulation III) to comply with HRS § 6E and its administrative provisions in HAR § 13-275, *Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review for Governmental Projects Covered Under Sections 6E-7 and 6E-8, HRS*. HDOT will evaluate potential historic properties for integrity and significance in accordance with HAR § 13-275-6.

Phased Archaeological Inventory Survey and Archaeological Subsurface Survey Plan

HDOT, in coordination with FHWA, intends to conduct a phased identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties for this project. The first phase, consisting of an above-ground archaeological reconnaissance survey, is described in Stipulation III of the PA, as mentioned above. For the second phase, an AISSP will be developed and implemented as described in the PA, Stipulation IV. A final AIS report will be prepared that includes the results of the archaeological surface reconnaissance survey and the archaeological subsurface survey and provided to SHPD for concurrence on adequacy.

Determining Effects to Historic Properties

HDOT, in coordination with FHWA, will determine the effects to significant historic properties within the preferred alternative consistent with HAR § 13-275-7. One of the following effect determinations will be made for each significant historic property or group of significant historic properties:

1. No historic properties affected.

2. Effect with proposed mitigation commitments.

The effect determinations shall be sent to SHPD for review and concurrence and posted on honoapiilanihighway.com with notification to Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of the PA for their comments. After 30 calendar days, HDOT shall send all comments received to SHPD. SHPD shall provide its approval, or non-approval with comments, within 45 calendar days of receipt of an HDOT request for agreement on its effect determinations. Receipt date shall be the date a letter is received in HICRIS.

Mitigation Measures

Following SHPD's written acceptance of the AIS report and effect determinations, HDOT will provide mitigation measures to SHPD pursuant to HAR § 13-275, 277, -278, and -279.

Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring

Per HAR § 13-279-3, Archaeological monitoring may be a mitigation measure.

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Comment on Text Date: 2/26/2025, 11:23:54 PM

AISP

Page: 18

Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Highlight Date: 2/26/2025, 11:24:19 PM

Page: 18

Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:25:58 PM

what does this mean? It should say for SHPD's review and acceptance pursuant to HAR § 13-276-5. SHPD's role is not to concur on "adequacy" but to review and accept

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:27:19 PM

No. This does not follow the HRS 6E process which is to make a determination of effect at the scale of PROJECT not at the scale of individual or groups of historic properties

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:27:50 PM

correct punctuation is Effect, with....

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:28:46 PM

change to the project effect determination [one determination for project]

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:29:02 PM

HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:30:24 PM

single effect determination; The mitigation measures must be determined and provided in the AIS before it is accepted in accordance with HAR 13-275

Following completion of the AIS, HDOT shall oversee the development of an Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring Plan (Monitoring Plan) for implementation prior to the initiation of project construction. The Monitoring Plan will be developed pursuant to HAR § 13-279, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Reports*, in consultation with the PA's Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties and submitted for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

1. Archaeological monitoring during construction will be conducted by HDOT and under the supervision of an Archaeologist meeting the qualifications stated above in the Qualifications Section.

2. HDOT, through its archaeologist, may hire cultural monitors at the request of NHOs listed in Appendix 3. Cultural monitor responsibilities will be defined in the Monitoring Plan.

3. The relationship between the construction crew and the cultural monitors will be defined in the monitoring plan. For example, if bones are found or a historic site is breached, the cultural monitor will have the authority to stop all work within 100 feet of the find.

4. HDOT shall contract with an on-call osteologist who can be in the field within 24 hours should additional expertise be needed to identify bones found in the Project Area. The Lead Archaeologist, in consultation with SHPD, will make the call as to whether an osteologist is needed on-site.

Pre-Construction Training

1. Prior to construction activities, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will conduct pre-construction on-site archaeological and cultural awareness and safety training led by HDOT's archaeological monitor and cultural monitors. The training will explain HDOT's approach to HRS § 6E-8 compliance, conditions and requirements set forth in this PA, procedures to follow if archaeological or cultural remains are found, and roles and responsibilities of HDOT's archaeological and cultural monitors.

2. HDOT will provide meeting participants with contact information for those required to receive discovery notifications.

3. This Memorandum will be an addendum to the construction contract.

Data Recovery

In the event that adverse effects cannot be avoided, data recovery is the only mitigation option provided in HAR § 13-275-8. Data recovery of sites will follow HAR § 13-278.

HAR § 13-275-8(2) requires that for properties evaluated as significant under criterion "e" the agency must consult with ethnic organizations or members of the ethnic group for whom the properties have significance. For this project, all sites significant under criterion "e" are significant to Native Hawaiians, and HDOT has consulted with NHOs listed in Appendix 3 to seek their views on proposed forms of mitigation in the event adverse effects cannot be fully avoided and data recovery is considered insufficient.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:31:14 PM

for SHPD's review and acceptance prior to ...

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:33:10 PM

this should be clarified to indicate qualified archaeologists will carry out the work; they can be HDOT contractors but key is they are archaeologists

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:33:48 PM

be consistent throughout - Archaeologist vs. archaeologist

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:34:07 PM

Monitoring Plan

Page: 19

Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Comment on Text Date: 2/26/2025, 11:45:13 PM

what is the relationship of the archaeological crew? There have to be full time archaeological monitors not just the one archaeological PI to do identification and documentation. There needs to be at least 1 archaeological monitor and 1 cultural monitor per moving piece of equipment. Construction crew are not qualified archaeological monitors.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:45:41 PM

recommend HDOT hire the archaeological firm and the cultural monitors separately.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/26/2025, 11:46:43 PM

SHPD recommends that one of the crew be a qualified osteologists so they can respond immediately

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:36:21 AM

qualified archaeological monitors, 1 per piece of moving equipment is the standard, their responsibilities also wll be defined in the Montoring Plan

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:37:35 AM

the standard is to apply HAR 13-280 and for SHPD to be notified of all post-review discoveries and consulted

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:38:44 AM

the archaeologists also should have the authority to stop work within 100 feet

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:41:59 AM

there also needs to be qualifications for the archaeological monitoring crew, stipulation that the archaeological monitors have the authority to stop all working within 100 feet of any potential historic property find and will notify SHPD per HAR 13-280, regarding non-burial historic properites, and consult about identification and appropriate documentation for post-review discoveries

Following completion of the AIS, HDOT shall oversee the development of an Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring Plan (Monitoring Plan) for implementation prior to the initiation of project construction. The Monitoring Plan will be developed pursuant to HAR § 13-279, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Reports*, in consultation with the PA's Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties and submitted for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

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2. HDOT will provide meeting participants with contact information for those required to receive discovery notifications.

3. This Memorandum will be an addendum to the construction contract.

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HAR § 13-275-8(2) requires that for properties evaluated as significant under criterion "e" the agency must consult with ethnic organizations or members of the ethnic group for whom the properties have significance. For this project, all sites significant under criterion "e" are significant to Native Hawaiians, and HDOT has consulted with NHOs listed in Appendix 3 to seek their views on proposed forms of mitigation in the event adverse effects cannot be fully avoided and data recovery is considered insufficient.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:43:19 AM

monitors w/a archaeological PI

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:47:22 AM

HDOT to provide a copy of the Monitoring Plan to all parties, ensure a copy is maintained on site throughout duration of construction

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:57:33 AM

much of this section belongs elsewhere at it applies to either the entirety of the project (AIS, DR, etc.) or isn't a data recovery activity. Burials need to be discussed under AIS, DR, and Monitoring as process differs between AIS and DR/Monitoring. Curation applies to project and not limited to HAR 13 -278, etc.

1. HDOT in consultation with the SHPD and NHOs, will continue consultation to determine if alternate mitigation under HAR § 13-275-8(2) is appropriate.

2. With respect to unmarked Native Hawaiian burials, the development of burial treatment plans will be consistent with HAR § 13-300, *Rules of Practice and Procedure Relating to Burial Sites and Human Remains*. If MLIBC determines that a burial is to be relocated, HDOT will consult with MLIBC to determine appropriate reinterment, which may include relocation to project property in the vicinity of the discovery as appropriate and as determined through consultation.

3. *Curation*. HDOT, in coordination with SHPD, will curate recovered materials in accordance with applicable laws, including HAR § 13-278, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Data Recovery Studies*. HDOT shall consult with public and private institutions to pursue opportunities to provide public access to the recovered materials.

4. *Access*. HDOT will ensure NHOs have access to sites they wish to steward. Access will include safe parking areas for up to ten vehicles, areas to store rocks or tools, and an area to gather before or after accessing the site. Access does not presume any improvements to access sites. NHOs wishing to access sites must undergo safety training included as part of the Pre-Construction Training conducted by HDOT's archaeological monitor and cultural monitors. Access to these sites will continue following Project construction.

5. *Stewardship*. HDOT will ensure that NHOs have an opportunity to remove the rocks from sites that will be impacted by construction of the Project. This will include allowing adequate time to gather the rocks and providing a location to store the rocks; rock gathering will occur prior to construction at the specific site. NHOs will provide HDOT with point-of-contact (POC) information to coordinate this activity because construction may be occurring at many locations simultaneously and not all areas may be safe or accessible for rock gathering. Those wishing to steward rocks must complete the Pre-Construction Training.

6. Most of the Archaeological sites are located on Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Land Division Lands and will be transferred to the DLNR Division of Forestry after the relocated highway is built. HDOT has invited DLNR to be an invited signatory to this agreement and to develop a stewardship agreement with interested NHOs. Failure to finalize an agreement prior to signing this document will not affect implementation of the final document.

7. The design team will work with NHOs to use rocks affected by the construction of the project, in other parts of the project, where appropriate and feasible. NHOs will provide HDOT with POC information to coordinate these activities. Because of engineering logistics, decisions how and where to use these rocks will be made by HDOT in consultation with NHOs.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:50:33 AM

this needs to be reworked to have one section regarding burials mentioned in the AIS work and a second in the data recovery and archaeological monitoring sections. If burials are encountered during AIS, they are defined as previously identified and go to the MLIBC. If they are newly identified during data recovery, they are defined as inadvertent finds and treatment is under HAR 13-300-40 and the determination is made by SHPD; If identified during archaeological monitoring they are defined as inadvertent finds and treatment is per HAR 13-300-40 and SHPD makes the decsion preserve in place or relocate

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:53:12 AM

curation has to apply to entirety of project, and should not be under "data Recovery" section. Collections made during AIS, Data Recovery, and during Monitoring all should be treated the same. Curation must comply with requirements per HAR 13-275, 276, etc. not just 13-278.

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:55:18 AM

archaeological monitors (plural)

Page: 20

Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 9:58:20 AM

correct name is Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW)

8. *Burials*. HDOT shall provide a burial relocation site, to be chosen in consultation with the MLIBC and recognized descendants, in each of the three (3) ahupua'a affected by the project. MLIBC and recognized descendants will work with HDOT on the design, materials, and construction of each burial site. If the land chosen belongs to another state agency, HDOT will facilitate agreements regarding access and use of the land. DLNR-SHPD will have long-term management of the site, including decisions on whether additional burials from other projects will be allowed to be interred at these sites.

Post-Review Discoveries

Archaeology

1. If new archaeological properties are discovered or unanticipated effects to significant archaeological historic properties are identified during construction, and there is no archaeologist present at the discovery location to conduct monitoring as described in Stipulation IV.B, HAR § 13-280, *Rules Governing General Procedures for Inadvertent Discoveries of Historic Properties During a Project Covered by the Historic Preservation Review Process*, shall apply.

2. HDOT will consult with the SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties regarding the need to expand the areas identified for archaeological monitoring during construction to include locations where the project would involve excavation within 150 feet of identified artifact.

Human Remains

1. If evidence of burials, human remains, or potential human remains is encountered during construction, HDOT shall suspend all work within 20 feet of the remains, protect the remains from further disturbance, and immediately use the contact protocols in Appendix 5. HDOT will implement the procedures at HAR § 13-300, *Rules of Practice and Procedure Relating to Burial Sites and Human Remains*, for inadvertent discoveries of human remains. Construction activities in the location of the discovery will be suspended pending notification to and consultation among the SHPD, HDOT, MLIBC, and parties included in Appendix 4, in accordance with these procedures. Notification will be by e-mail, unless an alternative method is specifically requested.

2. HDOT will consult with the parties included in Appendix 3 regarding the need to expand the areas identified for archaeological monitoring during construction to include locations where the project would involve excavation within 150 feet of the unanticipated discovery of human remains.

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Type: Highlight Text Author: clebosa Subject: Highlight Date: 2/27/2025, 10:03:42 AM

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 10:05:33 AM

please revise to include County of Mau as potential land holders and long term management may include the Oiwi Division for management in partnership with SHPD

Page: 21

Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 10:07:59 AM

150 feet of possible historic properties, including but not limited to archaeological cultural deposits, features, and artifacts. All apply, not just finding artifacts

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Type: Sticky Note Author: clebosa Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2/27/2025, 10:09:58 AM

notification to SHPD also will include uploading a writtent notification to HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135.

Appendix 2. Area of Potential Effects Map

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This page does not contain annotations.

Map Generated: 12/19/2023
Wailua Pl
Launiupoko
Awalua
Ka'Puali
Lihau
Olowalu
Luawai St
Kailili
Ukumehame
Puu Kaucha
Makiwa Gl
Pohaku Aeko St
Paekii Pl
Hanaula Gl
Papalaua Gl
Mataawaipuea
Mapuo
Honoapi'ilani Hwy
Launiupoko
Olowalu
Ukumehame
Mā'alaea
Pacific Ocean
16
15
14
13
12
11
Kapalua
Haiku-Pauwela
Kahului
Launiupoko
Maalaea
Hana
Keokea
Makena
Legend
Area of Potential Effects
Study Segment of the Existing Honoapi'ilani Highway
Roads
Streams
Mile Marker
0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet
Service Layer Credit Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCan, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N
Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

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Appendix 3: List of Consulting Parties

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Consulting Parties

Prefix	First	Middle	Last	Title	Organization/Agency
Ms.	Dawn		Chang	State Historic Preservation Officer and Chairperson	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Dr.	Susan		Lebo	SHPD	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Ms.	Leimana		DaMate	Executive Director	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources, ‘Aha Moku
Mr.	Ikaika	J.	Anderson	Chair	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Hawaiian Homelands
Dr.	Sylvia		Hussey	CEO	State of Hawai‘i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Mr.	Kamakana	C.	Ferreira	Lead Compliance Specialist	State of Hawai‘i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Ms.	Lauren		Morawksi		State of Hawai‘i, Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Ms.	Leslie		Iaukea	SHPD, Culture and History Branch Chief	State of Hawai‘i, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Mr.	Chris		Nakahashi	SHPD Cultural Historian	State of Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources
Ms.	Yvette		Celiz	Lāhainā Representative	Maui County Cultural Resources Commission
Dr.	Janet		Six	Principal Archaeologist	Maui County
Mr.	Andrew		McCallister	SHPD Maui Archaeologist	State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources
Mr.	Hinano	R.	Rodrigues		NHO
Ms.	Anela		Jackson	President	‘Aha Mālama, Corp.
Mr.	Ke`eaumoku		Kapu	Chief Executive Officer	‘Aha Moku O Maui Inc.
Mr.	Felimon		Sadang		‘Aha Moku O Maui Inc.
Mr.	Kamaka		Bancaco		‘Aha Moku O Maui Inc.
Mr.	Hailama		Farden	President	Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
					Lahaina Hawaiian Civic Club
Ms.	Blossom		Feiteira	President	Association of Hawaiians for Homestead Lands
Mr.	Samson	L.	Brown	President	Au Puni O Hawai‘i
Mr.	Joseph	Kuhio	Lewis	Chief Executive Officer	Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
Ms.	Chelsie		Evans	Executive Director	Hawaiian Community Assets, Inc.
Ms.	Kiersten		Faulkner	Executive Director	Historic Hawai‘i Foundation
Ms	Kaipo		Kincaid		Hui Kako‘o ‘Āina Ho‘opulapula

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Archaeology Branch Chief

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revise to Oahu Burial Sites Specialist; she was never Branch Chief

Page: 25

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revise to former

Ms.	Amy	Hanaialii	Gilliom	President	Hui O Wa‘a Kaulua
Ms.	Lori		Sablas	Cultural Advisor	Kaanapali Beach Hotel
Mr.	Kimokeo		Kapahulehua	President	Kimokeo Foundation
Mr.	Manny		Kuloloio	Makuakāne	Kuloloi‘a Lineage - I ke Kai ‘o Kuloloi‘a
Mr.	Theo		Morrison	Executive Director	Lahaina Restoration Foundation
Mr.	Ekolu		Lindsey III	President	Maui Cultural Lands, Inc/ descendant -- Ukumehame
Ms.	Nicole		McMullan		Maui Historical Society, Bailey House Museum
Mr.	Kaipo		Kekona	Po‘o -- Kā‘anapali Moku	Aha Moku O Maui Inc.
Ms.	Uilani		Kapu	Treasurer	Na Aikane `O Maui Inc
Kumu	Kapono`ai		Molitau		Nā Hanona Kūlike ‘o Pi‘ilani
Ms.	Patty		Nishiyama		Na Kupuna o Maui
Ms.	Maraea	K.	Nekaifes		Nekaifes Ohana
Mr.	Clifford		Naeole	Hawaiian Cultural Advisor	The Ritz-Carlton Kapalua
					Queen Lili‘uokalani Children's Center
Ms.	Dana	Naone	Hall		
Mr.	Kainoa		Horcajo	Founder	Kipuka Olowalu
Ms.	Karin		Osuga		Kipuka Olowalu
Ms.	Lois		Reiswig	President	Maui Arts League
Mr.	Pomaikai		Benevedes		
Ms.	Velma		Mariano		
Ms.	Noelani		Ahia		
Mr.	Nameaaea		Hoshino		NHO
Ms.	Jaclyn		Fujjita		
Ms	Fay		McFarlane		
Mr.	George	Tosh K.	Fujita		NHO-Kaluna Palafox Ohana
	Kaulu		Nahooikaika		NHO-Kaho'oikaika Ohana
Ms.	Tiare		Lawrence		NHO- Kaho'oikaika Ohana
Ms.	Malihini	Keahi	Heath		NHO- Haia Ohana
Ms.	Kahikilani		Niles		
Mr.	Brian	Kaniela Naeole	Naauao		Naeole/Naauao Ohana
Mr.	Foster		Ampong		NHO
Ms.	Linda		Nahina Magalianes		Nahina Ohana
Ms	Victoria		Kaluna-Palafox		NHO-Kaluna-Palafox Ohana
			Saffrey Ohana		NHO Saffrey Ohana
Mr.	Al		Lagunero		Olowalu Cultural Reserve -- Precursor to Kipuka Olowalu
Ms.	Davianna		McGregor		Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana
Mr.	Michael		Naho‘opi‘i	Executive Director	Kaho‘olawe Island Reserve Commission

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Ms.	Beth		Mantalvo	Executive Director	Hui O Wa'a Kaulua
Mr.	Nainoa		Thompson	President & Master Navigator	Polynesian Voyaging Society
Mr.	Kawika		Farm	Planner Supervisor	Cultural Resources Commission, Maui County
Mr.	Steve	L	Phillip		
Ms.	Jessica		Puff	SHPD Architectural Historian	SHPD, Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
Mr.	Stanley		Solamillo	Architect	Maui County Planning Dept
Ms.	Michele		Hoopii		Pili Koko
Mr.	Archie		Kalepa		NHO

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revise to Administor, SHPD, and Deputy SHPO

Appendix 4: List of Section 106 and 6E Consulting Party Meetings and Dates

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Consulting Party Meeting Dates

