# DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND ANTICIPATED FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT FOR THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER/EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER

Kailapa, Kawaihae, Island of Hawaii TMK: 3-6-1-010-008



**Approving Agency:** 

**Department of Hawaiian Home Lands** 

Prepared by Kalaoa Inc.

#### Kailapa Community and Resource Center/Emergency Shelter Kawaihae, Island of Hawai'i

#### DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Submitted Pursuant to

Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes
By
Kailapa Community Association

This Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) documents the anticipated impacts of developing a multi-purpose community center on 12+ acres of Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) land, accessible only through the Kawaihae Residence Lots – Unit 1, Kailapa Homestead. Recently, DHHL issued a license to Kailapa Community Association (KCA) requiring KCA to comply with Chapter 343 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). The license is for a total of 14.333 acres of which approximately 2 (two) acres were exempted from preparation of an Environmental Assessment under Chapter 343 of the HRS & HAR 11-200.

Multiple funding sources will be utilized for this project. The South Kohala Community recognizes a need for a permanent, covered community center and a gathering space for public meetings, cultural activities, economic development and educational and recreational programs. KCA exists to serve the needs of Kailapa Homestead and the neighboring communities; to improve the health and wellness of the Kawaihae community and to preserve and protect the lands, waters and culture of Hawaii.

A no action alternative was evaluated; the preferred alternative, to develop a community and resource center/emergency relief shelter, is anticipated to have a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) based on criteria specified in Section 11-200-12b of the Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR).

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Pages
Su	mmary & Introduction	
1.	INTRODUCTION	5
	1.1 PURPOSE OF PROPOSED ACTION	5
	1.2 PROJECT LOCATION	5
	1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	6
2.	DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	17
	2.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	17
	2.1.1 OWNERSHIP AND EXISTING LAND USES	17
	2.1.2 GEOGRAPHY, SOILS, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE	18
	2.1.3 FLORA AND FAUNA	18
	2.1.4 ARCHAEOLOGY	20
	2.1.5 AIR QUALITY	
	2.1.6 NOISE	
	2.2 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
	2.2.1 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
	2.2.2 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	24
	2.3 PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES	25
	2.3.1 FLOODING AND DRAINAGE	
	2.3.2 POTABLE WATER	
	2.3.3 WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL	
	2.3.4 SOLID WASTE	
	2.3.5 CIRCULATION	
	2.3.6 POWER AND COMMUNICATION	
	2.3.7 EMERGENCY FACILITIES	
3.	RELATIONSHIPS TO STATE AND COUNTY LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES AND	20
	CONTROLS	
	3.1 HAWAII STATE PLAN	30
	3.1.1 ECONOMY (HRS SECTIONS 226-6, 7 AND 10)	
	3.1.2 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT (HRS SECTIONS 226-11, 12 AND 13)	30
	3.1.3 FACILITIES SYSTEM (HRS SECTION 14 TO 18)	30
	3.2 STATE FUNCTIONAL PLANS	31
	3.3 STATE LAND USE LAW	31
	3.4 HAWAII COUNTY GENERAL PLAN	31
	3.5 COUNTY ZONING	31
	3.6 WEST HAWAII REGIONAL PLAN	31
	3.7 KAWAIHAE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	32

3.8 DHHL KAWAIHAE REGIONAL PLAN	32
4. PERMITS REQUIRED	35
5. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION	
5.1 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	35
5.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	
6. DETERMINATION	36

#### LIST OF FIGURES

	Pages
FIGURE 1	PROJECT SITE7
FIGURE 2	PROJECT LOCATION MAP8
FIGURE 3	SITE PLAN9
FIGURE 4	CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN
FIGURE 5	BUBBLE GRAM14
FIGURE 6	LAND OWNER MAP
FIGURE 7	SURROUNDING LAND USE
FIGURE 9	STATE LAND USE DISTRICT
FIGURE 10	HAWAII COUNTY GENERAL PLAN
	APPENDICES
APPENDIX A	DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS LICENSE NO. 751
APPENDIX B	HO'OKUMU KA PIKO ESTABLISHING THE PIKO
APPENDIX C	KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER MASTER PLAN
APPENDIX D	FINAL - ADDENDUM ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY CENTER, KAWAIHAE 1 AHUPUA'A, SOUTH KOHALA, ISLAND OF HAWAI'I, TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 (POR.)
APPENDIX E	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ANTICIPATED FONSI DISTRIBUTION LIST
APPENDIX F	PRECONSULTATION COMMENTS

#### **SECTION 1**

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 PURPOSE OF PROPOSED ACTION

Kailapa Homestead on the island of Hawai'i overlooks the ocean where at the right time of the year, countless whales play and nurture their young (see Figure 1). This place where residents await that perfect moment right as the sun meets the ocean, is a special place where the wind blows to declare its freedom, no longer passing through the sandalwood trees that once grew on the hillside, instead whipping across the open range. This mighty wind speaks with force, making its presence known to inspire the vision of things to come.

Kailapa Homestead is a rapidly growing rural community on the Kōhala coast in Kawaihae on the Island of Hawai'i, located mauka of Akoni Pule Highway (see Figure 2). Kailapa Homestead is a couple decades old. Since moving into the homestead, residents have formed Kailapa Community Association (KCA), a 501(c)(3) federally recognized nonprofit organization. KCA exists to serve the needs of the residents, to improve the health and wellness of the Kawaihae community, and to preserve and protect the lands, waters and culture of Hawai'i.

KCA received a license from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) for use of 14.333 acres (see Appendix A) neighboring the homestead. KCA plans to build a Community and Resource Center/Emergency Shelter on this property. This project does not involve substantial degradation of environmental quality. Cumulatively this project does not have a considerable effect upon the environment and does not involve a commitment for larger actions. A Conceptual Plan was made in 2012, Kailapa Community Center Plan: *Ho'okumu ka Piko*, *Establishing the Piko* a document which is the result of a collaborative effort between Kailapa Hawaiian Homesteaders and the University of Hawaii at Manoa (UHM) Department of Urban & Regional Planning. A subsequent master plan is completed for the project area by RM Towill and Kalaoa Inc. The master plan articulates in more specific detail the physical location and dimensions of proposed improvements in the project area (Appendix C).

The Resource Center will be a piko, a center that will be a gathering place and will provide opportunities to enhance both economic and social vitality for current and future residents. It will be a gathering place for programs and activities that nurture and perpetuate physical, mental, cultural, and social health rooted in Native Hawaiian values. KCA is committed to creating an active center that serves Kailapa as well as all Kawaihae residents and the surrounding communities.

#### 1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

Kailapa Homestead lands are administered by DHHL. This homestead, located at the lower elevation of Ahupuaa, Kawaihae 1, is a small portion of a division of land in the shape of a pie running from the mountain to the ocean. Currently, KCA's license from DHHL is for a variety

of community uses Tax Map Key 3-6-1-010-008 (see Figure 3) and is not located in an environmentally sensitive area. KCA believes this project to be the corridor for Kailapa Homesteaders to access traditional and customary resources and practice the ahupu`aa concept. This project will not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment nor will it affect or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters.

Development of approximately 2 acres of the 14.333 acres has begun and was exempt from the preparation of an environmental assessment by DHHL in accordance with HRS 343-C and HAR 11-200-6. Two acres are naturally separated from the remaining 14 acres by a natural watercourse. KCA has recently completed the required paved access to the project site, established water service and began development of a multi-use community pavilion and adjoining park area. The installation of the cluster mailbox site; 192 individual boxes and 24 parcel boxes, was completed on January 18, 2013. This DEA addresses the proposed improvements on the remaining 12.333 acres (see Figure 3).

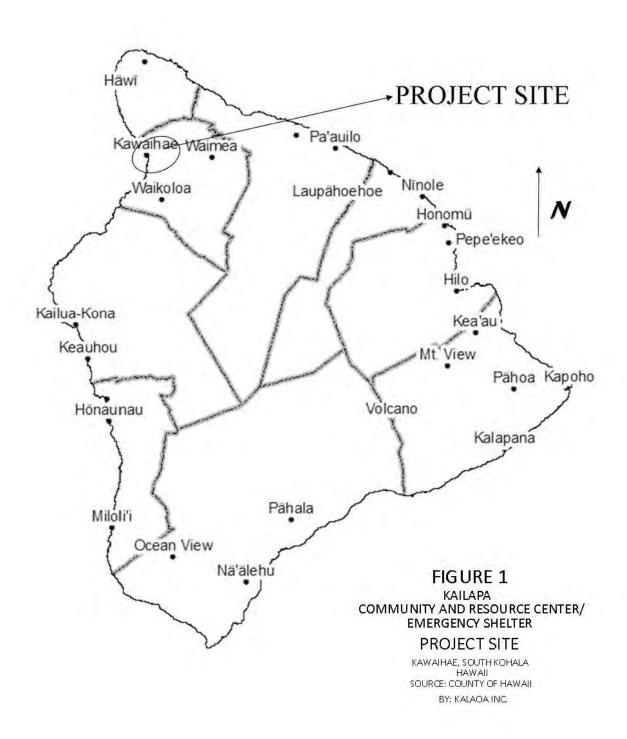
#### 1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PROPOSED USES

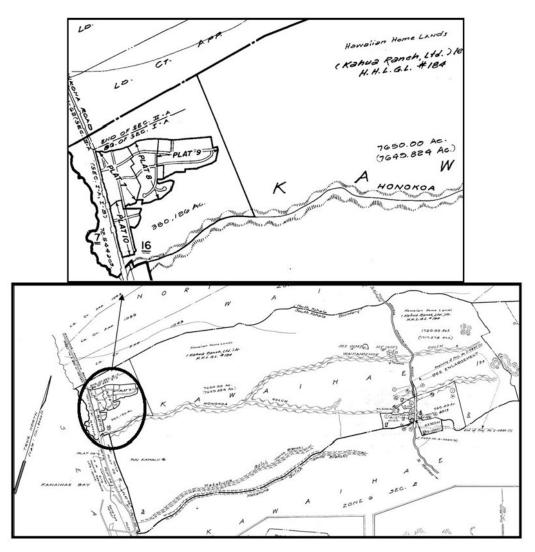
KCA is proposing to develop a Community and Resource Center/Emergency Shelter, referred to herein as Resource Center, on the 12+ acres of DHHL property and will not affect scenic vistas and view planes identified in county or state plans or studies. There is an opportunity for KCA to utilize the land division creating a model for other homesteaders and communities across the archipelago to create an environment and community that perpetuates the practices of our kupuna and reconfirms the value of management systems established in these islands that supported a healthy lifestyle or nohona.

The focus of KCA is on building upon the cohesiveness of the community by working together to have a place to gather as one 'ohana. KCA envisions a place where children can grow and learn, a place for community members to connect; to place, the natural world (our kupuna), to community, and to themselves. This Resource Center will be the responsibility of the Kailapa Community to hold in common for the betterment of community, family, and self.

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM) Urban and Regional Planning Program students partnered with the KCA to develop and complete a planning process including a four-day planning retreat and a one-day community fair entitled Ho'olālā Kahua: Planning our foundation; Branching out to our community. The process began in December 2012 and concluded in May of the same year. The result was a publication titled *Ho'okumu ka Piko*, *Establishing the Piko* (Appendix B).

The community and stakeholders participated in the process to provide information to guide the development and use of the land. Planned is a special place where Native Hawaiians aspiring to achieve self-sufficiency will work together to manage their resources. The Resource Center will house those things that are most cherished by community members; a place to preserve culture, tradition, and practices; a place to address the needs of community. This planning process has produced a conceptual drawing of the Resource Center the "piko" or central gathering place of this growing community (see Figure 4).



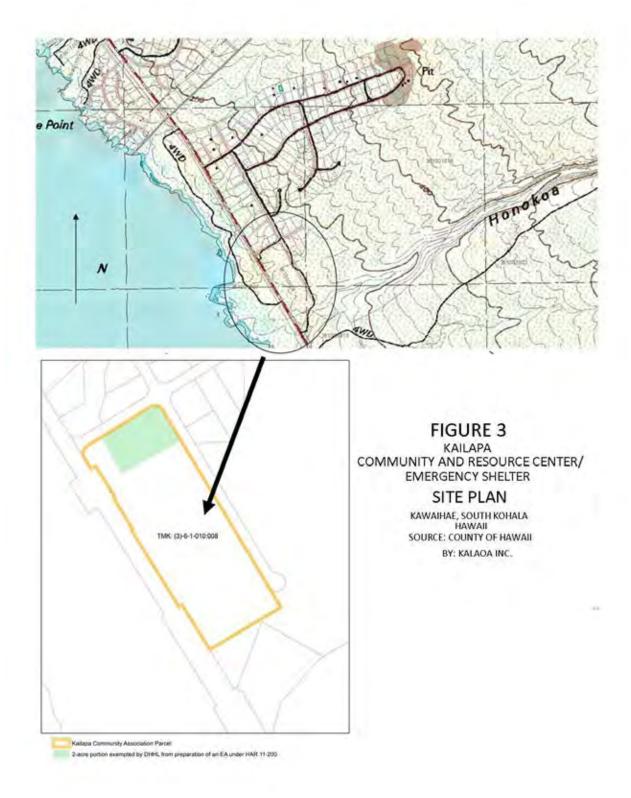


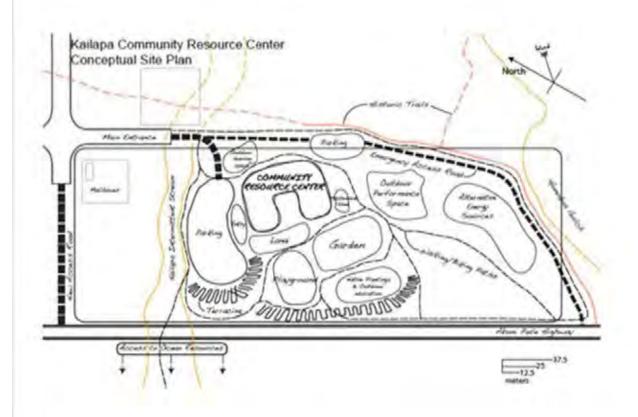
#### FIGURE 2

KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER/ EMERGENCY SHELTER

#### **LOCATION MAP**

KAWAIHAE, SOUTH KOHALA HAWAII SOURCE: COUNTY OF HAWAII BY: KALAOA INC.