April 7, 2022, In-person with NHOs from the area, set up by Keeaumoku Kapu
April 7 and 8, 2022, Hinano Rodrigues
April 8, Ekolu Lindsay, Kipuka Olowalu/Olowalu Cultural Reserve
March 29 & 30, 2023, Virtual
May 31, 2023, NHO, FHWA Field Visit
June 1, 2023, Presentation to Maui Cultural Resources Commission
July 27, 2023, Virtual: Archaeology/Cultural
August 2, 2023, Virtual: Architecture
November 2, 2023, SHPD, FHWA, HDOT
November 18, 2023, NHO Field Visit
November 20, 2023, Virtual: Archaeology/Cultural
March 28, 2024, SHPD Field Visit
September 22, 2024, Presentation to Na Kupuna o Lahaina Advisory Board, NHOs, Consulting Parties: Archaeology and Programmatic Agreement
September 26, 2024, NHOs and other Consulting Parties, Virtual: Archaeology and Programmatic Agreement

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Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

West Maui, Ukumehame
to Launiupoko

Briefing to the Maui Cultural Resources Commission

In partial compliance with Section 106 and HRS 6E

Maui County Cultural Resources Commission
March 6, 2025

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Presentation Overview

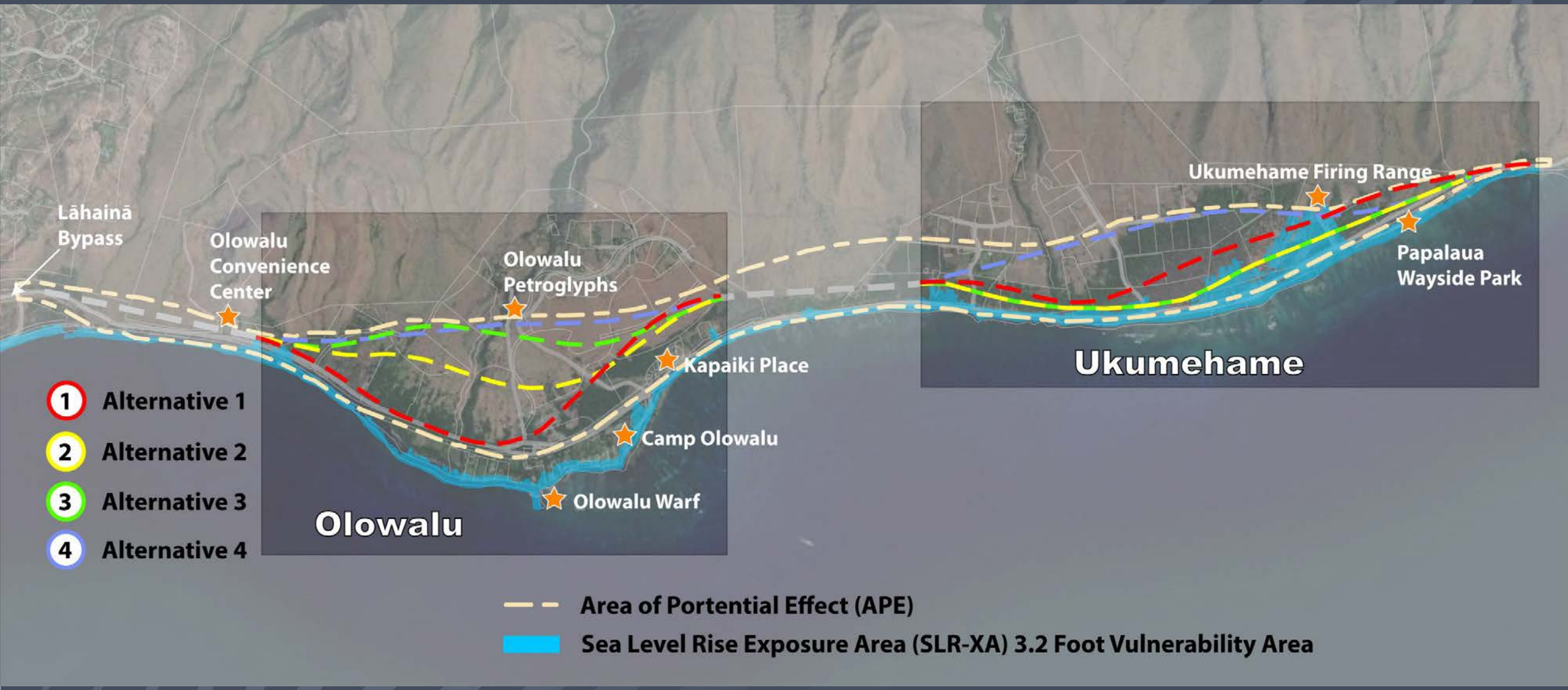
- Why: Seeking comments from the Commission
- Project Background
  - At the last meeting (5/4/23)
    - Showed you that most of the known sites are mauka of the project area
    - A timeline that proved unrealistic
- Preferred Alternative
  - Preliminary Effects
- Status of Section 106 Programmatic Agreement

- **HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS**
- This project will look at reliability, resiliency, and safety for roughly 6 miles from Launiupoko to Ukumehame

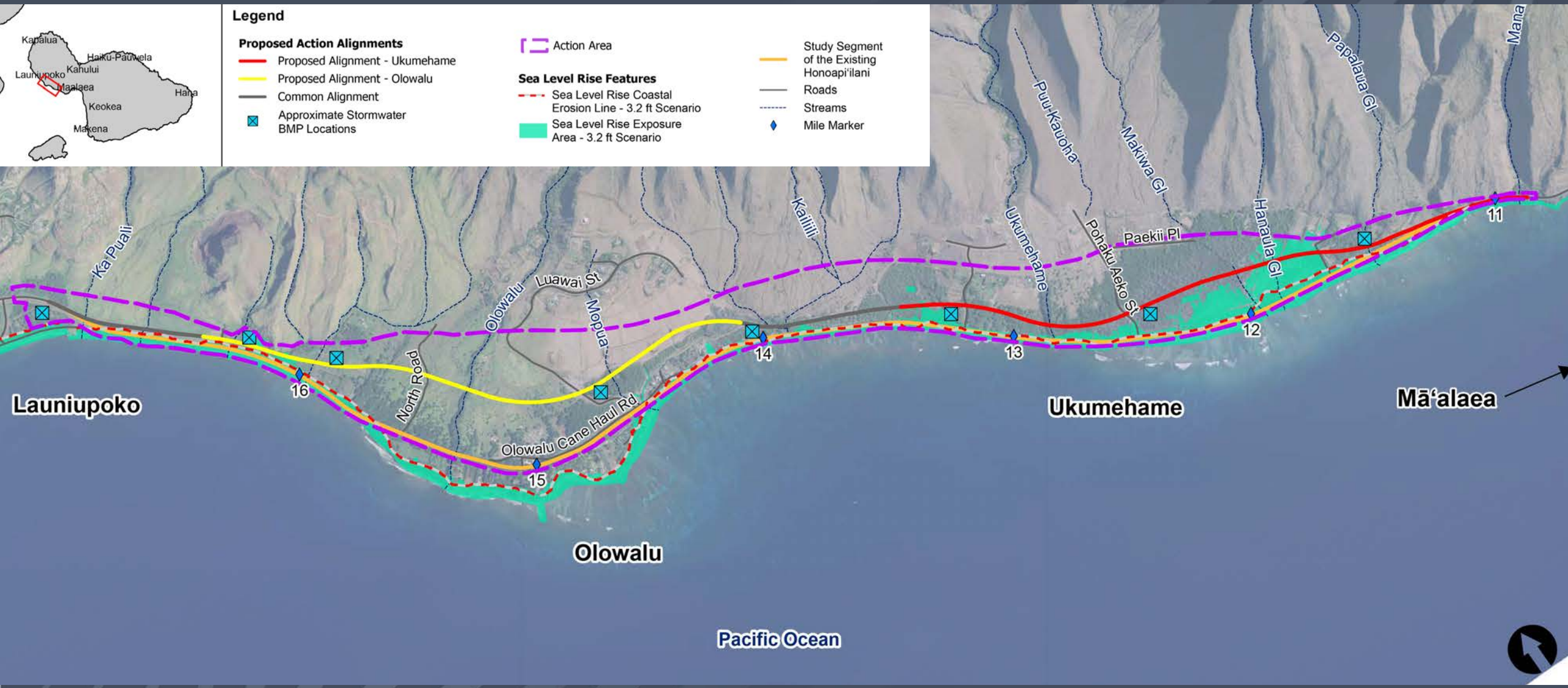
Purpose and Need for the Project

- To address flooding of the roadway cause by increasing sea level rise.
- To ensure a safe and reliable transportation facility.
- To ensure emergency vehicles have access between facilities in Central Maui and populations in West Maui.

Alternatives Considered

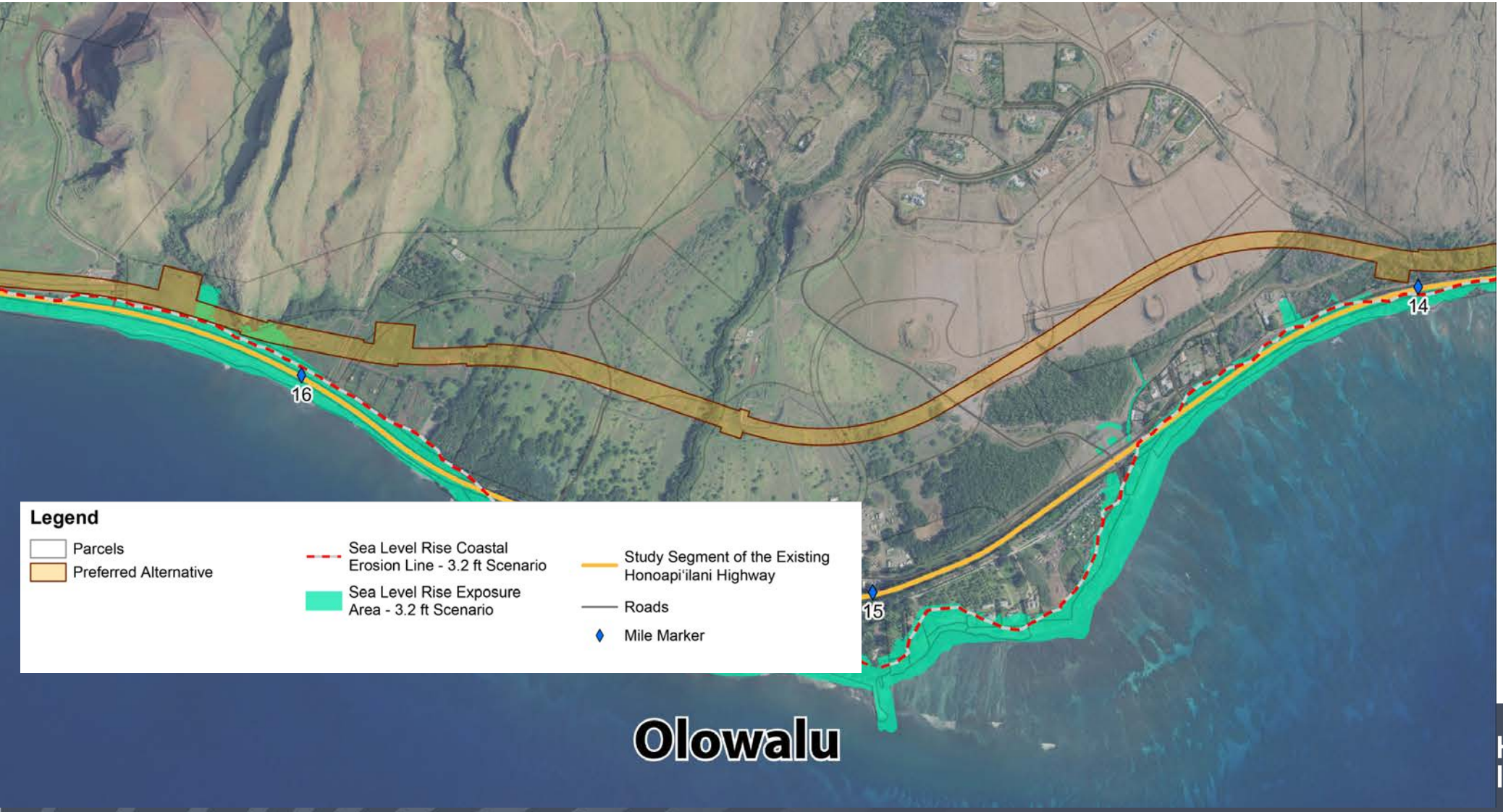


Preferred Alternative

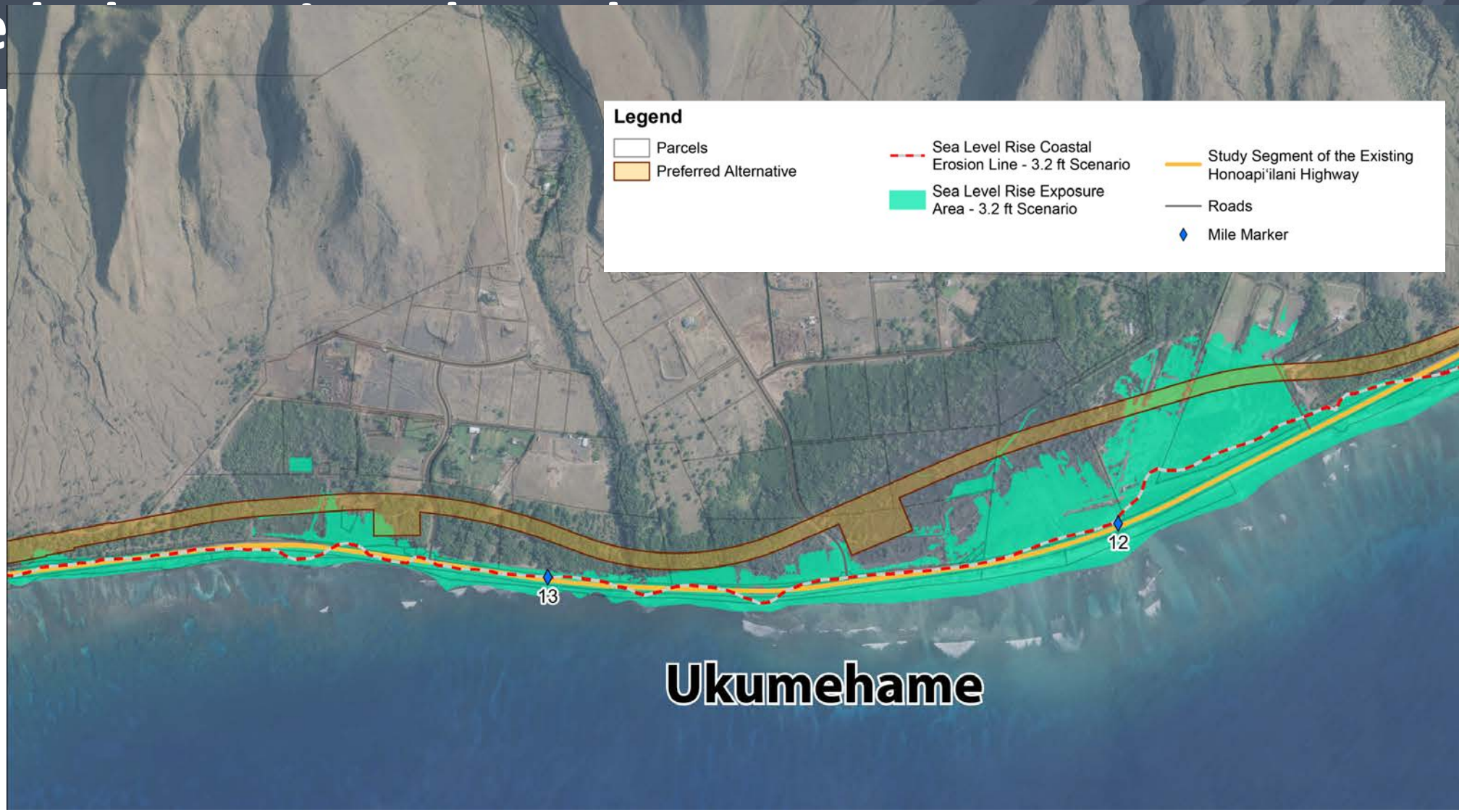


Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

Preferred Alternative - Olowalu



Preferre


Legend
Parcels
Preferred Alternative
Sea Level Rise Coastal Erosion Line - 3.2 ft Scenario
Sea Level Rise Exposure Area - 3.2 ft Scenario
Study Segment of the Existing Honoapi'ilani Highway
Roads
Mile Marker
13
12
Ukumehame

NEPA EIS/Section 106 Process for this Project

NEPA EIS Notice of Intent

- Area of Potential Effects submitted to SHPD
- Consulting Party Outreach
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Architecture) of entire APE submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence. SHPD concurred with the eligibility determinations.
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Archaeology) for Project Alternatives submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence with eligibility determinations.

NEPA Draft EIS *(Alternatives Analysis and Selection of Preferred Alternative)*

- Continued Consultation
- Develop Programmatic Agreement
- Develop plan for subsurface archaeology survey

NEPA Final EIS and Record of Decision

- Execute Programmatic Agreement (prior to Final EIS and Record of Decision)
- Continued Consultation

Post Final EIS

- Continued Consultation
- Implement Programmatic Agreement: Continued Investigations (AIS) and Archaeological Monitoring
- **Assessment of Effects**
- Resolution of Adverse Effects as prescribed by Programmatic Agreement

Project Draft EIS Comment Period Ended 2/24

197 unique issues

I am writing to express strong support for the integration of the West Maui Greenway (WMG) into the Honoapiʻilani Highway realignment project. The WMG, as part of the Hele Mai Maui Legacy Projects, presents a significant opportunity to foster sustainable, multimodal transportation that strengthens resilience and community connectivity in West Maui.

When you build the new highway, please ensure there is ample beach access routes periodically along the shoreline...DOT has recently cut off several of our traditional beach accesses from the McGregor's point to Olowalu and we don't appreciate losing our ability to fish and gather.

83 commenters

Archaeology, Architecture and Cultural Impacts

SURVEY FINDINGS

Through reconnaissance survey, 38 individually eligible archaeological sites were identified within the 300-foot-wide corridors for each proposed alternative.