## FIGURE 4 KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER/ EMERGENCY SHELTER CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

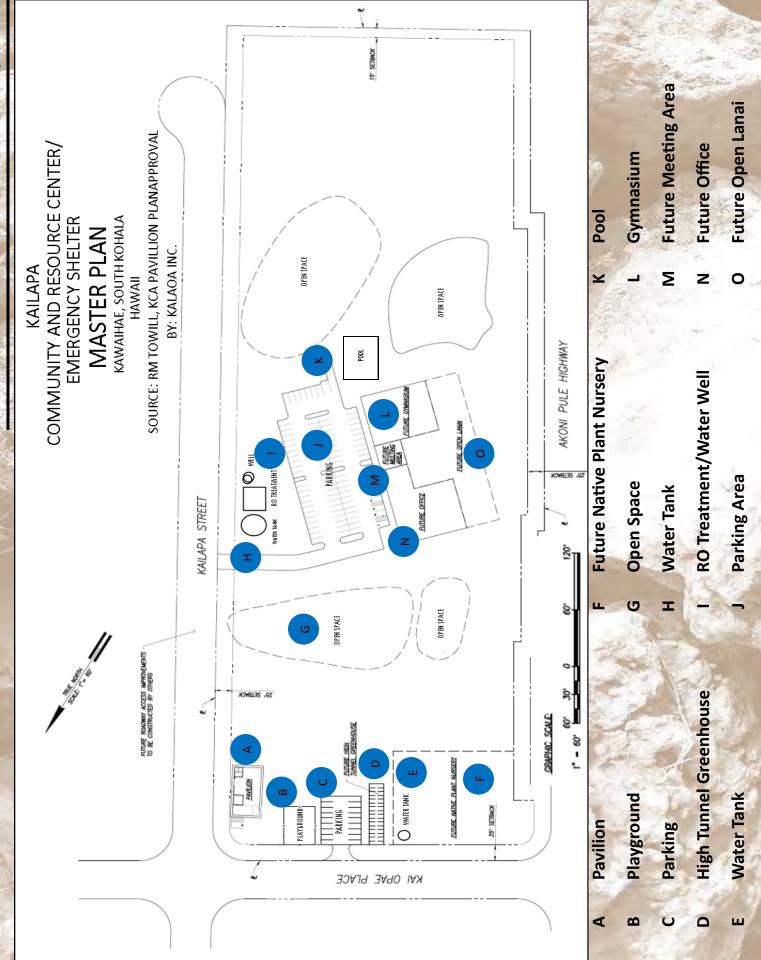
KAWAIHAE, SOUTH KOHALA HAWAII SOURCE: COUNTY OF HAWAII BY: KALAOA INC. This piko, Kailapa Community and Resource Center, will be a place to realize the community vision to have:

- Piko Gathering Place
- Nono Ku'oko'a Self-sufficiency
- Ka 'Imi Na'auao Technology and Education
- Ka 'Ike Hawai'i Native Hawaiian Culture, Knowledge and Traditional Practices
- Ke Ola Pono Health and Safety
- Mālama 'Aina Resource Management
- Laulima Community Cohesiveness

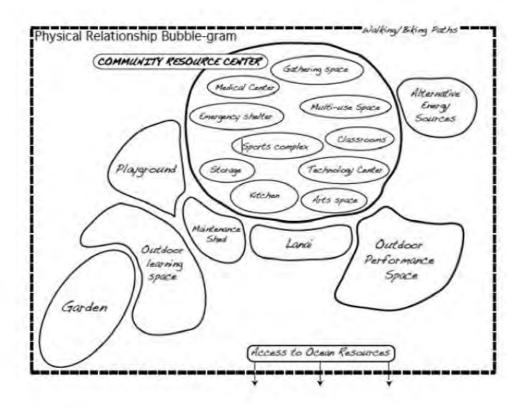
A bubble gram was created to show spatial physical relationship (see figure 5). The large oval space labeled community resource center represents indoor spaces. Shapes on the periphery are for outdoor activities. The Resource Center consists of a gathering space, a medical storage, a kitchen, arts space, and a technology center. The gathering space has the potential to generate rental income.

The structure is situated on the site to reduce sun exposure (and thereby heating), maximize views, and protect other spaces from the wind. The Resource Center will be designed by a licensed engineer in accordance with hurricane shelter recommendations. Due to the rocky terrain and steep slope of the area terracing is incorporated into the site design.

KCA plans to incorporate a saltwater or fresh water pool next to the resource center, depending on the quality of water that comes out of the well. The ocean is part of their culture and having a swimming pool for the community will help promote water safety, teach swimming and provide a safe place for families. The pool will be underground (concrete/liner), approximately 25 meters x 25 meters, and will have a surrounding concrete deck with an outdoor kitchen, shower and BBQ area for families to use while at the pool.



Letter	Label	Description/Use
А	Pavilion	Open and covered gathering space for community use.
В	Playground	Playground equipment for public use.
O	Parking	Parking area for the pavilion, playground, greenhouse and nursery.
D	High Tunnel Green-	The greenhouse will protect young plant seedlings along with housing an aquaponics
	house	system. These will enhance environmental stewardship and awareness within the
		community.
Ŧ	Water Tank	4,000 gal water tank for aquaponics system.
1	Future Native Plant	Cultivate native Hawaiian plants as part of the preservation and passing on of native
	Nursery	Hawaiian culture and traditions as well as to support economic self-sufficiency, sus-
		tainability and environmental goals.
9	Open Space	Native plants will be propagated for landscaping open space areas and planted
		throughout Kailapa Homestead to shape attitudes about nurturing the land through
		a reciprocal relationship as well as educating residents on invasive plant species and
	A COLOR	erosion control. Allows for outdoor community gatherings, performances, work-
3	135	shops and outdoor play area for children.
Ξ	Water Tank	10,000 gal water tank for water from well.
-	RO Treatment Plant/	Potable water will be treated with reverse osmosis, if needed. Water well will pro-
	Water Well	vide supplemental potable water and irrigation water.
_	Parking Area	Parking are for the community and resource center.
¥	Pool	Swimming pool for community use.
7	Gymnasium	Will support indoor volleyball, basketball and exercise classes. In the event of a dis-
		aster, be used as a Emergency Shelter.
Σ	Future Meeting Area	Kailapa residents will have a place to meet and use as a classroom.
Z	Future Office	Part of this space will be wired and plumbed for a commercial kitchen, until funding
		becomes available KCA will utilize this space as an office for KCA. A significant por-
		tion of income will be generated from using and renting this space.
0	Future Open Lanai	Used as a outdoor covered gathering place for workshops, classes and luaus.

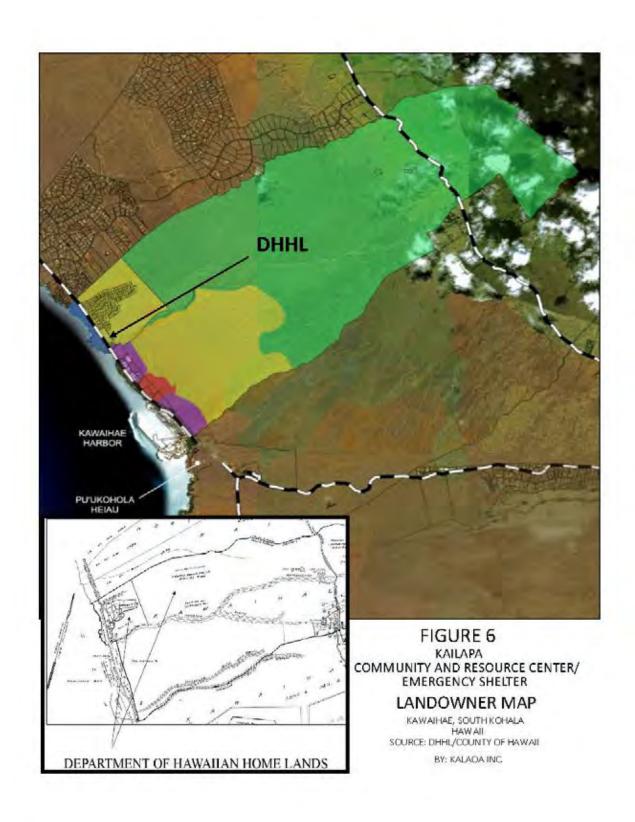


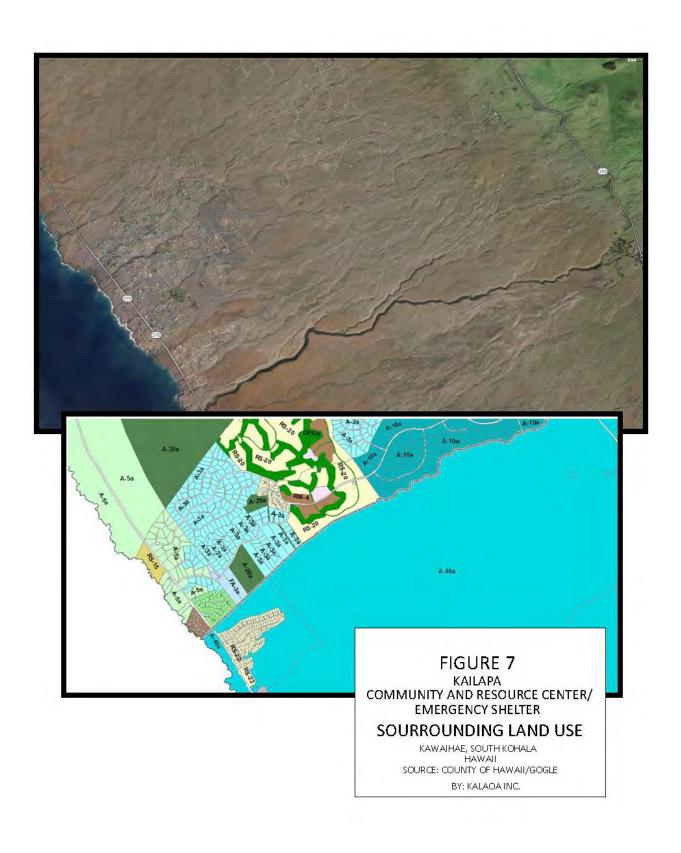
#### FIGURE 5

KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER/ EMERGENCY SHELTER

#### **BUBBLE GRAM**

KAWAIHAE, SOUTH KOHALA HAWAII SOURCE: KCA HO'OKUMU KA PIKO BY: KALAOA INC.





#### **SECTION 2**

### DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

#### 2.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

#### 2.1.1 Ownership and Existing Land Uses

This project is situated on Tax Map Key 3-6-1-010-008, which is owned by the State of Hawaii, DHHL (see Figure 6). This land parcel contains 14.333 acres and is located immediately next to the DHHL Kawaihae Residence Lots Unit 1. The DHHL Kawaihae Residence Lots Unit 1, Kailapa Homestead contains approximately 191 buildable lots encompassing a total of 180 acres. Average lot size is 32,000 square feet. No further lands will need to be acquired. Surrounding land uses include the Kohala Estates 750-acre agriculture subdivision consisting of 5- and 20-acre agricultural lots and the 3,900-acre Kohala Ranch subdivision containing 3-, 5-, 10- and 20-acre agricultural lots north of the project (see Figure 7). Kawaihae Harbor, one of the only two deep-water ports on the island, is located makai and south of the project site where a second, smaller subdivision (Na Pua Ka 'Ilima) is located. This State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation-Harbors Division- Kawaihae harbor serves industrial, recreational and commercial sport fishing activities. The area immediately around the harbor supports industrial and commercial uses.

The proposed 12+ acre development will not affect the available cattle grazing areas, because grazing generally occurs at higher elevations from about 1,000 feet and higher where cattle fodder is more abundant. However, even at higher elevations, the arid climate does not provide high quality cattle fodder.

#### 2.1.2 Geography, Soils, Topography and Climate

The project site lies at the base of the Kohala Mountains, on its southwestern slopes. The entire site consists of the Kawaihae soil series (KOC), which is a very rocky, fine sandy loam with 6 to 12 percent slopes. Rock outcrops occupy 10 to 20 percent of the surface and severely eroded areas, which form the gullies, occupy up to 10 percent of the surface. Hard pahoehoe lava bedrock is at a depth of about 33 inches.

The average slope of the Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead property, which this project lies in, is approximately 11 percent. The overall elevations of the Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead property increase from 100 feet above mean sea level at the makai side to 590 feet msl on the mauka side.

The annual rainfall is 5 to 20 inches, most of which falls during the winter months. The mean annual temperature is between 74 and 77 degrees Fahrenheit.

#### Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed development will have minimal effects on the topographic conditions of the land. Impervious surfaces will be created by the construction of the parking area. However, the natural drainage pattern in the area will be maintained. Storm water runoff

created by the development will be retained on site by routing the flows to sedimentation ponds using phytoremediation. Water will then infiltrate into the ground and contribute to the groundwater recharge. Natural flows will use existing drainage ways to maintain the natural drainage pattern. This project will comply with Hawai'i Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-54 and 11-55 and Chapter 10, Erosion and Sediment Control, Hawai'i County Code.

#### 2.1.3 Flora and Fauna

A biological database and reconnaissance survey of the project area was performed in July and August of 1989. The report, prepared by Hawaii Heritage Program and dated April 1990, included a review of previous studies; interviews with botanists, malacologist and animal ecologists, and a site reconnaissance survey to verify the current status of older sightings. This study included an area of approximately 10,000 acres of land owned by the State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, which extends mauka of the project site to approximately elevation 4,800 feet above mean sea level. This project will not affect rare, threatened, or endangered species or its habitat.

#### Flora

The study indicated that the area is divided into three native natural plant communities. In the upper elevations (4,000 feet), adjacent to the Puu O Umi Natural Area Reserve, patches of 'Ohia/'Olapa Montane Wet Forest were observed. Between elevation 2,000 and 2,800 feet, one gulch contained patches of the rare Koai'a Lowland Dry Forest. The pasturelands, beginning at about elevation 1,000 feet to 4,800 feet, contained small patches of 'Akia/'A'ali'i/'Ulei Lowland Dry Shrubland that generally occurred on rocky ridges scattered within the pasturelands.

The lower end of the study area, from Akoni Pule Highway to about elevation 1,000 feet, contained non-native plant communities of alien kiawe forest. The site of the 205-acre Hawaiian Home Lands subdivision falls within this alien kiawe forest area.

The community of 'Akia/'A'ali'i/'Ulei Lowland Dry Shrubland was observed in rocky outcrop areas in the pasturelands. It was reported that browsing by cattle and goats might have removed many of the palatable species of the native plants resulting in scattered patches of shrubland. In steep gulch areas where the plants were protected from grazing, native plants common to the shrubland were present. This community is not considered rare and is not known to contain rare plants.

The Koai'a lowland dry forest is dominated by koai'a, which is a rare plant that occurs on the islands of Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, and Hawaii. The koai'a forests occurred on the walls of steep-sided gulches where cattle did not appear to frequent and in the Keawewai Gulch. None of the other plants observed in the koai'a forest were considered rare.

Because the koai'a forest occurs on steep unbuildable slopes, preservation of this plant community is possible. However, grazing animals has disturbed edges of the forest.

The 'Ohia/'Olapa Montane Wet Forest was observed on the eastern base of Puu Lapalapa and smaller patches were found on Puu Mala and in Kilohana Gulch. Two rare Hawaiian lobeliads were observed during the survey. The *lobelia hypoleuca* was seen along the Waipahoehoe Stream in degraded pastures of the 'Ohia/'Olapa Montane Wet forest and the *cyanea tritomantha* was observed in a gulch below Puu Mala.

#### **Imapets and Mitigation Measures**

This project is not in the vicinity of the koai'a forest (elevation 2,00 to 3,00 feet) and will not have an impact on the rare *acacia koaia* plant. Similarly, the two rare Hawaiian lobeliads seen among the 'Ohia/'Olapa Montane Wet Forest are not in the area of the project and will not be impacted. In addition, these rare plants were found on steep unbuildable slopes and in gulches where development is unlikely.

#### Fauna

No rare native animal species were observed on the property nor have they been reported within the parcel. However, rare animals have been reported in lands adjacent to the Hawaiian Home Lands property. These rare animals include the Hawaiian hoary bat, Hawaiian duck, Hawaiian hawk and the achatinellid land snail.

Only one sighting of the hoary bat was recorded in 1960 at the Spencer Beach Park, southwest of the project site. A single bat was seen hanging on a shrub in the beach area. These bats have also been seen along the Kona coast, south of the project. Barbed wire will not be used for use as part of fencing to reduce the possibility of the Hawaiian hoary bats of becoming entangled.

The Hawaiian duck, Koloa, were part of captive propagation and release programs and were released in the Kohala Mountains to sustain the species. The program was successful and the Koloa has been seen regularly in the Kohala Mountains around Waimea and Waipio Valley.

The Hawaiian hawk, 'io, breeds only on the island of Hawaii. The 'io is common on the slopes of Mauna Loa. Few sightings have been recorded on the leeward side of the Kohala Mountains. The 'io generally do not occur in dry shrublands, but can be seen in open forests, rainforests and agricultural areas. A survey of the trees within 328 feet of the project site will be conducted to identify hawks nest. If found, work should be delayed until the nest is no longer occupied.

The Kohala Mountains contain the greatest diversity of snail species on the island of Hawaii. The greatest numbers of tree snails were recorded south of the Hawaiian Home Lands property on the Waimea plains in 1903 where approximately 75,000 snails were seen. This colony of snails in Waimea is now extinct. A similar species may still exist in Kohala Mountains. No rare land snails have been reported on the property; however, six specimens of tree snails were collected just north of the upper elevation of the Kawaihae lands near Puu Pili in 1984.

#### Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Because the project area is not known to contain any rare animals, impacts on rare animals are not expected. The relatively dry climate and sparse vegetation in the area does not provide good habitat for the rare animals known to exist in the vicinity. Outside lightening will be fully shielded so the bulb can only be seen from below bulb height and

only used when necessary. If nighttime construction occurs, all lighting should be shielded and directed toward the ground to avoid attracting adult seabirds as they travel from the ocean to their breeding areas.

#### 2.1.4 Archaeology

The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) during the pre-consultation period for this DEA requested an Archeological Inventory Survey (AIS) that meets the standards of HAR 13-276 be conducted in order to identify, adequately record, and determine the appropriate treatment for any historic properties within the project area. This project does not involve irrevocable loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources.

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted for TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 (por.) in Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, on the island of Hawai'i (Appendix D). This was done in preparation for ground disturbance associated with construction of a community resource center, which will include a recreation area, gardens, and a parking lot. The archaeological work included a pedestrian survey that covered 100% of the parcel. Much of the property was previously bulldozed and little remains on the surface, particularly in the northern portion of the parcel.

Three archaeological sites were found in the southern part of the property. Site 50-10-05-13728 is the Kawaihae-Pu'uhue Trail. It was previously described (Allen 1987; Hammatt et al. 1991), though not specifically in the current project area. A 77 m-long segment of Site 13278 was found near the south end of the project parcel. The trail runs in a roughly north-south direction until it is covered by a large bulldozer push pile. It exhibits curbing on portions of both sides and the trail within it is slightly concave. Very sparse marine shell midden and a waterworn stone were observed at the southern end of the trail, and sparse modern debris was evident throughout. The trail is in poor condition, heavily impacted by bulldozing on the north side. Preservation and archaeological monitoring are recommended so that the site is not disturbed during construction.

Site 50-10-05-13791 is a complex of ten features situated on the crest of the ridge above Honokoa Gulch. The complex covers an area of 81 m x 16 m, with Feature A on the west side of the complex being the most prominent. Features A–M, 13 features, were previously documented for the site (Hammatt et al. 1991). Of these, only Features A–E and G and H were located, and an additional two undocumented features were also found. These were designated as Features N and O. Feature E consisted of two mounds, one of which retained the Feature E designation, while the other was labeled as Feature P. Marine shell midden, coral pebbles, and historic and modern debris is scattered throughout the site. Three traditional artifacts were also found on the surface. Preservation and archaeological monitoring are recommended so that the site is not disturbed during construction.

SIHP 50-10-05-30391 is a newly identified trail segment that extends outside the project area toward Honokoa Gulch. The segment within the project area is poorly defined, and its age is undetermined. The portion outside the project area appears to be more intact. Preservation and archaeological monitoring are recommended so that the site is not disturbed during construction.

Three traditional and two non-traditional artifacts were analyzed for Site 13791. They were all found on the surface. The traditional artifacts consist of a coral abrader fragment, a volcanic glass flake, and a slingstone. The occurrence of these artifacts indicates that activities such as fishhook manufacture, food preparation, processing of plant materials, fine woodworking, or even warfare may have been taking place at the site.

The non-traditional artifacts are both bottle bases. One was an alcohol bottle dating from 1890–1920. The other was a beer or soda water bottle manufactured from 1901–1919 by Rhodes Glass & Bottle Company in the U.S. These items clearly indicate post-contact use of the area

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was performed in March 1990 by Cultural Surveys Hawaii for the 1991 Environmental Assessment report for the Kawaihae Residence Lots- Unit 1. In January 2015, an Archeological Inventory Survey was done for the project area by Keala Pono Archeological Consulting, LLC. Two archeological sites were found in the southern portion of the property. Site 50-10-05-13728 is the Kawaihae-Pu'u Hue Trail, which was not previously documented on the project site. Site 50-10-05-13791 is a complex of seven features, consisting of five of the thirteen original features and an additional two undocumented features.

The 1991 archaeological survey covered the Hawaiian Home Lands 205-acre property site, which this proposed project lays in, as well as areas makai of Akoni Pule Highway, south of the project to Makahuna Gulch and east of the project to approximately elevation 1,000 feet. Over two hundred sites were encountered in the vicinity of the project site with about 490 site features. Approximately 27 percent of the sites are possible or probable burials.

Cultural Surveys Hawaii recommended numerous sites for preservation. The most significant area recommended for preservation was the coastal area of Honokoa Gulch, which contained numerous archaeological sites. This area is located south of the Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead subdivision, on the makai side of Akoni Pule Highway. Significant features included a habitation complex, a canoe shed, four shrine features and a probable area of an observatory. Other sites recommended for preservation include two shelter complexes near the Makahuna Gulch, a high status and/or men's house and a cave shelter in Kaiopae Gulch near the coastline.

The only archaeological sites recommended for preservation in the vicinity of the proposed project lie to the south on the makai side of Akoni Pule Highway. The 20 significant sites that are within the Kailapa Hawaiian Home Lands residential area were subject to excavation and testing to extract cultural information of significance.

#### SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATIONS

Site	Description	Function	Criterion	Justification	Recommendation
13728	Trail	Transportation	c, d, e	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a trail; may yield additional information; culturally important.	Preservation, Archaeological Monitoring
13791	Complex	Habitation/ Shelter/ Possible Burial	c, d, e	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a traditional Hawaiian complex typical of the area; may yield additional information; culturally important.	Preservation, Archaeological Monitoring
30391	Trail	Transportation	c, d, e	Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a trail; may yield additional information; culturally important.	Preservation, Archaeological Monitoring

#### Impacts and Mitigation Measure

In sum, three archaeological sites were found within the project area. Preservation is recommended and archaeological monitoring should be conducted. An archaeological monitoring plan and a preservation plan should be produced, to further detail these stipulations. It should be noted that isolated human burial remains may be discovered during construction activities, even though no evidence of human burials was found during the survey. Should human burial remains be discovered during construction activities, work in the vicinity of the remains should cease and the SHPD should be contacted.

#### 2.1.5 Air Quality

Because of the lack of significant stationary sources of air pollutants and the relatively low level of vehicular traffic in the project area, it is presumed that the air quality of the project area is good and meets all applicable Federal and State standards.

Exhaust emissions generated from construction equipment will be dispersed by the prevailing winds. The contractor will be responsible for ensuring that construction equipment is maintained and operated properly to minimize exhaust emissions.

Long-term impacts on air quality are not expected. The relatively small number of vehicle trips that will be generated from this project is not expected to significantly impact air quality.

#### Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Short-term impacts to the ambient air quality will occur during construction. Construction activities will increase concentrations of air pollutants in the vicinity of the project. The entire project site will not be cleared, grubbed and graded. Construction will be limited to the parking, community center and Agriculture area.

To mitigate impacts on air quality during construction, dust control measures will be implemented in accordance with Department of Health regulations and applicable County ordinances. Frequent watering of the soil during construction will reduce the amount of fugitive dust emissions generated. EPA estimated that watering twice daily will reduce the amount of fugitive dust by 50 percent.

#### 2.1.6 Noise

The present noise quality of the proposed project is primarily affected by vehicular generated noise on Akoni Pule Highway, natural sounds from the surf and sounds from the wind moving through the vegetation of site. There are no significant man-made noise sources within the project boundaries or in the neighboring area. Ambient sound levels are typical of rural areas and this project will not affect those levels.

#### **Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Short-term noise impacts will occur during construction. Construction related noise will be generated by the use of heavy equipment which will occasionally exceed allowable noise levels. These short-term noise impacts will be mitigated by the use of mufflers on construction equipment and vehicles, and by designating specific start and curfew times in accordance with the State Department of Health regulations.

#### 2.2 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.2.1 Population Characteristics

During the period 1980 to 1989, the resident population on South Kohala increased 95 percent, from 4,607 to 9,000. Much of this increase in population was attributed to the development of four major resorts: the Mauna Kea Beach Resort, Mauna Lani Resort, Hapuna Prince and the Waikoloa Beach Resort. The basic population and commercial center within the South Kohala district is Waimea where a variety of small businesses serve the local population.

In contrast to the State's population growth of 9 percent between 1990 and 2000, South Kohala's population grew roughly 30 percent during the same period.

Kawaihae Homestead Community is located on the leeward side of the island of Hawaii. A estimate of 600 homesteaders live on 191 parcels. Children comprise over a quarter of the total resident population. Seniors over 65 represent nearly a fifth of the homestead population. According to 2000 census data, 31.2 percent of South Kohala residents are full or part Native Hawaiian. The 2000 census also recorded Kawaihae's resident population at 103. Children under the age of 18 comprise 28 percent of Kawaihae's resident population. The median age of residents in South Kohala is 36.2, and in Kawaihae it is 36.8.

Because the project is located in the Hawaiian Homes Lands property, it is a unique settlement compared to typical rural or urban subdivisions that allow people of all ethnic backgrounds to

settle. People of Hawaiian ancestry will dominate the ethnic group using the project grounds. There will be no secondary impacts as it serves a set community whose population is defined and have no effect on public facilities or overall public health.

#### 2.2.2 Economic Characteristics

Tourism and agriculture are Hawaii County's main industries. The tourist industry, here as with the other islands throughout the State, is the key industry in Hawaii County, particularly in West Hawaii where the Kona and Kohala coasts have almost the County's entire hotel room inventory. Kawaihae's median income of \$37,321 is considerably lower than South Kohala's median income of \$51,379. The difference in median income may be tied to the higher percentage of residents over the age of 65 that are currently living on fixed incomes. A high school diploma attainment rate of 94 percent among Kawaihae homesteaders is considerably higher than that of the county and state. Despite a lower median income, census sample data indicates none of the resident respondents received public assistance income.

Kawaihae's forty parcels represent less than one percent of all residential homes in South Kohala. Kawaihae's 2.58 individuals per housing unit are higher than that of South Kohala. According to the Hawaii Board of Realtors, median home prices in 2008 in South Kohala were \$510,000, which is considerably higher than the county median price of \$348,500.