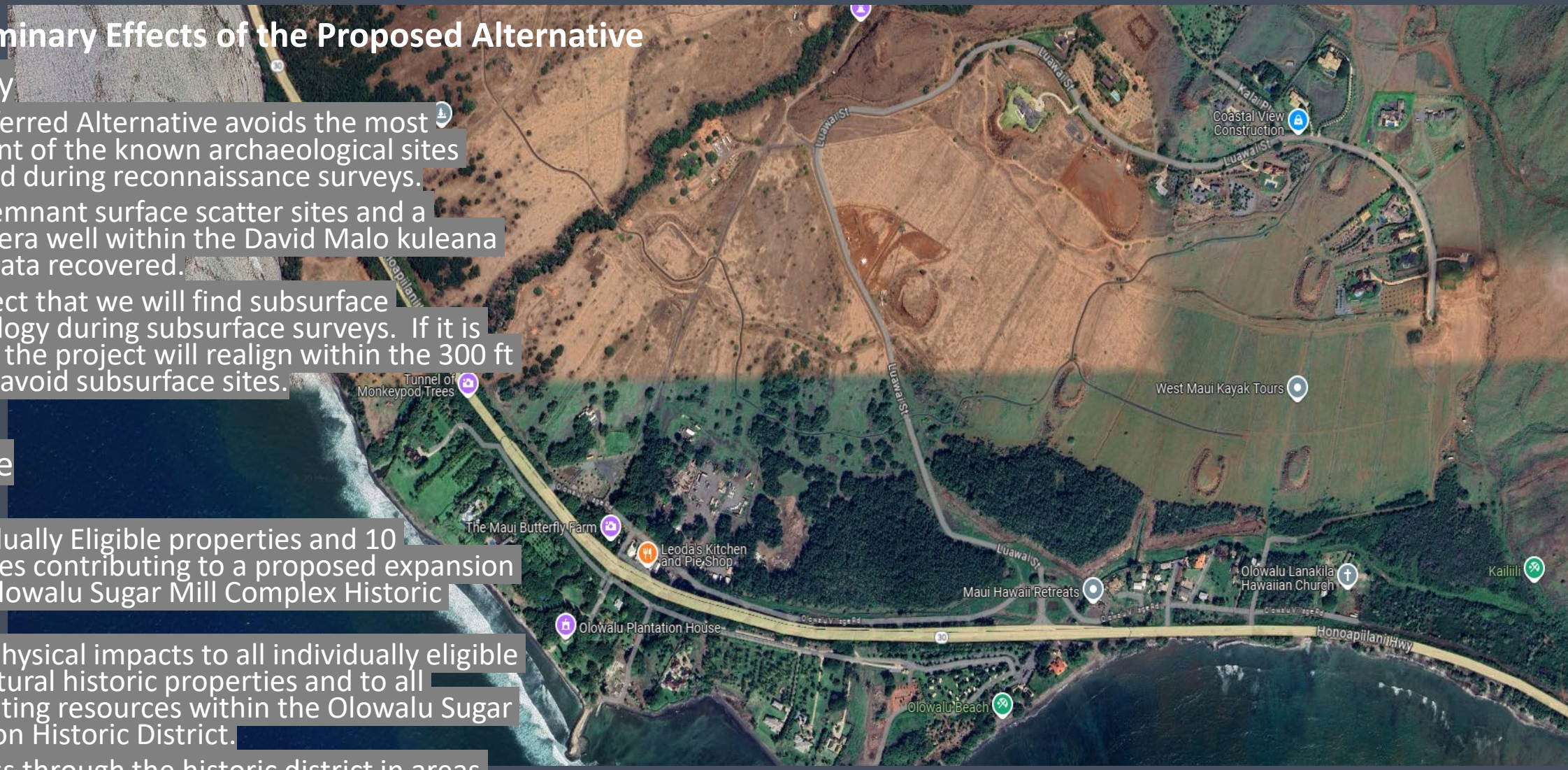
40 architectural properties were evaluated

Due to NPS confidentiality rules, the locations of archaeological sites cannot be publicly disclosed.

Preliminary Effects of the Proposed Alternative

- Archaeology
  - The Preferred Alternative avoids the most significant of the known archaeological sites identified during reconnaissance surveys.
  - Small, remnant surface scatter sites and a historic-era well within the David Malo kuleana will be data recovered.
  - We expect that we will find subsurface archaeology during subsurface surveys. If it is possible the project will realign within the 300 ft ROW to avoid subsurface sites.

- Architecture
  - 3 Individually Eligible properties and 10 properties contributing to a proposed expansion of the Olowalu Sugar Mill Complex Historic District
  - Avoids physical impacts to all individually eligible architectural historic properties and to all contributing resources within the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District.
  - Will cross through the historic district in areas already improved with a modern roadway and bicycle path.



Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

- Preferred Alternative Intersects 11 of 37 Archaeological Sites Documented During Reconnaissance

Ahupua‘a	Field No	Possible Age Range	Inferred Function	Formal Type	Overall Condition	NRHP Significance Recommendation	NRHP Integrity Evaluation
Launiupoko	AA2216-023	Precontact and Possible Historic Military	Agricultural Complex, Military Training	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Mound, Terrace	Fair	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
Launiupoko	AA2216-106	Precontact	Habitation and Agricultural Complex	Terraces, Circular Alignments, Small Semi-Circular Terraces, Enclosures	Good to Remnant	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, Association
Launiupoko	AA2216-107	Precontact to Early Historic	Agricultural and Habitation Complex	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Terrace	Good to Remnant	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Association
Olowalu	AA2216-028	Early 20th Century Ranch	Animal Husbandry – Pasture Delineation	Wall, Fenceline	Fair to Remnant	D	Location, Material, Setting, Feeling, and Association
Olowalu	SIHP-04700 CMS-001	Precontact	Habitation Complex	Surface Scatter	Remnant	D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
Olowalu	SIHP-04700 Overall	Precontact	Habitation Complex	Rock Shelters, C-shape, Wall	Fair to Poor	D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Association
Ukumehame	AA2216-017	Precontact	Tool Production	Surface Scatter	Remnant	D	Location, Materials, Association
Ukumehame	AA2216-018	Late Precontact - Early Historic	Habitation, Tool Production	Surface Scatter	Remnant	D	Location, Materials, Association
Ukumehame	AA2216-022	Historic	Water Access	Stone Well	Fair	D	Location, Design, Material, Workmanship, Feeling
Ukumehame	AA2216-072	Precontact	Agriculture and Habitation	Enclosure, Mound, Wall	Fair	A, C, D	Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, Workmanship, Association
Ukumehame	AA2216-091	Precontact to 19th-20th Century	Habitation	Surface Scatter	Remnant	D	Location, Materials, Association

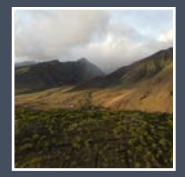
A - associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
C - embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that **represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction**;
D - have yielded, or may belikely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Cultural Impact Assessment

Participants expressed concerns about:

Potential extinguishing of gathering rights

- Difficulty accessing the ocean
- West Maui Greenway could make ocean access more difficult
- Mauka areas may be disturbed or more difficult to access
- More difficult to gather certain kinds of plants
- May significantly decrease ability to grow their own food



Potential effects to atmospheric conditions

- Wind
- Rain

Concern about freshwater species, especially during construction

Status of Section 106 Consultations

4 meetings

Average of 12 people per meeting

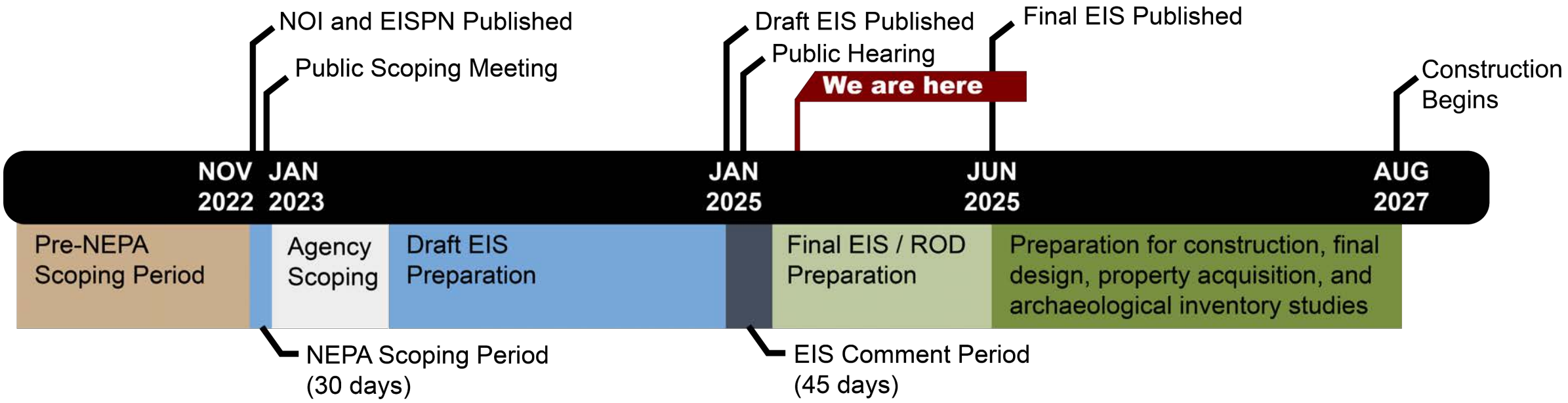
Next meeting in early April

Major Programmatic Agreement stipulations:

- **Federal**
  - Avoidance, if possible
  - Data Recovery
  - Continued consultation as investigations continue
- **State**
  - Archeological and Cultural monitoring
  - Avoidance, if possible
  - Maintain access to the larger sites
  - If burials are found, land for an ahu
  - Continued consultation as investigations continue

Schedule and Next Steps

- Public Comment on Draft EIS ends on February 24, 2025
- Final EIS/Record of Decision expected June 2025



Mahalo

Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Re: Next meeting to discuss Honoapiilani Programmatic Agreement
To: Aiu, Pua

From: Hinano Rodrigues <rodrigueshinano@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, March 10, 2025 6:51 PM
To: Aiu, Pua <Pua.Aiu@hawaii.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Next meeting to discuss Honoapiilani Programmatic Agreement

Aloha kaua:

I'm not sure if the Ka'ahui-Rodrigues 'ohana will choose to attend the next meeting since it looks as though we are pretty much satisfied with the the preferred alternative, except for the minor comments below.

1. In looking at the maps, more specifically with the SLR map overlay, it looks like there is a location between Olowalu and Ukumehame where the preferred alternative is at its lowest point. This lowest point looks as though the proposed new route is immediately adjacent to the anticipated sea level. We find this in contradiction to the main purpose of the realignment, but perhaps I'm interpreting the map incorrectly.

2. The 'ohana brought up concerns regarding the use of the current highway once the realignment occur. Our concern is that as the sea erodes at the existing highway, all that toxic asphalt material will eventually find itself in the ocean. We believe that the those portions or remnants should be removed. To that end, at the meeting our 'ohana discussed the possibility of some kind of language in the 106 P.A. that the HDOT encourage the County of Maui (eventual recipient of the old highway) to make every effort, to the greatest extent possible, to remove the blacktop or paved areas. We acknowledge that were talking about separate political subdivisions and that one doesn't now have absolute authority over the other. The 'ohana believes that the toxic material affects our ability to safely consume marine life, at least little of what is left. Perhaps with the realignment, what can be gathered will improve. Right now its he'e, 'a'ama, limited limu, and reef fish, depending upon the season.

3. In the above conversation, there was some talk about the possibility of the County of Maui selling the replaced highway, once it is conveyed to them by the State. We don't see this as a meaningful issue since due to sea level rise, there won't be anything to sell, much less anything to buy. Isn't sea level rise the guiding cause of the realignment. Also the County purchased the strip of property from Papalaua to Olowalu for purposes of creating a contiguous beach park. It wouldn't make sense to now create an access barrier to the ocean by selling the land.

With the above said, it looks as though we're all good on the Rodrigues part. I'll review the draft P.A. again in the next few days and provide comments if necessary. But I did review it before and was fine with it.

Hinano

On Thu, Mar 6, 2025 at 4:49 PM Aiu, Pua <Pua.Aiu@hawaii.gov> wrote:

> Aloha kakou,
>
> We have a date and a space to have a hopefully very robust discussion on the Honoapiilani Programmatic Agreement mitigation.
>
> Date: Thursday, April 3, 5-7 PM
>
> Where: Kako’o Maui Resource Room
> 325 Keawe Street, Lahaina HI 96761
>
> What: Honoapiilani Programmatic Agreement Discussion

This will be the last opportunity to discuss mitigation for this project before we need to execute the PA.

Consultation will be on-going, but we need to finalize the mitigation options at this meeting. So, we will be discussing mitigation. Please see pages

I've attached the PA and we will bring copies. Would appreciate it if you can let me know if you will be able to attend or not. If you cannot attend, please send comments anyway.

Mahalo,

Pua Aiu
808-753-2338

From:	Aiu, Pua
To:	Blanchard, Guy
Cc:	Tanya Lee-Greig
Subject:	FW: [EXTERNAL] Re: Honoapiilani Highway
Date:	Monday, June 23, 2025 5:07:49 PM

Also this one, from the Kaahui Ohana.

pua

From: Hinano Rodrigues <rodrigueshinano@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 19, 2025 4:34 PM
To: Aiu, Pua <Pua.Aiu@hawaii.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Honoapiilani Highway

Came up during Tanya's presentation. I think Tanya mentioned about seeking info on the kuleanas that are directly affected by the preferred alternative.

So I responded that based on what I could see (I think I mentioned I wasn't sure because the kuleanas were not identified by name) on the map, the proposed route might be going through one of Kealo'i's kuleanas. Kealo'i is our gggrandfather, married to the daughter of one of Ukumehame's Konohiki named Chief Kamakehau. I think she said they wanted to be more thorough in locations that may have significance, and since this Kuleana belonged to the son in law of a chief, perhaps it might warrant sensitivity like is being applied to David Malo's property. But there is local controversy regarding David Malo in Ukumehame. He was a roving school teacher assigned to many places, but claimed land wherever he taught.

Lastly, I mentioned kula lands because i understand my gggrandfather maintained his lo'i kalo more ma uka, close to where I am. The apana in question was kula lands where he grew wauke and uala.

Sent from my iPhone

> On Mar 19, 2025, at 4:10 PM, Aiu, Pua <Pua.Aiu@hawaii.gov> wrote:
>
> The following comment was raised at the 106 meeting. I am not sure what it means. Can you shed some light?
>
> For their family (Ka'ahui)on their kuleana parcel, might be relatives kuleana. There are four apana and one used as kula land. Probably not there anymore.

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

West Maui, Ukumehame
to Launiupoko

Section 106
Programmatic Agreement and Appendix 1

Consulting Parties Meeting
April 3, 2025

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Presentation Overview

- Introductions
- Review of Programmatic Agreement Stipulations
- Review of Appendix 1
- Discussion/Comments

Meeting Goal: Continue Consultation with NHOs

Section 106 Programmatic Agreement and Appendix 1

Stipulation V: Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect for Historic Properties

(p. 5, line 229)

-FHWA will apply the criteria of adverse effect
-FHWA will determine if the project will have an adverse effect on historic properties
-FHWA will seek ways to avoid or minimize adverse effects
-If adverse effects cannot be avoided, then FHWA will mitigate the adverse effect through selection of one of the options in Stipulation VI.
-FHWA/HDOT will continue to consult

At this time, FHWA has not made any effects determinations for this project.

If FHWA determines the project will result in an adverse effect that cannot be avoided or minimized, FHWA may implement one or more of the following treatments:

Stipulation VI: Treatments to Resolve Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

(p. 6, line 244)

A. Educational Interpretation
B. Photogrammetry
C. Recordation of Architectural Historic Property
D. Recordation of Archaeological Historic Property
E. Archaeological Data Recovery

What if something is found later on or during construction?

Stipulation IX: Post-Review Discoveries

(p. 8, line 356)

-FHWA will apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation to the identified property to determine if it is significant
-FHWA will seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties
-FHWA/HDOT will continue to consult
-If the discovery is a burial:
    -Suspend work within 100 feet
    -Contact MLIBC, FHWA, SHPD, and Descendants within 5 days
    -Follow protocols at HAR 13-300 and Appendix 1

How will I know what is going on with the project?

In addition to the consultation and outreach requirements for the previous stipulations…

Stipulation XI: Monitoring and Reporting

(p. 9, line 390)

-Yearly reporting on this PA to consulting parties
-Summary of actions taken under the PA
-If a party disputes the way the PA is being implemented, they should contact HDOT

STATE – HRS 6E

What about State requirements?

Pages 1-2)

Appendix 1 includes a memorandum to keep Section 106 (federal) requirements in sync with HRS 6E (state) requirements. (p. 17, line 564)

Under HRS 6E, a project results in:

1. No historic properties affected, *or*
2. Effect, with proposed mitigation commitments

The Appendix 1 memorandum includes several **proposed** mitigation commitments. (p. 2, line 96) Some commitments run parallel with previously described Section 106 potential treatment measures (e.g., data recovery, burials).

Who is responsible for protecting and identifying sites during construction?

Proposed Mitigation Commitments under 6E

Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring (page 3 line 102)

-Development of a plan in consultation with consulting parties

-At request of NHOs, cultural monitors may be hired by HDOT's contractor

-Plan will include process when burials and non-burial sites are found

Pre-Construction Training (page 3, line 132)

-HDOT will implement on-site archaeological and cultural awareness and safety training

-Monitoring plan will be provided to all and copy will be on-site during duration of construction

What happens to significant historic sites found as part of this project?

Proposed Mitigation Commitments under 6E (cont.)

Burials (page 4 line 152)
-Follow HAR § 13-300
-3 burial relocation sites, one in each ahupuaʻa
-Location, design, materials, construction to be decided in consultation with NHOs and descendants
-Long-term management by SHPD or SHPD and Maui County Department of ʻŌiwi Resources

Data Recovery (page 4, line 174)
-Follow HAR § 13-278
-Curation

Preservation Plan
-Follow HAR § 13-277
-Plan to avoid significant historic properties

Are these additional proposed mitigation commitments appropriate?

Proposed Mitigation Commitments under 6E (cont.)

STATE – HRS 6E

(page 4, line 186)

Access

-HDOT will ensure access to sites NHOs wish to steward

Stewardship

-HDOT will ensure NHOs have opportunity to remove pohaku that may be impacted by the project

-HDOT design team will work with NHOs to use the pohaku in other parts of the project where appropriate and feasible

-HDOT will coordinate these activities

Existing Honoapiʻilani Highway

-HDOT's current plans

Post Review Discoveries

- Archaeological, Cultural & Architectural (page 5 line 229)
  - Follow HAR 13-280 and Stipulation IV.B in the PA
  - Consult

- Human Remains
  - Follow HAR 13-300
  - Consult on whether or not to expand areas identified for archaeological monitoring
- Existing Honoapiilani Highway
  - Added language on page 6 line 264

Mahalo!

Next Steps:

Submit comments on Draft PA

Project Team revises PA

Project Team circulates revised PA

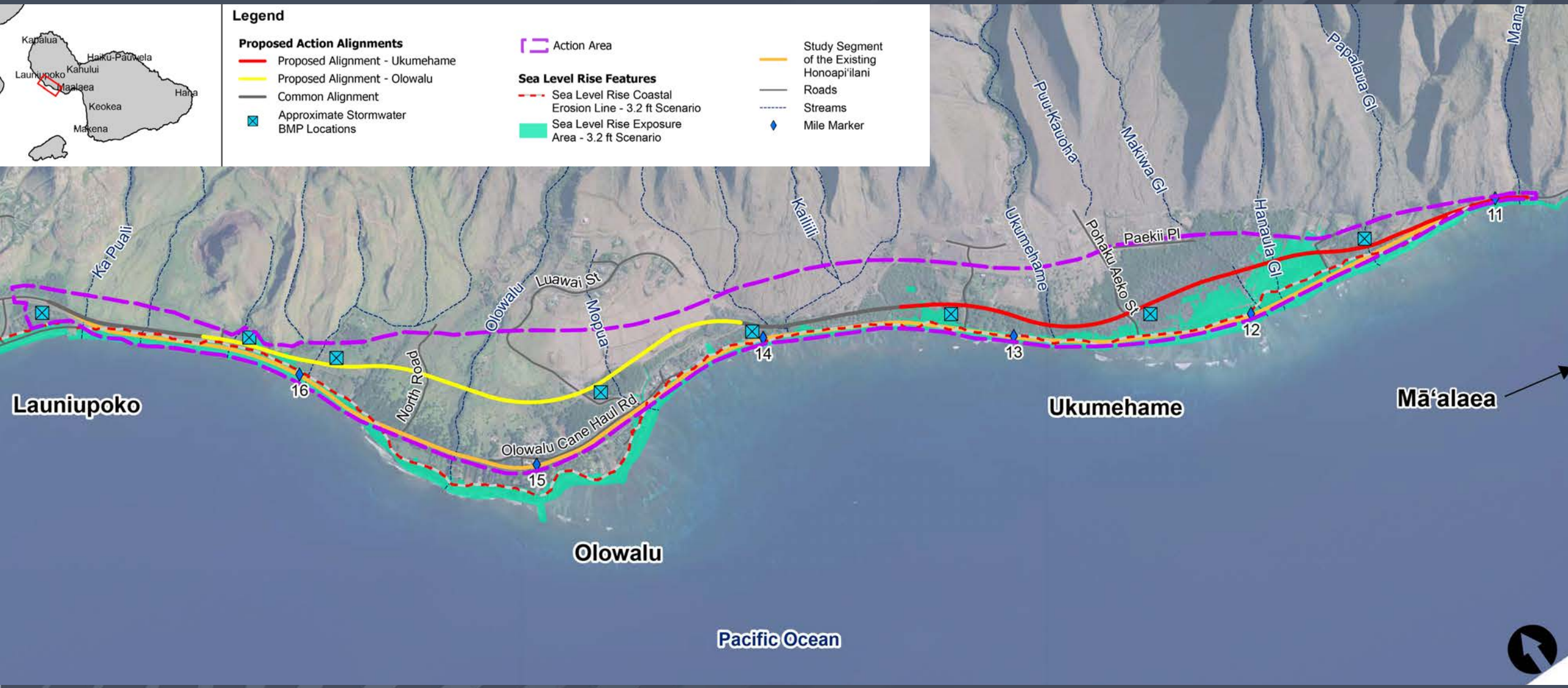
Execute PA

Final EIS/Record of Decision

Continue Consultation

Preferred Alternative

Preferred Alternative



Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

Preferred Alternative - Olowalu

Legend

- Preferred Alternative
- Elevated Structure
- Historic Property Extents
- Historic Linear Features
- Sea Level Rise Coastal Erosion Line - 3.2 ft Scenario
- Sea Level Rise Exposure Area - 3.2 ft Scenario
- Study Segment of the Existing Honoapiʻilani Highway
- Roads
- Streams
- Mile Marker

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

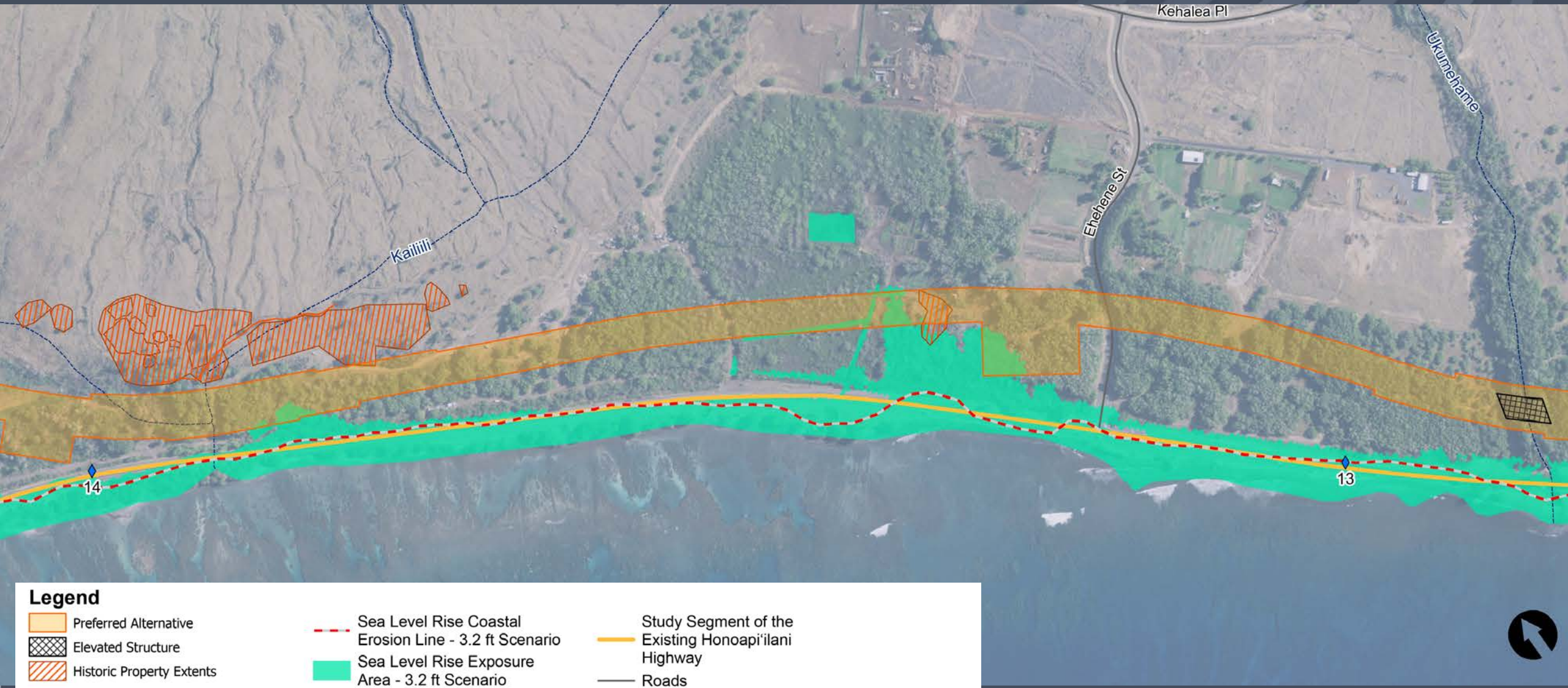
Preferred Alternative - Launiupoko

Legend

- Preferred Alternative
- Elevated Structure
- Historic Property Extents
- Historic Linear Features
- Sea Level Rise Coastal Erosion Line - 3.2 ft Scenario
- Sea Level Rise Exposure Area - 3.2 ft Scenario
- Study Segment of the Existing Honoapi'ilani Highway
- Roads
- Streams
- Mile Marker

Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

Preferred Alternative - Middle Pinch Point

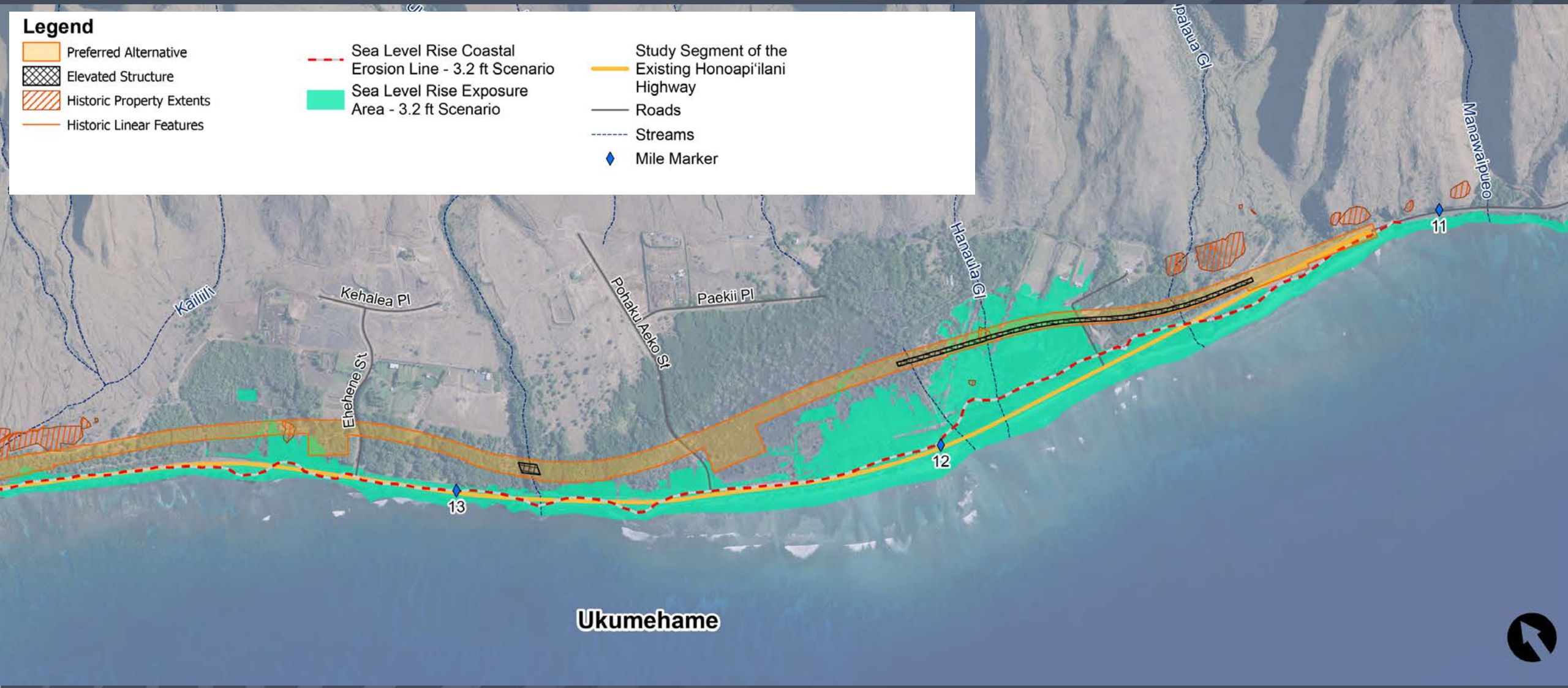


Legend

- Preferred Alternative
- Elevated Structure
- Historic Property Extents
- Historic Linear Features
- Sea Level Rise Coastal Erosion Line - 3.2 ft Scenario
- Sea Level Rise Exposure Area - 3.2 ft Scenario
- Study Segment of the Existing Honoapiʻilani Highway
- Roads
- Streams
- Mile Marker

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

Preferred Alternative - Ukumehame



Project Environmental Timeline

NEPA EIS/Section 106 Process for this Project

NEPA EIS Notice of Intent

- Area of Potential Effects submitted to SHPD
- Consulting Party Outreach
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Architecture) of entire APE submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence. SHPD concurred with the eligibility determinations.
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Archaeology) for Project Alternatives submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence with eligibility determinations.

NEPA Draft EIS *(Alternatives Analysis and Selection of Preferred Alternative)*

- Continued Consultation
- Develop Programmatic Agreement
- Develop plan for subsurface archaeology survey

NEPA Final EIS and Record of Decision

- Execute Programmatic Agreement (prior to Final EIS and Record of Decision)
- Continued Consultation

Post Final EIS

- Continued Consultation
- Implement Programmatic Agreement: Continued Investigations (AIS) and Archaeological Monitoring
- Assessment of Effects
- Resolution of Adverse Effects as prescribed by Programmatic Agreement

Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements

Consulting Parties PA Meeting
April 3, 2025, 5 – 7 pm
Kakoʻo Maui Resource Center (Lāhainā)

Attendees:

HDOT: Pua Aiu, Ken Tatsuguchi

ʻĀina Archaeology: Tanya Lee-Greig

WSP: Gerald Andrade, Matthew Small
Consulting Parties:

Kaulu Hoʻoikaka

Nat Nahoʻoikaika

Linda Magalianes

Edward Magalianes

TNC- Tamara Farnsworth

NOTES:

The map of the preferred alternative with archaeological sites was laid on the table so everyone could see it. The consulting parties opened the meeting by asking about the preferred alternative, voicing their concerns about the preferred, and suggesting alternatives, such as using the cane haul road or putting the existing road on a berm.

Tanya pointed out where Kaiwaloa Heiau, Puʻu Kilea and Awalua Cemetery are located.

Is the existing road going to stay open?

Yes, the County will be responsible for the existing highway once the new highway is built.

Once the mauka road is opened, will the makai lands be sold by the county, as that was the plan at one time.

Response: Erosion is occurring, so likely much of the makai land is at risk of being lost to the ocean. Likely it has minimal value so will not be sold. Pua pointed out that HDOT is funding TNC to look at green options to preserve the old highway. Tamara spoke a little about her project and passed out fliers.

Nate Nahoʻoikaika asked if HDOT is prepared to find burials. Both Pua and Tanya said “yes.” Tanya responded that surface scatter sites were found on the Ukumehame side of the middle pinch point. Likely remnants left after plowing activities. ʻĀina will do subsurface work to verify if anything exists below ground under scatters. ʻAina will also be doing a subsurface survey of areas of the preferred that suggest there may be subsurface finds, such as kuleana lands. She said that if Nate has information to share, that would be very helpful.

Linda Magalianes and her husband said that their families used to have gatherings in the area around the wharf. Peter Martin blocked the access to the landing. Families used to camp there, but now there is a sign saying, “no camping”. The sign doesn’t have any reference to a county ordinance. Hawaiians are being blocked from the area. So, this is a larger concern for the new project. Will more land be transferred such that further access is blocked?

Response: The new highway provides several access points to the old highway, which will remain the main access to the beach. Additionally, the old highway will be reconnected at Cut Mountain (Launiupoko) where the existing highway was terminated when the Lahaina By-Pass was built. Pua showed them the connection on the map.

There are lots of accidents on Keawe Street, which means it was not a good solution.

The old road will eventually not be accessible due to Sea Level Rise, so how will the ocean be accessed?

Traffic is increasing and will probably increase more as new houses are built. Will this be a two or four lane highway?

Response:This project is not a capacity project, it is initially being built as a two-lane highway, but the right of way is wide enough so two additional lanes can be built later, if necessary similar to the Lahaina By-Pass

The more roads you build, the more houses they will build. Pua pointed out that most of the subdivisions in the area are already permitted.

Pua noted that the purpose of this meeting is to talk about the PA:

- Tanya still has to do the subsurface work.
- Pua started with a discussion of the whereas clauses, who, what, where of things.
- Consulting parties listed in appendix are those that will have say in the process as the PA is executed.
- If sites need a steward, the process for determining the steward is in the PA
- Several sites of interest are on DLNR land
- Stipulations are the things that parties are agreeing to
- Involved parties include: FHWA, SHPD, HDOT, Consulting parties who agree to PA
- SHPO refers to Dawn Chang (head of DLNR), SHPD refers to staff at SHPD including Jessica Puff (Administrator), Susan Lebo (archaeology) and other SHPD staff such as Maui SHPD staff.
- Identification of historic properties. Aina has already done a surface survey – got a handle on the number and extent of sites in corridors of alternatives
- Aina staff walked a 300-ft path around each of the NOI alternatives.
- The surface information was used to select a preferred alignment that did the best job of avoiding impacts, not just archaeology, but also other things like wetlands.
- It would be helpful to have information from those on the land about where subsurface work should be conducted. It’s not possible to test the whole area, so testing will be sampling along the preferred.
- The design should use fill above the existing grade. It improves the view and limits potential impacts. Filling is better than digging.

- The deeper excavation would be related to structures like bridge foundations and the viaduct (over the wetlands in Ukumehame). The new roadway otherwise would largely be on fill.
- An architecture study was conducted. No architectural sites would be impacted, but an expanded historic district is being proposed.
- SHPD has concurred with the archaeological findings for 11 sites, and we are waiting on their concurrence for the rest of the sites.
- There will be a subsurface plan. CPs will have a say in the plan and will be consulted on the findings.
- The PA ensures that CPs can have say on future findings and site treatment.
- 100% testing is not possible, so we want to focus the subsurface work on any areas of specific interest. It's best to find out about sites before excavation occurs.
- There are family sites around where the gun range is.
- If the project would have an adverse effect (which is not known yet), the PA process would tell us what happens next (consult on what to do).
- The alignment has already been adjusted to avoid identified sites.
- There are five treatment types (page 6, line 250):
    - Photogrammetry is like making a 3D model of a site or feature
    - Archaeology recordation will be part of the AIS
    - Also, data recovery, which is a complete study of a site (like where each rock is mapped and various testing of soil and pollen). It tells a more complete story of the site.
- Section 7 talks about what happens if the project has a major change (which changes the impacts). CPs are involved in these types of changes.
- Post-Review discoveries: If anything is discovered during construction.
    - If it's a burial, there is a process with roles and timeframes
    - The project will follow protocols in State Law
- Item E talks about burials
- An annual report will be provided to consulting parties every year. If anyone disagrees, there is a correction process
- No. 13 talks about how to do amendments: which require consultation with consulting parties.
- State appendix:
    - Page 3, line 102 – Archaeological and cultural monitoring.
    - Proposed mitigation options:
        - Arch monitoring
        - Cultural monitors are similar to cultural observers used in Lahaina wildfire recovery efforts.
        - The archaeological and cultural monitors would be hired by contractor. Cultural monitors and archaeological monitors would be separate.
        - What if consulting parties do not trust the monitors? That information would be in the monitoring plan. There needs to be a way the monitors can be changed if CPs don't trust them.
        - CPs asked to think about who the archaeologist would be.
        - Monitors would be hired at the request of NHOs

        - If burials are found, the archaeologist must work in coordination with the cultural monitors
        - Need to add section on preservation plan.
    - We have committed to three burial relocation sites (one in each Ahupuaʻa)
    - The first option is avoidance (not have to relocate burials). Make sure this is included in the PA language
    - Sometimes dating can be done on charcoal near a burial, but not always.
    - There were burials in the area of camp Olowalu that were affected by plantation activities. No re-internment was done.
    - We have previously discussed stewardship of sites
    - We have to move some of the pohaku
    - Language was added about the existing Honoapiilani Highway, based on input from last meeting
        - SHPD has to sign off in order to use land (or if the County wants to sell lands currently used for the roadway
    - Need to identify emergency route in case of road closures during an emergency.

Wanted to have input on the new name for the Highway. Pua noted that in an earlier conversation Hinano thought it should be names for one of the Queens who lived in the area, rather than focusing on Kings.

From: Aiu, Pua

To: Calpito, Jordan V; Connie (Kaahui) Applegate; DeSilva, Lance K; Donora Kahaialii; Earl Kukahiko; Felimon Sedang; Fretz, Scott; Glenn Gazmen; Greene, John J; hmkingdomofhawaii@gmail.com; Houie and Kathy Kihune; Janet Six; Jonette Kaahui Knight; Kamakana Ferreira; Kaweni Ibarra; Farm, Kawika; HISTORICHAWAII-Kiersten; Kong, Leinoa M; lannysinkin@gmail.com; Lebo, Susan A; Nakahashi, Chris; Ornellas, Daniel L; Phillips, Andrew K.; Pomaikai Kaniaupio-Crozier; Puanani Felicilda; Puff, Jessica L; Rina Sampson; RodriguesHinano@gmail.com; Thelma P. Kaahui; Tiana Lewis; Agcaoili, Lawrence E; Choy, Andrew W; Daguio, Jean B; Won, Barrett; Kumabe, Russell P; Lau, Stephen; Loos, Lila; Mertens, Jaye D; Murakami, Andrea D; Oyasato, Norine H; Powers, Michael; Redulla, Jason K; Soares, Stephen D; Zhang, Huiyun; zzz_Lee, Randolph M; zzz_Yim, zzz_Alyson; archie@olukai.com; Ekolu Lindsey; Ekolusiphone@gmail.com; Foster Ampong; gtkfujita007@gmail.com; Jessica Nahooikaika; jezelyn40@hotmail.com; kai.nishiki@gmail.com; kamaunu@gmail.com; Kaulu Nahooikaika; Keeaumoku Kapu; Kekona83@gmail.com; Kukiiahu@gmail.com; Leona Nahooikaika; Linda Magalianes; Malihini Keahi Heath; mauifay@me.com; Nathan Nahooikaika; Suzette Felicilda; tiare4maui@gmail.com; Victoria Kaluna-Palafox

Cc: Tatsuguchi, Ken; Bents, Jamie; Blanchard, Guy; Otani, Meesa (FHWA); La Farga, Paul (FHWA); Liebowitz, Peter; Small, Matthew

Subject: Honoapiilani Draft Final Programmatic Agreement

Date: Friday, June 6, 2025 4:18:28 AM

Attachments: 2025 honoapiilani-draftpa-APRIL.pdf
20250605_Honoapiilani Highway FINAL DRAFT PA JUNE.pdf
Honoapiilani PA Changes from April for Distrib to CPs.pdf
Honoapiilani PA Changes from April for Distrib to CPs.xlsx

Aloha Kakou apau,

I am attaching the draft Final Honoapiilani Highway Improvements Programmatic Agreement (PA) for your review (PA JUNE). Because of our very tight timelines, and we apologize, we are asking for you to complete your review and return your comments to us, preferably via e-mail, by June 27. In order to make it a little easier to do the review, I have attached the PA that we reviewed in April, which is the same that was put into the DEIS (draftpa-APRIL). I have also attached a table that tracks the changes from the April document to the June document (PA Changes for Distib). There have been some significant changes, so please review carefully, in particular, the 6E memo has been revised significantly, so take a good look at it. I apologize in advance for any mistakes in my table. I am also attaching the Excel version of the table. If you'd like to put your comments directly in the table next to the relevant changes, that would be very helpful, but we will take your comments in any format.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. As always, mahalo nui for your involvement in this project and for your precious time.