There are relatively few job opportunities in the Kawaihae region when compared to Kona and Hilo. Consequentially, many residents must commute to work in either Waimea or Kona. Consequentially, few job opportunities in Kawaihae force approximately 76 percent of Kawaihae homestead residents to spend 30 or more minutes for their daily commute to work.

Kawaihae Harbor is the primary deep-water port in West Hawaii. With harbor improvements called from in the Harbor Master Plan, there will be an increase in commercial transportation traffic in the area. Hawaii Island Board of Realtors (HIBR) does not provide median sales prices for the Kawaihae region. However, the Multiple Listing Service (MLS) website identifies homes outside of the homestead area with a sales price of \$2.9 million. Although Kawaihae's median income is approximately \$37,321, none of those households interviewed for the census indicated they received public assistance. Kawaihae's geographical isolation from the Kona's tourism activity and Hilo's government and agricultural jobs results in over three-quarters of the Kawaihae resident population to spend over thirty minutes to commute to work.

The civilian labor force for Hawaii County totaled 56,900. Of this total, 54,700 were employed leaving 3.9 percent unemployed in 1989. This is the highest percent of unemployment compared to the other three counties. The job count for the County was 51,600 of which 45,750 were for non-agricultural employment and 5,850 were for agricultural employment. The per capita personal income for the County of Hawaii in 1988 was \$13,331.

#### **Impacts and Mitigation**

The project will not affect the available cattle grazing areas. Grazing generally occurs in the higher elevations above the project site where cattle fodder is more abundant.

Hawaii's economy will increase as the Hawaiian Home Lands property increases in residency. Increased population caused by the settlement will indirectly increase economic activity in the area. Opportunity for small businesses will increase to support this community.

This project will not substantially affect the economic or social welfare of the community or state and will not substantially affect public health.

#### 2.3 PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

#### 2.3.1 Flooding and Drainage

According to the Flood Insurance Rate Map panels 128 and 137, May 1982, there are no flooding problems in the project area. Flooding in the area is limited to the coastline where 100-year coastal flooding from wave action occurs. This project will not affect existing water quality.

Major gulches in the area include the Keanahalululu Gulch, Kaiopae Gulch, Honokoa Gulch, Waipahoehoe Gulch, Keawewai Gulch, Makahuna Gulch and Palihae Gulch. The Kaiopae Gulch occurs immediately to the north of the project and the Honokoa Gulch occurs to the south of the project site. Smaller drainage ways occur within the project site and will be left open for the purposes of maintaining the natural drainage pattern in the area. Existing culverts under Akoni Pule Highway provide for the storm water runoff to leave the site and discharge into Class A coastal waters.

A NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity, Antidegradation policy (HAR, Section 11-54-1.1), Designated uses (HAR, Section 11-54-3), Water quality criteria (HAR, Section 11-54-4 through 11-54-8) and other necessary permits, administered by the State Department of Health (DOH), will be required to control storm water discharges. Mitigation measures will be instituted in accordance with site-specific assessments, incorporating appropriate structural and/or non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as silt fences and minimizing time of exposure between construction and re-vegetation or paving. The developer is informed that if a drywell is included in the subject development, an Underground Injection Control (UIC) permit may be required from the Department of Health, State of Hawaii.

The Master Plan (see Figure 8) includes a proposed vehicular access driveway which crosses a known watercourse. Per Section 27-16(f) of Hawaii County Code, this project will not alter the watercourse. If necessary a flood study will be done by a licensed civil engineer.

#### **Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Increased on-site drainage caused by the creation of impervious surfaces will be routed to sedimentation ponds that will be developed within the roadway shoulders. Natural storm water runoff will continue to use existing drainage ways in areas that will be retained as open space. These open space areas generally occur on the makai side of the project.

Because the project will not increase runoff discharge into the coastal waters, no impact on the existing drainage pattern is expected. The drainage system within the project will maintain the natural drainage pattern in the area.

#### 2.3.2 Potable Water

The lack of potable water severely limits any type of new development in Kawaihae whether it's residential homesteads, industrial, commercial or recreational use. There is a current and future need to establish additional sources of potable water for the Kawaihae Area. DHHL has released the DHHL Kawaihae Water Assessment in June 2015.

KCA is well aware of the temporary water commitment DHHL has with the Kohala Ranch Water Company (KRWC) for 117,600 gallons per day (gpd). Currently, existing DHHL residential homestead water demand is at 70,000-75,000 gpd at the rate of \$8.09 per 1000 gallons, costing approximately \$25.00 per day. At that rate, consumption of potable only water of 3000-6000 gpd from KRWC would cost KCA approximately \$8,568.00-\$17,135.00 per year at full build out. Therefore, KCA is determined to find supplemental water sources so that this project will not take water from KRWC's allotment for Kailapa Homestead.

Irrigation wells are commonplace in the neighboring subdivisions to the north. There are 2 Kawamata wells in the area that serve as irrigation wells. DHHL and KRWC also have wells that are developed or may be developed up mauka. All State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Management Commission on water resource management will conform to all requirements for well construction/pump installation and permits.

#### Impacts and Mitigation Measures

KCA intends on developing a potable water well system so that this project at full build out will be self-sustaining. Depending on the availability of funds, KCA may have to drill the well for irrigation then change the pump when funds become available to accommodate for a potable water system that includes reverse osmosis treatment and a larger water tank. All irrigation water will be hauled on to site until irrigation well is developed.

Water from the well will be used for the swimming pool. There will be no impact on the KRWC water allocation for the swimming pool. Water quality from the well will determine if potable quality water will be used for the swimming pool.

Building designs and plans will use the rooftops of the Resource Center and auxiliary buildings for photovoltaic panels and other non-disruptive energy producing devices (such as vertical wind turbines/windmills and solar water heaters).

#### 2.3.3 Wastewater Treatment and Disposal

Wastewater will be treated in accordance with the Department of Health Wastewater Branch regulations using an individual wastewater system consisting of a septic tank and leach field. Currently, there is no municipal wastewater system in the Kailapa area. The aridisol soil

is of the Kawaihae Soil Series and is excellent for filtering out pathogenic bacteria and viruses. Residents in this area currently install septic or cesspool systems.

#### **Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

Residents of the Kailapa, Kawaihae area will be using this place as a permanent, covered community center and gathering space for public meetings, cultural activities, and educational and recreational programs. Wastewater will be mainly from the use of toilets, showers hand washing sinks and a commercial kitchen. Based on the recommendations of the engineer or architect, a single or multiple septic tank system will be utilized.

Individual Wastewater System (IWS) for this proposed project shall designed in accordance to applicable provisions of HAR 11-62 and designed of the IWS shall address any affects associated with the construction of and/or discharges from the wastewater systems to any public trust, native Hawaiian resources, or the exercises of traditional cultural practices.

Proposed use of the Resource Center will have peak periods requiring multi septic tank system. A grease interrupter will be used on the proposed septic system for the commercial kitchen. Total capacity of the system or systems will be able to accommodate 6,000 gpd. This project will not exceed maximum consumption rate.

The swimming pool would use a cartridge filter system that does not require any backwashing. The pool will be drained once a year into an oversized septic system at a rate equal to the chosen tank's capacity. No water will be discharged into the ocean.

#### 2.3.4 Solid Waste

The West Hawaii Landfill is located in the north Kona District near South Kohala. The landfill accepts approximately 360 tons per day or 130,000 tons per year. Only 12 out of 22 transfer stations are hauled to the West Hawaii Landfill. The current life of West Hawaii Landfill is 55 years based on current tonnage. Residents of the Kailapa, Kawaihae area also use the transfer station at either the Puako or Waimea.

All solid waste generated during the project construction shall be directed to a Department of Health (DOH) permitted solid waste disposal or recycling facility, and comply with HAR, Chapter 11-58.1, by contractor.

#### Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This project is expected to generate very little rubbish; significant impacts on the sanitary landfill are not expected. In addition, resource recovery methods, such as recycling, will be encouraged to minimize solid waste impacts, recycling, repurposing, and reusing of waste, during project phase clearance, construction and through to the occupation/operation of completed project. Remaining solid waste will be disposed in an approved solid waste facility. During site clearance and construction portable toilets will be on site as needed.

#### 2.3.5 Circulation

Access to the proposed project will be limited to Kalo'olo'o Drive from Akoni Pule Highway. The Akoni Pule Highway is located makai of the property. This highway ties into the Queen Kaahumanu Highway and Kawaihae-Waimea Road to the south. Mauka of Akoni Pule Highway, approximately 3-1/2 miles east, is the Kohala Mountain Road.

Construction of the proposed project is not expected to significantly impact the flow of traffic along Akoni Pule Highway on a day-to-day basis. The purpose of the proposed project is to provide the Kailapa Community with a community and resource/emergency relief shelter that addresses DHHL requirements. The project therefore, is not expected to result in major new personnel requirements or the additional use of Akoni Pule Highway beyond current uses that would create increased demands on the use of the highway. The developer is aware of the Department of Transportation, State of Hawaii, plans for a bikeway on Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way. Construction of this project is not anticipated to affect these plans.

#### **Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

The majority of users to the projects grounds will come from the residents and neighboring community of this area. Thus no significant impacts on traffic are expected.

The developer is aware that project construction plans, including grading and drainage plans, within or affecting the Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way must be submitted to DOT Highways Division for review and approval. No additional surface water run-off from the project will be permitted onto Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way. Developer will obtain a permit from DOT Highways Division, Hawaii District Office, for the transport of oversized and /or overweight materials and equipment on State highway facilities as needed.

#### 2.3.6 Power and Communication

Kailapa Homestead and this project depend on electricity produced with the use of thermal powered generators by Hawaiian Electric Light Company (HELCO) via overhead lines. The nearest substation is in Kohala Ranch. Thermal powered generators are costly, a pollutant (increases global warming) and dependent on the importation of a fuel source. Therefore, KCA strongly supports the exploration and use of alternative energy projects such as solar power, wind power and hydroelectric plants to decrease the cost of energy for Kailapa Community and Resource Center, providing a cleaner and more reliable source of energy.

This project aligns with DHHL's Energy Policy, will greatly benefit from energy opportunities DHHL provides homesteaders and will not require substantial energy consumption. KCA respects and protects our native homelands while utilizing diverse renewable "as-available" energy sources in the building and designing of this project so that they are energy and resource efficient or most desirable, self-sufficient. KCA strongly supports DHHL in striving to plan, design and build new communities utilizing the "ahupua'a concept".

Hawaiian Telephone Company provides telephone service using the same poles as HELCO. The nearest switching center is in Kona.

#### **Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

This project will not significantly impact current usage and will tie into the existing overhead electric and telephone lines traversing the project site within the 50-foot wide electric easement. Streetlights already exist according to County standards. Both the existing electric substation and nearby telephone switching station have adequate capacity to accommodate this project.

KCA will design and plan to use the rooftops of the Resource Center and auxiliary buildings for photovoltaic panels and other non-disruptive energy producing devices (such as vertical wind turbines/windmills and solar water heaters). Energy produced will supplement power from HELCO on site.

#### 2.3.7 Emergency Facilities

Police services are located in Waimea, Kapaau and Kona. Both the Waimea and Kapaau stations are relatively new and both have room for expansion should it be required in the future. Fire protection and emergency medical services are located in Kapaau, Waimea and Kona. The Waimea and Mauna Lani fire stations provide the primary fire protection service for the South Kohala district. Kohala volunteer fire department 14A provides volunteer fire services for project location. The project will adhere to NFPA1, UNIFORM FIRE CODE, 2006 EDITION. Compliance to all of Chapter 18 Fire Department Access and Water Supply will be performed as applicable to the project. The community resource center and emergency shelter shall be designed to meet the requirements of FEMA and/or American Red Cross guidelines for public sheltering. KCA will work with state and county civil defense to look at the feasibility of installing a 121 db(c) omni-directional, solar powered siren on site.

Health care facilities in the Kohala area are served by two state-operated hospitals, the Kohala Hospital located in Kapaau in North Kohala and the Kona Hospital in Waimea. The Kona hospital is a "full-service" health care facility. The Lucy Henriques Medical Center, located in Waimea, is a privately owned, non-profit facility and provides outpatient health services. The Honokaa hospital in Honokaa may also be used for health care services.

#### **Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

The project is not expected to significantly impact the police and fire facilities. In addition, the water supply system will be designed to meet fire code and fire protection standards, Chapter 18 of the Fire Department Access and water Supply. Because the State and private parties have "full-service" health care facilities, this project will have no significant impact on health care facilities.

#### **SECTION 3**

## RELATIONSHIPS TO STATE AND COUNTY LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES AND CONTROLS

#### 3.1 HAWAII STATE PLAN

The Hawaii State Plan was developed to serve as a guide for future development of the State of Hawaii in areas of population growth, economic benefits, enhancement and preservation of the physical environment, facility systems maintenance and development, and socio-cultural advancement. The Plan identifies, in general, the goals, objectives, policies and priorities for the development and growth of the State. Guidelines have been provided in the Plan to give direction to the overall development of the State.

The Kawaihae Hawaiian Home Lands property homestead lots, which this proposed project is located in, is consistent with the objectives and policies of the Hawaii State Plan. The following pages describe the relationship and /or compatibility of the Hawaiian Home Lands property with the overall plans for the State of Hawaii, as set forth in the Hawaii State Plan.

#### 3.1.1 Economy (HRS Sections 226-6, 7 and 10)

The economic objective of improving the standard of living for Hawaii's people is complied with by the development of the homestead lots that are leased to native Hawaiians. Because of the large 1/2 -acre to 1-acre lots, future lessees will be able to perform limited agricultural activities on the land. Settlement in this relatively undeveloped area will result in an indirect increase in the economy, through the expected development of other uses that will be necessary to support the growing population in the area.

#### 3.1.2 Physical Environment (HRS Sections 226-11, 12 and 13)

The Hawaiian Home Lands property development takes into account the physical attribute of the land by preserving the natural drainage ways as open space and maintaining the natural drainage patterns in the area. Excess runoff resulting from the construction of roadways will be routed to sedimentation ponds and natural runoff will use the existing drainage ways in the area.