Mahalo,

Pua Aiu
808-271-1605

Major Changes in June 2025 PA as compared to PA presented at meeting on April 4

Page	Line	April Version	Page	Line	June Version	Reason
3		**III. Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties**	**3**		**III. Identification andd Evaluation of Historic Properties**	
3	136	Archaeological Survey totaled **464** acres	3	141	Archaeological Survey totaled **493** acres (pick-up surveys)	Pick-up survey of 30 acres to address adjustments in the preferred alternative that were not surveyed during the Draft EIS.
3	136	100% pedestrian survey	3	141	pedestrian survey	there was not a 100% survey as access to TMKs [2] 4-8-002-068 and -057 was not provided.
			4	146-149	Added Item D, references Honoapiilani Archaeological Complex Site Descriptions and Significance Evaluations	Clarity
4	166	**IV. Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey**	4	173	**IV. Archaeological Inventory Survey (Subsurface Testing Component)**	SHPD request
4	171	A. Archaeological Inventory Subsurface Survey Plan	4	179	A. Subsurface Testing Component of the AISP	SHPD request
			5	203-209	6. Added Second 15-day opportunity for SHPD to comment	SHPD request
5	192	# 6 unanticipated discoveries	5	212	#7 identified subsurface historic properties	This is pre-construction, so too early for unanticipated discoveries.
5	202	B. Archaeological Inventory Survey Report	5	223	B. Archaeological Inventory Survey Report	
5	204-206	1. The AIS report will be submitted to SHPD for their concurrence on adequacy and will contain results of the above ground pedestrian survey of the preferred alternative and subsurace survey.	5 - 6	225-229	1. 1.The AIS report will meet the requirements of the SOI's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation at 48 Fed. Reg. 44,734 (September 29, 1983), will be submitted to the SHPO for their concurrence on adequacy, and will contain the results of the aboveground archaeological reconnaissance surface survey of the Preferred Alternative and subsurface survey.	consistent with changes above, clarity and SHPD request
5			6	245-251	5. If the SHPO responds with comments within the 45-day comment period, HDOT will incorporate the changes as appropriate and submit a copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135, for a 15-day review. If SHPO requests changes within the 15 days, HDOT shall incorporate the changes and provide a second copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS, with a new date, and the review process will be complete. If SHPO does not request changes within 15 days, then the review will be complete.	Added 2nd 15 day review for SHPD.
5			6	253-260	Added C. Curation	SHPD request
5	222	**V. Application of Criteria of Adverse Effect for Historic Properties**	**6**		**V. Application of Criteria of Adverse Effect for Historic Properties**	
6	233-235	C. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will implement any of the Undertaking's scope or design modifications or conditions in order to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects, as agreed upon through consultation	7	261	Removed	repetitive (similar to B)
6	237	**VI. Treatments to Resolve Adverse Effects to Historic Properties**	7		**VI. Treatments to Resolve Adverse Effects to Historic Properties**	
6	243	A. Educational Interpretation	7	291	A. . . . added "audio recordings or presentations"	SHPD request
6	249	Item B. Photogrammetry	7	296-312	B. Photogrametry - added more detail re: model	SHPD request and need for more specifications
6	265-269	D. Recodation of Archaeological Historic Property without Data Recovery. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual above ground archaeological historic property, documentation may may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through digital photography, scaled plan view, profile drawings, and narrative descriptions *meeting the archaeological documentation specified in HAR 13-276 pertaining to AIS investigations* .	8	333-334	meeting the Documentation required in HAR 13-275-8 for Historical Data Recovery (HAR 13-75-8 (D) and Ethnographic Documentation {HAR 13-275-8 (E)	Corrected citations.
7	283-287	E. 3. The written comments. . .	8	342-347	E. 3. The written comments . . .	Edited for clarity and specificity
7			8	357-364	Added E. 6: - 2nd review timing for SHPD	SHPD request
7		NOTE: Items 2 and 7 and 3 and 8 are duplicates	8		Duplicate items removed	
7	314	**VII. Native Hawaiian and Consulting Parties Section 106 Consultation**	9		**VII. Native Hawaiian and Consulting Parties Section 106 Consultation**	
8	**327**	**VIII. Applicability of this PA to Changes in Undertaking Scope**	9		**VIII. Applicability of this PA to Changes in Undertaking Scope**	
8	349	**IX. Post-Review Discoveries**	9	401	**IX. Post-AIS Discoveries**	SHPD request and clarity
8	357-358	B. The FHWA shall forward their evaluation of the newly identified historic properties to the SHPO for review and concurrance.	10	409-411	B.The FHWA shall forward their evaluation of the newly identified historic properties, finding of effect on newly identified historic properties found during project construction, or unanticipated effects on identified historic properties to the SHPO for review and concurrence.	SHPD request, edited for clarity
9	363-366	D. If evidence of burials, human remains for potential human remains is encountered during construction, HDOT shall suspend all work in the immediate vicinity, protect the remains from further disturbance, and immediately contact the SHPD , the FHWA, MLIBC, Maui Police Departments, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.	10	416-424	D. Added citations and more detail about jurisdiction over human skeletal remains and responsibilities regarding notification.	
9	368-371	E. HDOT's initial notification may be via phone but must be followed by written notification via e-mail. In addition to e-mai, HDOT's notification to the SHPo must include written notification to HICRIS . . . and include date, time and identification of all parties who were notified.	10	426-430	E. HDOT's initial notification may be via phone but must be followed by written notification via e-mail to SHPO and SHPD staff within 24 hours providing written details include date, time, and identification of all parties who were notified and include a brief description of the find and its location. In addition to e-mail, HDOT's notification to the SHPO will be uploaded to HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135	added more specifics per SHPD request
9	**377**	**X. Confidentiality**	10		**X. Confidentiality**	
9	**383**	**XI. Monitoring and Reporting**	10		**XI. Monitoring and Reporting**	
9	**399**	**XII. Dispute Resolution**	10		**XII. Dispute Resolution**	
9	401	Should any Signatory, Concurring or Consulting Party . . .	11	460	Removed Consulting Parties.	Generally, consulting parties (those who have **not** signed the PA) cannot dispute.
10		**XIII. Amendments**	11		**XIII. Amendments**	
10		**XIV. Termination**	12		**XIV. Termination**	
10		**XV. Duration**	12		**XV. Duration**	
Appen	2				Added 6E Project area Map	SHPD Request
Appen	3				Added additional consuting parties	SHPD Request
Appen	4				Added additional consutation meetings	SHPD Request
Appen	5				removed names and numbers (only agency & positions)	FHWA request

Appen	6				Added Continued Community Dialogue Plan	FHWA request

From:	Aiu, Pua
To:	Kapono"ai Molitau
Cc:	Kekai Robinson; Tatsuguchi, Ken; Blanchard, Guy; Bents, Jamie
Subject:	Honoapiilani 106 consultation
Date:	Friday, June 6, 2025 5:08:59 AM
Attachments:	2025 honoapiilani-draftpa-APRIL.pdf 20250605_Honoapiilani Highway FINAL DRAFT PA JUNE.pdf Honoapiilani PA Changes from April for Distrib to CPs.pdf 20250212-Sec106_PA_CP_MtgNotes Final.xlsx 20250403-NHOMeetingNotes-CLN.docx 2024-09-22_Honoapiilani-PAMeetingNotes_Drft.docx 2024-09-26_Honoapiilani-PAMeetingNotes-MTS-Draft (2).docx

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Aloha Kapono'ai 'olua o Kekai,

SHPD notified us that you wanted to be a part of the consultation for the Honoapiilani Highway Improvements project. Attached are:

1. A letter inviting you to participate in consultation, and where we are in the consultation.
2. The draft final Programmatic Agreement (PA)-June version. This was sent out to the other consulting parties about half an hour ago. We would appreciate comments on this PA by June 27, preferably by e-mail.
3. The April version of the PA, for comparison.
4. A matrix of changes between the 2 versions.
5. Notes for meetings held in 2024 and 2025

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments or concerns.

Pua Aiu
808-271-1605

Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Re: Honoapiilani Draft Final Programmatic Agreement
To: Aiu, Pua

From: Wikolia Kaluna-Palafox <vkalunapalafox1@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 15, 2025 8:38 AM
To: Aiu, Pua <Pua.Aiu@hawaii.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Honoapiilani Draft Final Programmatic Agreement

Aloha Pua,
These are the things that the STATE wants not we the people. I understand, the wants of corporations. But you all again are not listening to the peoples opinions. The tourism is making the congestion and this subject matter has not been brought up. During the Pandemic we saw traffic was not a problem, why?
Ukumehame has a different type of water except for just papalaua. Olowalu has a different kind of lands also so deterioration of shore line isn't an issue. But commerce cannot continue and it also includes plans to build more. Can Lahaina handle all that No.
The highway bigger roads to accommodate new home buyers, new businesses. We understand but the alignment of aina is not. These accommodations puts the generational families in having to give up their lifestyle choices to be taken advantage of. We suffer to allow commerce. Better planning needs to continue. These planning Assessments should be a win win so for both sides. The Pali through Ukumehame and Olowalu.
Tamara I see her but she is an entity that receives money from the government. She helps you. E Kala mai nice girl but how come not someone or from those Ahupua'a.
I my family stands on our Kanawai not US, and will not commit treason to our Kingdom which you know is in continuity. Continuity, continues to exist. These kind of decisions cannot put time lines on.
Laws protect our Kapu and precipitates there is a story and families of those stories still noho there.
I understand your duty to the STATE and allegiance to the United States of America.
They have done nothing for the Kanaka Maoli, but take.
Maha oe, again this PA is your wants, I am talking about the needs of our people. And that is to sustain ourselves, our children, grandchildren and great grandchildren and for those yet to come. We cannot afford the homes you build that you say for us. No way.
To protect what we have is more important.
With situations that America is in at this time. We need our lands to grow food we can eat, we cannot eat asphalt and cement. So my depot do what I have to do is crucial for our survival. The predator the United States is whom you protect and fulfill their wants in commerce and not life sustaining.
I am a kanaka maoli belonging and sworn to my Kingdom in whatever capacity as long as it focuses on we the people. Nou Ke Akua Ke Aupuni o Hawaii. Akua gifted us these land to live our lives in peace and harmony. Not on deception or puniala, meg shift promises and no respect. I know you understand what I am saying, I don't need to write a 44 plus pages of PA.
You know the kanaka maoli, family first.
Thank you for this time, I am not an American Citizen by choice. This is another example of illegal occupation.
Victoria N. Kaluna-Palafox - Ukumehame a me Olowalu Kuleana Ohana

On Fri, Jun 13, 2025 at 11:14 AM Aiu, Pua <Pua.Aiu@hawaii.gov> wrote:

> Aloha Kakou,
>
> I just wanted to note that in the June version of the PA we have added a Statement on the Existing Honoapiilani Highway, which is not in the April version. This was done at the request of consulting parties. It is on page 26. I forgot to note this change in my table of changes.
>
> I was testing to see if any of you were reviewing 😊. Remember, comments due by June 27. Mahalo.

Pua

From: Aiu, Pua
Sent: Thursday, June 5, 2025 10:16 PM
To: Calpito, Jordan V <Jordan.v.calpito@hawaii.gov>; Connie (Kaahui) Applegate <lanakila.applegate@gmail.com>; DeSilva, Lance K <lance.k.desilva@hawaii.gov>; Donora Kahaialii <donorak@gmail.com>; Earl Kukahiko <earle.kukahiko@gmail.com>; Felimon Sedang <Felimon.kalawaia@hotmail.com>; Fretz, Scott <scott.fretz@hawaii.gov>; Glenn Gazmen <ggazmen@aol.com>; Greene, John J <john.j.greene@hawaii.gov>; hmkingdomofhawaii@gmail.com; Houie and Kathy Kihune <katkihune@gmail.com>; Janet Six <janet.six@co.maui.hi.us>; Jonette Kaahui Knight <jonetteknight@gmail.com>; kamakanaf@oha.org; Kaweni Ibarra <kawenii@oha.org>; Kawika Farm <Kawika.K.Farm@co.maui.hi.us>; Kiersten@historichawaii.org; Kong, Leinoa M <leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov>; lannysinkin@gmail.com; Lebo, Susan A <susan.a.lebo@hawaii.gov>; Nakahashi, Chris <chris.nakahashi@hawaii.gov>; Ornellas, Daniel L <daniel.l.ornellas@hawaii.gov>; Phillips, Andrew K. <andrew.k.phillips@hawaii.gov>; Pomaikai Kaniaupio-Crozier <maunahalawai2@gmail.com>; Puanani Felicilda <pnpfelicilda@gmail.com>; Puff, Jessica L <jessica.puff@hawaii.gov>; Rina Sampson <rinalei@aol.com>; RodriguesHinano@gmail.com; Thelma P. Kaahui <Thelmakahunui808@gmail.com>; Tiana Lewis <tiana@kipukaolowalu.com>; Agcaoili, Lawrence E <lawrence.e.agcaoili@hawaii.gov>; Choy, Andrew W <andrew.w.choy@hawaii.gov>; Daguio, Jean B <jean.b.daguio@hawaii.gov>; Kanenaka, Brian K <brian.k.kanenaka@hawaii.gov>; Kumabe, Russell P <russell.p.kumabe@hawaii.gov>; Lau, Stephen <stephen.t.lau@hawaii.gov>; Loos, Lila <Lila.Loos@hawaii.gov>; Mertens, Jaye D <jaye.d.mertens@hawaii.gov>; Murakami, Andrea D <andrea.d.murakami@hawaii.gov>; Oyasato, Norine H <norine.h.oyasato@hawaii.gov>; Powers, Michael <michael.powers@hawaii.gov>; Redulla, Jason K <jason.k.redulla@hawaii.gov>; Soares, Stephen D <stephen.d.soares@hawaii.gov>; Zhang, Huiyun <huiyun.zhang@hawaii.gov>; zzz_Lee, Randolph M <randolph.m.lee@hawaii.gov>; zzz_Yim, zzz_Alyson <zzz_alyson.k.yim@hawaii.gov>; archie@olukai.com; Ekolu Lindsey <EkoluMCL@outlook.com>; Ekolusiphone@gmail.com; Foster Ampong <Kekahunakeaweiwi@yahoo.com>; gtkfujita007@gmail.com; Jessica Nahooikaika <jnahooikaika@gmail.com>; jezelyn40@hotmail.com; kai.nishiki@gmail.com; kamaunu@gmail.com; Kaulu Nahooikaika <kumuulu19@gmail.com>; Keeaumoku Kapu <kapukapuakea@gmail.com>; Kekona83@gmail.com; Kukiiahu@gmail.com; Leona Nahooikaika <onanahooikaika@gmail.com>; Linda Magalianes <lmagalianes@hotmail.com>; Malihini Keahi Heath <hinanobora@gmail.com>; mauifay@me.com; Nathan Nahooikaika <Nahooikaikanathan@gmail.com>; Suzette Felicilda <suzettezumba@gmail.com>; tiare4maui@gmail.com; Victoria Kaluna-Palafox <vkalunapalafox1@gmail.com>
Cc: Tatsuguchi, Ken <ken.tatsuguchi@hawaii.gov>; Bents, Jamie <Jamie.Bents@wsp.com>; Blanchard, Guy <guy.blanchard@wsp.com>; Otani, Meesa (FHWA) <meesa.otani@dot.gov>; La Farga, Paul (FHWA) <paul.lafarga@dot.gov>; Liebowitz, Peter <peter.liebowitz@wsp.com>; Small, Matthew T. <Matthew.Small@wsp.com>
Subject: Honoapiilani Draft Final Programmatic Agreement

Aloha Kakou apau,

I am attaching the draft Final Honoapiilani Highway Improvements Programmatic Agreement (PA) for your review (PA JUNE). Because of our very tight timelines, and we apologize, we are asking for you to complete your review and return your comments to us, preferably via e-mail, by June 27. In order to make it a little easier to do the review, I have attached the PA that we reviewed in April, which is the same that was put into the DEIS (draftpa-APRIL). I have also attached a table that tracks the changes from the April document to the June document (PA Changes for Distib). There have been some significant changes, so please review carefully, in particular, the 6E memo has been revised significantly, so take a good look at it. I apologize in advance for any mistakes in my table.

I am also attaching the Excel version of the table. If you'd like to put your comments directly in the table next to the relevant changes, that would be very helpful, but we will take your comments in any format.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. As always, mahalo nui for your involvement in this project and for your precious time.

Mahalo,

Pua Aiu
808-271-1605

CONSULTING PARTY COMMENTS ON FINAL DRAFT PA

VKP	Victoria Kaluna-Palafox, on behalf of herself and her family	TMK (2) 4-8-002:068	6/15/25 by e-mail
VKP	These are things that the STATE wants not we the people		
VKP	I understand, the wants of corporations.		
VKP	But you all again are not listening the the peoples opinions		
VKP	The tourism is making the congestion and this subject matter has not been brought up.		
VKP	During the pandemic we saw traffic was not a problem, why?		
VKP			
VKP	Ukumehame has a different type of water except for just Papalaua		
VKP	Olowalu has a different kind of lands also of deterioration fo shore line isn't an issue.		
VKP	But commerce cannot continue and it also includes plans to build more. Can Lahaina handle all that NO.		
VKP	The highway bigger roads to accommodate new home buyers, new businesses.		
VKP	We understand but the alignment of aina is not.		
VKP	The accomodations puts the generational families in having to give up their lifestyle choices to be taken advantage of.		
VKP	We suffer to allow commerce		
VKP	Better planning needs to continue.		
VKP	These planning Assessments should be a win-win for both sides.		
VKP	The Pali through Ukumehame and Olowalu.		
VKP	Tamara I see her but she is an entity that receives money from the government. She helps you.		
VKP			
VKP	E kala mai nice girl but how come not someone from those Ahupua'a.		
VKP	I my family stands on our Kanawai not US, and will not commit treason to our Kingdom which you know is in continuity. Continuity, continues to exist. These kind of decisions cannot put time lines on.		
VKP	Laws protect our Kapu and precipitates that there is a story and familes of those stories still noho there.		
VKP	I understand your duty to the STATE and allegiance to the United States of America.		
VKP	They have done nothing for the Kanaka Maoli, but take.		
VKP	Maha oe, again this PA is your wants, I am talking about the needs of our people.		
VKP	And that is to sustain ourselves, our children, grandchildren and great grandchildren and for those yet to come.		
VKP	We cannot afford the homes that you build that you say for us. No Way.		
VKP	To protect what we have is more important.		
VKP	With situations that America is in at this time. We need ourlands to grow food we can eat, we cannot eat asphalt and cement. So my depot do what I have to do is crucial forour survival. The predator the United States is whom you protect and fulfill their wants in commerce and not life sustaining		

VKP	I am a kanaka maoli belonging and sworn to my Kingdom in whatever capacity as long as it focuses on we the people. Nou Ke Akua Ke Aupuni o Hawaii. Akua gifted us these land to live our lives in peace and harmony. Not on decepetion or puniala, meg shift promises and no respect. I know you understand what I am saying, I don't need to write a 44 plus pages of PA		
VKP	You know the kanaka maoli, family first.		
VKP	Thank you for this time, I am not an American Citizen by choice.		
VKP	This is another example of illegal occupation.		
VKP	Victoria N. Kaluna-Palafox - Ukumehame a me Olowalu Kuleana Ohana		
HR	Hinano Rodrigues on behalf of self and the Ka'ahui Ohana	Kapaiki Village	6/24/25 by e-mail
HR	I am fine with the draft PA		
HR	Thank you for being so clear as it relates to the role of SHPD, and the applicable rules.		
HR	I've reviewed many PA in the past and have observed so much confusiont and chaos regarding archaeology, but this one is very clear.	Susan Lebo at SHPD gets the credit.	
HR	My 85 year old Uncle and I have promised Tamara to work with her and the Nature Conservancy regarding our native Hawaiian rights as residents and descendants of those who once lived in Ukumehame and Olowalu.		

From:	Aiu, Pua
To:	Blanchard, Guy
Subject:	FW: [EXTERNAL] Re: Comments on PA due by next Friday, June 27
Date:	Tuesday, July 1, 2025 4:44:25 PM

From: Hinano Rodrigues <rodrigueshinano@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 24, 2025 6:24 PM
To: Aiu, Pua <Pua.Aiu@hawaii.gov>
Cc: Calpito, Jordan V <jordan.v.calpito@hawaii.gov>; Connie Applegate <lanakila.applegate@gmail.com>; DeSilva, Lance K <lance.k.desilva@hawaii.gov>; Donora Kahaialii <donorak@gmail.com>; Earl Kukahiko <earle.kukahiko@gmail.com>; Farm, Kawika <kawika.k.farm@co.maui.hi.us>; Felimon Sedang <Felimon.kalawaia@hotmail.com>; Fretz, Scott <scott.fretz@hawaii.gov>; Gazmen Glenn <ggazmen@aol.com>; Greene, John J <john.j.greene@hawaii.gov>; HISTORICHAWAII-Kiersten <kiersten@historichawaii.org>; hmkingdomofhawaii@gmail.com; Houie and Kathy Kihune <katkihune@gmail.com>; Janet Six <janet.six@co.maui.hi.us>; Jonette Kaahui Knight <jonetteknight@gmail.com>; Kamakana Ferreira <kamakanaf@oha.org>; Kapono'ai Molitau <Oiwi@mauicounty.gov>; Kaweni Ibarra <kawenii@oha.org>; Kekai Robinson <kekai.robinson@co.maui.hi.us>; Kong, Leinoa M <leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov>; lannysinkin@gmail.com; Lebo, Susan A <susan.a.lebo@hawaii.gov>; Nakahashi, Chris <chris.nakahashi@hawaii.gov>; Ornellas, Daniel L <daniel.l.ornellas@hawaii.gov>; Phillips, Andrew K. <andrew.k.phillips@hawaii.gov>; Pomaikai Kaniaupio-Crozier <maunahalawai2@gmail.com>; Puanani Felicilda <pnpfelicilda@gmail.com>; Puff, Jessica L <jessica.puff@hawaii.gov>; Rina Sampson <rinalei@aol.com>; Thelma P. Kaahui <Thelmakahunui808@gmail.com>; Tiana Lewis <tiana@kipukaolowalu.com>; Agcaoili, Lawrence E <lawrence.e.agcaoili@hawaii.gov>; Andrew W Choy <andrew.w.choy@hawaii.gov>; Daguio, Jean B <jean.b.daguio@hawaii.gov>; Won, Barrett <barrett.won@hawaii.gov>; Kumabe, Russell P <russell.p.kumabe@hawaii.gov>; Stephen Lau <stephen.t.lau@hawaii.gov>; Loos, Lila <Lila.Loos@hawaii.gov>; Mertens, Jaye D <jaye.d.mertens@hawaii.gov>; Andrea D Murakami <andrea.d.murakami@hawaii.gov>; Oyasato, Norine H <norine.h.oyasato@hawaii.gov>; Michael Powers <michael.powers@hawaii.gov>; Redulla, Jason K <jason.k.redulla@hawaii.gov>; Stephen D Soares <stephen.d.soares@hawaii.gov>; Huiyun Zhang <huiyun.zhang@hawaii.gov>; zzz_Lee, Randolph M <randolph.m.lee@hawaii.gov>; zzz_Yim, zzz_Alyson <zzz_alyson.k.yim@hawaii.gov>; archie <archie@olukai.com>; Ekolu Lindsey <EkoluMCL@outlook.com>; Ekolusiphone@gmail.com; Ampong Foster <kekahunakeaweiwi@yahoo.com>; gtkfujita007@gmail.com; Jessica Nahooikaika <jnahooikaika@gmail.com>; jezelyn40@hotmail.com; kai.nishiki@gmail.com; Kamaunu@gmail.com; Kaulu Nahooikaika <kumuulu19@gmail.com>; Keeaumoku Kapu <kapukapuakea@gmail.com>; Kekona83@gmail.com; kukiiahu@gmail.com; Leona Nahooikaika <onanahooikaika@gmail.com>; Linda Magalianes <lmagalianes@hotmail.com>; Malihini Keahi Heath <hinanobora@gmail.com>; mauifay@me.com; Nathan Nahooikaika <Nahooikaikanathan@gmail.com>; Suzette Felicilda <suzettezumba@gmail.com>; tiare4maui@gmail.com; Victoria Kaluna-Palafox <vkalunapalafox1@gmail.com>; Tatsuguchi, Ken <ken.tatsuguchi@hawaii.gov>; Jamie Bents <Jamie.Bents@wsp.com>; Humphreys, Guy T <guy.t.humphreys@hawaii.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Comments on PA due by next Friday, June 27

Aloha mai nei no:

Sorry for the delay, just got back from Vegas.

I'm fine with the draft PA. Thank you for being so clear as it relates to the role of SHPD, and the applicable rules. I've reviewed many PA in the past and have observed so much confusion and chaos regarding archaeology, but this one is very clear.

My 85 year old Uncle and I have promised Tamara to work with her and the Nature Conservancy (and it's UH consultants regarding our native Hawaiian rights as residents and descendants of those who once lived in Ukumehame and Olowalu. I told my family that if you're not seated at the table, you're probably on the table. Lol. Only my uncle caught that.

Hinano

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 20, 2025, at 1:00 PM, Aiu, Pua <Pua.Aiu@hawaii.gov> wrote:

Aloha everyone. Just a reminder that comments on the Honoapiilani PA are due by next Friday. I am re-attaching all documents, so you don't have to look for them again.

Let me know if you have any questions. If you have no comments, thank you for participating.

pua

<2025 honoapiilani-draftpa-APRIL.pdf>
<20250605_Honoapiilani Highway FINAL DRAFT PA JUNE.pdf>
<Honoapiilani PA Changes from April for Distrib to CPs.pdf>
<Honoapiilani PA Changes from April for Distrib to CPs.xlsx>

From:	Aiu, Pua
To:	Lebo, Susan A
Cc:	Puff, Jessica L; Blanchard, Guy
Subject:	Honoapiilani highway Programmatic Agreement for signature
Date:	Wednesday, July 2, 2025 4:32:13 PM
Attachments:	20250605_Honoapiilani Highway Programmatic Agreement_for signature.docx 20250605_Honoapiilani Highway Programmatic Agreement_for signature.pdf CP comments on final draft PA 061525.xlsx

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Aloha Susan and Jessica,

Attached is the Honoapiilani Higway Programmatic Agreement for signature. The sooner we can get this signed the better. Please let us know if there are any issues. All 3 documents are also loaded to HICRIS

I'm not sure how your process goes. You can send us back just a signature page, if that is easier. Or you can send an e-mail back saying you are ready for signature and we can send through e-sign, provided you guys have already notified the chair. If you choose this route and there is a memo to the chair re: okay to sign, please also send that to us.

I have included the comments from the CPs who responded to this last 30-day review of the PA. There were no substantive comments on the PA that required wording changes. The comments will be included in an Appendix of the FEIS. We are working on responses to Aunty Vicky, where a response is appropriate, but most of her comments are EIS comments, rather than PA comments. The comment on line 31 does address the PA.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Pua

From: Kasey Miller <kmiller@achp.gov>
Sent: Monday, August 25, 2025 11:33 AM
To: Otani, Meesa (FHWA) <meesa.otani@dot.gov>
Cc: Aiu, Pua <pua.aiu@hawaii.gov>; ken.tatsuguchi <ken.tatsuguchi@hawaii.gov>; La Farga, Paul (FHWA) <paul.lafarga@dot.gov>; Darden, Richard (FHWA) <richard.darden@dot.gov>; Yedlin, Rebecca (FHWA) <Rebecca.Yedlin@dot.gov>; Liebowitz, Peter <Peter.Liebowitz@wsp.com>; Bents, Jamie <Jamie.Bents@wsp.com>; jessica.puff@hawaii.gov; Blanchard, Guy <Guy.Blanchard@wsp.com>
Subject: Honoapiilani Highway Improvements Project, Maui County, Hawaii

Ref: *Honoapiilani Highway Improvements Project*
Maui County, Hawaii
ACHP Project Number: 020521

Dear Ms. Otani,

On August 14, 2025, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) received a copy of the executed Section 106 agreement document (Agreement) for the referenced undertaking. In accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(1)(iv), the ACHP acknowledges receipt of the Agreement. The filing of the Agreement and implementation of its terms fulfills the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

We appreciate receiving a copy of this Agreement for our records. Please ensure that all consulting parties are provided a copy of the executed Agreement in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(9). If you have any questions or require additional assistance, please contact me at (202) 517-6389 or by e-mail at kmiller@achp.gov and reference the ACHP Project Number above.

Sincerely,
Kasey Miller
Program Analyst and FHWA Liaison
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
kmiller@achp.gov
(202) 517-6389

Hello,

Attached is the executed Programmatic Agreement for the Honoapiilani Highway Improvements project on the Island of Maui.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you!

Meesa Otani
Transportation Engineer
Federal Highway Administration, Hawaii Division Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd. Rm. 3-229, Box 50206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850
(808) 541-2316 | meesa.otani@dot.gov
Call me on Teams
Chat with me on Teams

Executed Programmatic Agreement

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) plans to fund the Honoapiʻilani Highway Improvements Project (Undertaking), which would realign Honoapiʻilani Highway between Ukumehame and Launiupoko in Maui Komohana (West Maui); and

WHEREAS, the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT) is the sponsor of the Undertaking, and the FHWA has invited HDOT to become an Invited Signatory to this Programmatic Agreement (PA); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA's action requires review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) and is considered an Undertaking as defined by 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(y) and is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking is intended to address existing coastal erosion and flooding, as well as future coastal erosion and flooding caused by anticipated sea level rise, as delineated by the Hawaiʻi Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission's (HCCC's) Sea Level Rise Exposure Area (SLR-XA); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA has coordinated NHPA Section 106 compliance with the NEPA process and is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS); and

WHEREAS, the FHWA, in consultation with the Hawaiʻi State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), is entering into this Section 106 PA in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(b)(1)(ii) because the Undertaking's effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of the Record of Decision; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT, and in consultation with the SHPO, established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) (**Appendix 2**) in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(a)(1) to consider potential direct and indirect effects associated with each of the Undertaking's alternatives evaluated in the Draft EIS; and

WHEREAS, due to the size of the APE, limited access, and number of alternatives under consideration, the FHWA and HDOT, in consultation with the SHPO, agreed to phased identification, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b)(2), as provided in this PA; and

WHEREAS, HDOT intends to use the historic properties identification efforts and documentation prepared for this Undertaking and as described in this PA (Stipulation III) to comply with Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and its administrative provisions at Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275, *Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review for Governmental Projects Covered Under Sections 6E-7 and 6E-8, HRS*, as described in **Appendix 1.** The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) therefore has the authority to determine whether or not any report generated under HRS § 6E and its administrative rules is adequate; and

WHEREAS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), was invited to participate in the Section 106 consultation and the development of this PA and has declined to participate; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT has consulted with Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) for which the Ahupuaʻa of Launiupoko, Olowalu, and/or Ukumehame have religious and/or cultural significance, individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the Undertaking, and the public, and has invited the NHOs, individuals, and organizations included in **Appendix 3** to participate as Consulting Parties; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA in coordination with HDOT and pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(c) held multiple Consulting Party meetings (listed in **Appendix 4**), has consulted with the Consulting Parties, including the NHOs, individuals, and organizations listed in **Appendix 3**, regarding the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties and has invited them to sign this PA as Concurring Parties; and

WHEREAS, historic properties were found during an archaeological reconnaissance surface survey located within the State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Lands, and the FHWA has invited DLNR to be an Invited Signatory to this PA.

NOW, **THEREFORE**, the FHWA, HDOT, SHPO, and DLNR agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to take into account the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out.

I. Roles and Responsibilities

A. The FHWA is the agency official legally responsible for all Section 106 findings and determinations and shall ensure that the terms of this PA are carried out to complete the Section 106 process. The FHWA shall continue consultation with the NHOs, individuals, and organizations included in Appendix 3 and as described in this PA.

B. HDOT, as the Undertaking sponsor, will assist the FHWA in the implementation of this PA, including the coordination, management, and oversight of the implementation of the SHPO-approved plans and reports including the Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan (AISP) and any necessary mitigation plans (for example, archaeological monitoring plan, burial treatment plan) required by this PA for continuing archaeological investigations of the Preferred

Alternative through final design and construction of the Undertaking with the assistance of individuals meeting the requirements of Stipulation II.

C. The DLNR, as having jurisdiction over land within and adjacent to the Undertaking's alignment, shall respond to requests for permission to access areas identified by HDOT that require investigations pursuant to this PA, and shall provide comments and/or reviews of documentation prepared by HDOT or its staff in fulfillment of this PA.

D. The SHPO, individually or through staff at the SHPD, shall advise the FHWA in carrying out Section 106 responsibilities for the Undertaking. Based on information provided by the FHWA or by HDOT, on behalf of the FHWA, the SHPO, individually or through staff at the SHPD, shall respond to requests for comments and/or review and approval within the specified review periods regarding the FHWA's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluations and proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties that may be identified.

II. Qualifications

All investigations carried out pursuant to this PA shall be conducted by or under the supervision of an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI's) Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology or Architectural History, as applicable, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A, and pursuant to HAR § 13-281, "Rules Governing Professional Qualifications," and HAR § 13-282, "Rules Governing Permits for Archaeological Work" in the State of Hawai'i.

III. Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will ensure all historic properties (both above ground and below ground) identified within the APE are assessed for NRHP eligibility in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(c). The FHWA will consider information provided by an individual or organization included in Appendix 3 who attaches religious and/or cultural significance to a property within the APE in making determinations of eligibility.

B. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, completed the identification and evaluation of architectural historic properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c). A Reconnaissance Level Architectural Inventory Survey (RLS) was completed that identified and assessed 40 architectural properties within the APE. Three architectural properties were determined to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and 10 were determined to be contributing resources to a NRHP-eligible historic district, referred to in the RLS as the Olowalu Sugar Plantation Historic District. The SHPO concurred with the RLS eligibility determinations in a letter dated July 9, 2024.

C. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, has completed the identification and initial evaluation of archaeological properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c). This identification and evaluation effort involved an archaeological reconnaissance surface survey comprising each of the four proposed alternatives within the APE. The archaeological survey area was defined by a 300-foot-wide corridor along the centerline of each proposed alternative. The archaeological survey area totaled approximately 493 acres and included both pedestrian survey and targeted drone flyovers unless limited by access or vegetation issues. Access to TMKs (2) 4-8-002-068 and

(2) 4-8-002-057 was not provided by the occupant and will be pursued during the Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) if part of the Preferred Alternative.

D. The results of the archaeological reconnaissance surface survey were provided in a document titled *Honoapiʻilani Archaeological Complex Site Descriptions and Significance Evaluations*. Twenty-eight (28) archaeological historic properties were identified and evaluated within Ukumehame Ahupuaʻa, seven (7) in Olowalu Ahupuaʻa, and three (3) in Launiupoko Ahupuaʻa..

E. HDOT's archaeologist, on behalf of HDOT and the FHWA, evaluated 38 archaeological historic properties as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. The SHPO concurred with eleven (11) of these eligibility determinations in a letter dated October 11, 2024, and provided concurrence on the remaining twenty-seven (27) archaeological historic properties in a letter dated May 16, 2025. HDOT's lead archaeologist also noted that the sites in each ahupuaʻa extended beyond the archaeological survey boundaries. Because the horizontal and vertical extents of a potential historic district could not be determined based on a reconnaissance survey, no historic district has been identified by the FHWA at this time.

F. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will complete an AIS for any areas not previously surveyed within the Preferred Alternative. Additionally, subsurface archaeological testing will proceed through the design of the Preferred Alternative as locations become accessible.

G. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will ensure an AIS Plan (AISP) is prepared and implemented as part of the identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b) and (c).

H. HDOT intends to use the identification and documentation of historic properties prepared for this Undertaking to meet the requirement of HRS § 6E-8. The SHPD shall have authority to determine the adequacy of the AISP pursuant to HAR § 13-275 and HAR § 13-276. The SHPO's written approval will be provided to all Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

IV. Archaeological Inventory Survey (Subsurface Testing Component)

The area of investigation for the subsurface testing component of the AIS is defined as the Undertaking's Preferred Alternative and includes the proposed roadway right-of-way (ROW) and areas designated for utility installation, excavation, grading, connector roads, or construction access and laydown areas.

A. Subsurface Testing Component of the AISP

1. The subsurface testing methodology for the AISP will be developed by HDOT's lead archaeologist in consultation with the Engineering Design Team, as well as Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties within one year of execution of the NEPA Record of Decision.

2. HDOT will provide the initial draft of the AISP to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

3. The written comments on the AISP will be shared with the SHPO for consideration in preparing the SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. The SHPO shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45-calendar days) upon receipt of all written comments received by HDOT and the FHWA from Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

4. HDOT will share the SHPO's comments with Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties. The comments may be posted to the project website at https://www.honoapiilanihwyimprovements.com.

5. If the SHPO does not respond within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume the SHPO's concurrence and move forward accordingly. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will implement the AISP.

6. If the SHPO responds with comments within the 45-day comment period, HDOT will incorporate the changes as appropriate and submit a copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135, for a 15-day review. If SHPO requests changes within the 15 days, HDOT shall incorporate the changes and provide a second copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS, with a new date, and the review process will be complete. If SHPO does not request changes within 15 days, then the review will be complete.

7. Subsurface survey fieldwork shall be completed to the extent practicable prior to final design so that any identified subsurface historic properties (that is, archaeological sites or human burials) may be considered in final design and measures be incorporated to avoid and/or minimize potential effects on historic properties and/or human burials.

8. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will provide a written status update to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of the status of archaeological investigations on a quarterly basis via e-mail and, when requested, via meeting. All status reports will be uploaded to HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135. Once HDOT's archaeologist sends an end-of-fieldwork letter report to the SHPO, these reports will stop.

B. Archaeological Inventory Survey Report

1. The AIS report will meet the requirements of the SOI's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation at 48 Fed. Reg. 44,734 (September 29, 1983), will be submitted to the SHPO for their concurrence on adequacy, and will contain the results of the aboveground archaeological reconnaissance surface survey of the Preferred Alternative and subsurface survey.

2. The draft of the AIS report will be provided to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The report may be posted to the project website at https://www.honoapiilanihwyimprovements.com.

3. The written comments received on the draft AIS report will be shared with the SHPO for consideration in preparing the SHPO's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. The SHPO shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (45-calendar days total) upon receipt of all written comments received by HDOT and the FHWA from Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

4. If the SHPO does not respond within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume the SHPO's approval and move forward accordingly.