An archaeological survey was performed on the site and significant historical sites in the area of the project site will be preserved and protected. However, if subsurface cultural materials are uncovered, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Historic Sites Division, will be consulted.

A biological study was also performed and indicated no rare, threatened or endangered species in the area of the project site. Thus, no impacts on the biological resources in the area are anticipated.

#### 3.1.3 Facilities System (HRS Section 14 to 18)

The facilities system objectives are met by the development of the Hawaiian Home Lands settlement lots in consonance with the State and County plans. The urban development also accommodates the changing public demands and priorities away from the previous agricultural house lot settlement pattern.

Reuse and recycling methods will be encouraged to minimize impacts on solid waste facilities and to conserve resources. Possible use of alternate energy systems, such as photovoltaic, will also be encouraged to conserve energy.

#### 3.2 STATE FUNCTIONAL PLANS

The State Legislature adopted the twelve State Functional Plans in April 1984. These plans were formulated to specify in greater detail the policies, guidelines and priorities set forth in the Hawaii State Plan. The twelve functional plans include: Energy, Transportation, Water Resources, Historic Preservation, Health, Education, Housing, Conservation Lands, Higher Education, Agriculture and Tourism.

The project is consistent with the policies and objectives of the State Functional Plans and does not conflict with the State's long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS. It will provide a much-needed community center, play ground and recreational facility, which in turn will afford housing development opportunities to the people of Hawaiian ancestry and return them to their land and to their desired mode of living.

#### 3.3 STATE LAND USE LAW

The State Land Use Commission classifies the Hawaiian Home Lands property, in which this project site lays, as "Agriculture" (see Figure 9). Hawaiian Home Lands are not subject to HRS 205 requirements per the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

#### 3.4 HAWAII COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

According to the Hawaii County General Plan, the project area lies within the "low density urban" designation (see Figure 8). Therefore, the 1/2-acre residential lots are consistent with the low-density urban development designation and the community center will be built to match the area.

#### 3.5 COUNTY ZONING

The proposed project is consistent with county zoning. Per the county zoning code Article 5 Section 25-5-3, the proposed uses of this project are permitted uses in the RS zoning district. The Hawaiian Homes Commission has exclusive authority of land use on Hawaiian Home Lands.

#### 3.6 SOUTH KOHALA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The South Kohala Community Development Plan (SKCDP) encompasses Waikoloa, Puako, Kawaihae, and Waimea. Given the current level of population, already approved developments and future population estimates, this project will provide recreational facilities and parks consistent with the SKCDP's need for public facilities. Kawaihae Policy 1 indicates the County

and State governments shall work closely with the Kawaihae Community to create a balance of recreational, commercial and industrial uses around the harbor area while preserving the cultural and historic importance of the area.

#### 3.7 DHHL HAWAII ISLAND PLAN

The State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) Hawaii Island Plan (2002) assesses DHHL's 116,963 acres on Hawaii Island. Under the DHHL Planning System, there are five components outline in the island plans:

- 1) Baseline analysis of existing physical environmental conditions and beneficiary preferences;
- 2) Preliminary identification of appropriate land use based on those conditions and preferences;
- 3) Community input and participation on the draft land use plan;
- 4) Pre-final land use evaluation and public commentary on that evaluation by region; and
- 5) Final land use analysis and recommendations.

The subject project area is designed for residential use. DHHL will have to amend to the plan from residential to community use.

#### 3.8 DHHL KAWAIHAE REGIONAL PLAN

DHHL has 21 regional plans. Regional plans help the department identify priority projects and issues in those regions. The Kawaihae regional plan identified this project as a priority project by its beneficiaries in the Kawaihae region.



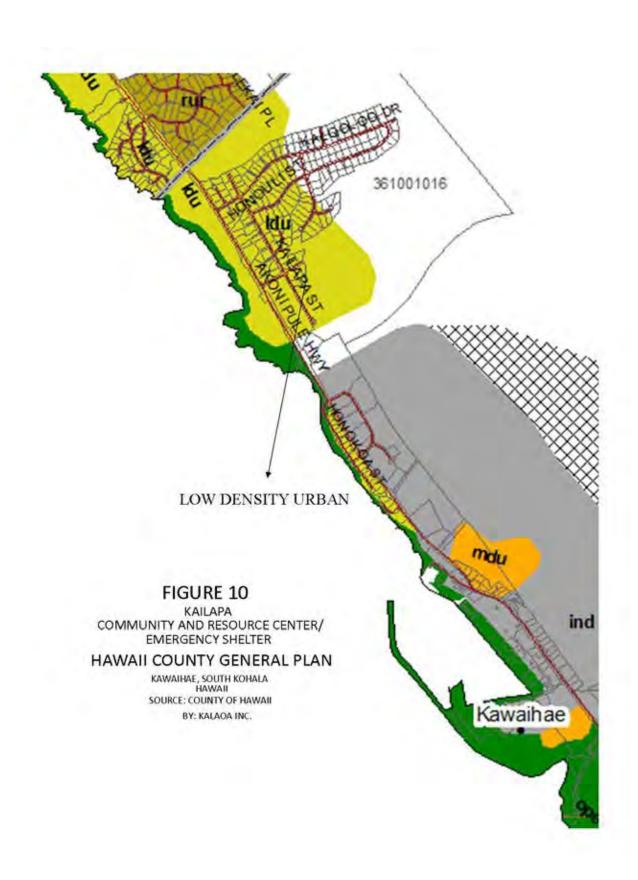
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#### FIGURE 9

KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER/ **EMERGENCY SHELTER** 

#### STATAE LAND USE DISTRICT

KAWAIHAE, SOUTH KOHALA HAWAII SOURCE: COUNTY OF HAWAII BY: KALAOA INC.



#### **SECTION 4**

#### PERMITS REQUIRED

Permit/ Acceptance Approving/ Accepting Authority

Chapter 343, HRS

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

Plan Approval Hawai'i County Planning Department

Building Permit Hawai'i County Department of Public

Works

Grading/Grubbing Permits Hawai'i County Department of Public

Works and The Department of Land and

Natural Resources

NPDES Permit DOH-Clean Water Branch

Individual Wastewater System Approval DOH- Wastewater Branch

UIC Permit for Drywells DOH

Drainage Study Approval Department of Public Works

AIS State Historic Preservation Department

#### **SECTION 5**

#### ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

#### **5.1 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE**

Taking no action will continue the present conditions where awarded homestead residents cannot have a community center. Furthermore in an event of a major disaster, residents will not have a disaster shelter that is in close proximity. The nearest shelter is 30 minutes away by vehicle. This shelter will be located in walking distance.

#### **5.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED**

During the preparation of the Kawaihae Development Plan, various land use alternatives were considered for the area and a land use plan was developed. Thus, alternatives were not considered for this environmental assessment.

#### **SECTION 6**

#### ANTICIPATED DETERMINATION

This environmental assessment indicates that there are no significant adverse long-term impacts that would be cause by the proposed community resource center project. Short-term impacts will occur as a result of construction activities. These impacts include increases in soil erosion, noise and air pollution. However, the impacts will be temporary in nature and are expected to be mitigated as described in the previous sections. This project will provide a long-term benefit to the native Hawaiian people by providing them with a community/gathering center and recreation grounds.

After reviewing the significance criteria outlined in Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and Section 11-200-12, State Administrative Rules, Contents of Environmental Assessment, it is anticipated that the proposed action will be determined to not result in significant adverse effects on the natural or human environment. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is anticipated determination is based on the following assessments.

The potential impacts of the development and future use after construction of the proposed project has been fully examined and discussed in this Final Environmental Assessment. As stated earlier, there are not significant environmental impacts expected to result from the proposed action. This anticipated determination is based on the following assessments.

(1) Involve an irrevocable loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources.

#### Sec. 2.1.4 Archaeology

The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) during the pre-consultation period for this DEA requested an Archeological Inventory Survey (AIS) that meets the standards of HAR 13-276 be conducted in order to identify, adequately record, and determine the appropriate treatment for any historic properties within the project area. This project does not involve irrevocable loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resources.

(2) Curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment.

#### Sec. 1.2 Project Location

KCA believes this project to be the corridor for Kailapa Homesteaders to access traditional and customary resources and practice the ahupuaa concept. This project will not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment.

(3) Conflict with the State's long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS, and any revisions thereof and amendments thereto, court decisions, or executive orders.

#### Sec. 3.2 State Functional Plans

The project is consistent with the policies and objectives of the State Functional Plans and does not conflict with the State's long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS.

(4) Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or State.

#### Sec. 2.2 Economic Characteristics

This project will not substantially affect the economic or social welfare of the community or state and will not substantially affect public health.

(5) Substantially affects public health.

#### Sec. 2.2.1 Population Characteristics

There will be no secondary impacts as it serves a set community whose population is defined and have no effect on public facilities or overall public health.

(6) Involves substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities.

#### Sec. 2.3.7 Emergency Facilities

Because the State and private parties have "full-service" health care facilities, this project will have no significant impact on health care facilities.

(7) Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality.

#### Sec. 1.1 Purpose of Proposed Action

KCA plans to build a Community and Resource Center/Emergency Shelter on this property. This project does not involve substantial degradation of environmental quality. Cumulatively this project does not have a considerable effect upon the environment and does not involve a commitment for larger actions.

(8) Is individually limited but cumulatively has considerable effect upon the environment or involves a commitment for larger actions.

#### Sec. 1.1 Purpose of Proposed Action

KCA plans to build a Community and Resource Center/Emergency Shelter on this property. This project does not involve substantial degradation of environmental quality. Cumulatively this project does not have a considerable effect upon the environment and does not involve a commitment for larger actions

(9) Substantially affects a rare, threatened or endangered species, or habitat.

#### Sec. 2.1.3 Flora and Fauna

This project will not affect rare, threatened, or endangered species or its habitat.

(10) Detrimentally affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels.

#### Sec. 2.1.5 Air, Sec. 2.3.1 Flooding and Drainage and Sec. 2.1.6 Noise

Long-term impacts on air quality are not expected. The relatively small number of vehicle trips that will be generated from this project is not expected to significantly impact air quality.

This project will not affect existing water quality.

Ambient sound levels are typical of rural areas and this project will not affect those levels.

(11) Affects or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters.

#### Sec. 1.2 Project Location

This project will not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment nor will it affect or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters.

(12) Substantially affects scenic vistas and view-planes identified in county or state plans or studies.

#### Sec. 1.3 Project Description

KCA is proposing to develop a Community and Resource Center/Emergency Shelter, referred to herein as Resource Center, on the 12+ acres of DHHL property and will not affect scenic vistas and view planes identified in county or state plans or studies.

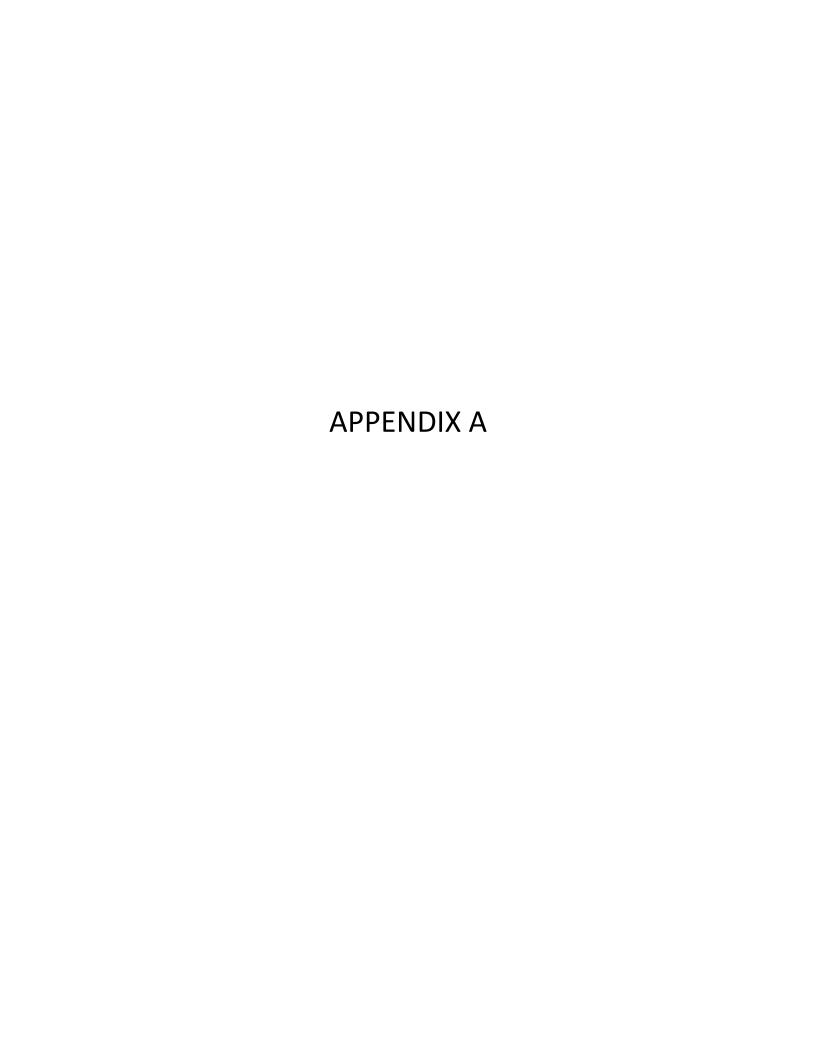
(13) Require substantial energy consumption.

#### Sec. 2.3.6 Power and Communication

This project will not significantly impact current usage and will tie into the existing overhead electric and telephone lines traversing the project site within the 50-foot wide electric easement.