5. If the SHPO responds with comments within the 45-day comment period, HDOT will incorporate the changes as appropriate and submit a copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135, for a 15-day review. If SHPO requests changes within the 15 days, HDOT shall incorporate the changes and provide a second copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS, with a new date, and the review process will be complete. If SHPO does not request changes within 15 days, then the review will be complete.

C. Curation

All collections, consisting of artifacts, notes, and other materials associated with archaeological and architectural investigations, will be curated in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 79 *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* and in accordance with applicable State laws, including HAR § 13-275, -276, -277, -278, and -279. HDOT shall consult with public and private institutions to pursue opportunities to provide public access to the recovered materials.

V. Application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect for Historic Properties

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, will apply the criteria of adverse effect (36 C.F.R. § 800.5(a)(1)) to historic properties within the APE, and document its findings.

B. If, as a result of this analysis, the FHWA determines that the Undertaking may have an adverse effect on any historic property, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will consult with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

VI. Treatments to Resolve Adverse Effects to Historic Properties

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, and Concurring and Consulting Parties, has determined that the following treatment measures, either singularly or in

combination, may be applied to resolve adverse effects to historic properties if adverse effects occur following analysis described in Stipulation V.

Treatment measures listed below may be selected by FHWA in coordination with HDOT and presented to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The SHPO shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (total 45 calendar days) upon receipt of all written comments provided in writing by FHWA and HDOT from Signatories and Concurring and Consulting Parties to take comments provided in writing into consideration in preparing the SHPO's written review comments. If the SHPO does not respond within the 45-calendar day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume the SHPO's concurrence with the proposed treatment measure and move forward accordingly following written notification to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

A. Educational Interpretation. This educational interpretation may include displays, markers, educational pamphlets, brochures or booklets, posters, websites, audio recordings or presentations, or other similar accessible information to educate members of the public on one or more architectural and/or archaeological historic property within the APE. The interpretive element may use images and maps to the extent feasible to convey information to the public.

B. Photogrammetry. HDOT may hire a consultant to conduct historic property documentation through the use of photogrammetry, which requires taking high-resolution digital images to construct 3-D models of aboveground resources including individual structures and buildings or landscape features. Using a high-resolution camera affixed to a drone, digital images will be taken at multiple angles and aligned to extract spatial and visual data to create a digital 3-D model. Data will be extracted from the model, including precise measurements and dimensions, colors, textures, and close-up historic details of the historic property. The model will then be made available for public viewing, if appropriate. A corresponding written or audio recording component will be developed to allow for interpretation and use of the 3-D model. This model may be made available to schools, libraries, or other institutions. In consultation with the NHOs, a final location for the model and agreement with the location will be completed before work on the model is started. If this cannot be accomplished, then only a digital model will be created. If HDOT is required to make contact with a proposed location, two attempts at making contact will be deemed sufficient, after which only a digital model will be created. HDOT, the FHWA, the SHPO, Concurring and Consulting Parties will come to agreement on the parameters for the model before work starts. If there is disagreement, HDOT and the FHWA will make the final decisions.

C. Recordation of Architectural Historic Property. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual aboveground architectural historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through a National Register of Historic Places registration form, digital photography package, or Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) Level III recordation (68 Fed. Reg. 43,159), as appropriate.

D. Recordation of Archaeological Historic Property without Data Recovery. Prior to any substantial alteration or demolition of an individual aboveground archaeological historic property, documentation may be undertaken to record the adversely affected property through digital photography, scaled plan view, profile drawings, acquiring and recording oral information regarding traditional practices, and narrative descriptions meeting the Documentation required in HAR § 13-275-8 for Historical Data Recovery [HAR 13-275-8 (D)] and Ethnographic Documentation [HAR § 13-275-8 (E)].

E. Archaeological Data Recovery. Data recovery excavations may be considered in consultation among the FHWA, HDOT, SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties. If it is determined by the FHWA through consultation that archaeological data recovery is an appropriate treatment, HDOT will ensure that its archaeologist prepares an archaeological data recovery plan (DRP) that meets the requirements of HAR § 13-278-3 and includes each affected archaeological historic property.

1. If possible, a single DRP will be prepared for the Undertaking and include a section on timing for report completion.

2. HDOT will provide the initial draft of the DRP to the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period.

3. The written comments received will be shared with the SHPO for consideration in preparing the SHPD's review comments to HDOT and the FHWA. The SHPO shall have an additional 15-calendar-day review period (45-calendar days total), upon receipt of all written comments received by the FHWA and HDOT from Signatories and Concurring and Consulting Parties, to take comments provided in writing by other Consulting Parties into consideration in preparing the SHPO's written review comments.

4. If the SHPO does not respond in writing within the 45-calendar-day review period, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, may assume the SHPD's concurrence with the DRP and move forward accordingly following written notification to the SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

5. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, shall ensure the archaeological data recovery fieldwork efforts are carried out in accordance with the DRP.

6. Following receipt of comments, HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA and in consultation with the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties listed in Appendix 3, will finalize the DRP. HDOT will incorporate the changes as appropriate and submit a copy marked Final to SHPO, via HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135, for a 15-day review. If SHPO requests changes within the 15 days, HDOT shall incorporate the changes and provide a second copy marked final to SHPO, via HICRIS, with a new date, and the review process will be complete. If SHPO does not request changes within 15 days, then the review will be complete.

VII. Native Hawaiian and Consulting Parties Section 106 Consultation

A. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall continue to carry out Section 106 consultation with the Maui Lānaʻi Islands Burial Council (MLIBC), Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for the identification, evaluation, and any required mitigation of historic properties identified according to the terms of this PA.

B. The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall carry out consultation with the MLIBC, recognized descendants and NHOs, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties for any unanticipated discoveries. The consultation will include identification, evaluation as to whether a discovery meets the definition of a historic property, and consideration of measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

VIII. Applicability of this PA to Changes in Undertaking Scope

This PA satisfies the FHWA's responsibilities under Section 106 and is based on information about this Undertaking as defined in the Final EIS. It is the FHWA's responsibility to notify the SHPO, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of any changes to the Undertaking's design, scope, or footprint and, through consultation, to determine whether any changes to the design, scope, or footprint invalidate the environmental commitments made in the Final EIS and Record of Decision, including those made in this PA. If the FHWA chooses to reopen Section 106 consultation for this Undertaking, the FHWA shall implement the following measures:

A. If the change is within the current APE, then the FHWA shall notify the SHPO in writing of any changes to design or scope in writing. The SHPO shall respond within 30 calendar days of receipt of the e-mail or letter. Date of receipt is the date received in HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135.

B. If the change is outside the current APE, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, shall assess and revise the APE as necessary to incorporate any additional areas not previously considered under this PA.

C. The FHWA shall consult the Signatories to this PA to determine if the provisions of this PA should be applied to the additional areas and, if this PA should be applied, whether this PA needs to be amended in accordance with Stipulation XIII to include those areas.

IX. Post-AIS Discoveries

A. In accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.13(b)(3), the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT and in consultation with the SHPO, will apply the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 C.F.R. § 60.4) to evaluate any newly identified historic properties and consider measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Additionally, the FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, will consult pursuant to Stipulation III.

B. The FHWA shall forward their evaluation of the newly identified historic properties, finding of effect on newly identified historic properties found during project construction, or unanticipated effects on identified historic properties to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

C. If the SHPO does not respond in writing within the 30-calendar-day review period, the FHWA may assume the SHPO's concurrence with the eligibility determinations.

D. If evidence of burials, human remains, or potential human remains are encountered during construction, HDOT shall suspend all work within 100 feet and protect the remains from further disturbance. The discovery shall be immediately reported to the FHWA, the SHPO, the DLNR, the Maui County medical examiner or coroner, and the Maui Police Department pursuant to HAR § 13-300-40. The DLNR maintains jurisdiction over any inadvertent discovery of human skeletal remains and is responsible for notifications to the MLIBC chair and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Contact information is provided in Appendix 5. HDOT is responsible for updating the contact list. If contact information changes, it is the individual party's responsibility to notify the HDOT contact person identified in Appendix 6.

E. HDOT's initial notification may be via phone but must be followed by written notification via e-mail to SHPO and SHPD staff within 24 hours providing written details include date, time, and identification of all parties who were notified and include a brief description of the find and its location. In addition to e-mail, HDOT's notification to the SHPO will be uploaded to HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135.

F. Identification, documentation, and treatment of all burials, human remains, or potential human remains encountered during construction will be carried out in accordance with HRS § 6E-43.6 and HAR 13-300 (Appendix 1).

X. Confidentiality

Sensitive information concerning the location, character, or ownership of archaeological resources and properties on which burials, human remains, or potential human remains are identified may be withheld from public disclosure in accordance with Section 304 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 307103).

XI. Monitoring and Reporting

Each year following the execution of this PA until it expires or is terminated, HDOT will submit a written status of each PA stipulation to the FHWA.

The FHWA, in coordination with HDOT, shall provide all parties to this PA a written annual summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms and associated findings. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed or implemented, any issues encountered relating to historic or cultural sites, and any disputes and objections received during the FHWA's efforts to carry out the terms of this PA. Additionally, the annual summary report shall include the status of the PA stipulations provided by HDOT to the FHWA and uploaded to HICRIS Project Number 2023RP00135.

HDOT will provide written notification to the FHWA for concurrence once all stipulations have been completed. Upon the FHWA's concurrence and notification therein to all parties to this PA, the Section 106 process will be deemed completed.

XII. Dispute Resolution

Should any Signatory or Concurring Party to this PA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, the FHWA shall notify all parties and initiate consultation to resolve the objection. If the FHWA determines that such objection cannot be resolved, the FHWA will:

A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the resolution proposed by the FHWA, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the FHWA in writing with its advice on the resolution of the objection within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from ACHP, Signatories, and Concurring Parties and provide them with a copy of this written response. The FHWA will then proceed according to the final decision.

B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice in writing regarding the dispute within the 30-calendar-day review period, the FHWA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the Signatories and Concurring Parties to this PA and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

C. The responsibilities of the FHWA to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

XIII. Amendments

This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all Signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all Signatories is filed with the ACHP.

XIV. Termination

If any Signatory to this PA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XIII. If an amendment cannot be reached within 30 calendar days, any Signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other Signatories.

Once the PA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the Undertaking, the FHWA must either (a) execute an agreement pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. The FHWA shall notify the Signatories as to the course of action they will pursue.

XV. Duration

This PA will be null and void if its terms are not carried out within fifteen (15) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, the FHWA may consult with the other Signatories to reconsider the terms of the PA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation XIII.

Execution of this agreement by the FHWA, HDOT, DLNR, and SHPO, and the implementation of its terms is evidence that the FHWA has taken into account the effects of this Undertaking on historic properties and has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

SIGNATORY

Hawaii State Historic Preservation Officer

By: _____ Date: Jul 9, 2025
Dawn N. S. Chang, Esq.
State Historic Preservation Officer

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

SIGNATORY

Federal Highway Administration

By: _____ Date: 7/10/2025
Richelle M. Takara, PE
Division Administrator

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

INVITED SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation

By: _____ Date: 07/10/2025
Edwin Sniffen, Director

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

INVITED SIGNATORY

State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)

By: _____ Date: Jul 9, 2025
Dawn N. S. Chang, Esq.
Chairperson

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

CONCURRING PARTY

Ka`ahui-Rodrigues `Ohana

Hinano Rodrigues

By: _____ Date: 07/09/2025

Hinano Rodrigues]
Ohana Alaka`i

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
THE STATE OF HAWAIʻI DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
AND THE
THE HAWAIʻI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE
HONOAPIʻILANI HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS,
MAUI KOMOHANA, MAUI COUNTY, HAWAIʻI

CONCURRING PARTY

Historic Hawaii Foundation

By: _____ Date: _____
Kiersten Faulkner
Executive Director

Appendix 1. HDOT's Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E Compliance

Memorandum

To: All Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties, and the Public

From: State of Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation (HDOT)

Re: Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E Compliance

The Programmatic Agreement (PA) for this project incorporates references to both federal and State laws and regulations to allow these review processes to work in tandem to the extent possible. Should compliance issues arise under federal or State law, HDOT and the FHWA are committed to resolving disputes through the Dispute Resolution stipulation provided in the PA (Stipulation XII).

In a letter dated January 23, 2023, HDOT initiated consultation with the SHPO under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 and its implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800. In addition, HDOT initiated Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E and Hawaiʻi Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-275 historic preservation review with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for the proposed project. Although the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) retains approval authority over Section 106, HDOT has jurisdiction over determining the project's effects under HRS § 6E-8 and its administrative provisions in HAR § 13-275.

To reduce redundancy, HDOT intends to combine Section 106 and HRS § 6E-8 compliance where possible. HDOT is solely responsible and liable for compliance and implementation of this memorandum.

Roles and Responsibilities

HDOT, as project sponsor, in coordination with the FHWA, will be responsible for the management and development of the SHPD-approved plans and reports, including the Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan (AISP) and any necessary mitigation plans (for example, archaeological monitoring plan, burial treatment plan), required for continuing archaeological investigations of the Preferred Alternative through final design and construction of the project with the assistance of individuals meeting the requirements of Stipulation II.

The SHPD shall advise HDOT and the FHWA in carrying out its State Historic Preservation Review responsibilities for the project. Based on information provided by HDOT, the SHPD shall respond to requests for comments and/or concurrence within the specified review periods.

The SHPD shall review and accept the reports and plans as required by HRS § 6E and its implementing regulations within the timeframes provided by this PA.

Qualifications

All historic properties investigations and documentation carried out pursuant to this memorandum shall be conducted by or under the supervision of an individual meeting the HAR § 13-281, *Rules Governing Professional Qualifications*, in their respective professional discipline. Historic properties investigations and documentation shall meet the requirements of HAR § 13-275 and the appropriate HAR for specific

types of studies. Archaeologists will have a permit to do archaeological work in Hawaii per HAR § 13-282-3. HDOT, through its contractors, will identify an osteologist who can be available on an as-needed basis in the event the ethnicity of a burial is needed, or if bone fragments cannot be positively identified as human by the on-site archaeologist. The osteologist will follow the standards for analysis and reporting as defined in HAR § 13-283.

Project Area

The HRS § 6E-8 Project Area will coincide with the Preferred Alternative, once selected (see Appendix 2).

Consultation

Consultation for this project will follow the requirements and timetables within this PA. HDOT, with the FHWA, will develop a continued community dialogue plan to address the need for continued community consultation through planning, design, and construction of this project. The plan is in Appendix 6 and addresses communication protocols regarding:

1. **Inadvertent effects to known historic properties within the Project Area**

In the event there are inadvertent effects to known historic properties, other than burials (see Stipulation IX of this PA and Section 6 below) within the Project Area, the contractor shall contact HDOT immediately. HDOT shall contact the FHWA, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties listed in Appendix 3 within 72 hours and provide:

A. Information about the site affected including site number, site location, and a map of the site and its location including where damage was done and the nature of the damage;

B. Why protections were not enforced, if known;

C. Proposed mitigation and/or protections for the site; and

D. Plans for in-person consultation, if necessary.

2. **Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties**

HDOT and the FHWA intend to use the investigations and documentation of historic properties prepared for this project and as described in the PA (Stipulation III) to comply with HRS § 6E and its administrative provisions in HAR § 13-275, *Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review for Governmental Projects Covered Under Sections 6E-7 and 6E-8, HRS*. HDOT will evaluate potential historic properties for integrity and significance in accordance with HAR § 13-275-6.

A. Phased Archaeological Inventory Survey

i. HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, intends to conduct a phased identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties for this project. The first phase, consisting of an aboveground archaeological reconnaissance surface survey, is described in Stipulation III of the PA, as mentioned above. For the second phase, an AISP will be

developed and implemented as described in the PA, Stipulation IV. HDOT will ensure the AISP is prepared and implemented as part of the identification and evaluation of archaeological historic properties pursuant to HAR § 13-275-5(c) and 5(d) and HAR § 13-276.

ii. A final AIS report will be prepared that includes the results of the archaeological reconnaissance surface survey, the archaeological subsurface survey, and other requirements, as required by HAR § 13-276. The report will be provided to the SHPD for review and acceptance. The report will also be provided to Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties listed in Appendix 3 for review and comment as provided in Stipulation IV.B of the PA.

B. Archaeological Monitoring

Per HAR § 13-279-3, Archaeological monitoring may be used as an identification, mitigation, or post-mitigation measure. For this project, on-site archaeological monitoring will be used as an identification measure during construction.

Following completion of the AIS, HDOT, through its contractors, shall oversee the development of an Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) for the SHPD's review prior to project construction. The AMP will be developed pursuant to HAR § 13-279, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Reports*, in consultation with the PA's Signatories, including the SHPD, Concurring and Consulting Parties and submitted for a 30-calendar-day review and comment period. The SHPD shall have an additional 15 calendar days to review the comments of the other parties and take them into account in their own comments.

i. Archaeological monitoring during construction will be implemented by HDOT and under the supervision of an archaeologist meeting the qualifications stated above in the Qualifications section.

ii. HDOT shall contract with an on-call osteologist who can be in the field within 24 hours should additional expertise be needed to identify skeletal remains found in the Project Area. HDOT's lead archaeologist, in consultation with the SHPD, will decide whether an osteologist is needed on-site.

C. Cultural Monitoring

Although not yet required by State or federal law, cultural monitoring is increasingly used in Hawaiʻi to address Native Hawaiian concerns that archaeologists and developers do not adequately value or protect Native Hawaiians' irreplaceable cultural heritage and iwi kūpuna *(see Bolante, 2007; Cachola Abad and Ayau, 1999; Kawelu 2013).* HDOT and the FHWA are committed to ensuring Native Hawaiian culture is valued and are including cultural monitors as an integral part of the monitoring program for this project.

i. HDOT, through its contractor, will develop a Cultural Monitoring Plan (CMP) that references and utilizes HAR § 13-279, *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological*

Monitoring Studies and Reports as a guiding framework. The CMP will be completed prior to construction.

ii. Consulting Parties and the NHOs listed on Appendix 3 shall have 30 days to review and comment on the CMP. The SHPD shall be provided the CMP at the same time as the Consulting Parties and NHOs. The SHPD shall have a total of 45 days to review the document and provide recommendations for acceptance, including time to incorporate any comments received from the NHOs and Consulting Parties.

iii. HDOT, through its contractor, will hire cultural monitors to be on site whenever construction activities meet any of the following conditions:

a. Are within 100 feet of an archaeological site to be preserved or avoided.

b. Subsurface excavation is occurring, in which case, one Cultural Monitor will be assigned per machine.

c. Additional duties as specified in the CMP will include but may not be limited to:
    1. Provide independent interpretations where appropriate should traditional cultural resources be encountered in the HRS § 6E Project Area. Such resources may include but not be limited to iwi kūpuna, archaeological finds, or traditional cultural places.
    2. Implement culturally appropriate protocols for access to cultural resources that may include but not be limited to entering traditional cultural spaces, the discovery, care, and handling of iwi kūpuna, and opening and closing protocols where appropriate.
    3. Collection of culturally significant information, where appropriate, during the course of the project.
    4. Coordinate with HDOT and the FHWA to address any cultural protocol or communication matters involving recognized cultural or lineal descendants and/or the NHOs.
    5. Support the maintenance of a culturally sensitive workplace through training and awareness building that ensures that the archaeological crew, construction crew, and project leadership are informed of the traditional significance of the Project Area and community concerns regarding cultural sites.

iv. Cultural monitors will not have the authority to stop work. They will consult and coordinate with the archaeologist on site, who will have the authority to stop work. Conditions for stopping work will be addressed in the AMP and CMP.

v. Cultural monitors will, at a minimum, meet the following:

a. Have knowledge of cultural practices along the project corridor, including appropriate chants and mele for the area.

b. Have knowledge of cultural resources along the project corridor.

c. Have an understanding of the Section 106 and HRS § 6E processes and how they apply to this project.

vi. The Cultural and Archaeological Monitoring are independent but coordinated efforts. The content of the archaeological monitoring report will include a section that summarizes cultural monitoring findings and activities and shall either be written by the Cultural monitors or compiled in close collaboration with them in a manner that ensures their perspectives are represented without duplicating archaeological content.

vii. The relationship between the construction crew and the archaeological and cultural monitors will be defined in the AMP and CMP. For example, if iwi kūpuna are found or a historic site is breached, or a newly identified archaeological site is encountered, work will stop within 100 feet of the find. These procedures will be described in both the CMP and the AMP.

3. Determining Effects to Historic Properties

HDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, will determine the effects to significant historic properties within the Preferred Alternative consistent with HAR § 13-275-7. One of the following effect determinations will be made:

A. No historic properties affected. The project will have no effect on significant historic properties;

B. Effect, with proposed mitigation commitments. The project will affect one or more significant historic properties, and the effects will be potentially harmful. However, the agency has proposed mitigation commitments involving one or more forms of mitigation to reasonably and acceptably mitigate the harmful effects.

The effect determination shall be sent to the SHPD for review and concurrence and posted on https://www.honoapiilanihwyimprovements.com with notification to Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties of the PA for their comments. After 30 calendar days, HDOT shall send all comments received to the SHPD. The SHPD shall provide its concurrence, or non-concurrence with HDOT's project effect determination pursuant to HAR § 13-275-7, within 45 calendar days of receipt of an HDOT request for agreement on its effect determinations. Receipt date shall be the date a letter is received in HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00135.

4. Mitigation Options for Effects to Significant Historic Properties

HAR § 13-275-8(2) requires that, for properties evaluated as significant under criterion "e," the agency must consult with ethnic organizations or members of the ethnic group for whom the properties have significance. For this project, all sites significant under criterion "e" are significant to Native Hawaiians. HDOT has consulted with the SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties listed in Appendix 3 and will continue to seek their views on proposed forms of mitigation as outlined in this PA in the event adverse effects cannot be fully avoided.

A. *Preservation.* If appropriate, as determined through consultation, mitigation of effects on significant historic properties may include preservation per HAR § 13-275-8. This includes

avoidance and protection (conservation), stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction, interpretation, or appropriate cultural use of the significant historic property. Application of this mitigation measure will be made following the SHPD's acceptance of a preservation plan meeting the requirements of HAR § 13-277.

B. *Data Recovery.* In the event that effects cannot be avoided, mitigation is provided in HAR § 13-275-8. Mitigation in the form of data recovery excavations shall occur in accordance with an SHPD-approved Data Recovery Plan (DRP) as defined in HAR § 13-278-3.

C. *Alternative Mitigation*. The FHWA and HDOT, in consultation with the SHPD and NHOs, will continue consultation to determine if alternate mitigation under HAR § 13-275-8(2) is appropriate.

D. *Access and Stewardship.*

i. *DLNR Involvement.* Most of the archaeological sites are located on Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) property. HDOT has invited the DLNR to be an Invited Signatory to this agreement and for the DLNR to develop a stewardship agreement with interested NHOs. Failure to finalize an agreement prior to signing a stewardship agreement will not affect implementation of the PA or this memorandum.

ii. *Permanent access*. HDOT will work with the DLNR to ensure that the NHOs have access to the sites that they would like to steward and are on DLNR properties. HDOT has identified a 10,000-square-foot site and may provide graded, graveled access to the site from the highway. Failure to come to agreement will not affect implementation or completion of this agreement. If no agreement is reached by the time construction is complete, HDOT and the FHWA may be considered to have fulfilled this item. The NHOs and the DLNR may continue to work on a stewardship agreement, but HDOT and the FHWA's commitments will be considered complete.

iii. *Removal of pohaku*. The timing and removal of the pohaku will be a part of the DRP. Removal of pohaku will be overseen by HDOT's lead archaeologist and a cultural monitor and may involve the use of construction equipment, such as a backhoe or excavator. The NHOs will provide HDOT with point-of-contact (POC) information to coordinate this activity. The cultural monitor and archaeologist will consult with the NHOs listed in Appendix 3 regarding the removal of the rocks as a part of the DRP.

5. Pre-Construction Training

A. Prior to construction activities, HDOT, through its contractors, and in coordination with the FHWA, will conduct pre-construction, on-site archaeological and cultural awareness training led by HDOT's lead archaeologist, archaeological monitors, and cultural monitors for anyone with access to the construction site, including all laborers, skilled construction workers, vehicle operators, management, and visitors. The training will explain the cultural significance of the areas in which work is being performed, HDOT's approach to HRS § 6E-8 compliance, conditions and requirements set forth in this PA, procedures to follow if archaeological or cultural remains are found, and roles and responsibilities of HDOT's archaeological and cultural monitors. The training will be repeated when new staff or new

visitors are on site. A training log of everyone who took the training will be maintained in the contractor's field office. HDOT's lead archaeologist and a cultural monitor will sign off on the log. Additional details may be provided in the Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring Plans.

B. HDOT, through its contractors, shall ensure that the cultural and archaeological monitors receive standard safety training provided for all persons accessing a construction site and working in proximity to heavy equipment.

C. HDOT, through its contractors, will provide training participants with contact information for those required to receive discovery and safety incidence notifications. The AMP and CMP will be provided to all parties and a copy will be maintained on site throughout the duration of construction.

6. Burials and Iwi Kūpuna

A. Previously Identified Burial Sites

"Previously identified" is defined at HAR § 13-300-2.

The Maui/Lānaʻi Island Burial Council (MLIBC) has the authority to determine treatment and jurisdiction over all requests to preserve or relocate previously identified Native Hawaiian burial sites.

If a previously identified Native Hawaiian burial site will be affected by the project, HDOT, through its contractor, shall follow HAR § 13-300-33, *Request for council determination to preserve or relocate Native Hawaiian Burial sites.*

If a previously identified non-Hawaiian burial site will be affected by the project, HDOT, through its contractor, shall follow HAR § 13-300-34, *Request for department determination to preserve or relocate non-Native Hawaiian burials sites.*

B. Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

"Inadvertent discovery" is defined at HAR § 13-300-2.

The SHPD has jurisdiction over any inadvertent discovery of human skeletal remains and any burial good over 50 years old regardless of ethnicity.

If human skeletal remains are newly identified following the acceptance of the AIS, and not previously identified, HDOT, through its contractor, shall follow HAR § 13-300-40, *Inadvertent discovery of human remains*.

C. Cultural Monitors

During working hours, at least one cultural monitor shall remain at the site where burials or iwi kūpuna are found until they are either removed or reburied. Cultural monitors shall have the authority to pause work if protocols need to be observed. Cultural monitors will be

expected to record information that is relevant to their position. In coordination with the on-site archaeologist, they may pause work at the site to gather any necessary information.

Cultural monitors will assist HDOT in contacting the NHOs and any known lineal or cultural descendants provided by the MLIBC or the SHPD. Cultural monitors will assist HDOT in developing meeting agendas and materials for consultation on the treatment of iwi kūpuna.

D. Relocation and Reburial

If avoidance is not possible, and the MLIBC or SHPD determines the burial must be relocated, HDOT shall provide a burial relocation site, if necessary, to be chosen in consultation with the MLIBC, the NHOs in Appendix 3, and recognized descendants. If it is necessary for iwi kūpuna to be moved out of the Project Area, the MLIBC and recognized descendants will work with HDOT on the design, materials, and construction of up to three burial sites, one per ahupuaʻa. If the land chosen belongs to the DLNR, HDOT will facilitate agreements regarding access and use of the land. The DLNR will have long-term management of the site.

Statement on the Existing Honoapiʻilani Highway

Upon the successful completion of the project, the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway that will be replaced will be transferred to the County of Maui. Consulting Parties have raised concerns that plans for the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway will affect their traditional and cultural gathering rights. Acknowledging these concerns, HDOT took the following actions:

1. The FHWA and HDOT are working with The Nature Conservancy, who is developing a conceptual plan for incorporating nature-based solutions into plans for the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway entitled, “Olowalu, the Road to Resilience.” HDOT has shared NHO concerns with The Nature Conservancy. Periodic updates will be provided by HDOT in their annual report to the SHPD, Signatories, Concurring and Consulting Parties.

2. HDOT has notified and consulted with the SHPD regarding the concerns raised by the NHOs identified in Appendix 3 regarding NHO access to the shoreline and ocean along the existing Honoapiʻilani Highway.

REFERENCES

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1999 He Pane Hoʻomālamalama: Setting the Record Straight and a Second Call for Partnership. Hawaiian Archaeology, 7, 73–81.

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2014 In Their Own Voices: Contemporary Native Hawaiian and Archaeological Narratives about Hawaiian Archaeology. The Contemporary Pacific, Vol. 26, no. 1.

Appendix 2. Area of Potential Effects Map and Project Area Map

Area of Potential Effects Map
(Section 106)

Map Generated: 5/29/2025
Launiupoko
Wailua Pl
Awalua
Lihau
Ka'Puali
Olowalu
Luawai St
Nopua
North Road
Olowalu Cane Haul Rd
Kailiili
Honoapiilani Highway
Ehehene St
Ukumehame
Puu Kauoha
Pohaku Aeko St
Paekii Pl
Makiwa Gl
Hanaula Gl
Papalaua Gl
11
12
13
14
15
16
Legend
Area of Potential Effects
Study Segment of the Existing Honoapi'ilani Highway
Roads
Streams
Mile Marker
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
Service Layer Credit World Topo Base: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCan, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat,
Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

Project Area Map
(HRS § 6E)

Map Generated: 5/28/2025
Launiupoko
Awalua
Lihau
Ka-Puali
Olowalu
Mopua
Kailili
Ukumehame
Puu-Kauoha
Makiwa Gl
Hanaula Gl
Papalaua Gl
11
12
13
14
15
16
Legend
Project Area
Study Segment of the Existing Honoapi'ilani Highway
Roads
Streams
Mile Marker
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet
Service Layer Credit World Topo Base: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, increment P Corp., NPS, NRCan, Ordnance Survey, © OpenStreetMap contributors, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat,
Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

Appendix 3: List of Consulting Parties

Consulting Parties

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Jordan	Calpito	SHPD
Connie	Applegate	Ohana Kaahui
DeSilva	Lance	DLNR-DOFAW
Donora	Kahaialii	Ohana Kahaialii
Earl	Kukahiko	Lahaina Kupuna Council
Felimon	Sedang	Lahaina Kupuna Council
Fretz	Scott	DLNR-DOFAW
Glenn	Gazmen	
hmkingdomofhawaii@gmail.com		Ohana Kaluna Palafox
Houie and Kathy	Kihune	Ohana Kaahui
Jonette	Kaahui Knight	Ohana Kaahui
Kamakana	Ferreira	OHA
Kaweni	Ibarra	OHA
Kawika	Farm	Maui County CRC
Kiersten	Faulkner	Historic Hawaii Foundation
Lanny	Sinkin	Ohana Kaluna Palafox
Susan	Lebo	SHPD
Chris	Nakahashi	SHPD
Daniel L	Ornellas	DLNR-LD
Andrew K.	Philips	SHPD
Pomaikaʻi	Kaniaupio-Crozier	Mauna Halawai Watershed
Puanani	Felicilda	
Jessica	Puff	SHPD
Rina	Sampson	Lahaina Kupuna Council
Hinano	Rodrigues	Ohana Kaahui
Thelma P.	Kaahui	Ohana Kaahui
Tiana	Lewis	Kipuka Olowalu
Ekolu	Lindsey	Kipuka Olowalu/Ohana Lindsey
Foster	Ampong	Ohana Kekahuna and Keaweiwi
George Tosh	Fujita	Ohana Kaluna Palafox
Jessica	Nahoʻoikaika	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Jezelyn		
Kai	Nishiki	Community Advocate
Kaulu	Nahoʻoikaika	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Nathan	Nahoʻoikaika	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Keeaumoku	Kapu	Ohana Kapu

Kaipo	Kekona	Aha Moku o Maui – Kāʻanapali Moku
Ui	Kapu	Ohana Kapu
Leona	Nahoʻoikaika	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Linda	Magalianes	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Malihini Keahi	Heath	Ohana Haia
Fay	Mcfarlane	Nā ʻAikāne o Maui, Inc. – Kakoʻo Technical
Tiare	Lawrence	Ohana Nahoʻoikaika
Victoria	Kaluna-Palafox	Ohana Kaluna Palafox
Wilmont	Kahaialii	Ohana Kahaialii
Tamara	Farnsworth	The Nature Conservancy, Maui
Kaponoʻai	Molitau	County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources
Kekai	Robinson	County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources
Janet	Six	County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources
April	Greenburg	SHPD
Samantha	Gehrman	SHPD
Leinoa	Wong	SHPD

Appendix 4: List of Section 106 and HRS § 6E Consulting Party Meetings and Dates

Consulting Party Meeting Dates

April 7, 2022, In-person with NHOs from the area, set up by Keeaumoku Kapu
April 7 and 8, 2022, Hinano Rodrigues
April 8, Ekolu Lindsey, Kipuka Olowalu/Olowalu Cultural Reserve
March 29 and 30, 2023, Virtual
May 31, 2023, NHO, FHWA Field Visit
June 1, 2023, Presentation to Maui Cultural Resources Commission
July 27, 2023, Virtual Consulting Party Meeting: Archaeology/Cultural
August 2, 2023, Virtual Consulting Party Meeting: Architecture
November 2, 2023, SHPD, FHWA, HDOT
November 18, 2023, NHO Field Visit
November 20, 2023, Virtual Consulting Party Meeting: Archaeology/Cultural
March 28, 2024, SHPD Field Visit
September 22, 2024, Presentation to Na Kupuna o Lahaina Advisory Board, NHOs, Consulting Parties: Archaeology and Programmatic Agreement
September 26, 2024, NHOs and other Consulting Parties, Virtual: Archaeology and Programmatic Agreement
February 12, 2025, NHOs and other Consulting Parties: Programmatic Agreement
April 4, 2025, NHOs and other Consulting Parties: Programmatic Agreement
May 22, 2025, SHPD and FHWA: Programmatic Agreement
May 28, 2025, SHPD and FHWA: Programmatic Agreement
June 4, 2025, SHPD and FHWA: Programmatic Agreement

Appendix 5: Call Chart and Contact List for Inadvertent Discoveries

If discovery is of suspected human remains

- Osteologist or Physical Anthropologist confirms remains are human.
- Remains covered with unbleached muslin and a minimum 100 ft. protective perimeter from the location of the remains is set.

Archaeological Principal Investigator Contacts
FHWA and HDOT

Archaeological Principal Investigator Contacts
Maui Police Department Non-Emergency Line
(808) 244-6400
Maui Police Department Medical Examiner
(808) 463-3833

HDOT Contacts:
SHPD Burial Sites Specialist for Maui Island
SHPD Maui Archaeologist
MLIBC Lāhainā Representative
County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources
County of Maui Archaeologist

- See contact list for phone and email contact information.
- No further excavation or investigation unless otherwise directed by SHPD.
- Work may continue outside of the protective buffer with the presence of an archaeological and cultural monitor.

If discovery is of a non-burial related archaeological site

- A minimum 100 ft. protective perimeter from the known extent of the site is set.

Archaeological Principal Investigator Contacts
FHWA and HDOT

Archaeological Principal Investigator Contacts
SHPD Maui Archaeologists
SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
County of Maui Archaeologist

- See contact list for phone and email contact information.
- Any additional archaeological data recovery and data recovery methods will be determined in consultation with SHPD
- Work may continue outside of the protective buffer with the presence of an archaeological and cultural monitor.

Below is a list of individuals to be notified if an inadvertent discovery occurs. Notification information (names, phone numbers, and e-mails) will be continuously updated during project implementation and may be requested from HDOT.

Agency/Position
FHWA
HDOT
Maui Police Department
Maui Police Department Medical Examiner
SHPD Burial Sites Specialist
SHPD Burial Sites Specialist
MLIBC Council Chair
MLIBC Lahaina Representative
SHPD Maui Lead Archaeologist
SHPD Maui Island Archaeologist
SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources Director
County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources Deputy Director
County of Maui Department of ʻŌiwi Resources Principal Archaeologist

Appendix 6: Continued Community Dialogue Plan

Continued Community Dialogue Plan

1. HDOT will provide the name of the HDOT contact during the planning, design, and construction phases of the project before the design-build contract starts.

At least once per month, on or before the last day of the month, HDOT shall provide both the NHOs listed in Appendix 3 and the SHPD with a project update. The project updates for the SHPD shall be sent to HICRIS Project Number 2023PR00135.

2. The project update shall include activities that occurred in the previous month including:

    - Status of the Design Build Contract, including percent of the phase of project that has been completed, and, if applicable, construction locations.
    - Each phase of the archaeological study is addressed in the PA and includes review times for Consulting Parties. The status of review, major comments on the reviews and the HDOT response, will be included in any monthly reports.
    - Status of Construction Mobilization, including hiring and introducing the Archaeological and Cultural Monitors and regular reports on where construction is located.
    - Status of Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring
    - End of Fieldwork and End of Construction
    - Notification when each of the archaeological reports became (or are) available on the project website.
3. If there is nothing new to report, the update will say, "no new information since last month."

4. If sites are found during subsurface archaeological surveys, HDOT will consult on the identification and evaluation of the historic properties found. HDOT may hold in person or video meetings to discuss the finds, providing the following information:

    - Location of the find (provide a map, if appropriate)
    - Type and function of site, if known
    - If no map is provided, a written description of the relationship of the site to Project Area
    - HDOT effect determination

5. If burials or subsurface archaeology is found during the subsurface inventory survey, the NHOs in Appendix 3 shall be notified per the requirements in the PA. Burials finds and notification shall be noted in the monthly report.

6. In the event there are inadvertent effects to known historic properties within the Project Area, HDOT shall contact the Consulting Parties within 72 hours and provide:

    - Information about the site affected including site number, site location, and a map of the site and its location including where damage was done;
    - Why protections were not enforced, if known;
    - Proposed mitigation and / or protections for the site; and
    - Plans for in-person consultation, if necessary;
    - NHOs may request a site visit, which HDOT will consider. If a site visit is denied, HDOT will provide clear reasons why the site visit is denied.

7. HDOT shall consult with NHOs on mitigation for subsurface and inadvertently discovered archaeological or archaeological sites. Mitigation options are listed in the PA and Appendix 1. Meetings may be on-line or in person.

8. Either HDOT or the NHOs can ask for a meeting to discuss any archaeological or cultural (burials) finds. The meeting may be on-line or in-person.

9. Any NHO may ask for HDOT to hold an in-person meeting rather than an on-line meeting.

10. NHOs may send questions or concerns about the project to the HDOT contact. Provided that there are five days or more before the end of the month, HDOT shall respond in the monthly report. If HDOT cannot respond in the monthly report, then HDOT will note the question in the monthly report, and that it will respond in the next monthly report. At the request of any NHO, HDOT may respond to the question or concern sooner than the monthly report. If this is the case, HDOT will note in the monthly report the response to the question or concern and the date it was provided.

11. Any NHO may ask for a meeting on a subject or concern not raised by HDOT in their monthly reports, provided they have notified HDOT of the issue per item 7 above.

12. If any of the items in #2 above are provided to the general public, HDOT can reference the general public notice site.

13. Review of reports shall follow the schedule provided in the PA.

14. At the completion of the project HDOT shall provide an end of project report to the NHOs.

15. Individual items that may require more than once monthly meetings to resolve shall schedule meetings as necessary and at the convenience of the majority of participants. Progress shall be reported monthly through this protocol.