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OVERNOR STATE OF HAWAPI



ALBERT "ALAPAKI" NAHALE-A CHAIRMAN HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

> MICHELLE K. KAUHANE DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

M. WAIALEALE SARSONA EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

# STATE OF HAWAI'I DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P. O. BOX 1879 HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96805

August 1, 2011

Ms. Diane Kanealii, President Kailapa Community Association P. O. Box 44512 Kamuela, Hawaii 95743

Aloha Ms. Kanealii:

Subject: License No. 751 to Kailapa Community Association,

Kawaihae, Hawaii

Enclosed please find a fully executed copy of License No. 751 documenting the approval granted by the Hawaiian Homes Commission to use the 14.333-acre parcel for the development of the Kailapa Resource Center, incorporating the development of the gang mail boxes with other community related services.

Please also notify your insurance carrier to provide the department with a Certificate of Insurance in compliance with Paragraph 13, on Page 5 of the license document regarding insurance requirement. I did receive a call from Brad and gave him my email address, but has yet to receive a copy of the certificate.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 808.620.9451 or email me at <a href="Linda.l.chinn@hawaii\_gov">Linda.l.chinn@hawaii\_gov</a>.

Me ke aloha,

Linda Chirn, Administrator Land Management Division

Enc.

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LICENSE NO. 751

between

STATE OF HAWAII
DEFARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

as Licensor

and

KAILAPA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION a 501(c)(3) organization

as Licensee

# STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

#### LICENSE NO. 751

THIS LICENSE No. 751 ("License") made and issued this day of the d

#### WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, under Section 207(c)(1)(A) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, and Section 10-4-22 of the Administrative Rules of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, as amended, LICENSOR is authorized to grant licenses for the use of Hawaiian home lands for public purposes; and

WHEREAS, LICENSEE has requested a long-term license to construct and operate a cultural/community resource center and other related uses to service the Hawaiian homestead communities residing in West Hawaii, specifically in the Kawaihae region; and

WHEREAS, LICENSEE is a non-profit 501(c)(3) Hawaiian homestead organization with the desire to empower native Hawaiians residing in the Kohala/Kawaihae community, as well as the larger Hawaiian community, by among other activities, promoting and disseminating information on personal health and wellness; to educate and strengthen the cultural identity and self-esteem of Hawaii's youth, the community and families through instruction in Hawaiian history, culture and value; and to preserve and protect our natural environment through the stewardship of lands consistent with local Hawaiian culture, values and methods of resource management.

NOW THEREOFRE, in consideration of the terms an conditions herein contained to be observed and performed by the LICENSEE, LICENSOR hereby grants to LICENSEE this License to use that parcel of Hawaiian home lands shown on the map as Exhibit "A", and more particularly described in Exhibit "B", attached hereto and incorporated herein, and further identified by Tax Map Key No. (3) 6-1-010:003, containing a land area of 14.333 acres, more or less, hereinafter referred to as "premises".

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS upon which LICENSOR grants the aforesaid right and privilege are as follows:

- 1. Term. The term of this License shall be for FIFTY (50) years, commencing on July 1, 2011 and expiring on June 30, 2061, or until such time as LICENSEE ceases to operate the cultural/community center or other occurs sooner, unless this License hereinafter provided.
- 2. <u>License Fee</u>. The license fee for the initial five (5) years of this License shall be a nominal fee of \$1.00. Fees for the remaining term shall be subject to review of LICENSEE'S progress and proposed uses for the premises. Such review shall be conducted on a five-year review periods, in no event shall the fee be gratis.
- 3. <u>Use</u>. LICENSEE shall use the premises for the development of the Kailapa Resource Center as envisioned by the community, incorporating the development of the gang-mail boxes with other community related services and for no other purposes.
- 4. Taxes, Assessments and Utilities. LICENSEE shall, pay, when due, all taxes, rates, assessments, charges, and other outgoings of every nature and kind whatsoever, including all charges for utility services, which shall during the term of this License be lawfully charged, assessed, imposed or become due and payable upon or on account of the premises and the improvements now on or hereafter erected thereon.
- Maintenance and Repair. During the term of this License, LICENSEE shall at its expense repair and maintain the premises including water, gas, plumbing, piping, electrical wiring, glass and all other fixtures in or on the premises with all necessary reparations and amendments whatsoever; shall keep the Premises and all improvements thereon in a strictly clean and sanitary condition and shall comply with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the Federal, State, County or municipal governments that are applicable to the premises and improvements; and shall allow LICENSOR or its agents or employees at all reasonable times, free access to the Premises for the purpose of examining the same or determining whether the conditions herein are being fully observed and performed, and shall make good, or commence to make good, at its own cost and expense all defects within sixty (60) days after LICENSOR mails written notice by registered mail to the last known address of LECENSEE.
- 6. Approval of Construction. All plans and specifications for building construction must be submitted to and approved by

the Chairman of the Hawaiian Homes Commission prior to construction.

7. Construction Standards. LICENSEE shall undertake no construction until LICENSOR has reviewed and approved the plans. All buildings or structures or other major improvements of whatever kind that LICENSEE constructs or erects on the premises shall remain the property of LICENSEE and LICENSEE shall have the right, prior to termination of this License, or within such additional period as LICENSOR in its reasonable discretion may allow, to remove its property from the premises; provided that in the event LICENSEE shall fail to so remove such property within thirty (30) days after written notice to remove, LICENSOR may at its option retain said property or remove the same and charge the cost of removal and storage, if any, to LICENSEE.

All uses and construction must utilize only new materials and be in full compliance with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the Federal, State and County governments and be approved and licensed by all applicable government agencies.

Ownership/Right to Remove Improvements. All buildings or structures or other major improvements of whatever kind that the LICENSEE constructs or erects on the premises shall remain the property of the LICENSEE during the term of this License. LICENSEE shall have the right, prior to the termination of this License, or within such additional period as LICENSOR in its reasonable discretion may allow, to remove its property from the premises; provided that after ninety (90) days written notice to remove, LICENSOR may at its option retain the property or remove the same and charge the cost of removal and storage, if any, to the LICENSEE. All insurance and condemnation proceeds pertaining to improvements on the premises shall be the sole property of LICENSEE. In the event ownership of the premises is transferred from LICENSOR to another governmental or quasigovernmental agency, including but not limited to any sovereign government or entity having as its citizens or beneficiaries Native Hawaiians who are beneficiaries under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, the transferee will assume all rights, duties and obligations of LICENSOR under this License and shall agree to not interfere with LICENSEE'S quiet enjoyment of the premises provided LICENSEE agrees to attorn to the transferee.

If LICENSOR becomes aware that a transfer of the premises will occur, LICENSOR will promptly notify LICENSEE and will take diligent action to insure that the transferee shall not interfere with LICENSEE'S use of the premises as set out in this License. LICENSOR will not voluntarily transfer its rights to such transferee without written assurance from such transferee that

such transferee shall not interfere with LICENSEE'S rights under this License.

- 9. Waste: Unlawful Use. LICENSEE shall not do or commit or license or suffer to be done, any willful or voluntary waste or destruction in and upon the premises, any nuisance, or any unlawful or improper use of the premises.
- 10. Non-Discrimination. LICENSEE shall not use the premises, nor license the premises to be used in support of any policy that unlawfully discriminates against anyone based upon creed, color, national origin, sex or a physical handicap. LICENSEE shall not practice any unlawful discrimination based upon creed, color, national origin, sex or a physical handicap.
- 11. Default of Licensee. It is expressly agreed that this License is contingent upon the continuing condition that if LICENSEE after a thirty (30) day demand, fails to observe or perform substantially the provisions contained herein, and if LICENSEE does not commence to cure, and diligently continue to attempt to cure, such default within sixty (60) days after delivery by LICENSOR of a written notice of such failure by personal service or by certified mail to LICENSEE; or if the LICENSEE becomes bankrupt, insolvent or files any debtor proceedings of takes or has taken against it for good cause any proceedings of any kind or character whatsoever under any provision of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, including but not limited to, seeking readjustment, rearrangement, postponement, composition or reduction of LICENSEE'S debts, liabilities or obligations; then in any such event LICENSOR may at its option cancel this License and thereupon take immediate possession of the premises, after a reasonable time or right of action which LICENSOR may have.
- 12. Assignment. Except as expressly provided herein, this License is not transferable. At no time during the term of this License, shall LICENSEE assign, mortgage or pledge its interest in this License or its interest in the improvements now or hereafter erected on the premises without the prior written consent of LICENSOR, which consent will not be withheld unreasonably.
- 13. <u>Insurance</u>. LICENSEE shall, at its own expense, effect, maintain and keep in force throughout the life of this License, a comprehensive public liability insurance policy, with limits of not less than \$1,000,000.00 for each occurrence, including property damage, personal injury and advertising injury; \$100,000.00 for fire damages to the premises for any one fire; \$10,000.00 in medical expenses for any one person, and an aggregate limit of \$2,000,000.00 per policy year. The

specification of these limits as contained herein shall not be construed in any way to be a limitation on the amount of liability of LICENSEE for fees, interest or other charges under this License.

LICENSEE at its own expense shall maintain and keep in force Workers Compensation Insurance to include Employer's Liability. Such coverage shall apply to all of its employees.

LICENSEE at its own expense shall maintain and keep in force Automobile Insurance, covering all owned, non-owned and hired automobiles in the following amounts: Bodily Injury: \$1,000,000.00 per person and \$1,000,000.00 per occurrence; Property Damage: \$1,000,000.00 per accident; or a combined single limit of \$1,000,000.00

LICENSEE agrees to provide certificate(s) of insurance necessary to evidence compliance with the insurance provisions required under this License. LICENSEE shall keep such insurance in effect and the certificate(s) on deposit with LICENSOR during the entire term of this License. In addition:

- a. Failure of LICENSEE to provide and keep in force such insurance shall be regarded as material default under this License. LICENSOR shall be entitled to exercise any or all of the remedies provided in this License for default of LICENSEE.
- b. The procuring of such required insurance policies shall not be construed to limit LICENSEE'S indemnification under this License.
- c. LICENSOR is a self insured State agency. LICENSEE's insurance shall be primary. Any insurance maintained by LICENSOR and/or the State of Hawaii shall apply in excess of, and shall not contribute with, insurance provided by LICENSEE.

Such insurance policy shall (a) be issued by an insurance company or surety company authorized to do business in the State of Hawaii or approved in writing by LICENSOR; (b) name the LICENSOR, as an insured; (c) provide that LICENSOR shall be notified by LICENSEE at least additional thirty (30) days prior to any termination, cancellation or material change in the insurance coverage; and (d) cover all injuries, losses or damages arising from, growing out of or caused by any acts or omissions of LICENSEE, its officers, agents, employees, invitees or licensees in connection with LICENSEE'S use or occupancy of the premises.

LICENSEE shall insure during the term of this License the entire premises, including all buildings now existing and

hereafter built or located on the premises, improvements and grounds, and all roadways and sidewalks on or adjacent to the premises in the control or use of the LICENSEE. The insurance shall cover loss or damage by fire and other hazards, casualties and contingencies, including vandalism and malicious mischief. The insurance shall be for the full insurable value of such improvements.

of this License, certificates showing such insurance policy or policies to be in favor of LICENSOR and to be in force, and shall furnish like certificates upon each renewal thereof. In the event of loss, damage or destruction, LICENSOR shall retain from the proceeds of the policies such amounts deemed by it to be necessary to cover the loss, damage or destruction of or to the improvements and the balance of such proceeds, if any, shall be delivered to LICENSEE.

The procuring of any insurance policy or policies shall not release or relieve LICENSEE of its responsibility under this License as set forth herein or limit the amount of its liability under this License.

- 14. <u>Surrender</u>. Upon the expiration of this License, or its sooner termination as herein provided, LICENSEE shall peaceably and quietly leave surrender and deliver to LICENSOR possession of the premises. Without limiting LICENSEE'S rights to insurance and condemnation proceeds, LICENSEE shall have the option to surrender this License where the portion damaged or taken renders the remainder unsuitable for the use or uses for which the premises were licensed.
- 15. Native Hawaiian Rights. LICENSOR warrants that it has made a good faith effort to determine whether native Hawaiian traditional and customary rights have been exercised on the property and has found no evidence of such exercise.
- 16. Costs of Litigation. In case either party shall, without any fault on its part, be made a party to any litigation commenced by or against the other (other than condemnation proceedings), the party at fault shall pay all costs, including reasonable attorney's fees and expenses incurred by or imposed on the other. The prevailing party in any dispute between the parties shall be entitled to recover its attorney's fees.
- 17. <u>Hazardous Materials</u>. LICENSEE shall not cause or license the escape, disposal, or release of any hazardous materials. LICENSEE shall not allow the storage or use of such materials in any manner not sanctioned by law or by the highest standards prevailing in the industry for the storage and use of

such materials, nor allow to be brought onto the premises any such materials except to use in the ordinary course of LICENSEE'S business, and then only after written notice is given to the LICENSOR of the identity of such materials and upon LICENSOR'S consent, which consent may be withheld at the LICENSOR'S sole and absolute discretion. If any lender or governmental agency shall ever require testing to ascertain whether or not there has been any release of hazardous materials by LICENSEE, then LICENSEE shall be responsible for the costs thereof. In addition, LICENSEE shall execute affidavits, representations and the like from time to time at LICENSOR'S request concerning LICENSEE'S best knowledge and belief regarding the presence of hazardous materials on the premises placed or released by LICENSEE.

LICENSEE agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless LICENSOR, its officers, employees, and agents from and against all liability, loss, damage, cost, and expense, including all attorney's fees, and all claims, suits, and demands therefor, arising out of or resulting from any use or release of hazardous materials on the premises occurring while LICENSEE is in possession, or elsewhere, if caused by LICENSEE or persons acting under LICENSEE. These covenants shall survive the expiration or earlier termination of this License.

For the purpose of this License, the term "hazardous material" as used herein shall include any substance, waste or material designated as hazardous or toxic or radioactive or other similar term by any present or future Federal, State or local statutes, regulation or ordinance, such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended, and the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended from time to time, and also including but not limited to petroleum, petroleum based substances, asbestos, polychlorinated-byphenyls ("PCB"), formaldehyde, and also including any substance designated by Federal, State or local regulations, now or in the future, as presenting a risk to human health or the environment.

Prior to the termination of this License, LICENSEE may be required to conduct a Level One (1) Hazardous Waste Evaluation and conduct a complete abatement and disposal, if necessary, satisfactory to the standards required by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Health and LICENSOR.

18. Abandonment. In the event the easement area, hereby granted, shall be abandoned or shall remain unused for the purpose granted for a continuous period of one (1) year, all rights granted hereunder shall terminate, and the LICENSEE will remove its appliances, equipment, and improvements and restore

the land as nearly as is reasonably possible to the condition existing immediately prior to the time of installation or construction of its improvements, if any, the LICENSOR hereby consenting and agreeing to such removal. Failure of LICENSEE to remove its appliances, equipment and improvements and/or to restore the land within ninety (90) days after notification to do same from LICENSOR by certified mail at LICENSEE'S last known address, will constitute a breach under this License and LICENSOR may remove LICENSEE'S appliances, equipment and improvements and/or restore the land to a condition similar to that existing immediately prior to the time of installation and LICENSEE will reimburse LICENSOR for all reasonable costs in connection with the removal and/or restoration.

19. <u>Definition of Premises</u>. The word "premises" when it appears in this License includes and shall be deemed to include the lands described above and all buildings and improvements whenever and wherever erected or placed thereon.

#### 20. Miscellaneous.

- a. Consents. Whenever under the terms of this License the consent or approval of either party shall be required, such consent or approval shall not be unreasonably or arbitrarily withheld. If the party receiving any request or consent or approval shall fail to act upon such request within sixty-five (65) days after receipt of written request therefor, such consent or approval shall be presumed to have been given.
  - b. Bind and Inure. This License shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of LICENSOR and LICENSEE and their respective officers, directors, representatives, legal representatives, personal representatives, successors, successors-in-trust and assigns.
  - c. Applicable Law; Severability. This License shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Hawaii. If any provision of this License is held to be invalid or unenforceable, the validity or enforceability of the other provisions shall remain unaffected.
  - d. <u>Paragraph Headings</u>. The headings of paragraphs in this License are inserted only for convenience and shall in no way define, describe or limit the scope or intent or any provision of this License.

- e. <u>Incorporation of Agreements</u>. This License incorporates all agreements between the parties relating to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all other prior oral or written letters, agreements or understandings relating to the subject matter hereof. This License may not be modified or amended, nor any of the provisions hereof waived, except by an instrument in writing signed by the parties hereto.
- Counteparts. The parties hereto agree that this License may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and said counterparts shall together constitute one and the same agreement, binding all of the parties hereto, notwithstanding all of the parties are not signatory to the original or the same counterparts. In making proof of this License, it shall not be necessary to produce or account for more than one such counterpart. For all including, without purposes, limitation, recordation and delivery of this License, duplicate unexecuted and unacknowledged pages of the counterparts may be discarded and the remaining pages assembled as one document.

#### 21. Special Conditions:

- a. LICENSEE shall at its own expense, as part of the development, comply with Chapter 343 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended, which requires assessing the impacts LICNESEE'S development may have on the surrounding community prior to any construction activities.
- b. LICENSEE accepts parcel "as is". LICENSEE shall pay for all infrastructure costs associated with the planned development, including utilities connections and services. LICENSEE shall be responsible for mitigating any impacts, such as dusts, noise, etc. that this project may have on anyone in the neighboring communities.
- c. LICENSEE may apply for available DHHL grants but issuance of this License confers no preference in such funding. The lack of DHHL financial support shall not be used as a reason for not completing the project.

- d. LICENSEE shall obtain all applicable governmental permits and all construction shall comply with Federal, State, or County laws, regulations, codes and ordinances.
- e. No residential uses shall be allowed.
- f. The processing and documentation fees shall be waived.
- g. All other terms and conditions deemed prudent by the Chairman of the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused these presents to be duly executed the day and year first above written.

Approved by the HHC at its meeting held on December 14, 2010

State of Hawaii DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

By Shailatanh

APPROVED AS TO FOFM:

fu

Albert "Alapaki" Nahale-a Chairman

Hawaiian Homes Commission

LICENSOR

Deputy Attorney General

State of Hawaii

KAILAPA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION a 501(c)(3) organization

By Lline Dr. Kanele

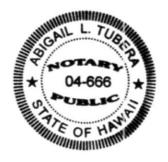
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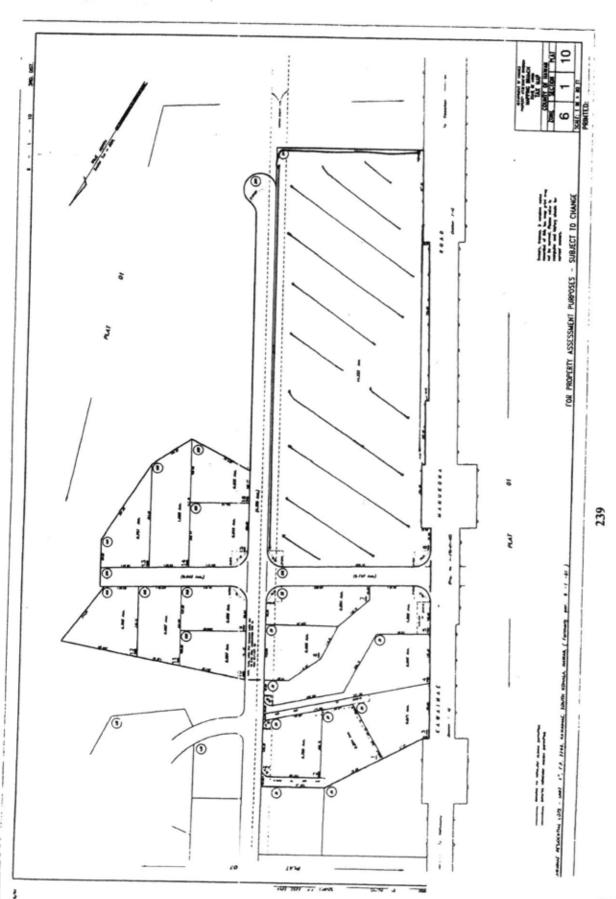


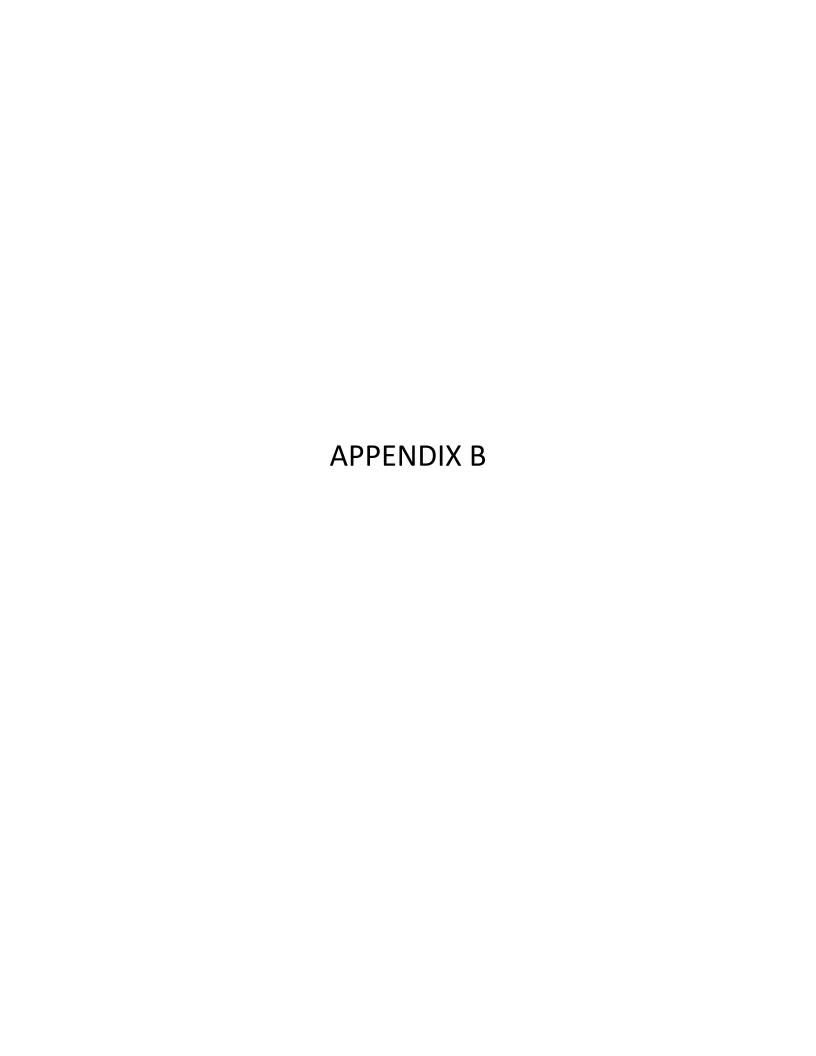
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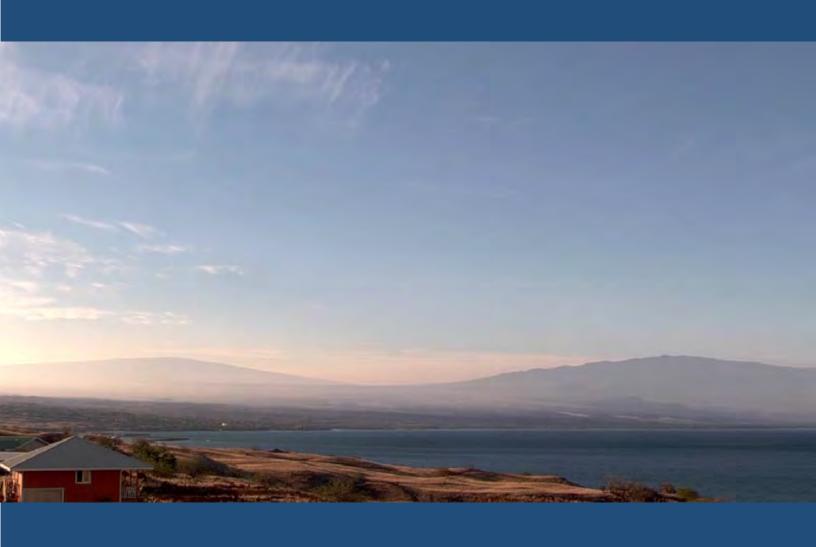
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# Hoʻokumu ka Piko

Establishing the Piko

Kailapa Community Resource Center



# Table of Contents

Executive Summary	5
Overview	8
Cultural and Historical	
Background of Kawaihae	18
Planning Process	26
Conceptual Plan	<i>32</i>
Design Concepts	48
Conclusion	<i>53</i>
Bibliography	54
Appendix A- Maps	56
Appendix B- Community Fair Posters	<i>72</i>
Appendix C- Activity Results	<i>80</i>

# **Executive Summary**

The Kailapa Community Center Plan represents a collaborative effort between Kailapa Hawaiian Homesteaders and the University of Hawaii Department of Urban & Regional Planning to envision the future development of a 14 acre plot of land awarded to the community by the Department of Hawaiian Homelands.

The following offers a brief summary of each section of the report.

#### Overview

Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead on the island of Hawai'i overlooks the ocean where at the right time of the year, countless whales play and nurture their young. This place where residents await that perfect moment right as the sun meets the ocean, is a special place where the wind blows to declare its freedom, no longer passing through the sandalwood trees that once grew on the hillside, instead whipping across the open range. This mighty wind speaks with force, making its presence known to inspire the vision of things to come.

Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead is a rapidly growing rural community on the Kōhala coast in Kawaihae on the island of Hawaiʻi, located mauka of Akoni Pule Highway. This small Hawaiian Homestead community is just over a decade old. Since moving into the homestead, the residents of the community have formed the Kailapa Community Association (KCA), a 501(c)(3) federally recognized nonprofit organization. The KCA exists to serve the needs of the residents, to improve the health and wellness of the Kawaihae community, and to preserve and protect the lands, waters and culture of Hawaiʻi

KCA received a license from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) to develop a community resource center on 14.33 acres within the homestead. This planning project was conducted in response to a requirement by DHHL develop plans for the land towards community use and economic development.

# **Cultural & Historical Background of Kawaihae**

Kawaihae, in the Hawaiian language, literally means "the water of wrath." This area is known for being arid, with little freshwater and limited agricultural resources. Ocean resources are bountiful however, and Kawaihae Bay has a rich history of trade. The first cattle, horses, and Christian missionaries in Hawai'i arrived though Kawaihae Bay.

Kawaihae is still as dry and sparsely forested today as it was over 200 years ago. The terrain has been significantly impacted by invasive plants such as fountain grass and the proliferation of feral goats. The construction of a major harbor has completely changed the landscape of coastal Kawaihae. To this day Kawaihae is the second busiest harbor in Hawai'i.

# **Planning Process**

In order to guide development and use of the twelve-acre community resource center site, the Kailapa Community Association partnered with students of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM) Urban and Regional Planning Program to develop and complete a planning process. Three questions guided activities and discussions in the planning process:

- 1. What will a healthy and thriving Kailapa Homestead Community look like twenty years from now?
- 2. How can a community resource center help you reach that vision for Kailapa?
- 3. What might the community resource center look like?

The process began in January 2012 and concluded in May of the same year. It included a two-day planning retreat in the Kailapa Community and a one day community fair entitled Hoʻolālā Kahua: Planning our foundation; Branching out to our community.

## **Conceptual Plan**

The Kailapa Community Resource Center will be a piko, a center that will be a gathering place and will provide opportunities to enhance both economic and social vitality for current and future residents. Values and activities identified in the retreat fall into six main focus areas.

#### **Focus Areas**

- 1. Ka 'Imi Na'auao Education
- 2. Laulima Community Cohesiveness
- 3. Ka 'Ike Hawai' Native Hawaiian Culture, Knowledge and Traditional Practices
- 4. Ke Ola Pono Health and Safety
- 5. Mālama 'Āina Resource Management
- 6. Noho Kū'oko'a Self-Sufficiency

#### Vision

Self-sustaining and tight knit community where the residents thrive, are grounded in place and perpetuate Native Hawaiian culture and values.

#### **Purpose**

The Community Resource Center will be a piko of the community. It will be a gathering place for programs and activities that nurture and perpetuate physical, mental, cultural, and social health rooted in Native Hawaiian values. KCA is committed to creating an active center that serves Kailapa as well as all Kawaihae residents and the surrounding communities.

# **Design Concepts**

Development of the Kailapa Community Resource Center, determined by the community's priorities and needs, must also consider the space and landscape where the facilities will be built, the physical relationships of the activities that will be supported, and the history and values of the community.

### **Conclusion**

The Board of Kailapa Community Association (KCA) extends their sincere appreciation for the community's participation in the planning project held from January—May 2012. KCA is a federally recognized 501(c) 3 non profit membership organization. Our board has been duly elected by residents to represent the interests of our community with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and others as we exercise our self-determination. Today, our efforts are focused on building upon the cohesiveness of our community by working together to have a place to gather as one 'ohana. This place we envision, will make our community a place that our children can grow and thrive. Our plans are for a place we as Native Hawaiians are able to preserve our cultural traditions and practices for the generations to come.

KCA now has this written plan that includes our history, maps, and ideas to refer to as we continue to move forward. We plan to continue to our outreach to our neighbors to participate in our planning process. We seek other key stakeholders and partners wanting to share our vision for our community. This phase of the project has provided us a conceptual plan for the Kailapa Community Resource Center that will be the "piko" gathering place of our community. Our next steps include continuing our work with UH Department of Urban and Regional planning. This fall we will work with another group of graduate students for site planning.

When we all work together, there is nothing that we as a community cannot accomplish. It is because we have been given so much to enhance our lives and the lives of others that we must continue take the time to participate. We all have the opportunity to be a part of this project sharing our hopes and dreams for our home, Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead. In this place, we all matter.

# **Overview**

"Our work today, prepares tomorrow for generations to come...."

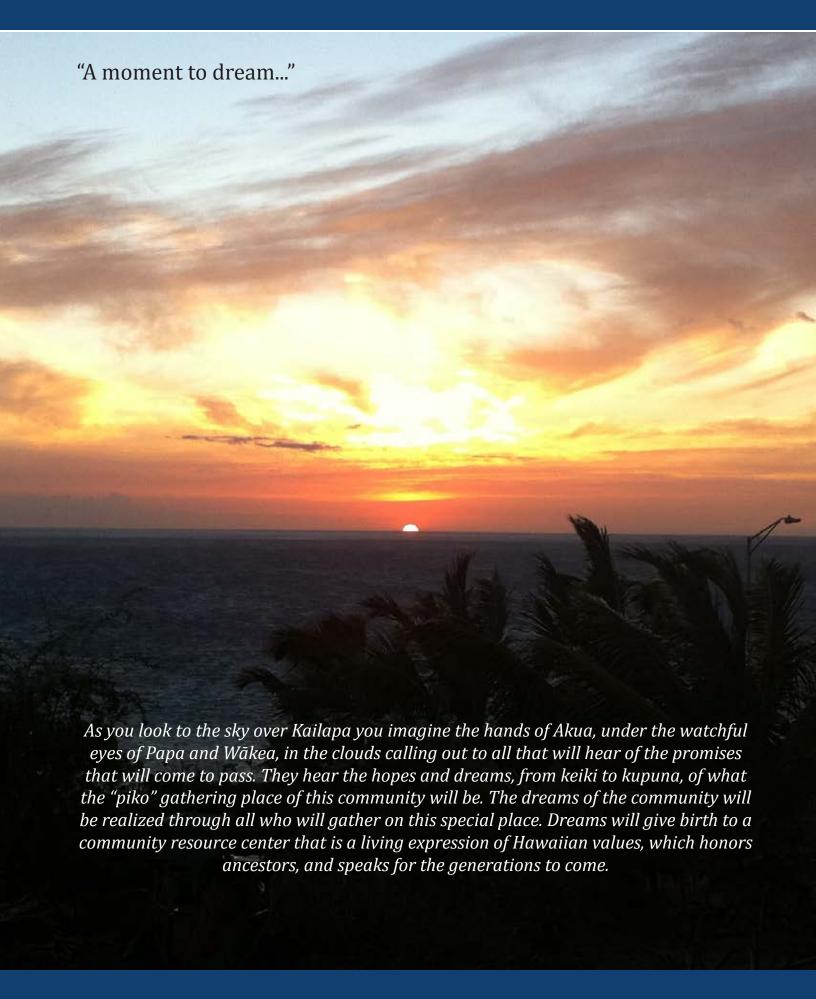


# Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead

Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead on the island of Hawai'i overlooks the ocean where at the right time of the year, countless whales play and nurture their young. This place where residents await that perfect moment right as the sun meets the ocean is a special place where the wind blows to declare its freedom, no longer passing through the sandalwood trees that once grew on the hillside, instead whipping across the open range. This mighty wind speaks with force, making its presence known to inspire the vision of things to come.

Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead is a rapidly growing rural community on the Kōhala coast in Kawaihae on the island of Hawai'i, located mauka of Akoni Pule Highway. This small Hawaiian Homestead community is just over a decade old. Since moving into the homestead, the residents of the community have formed the Kailapa Community Association (KCA), a 501(c)(3) federally recognized nonprofit organization. The KCA exists to serve the needs of the residents, to improve the health and wellness of the Kawaihae community, and to preserve and protect the lands, waters and culture of Hawai'i.

Recently, KCA received a license from the DHHL to develop a community resource center on 14.33 acres within the homestead. This planning project was conducted in response to a requirement by DHHL develop plans for the land towards community use and economic development.





#### **Native Hawaiians**

Native Hawaiians are indigenous people of the Hawaiian Archipelago—descendants of the original inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, which were organized as a nation before the arrival of the first foreigners in 1778 (U. S. Congress, 1992). According to the 2010 US Census, there are 527,077 Native Hawaiians in the United States with 289,970 residing in Hawai'i, of which a little over 400 live in the Kailapa community. Fewer than 31,000 people, or less than 2 percent of Hawai'i's total population, live on Hawaiian homelands.

In the past, Native Hawaiians viewed the land "as an older sibling – respected, cared for with prudent stewardship and never owned" (Andrade, 2011, p. 3). This relationship to land is still very important today, as the residents of Kailapa prepare to develop fourteen acres of land leased from the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

#### Hawaiian Homes Commission Act

Prince Kūhiō was instrumental in the lobbying for the Hawaiian Home Commission Act (HHCA). His legislative efforts to help his people avoid extinction included advocating at the congressional level for Hawaiians to be returned to the land and their way of life. In 1921, one year prior to his death, Prince Kūhiō was present for "the enactment of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, [through which] the United States set aside approximately 200,000 acres of land to establish a permanent homeland for native Hawaiians, disease and displacement led Westerners to describe them as a landless and 'dying' people" (Wallace, 1990,p. 2).

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was designed to enable native Hawaiians to return to their lands in order to fully support self-sufficiency for Hawaiians and the self-determination of native Hawaiians in the administration of this Act, and the preservation of their values, traditions, and culture. By law, homestead land was reserved for those who are of no less than 50 percent native Hawaiian ancestry and the vast majority of residents are of native Hawaiian or part Hawaiian ancestry.

In 1990, the HHCA was amended to change the homestead lease from a 99-year term, to 199 years. An additional 100 years guaranteed residence in perpetuity for Native Hawaiians on homelands. Today, the HHCA is administered by the State of Hawai'i, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, with a commission appointed by the Governor of Hawai'i.

# Kailapa Community Association

The Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead community has worked hard to overcome the challenges of the dry and windy Kawaihae environment and the minimal infrastructure in their area. In 2011, KCA created and installed a community welcome sign and hosted various community events. The events included an annual Halloween celebration and Christmas pāʻina complete with a visit from Santa and plenty of gifts to go around. By partnering with a variety of organizations, Kailapa is actively working towards its mission by holding events such as a talk story with the kupuna to perpetuate the culture and history, by sharing mele, moʻolelo of their ahupuaʻa, and by working with residents to complete a strategic plan. Additionally, the KCA secured a license from DHHL and built a centralized cluster mailbox area for the residents.

In January 2012, leaders of the KCA rallied residents to participate in a planning process for the remaining twelve acres of 'āina adjacent to the mailbox cluster area. Graduate students from the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DURP) facilitated this planning process. The goal of the planning process was to involve the community and develop a conceptual plan for the development of a community resource center on the land. This report summarizes the planning process and the ideas that emerged through resident participation in the planning activities.

## The Community Resource Center

The Kailapa Community Resource Center will be a place to realize the community vision to have:

- Piko Gathering Place
- Noho Kū'oko'a Self-sufficiency
- Ka 'Imi Na'auao Technology and Education
- Kaʻlke Hawaiʻi Native Hawaiian Culture, Knowledge and Traditional Practices
- Ke Ola Pono Health and Safety
- Mālama 'Āina- Resource Management
- Laulima- Community Cohesiveness

# **Planning Project**

The community and stakeholders participated in the process to provide information to guide the development and use of the land. Planned is a special place where Native Hawaiians aspiring to achieve self-sufficiency will work together to manage their resources. The community resource center will house those things that are most cherished by community members; a place to preserve culture, tradition, and practices; a place to address the needs of community. This planning process has produced a conceptual drawing of the Kailapa Community Resource Center, the "piko" or central gathering place of this growing community.



#### The Students

The students of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Department of Urban and Regional Planning Department routinely participate in service learning activities locally and throughout the Pacific and Asia. Service learning provides the opportunity for co-learning between community and students, each sharing their knowledge with the other. Graduate level students of various cultural and education backgrounds were part of a one semester planning course. These students under the guidance of Professor Karen Umemoto were tasked with working with the community to develop a community planning report.

The role of the students was to facilitate community planning meetings with the guidance of the community association president and other community leaders to develop a conceptual plan for the community resource center project. Students visited the site, did research on the area, gathered available maps, designed and facilitated participatory exercises, synthesized community input, drew diagrams, authored the report, and developed a video and community display panels for educational purposes.

# **Planning Process**

The community planning process was designed to be highly participatory. Community members guided every step of the process and provided the content for the plan. Three questions guided activities and discussions in the planning process:

- 1. What will a healthy and thriving Kailapa Homestead Community look like 20 years from now?
- 2. How can a community resource center help you reach that vision for Kailapa?
- 3. What might the community resource center look like?

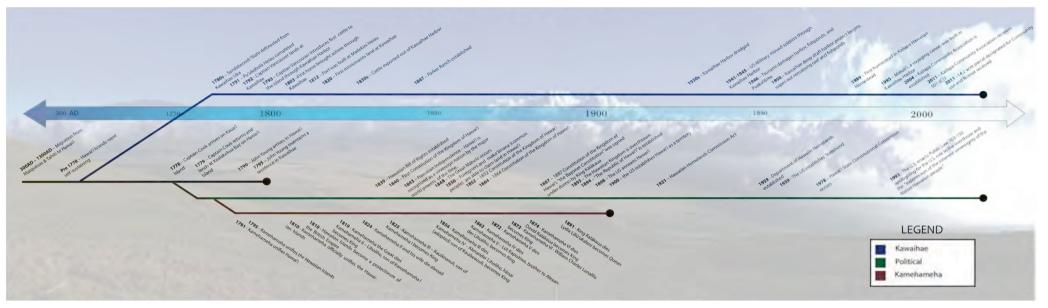
The process began in January 2012 and concluded in May of the same year. It included a two-day retreat in the Kailapa community and a one day community fair.

## **Future Steps**

Next, the residents of Kailapa and other stakeholders will continue the work to realize the envisioned community resource center. In fall 2012, UHM's Department of Urban and Regional Planning and KCA will again partner to create a site plan. Leaders will continue to outreach to allow everyone the opportunity to be heard during the planning process. There will be the continuing education and training of leaders, attaining new heights, meetings, meetings, and more meetings. Plans will be shared, proposals will be written, and partners will solicited.

Timeline			20	11	2012					
Who	Purpose	Activity	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Fall
KCA	Meet lease needs and move project forward	Propose community planning project						-	-	
KCA and UHM	Determine community project scope	Initial community visit								
KCA and UHM	Client present community project to planning team	Client presentation to UH students								
UHM and KCA	Identify information needed for conceptual plan	Determine community planning goals								
Kailapa Community and UHM	Develop vision for Community resource center	Community Retreat								
UHM	Identify key components of conceptual plan	Analyze Community Retreat Findings								
UHM	Produce a community resource center plan	Draft Conceptual Plan								
KCA Officers	KCA officers provide revisions and feedback	Client group feedback and revision of Conceptual Plan								
KCA and UHM	Present community project plan	Hoʻolālā Kahua: Planning our foundation/branching out to our community								
Kailapa Community Members	Integrate Kailapa community feedback	Make revisions to Conceptual Plan								
UHM		Finalize Conceptual Plan								
KCA & UHM Fall Class	Site plan for community resource center	Design and implement site planning process								

# KAILAPA IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT





'O Kawaihae, He Awa Kālepa Kawaihae, A Port of Commerce

Because of its advantageous location, Kawaihae became a major shipping port in the Islands. Prior to the arrival of cattle and other livestock to the islands, the primary resources that were gathered and exported out of Kawaihae were fish and salt. It was several decades after the initial introduction of cattle to the Islands that beef began being exported. John Palmer Parker received permission from King Kamehameha I to capture the wild cattle and sell the salted beef. He had made Hawai'i his residence in 1815, which was the same year the the kapu, or law preventing the cattle from being hunted or harmed, was lifted by the King. In the years following this date, the industry expanded to include more buillock hunters. Kawaihae was the primary trading port for beef that was from the Köhala Region.

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Ulukau Electronic Library, (n.d.). Retrieved April 10, 2012, from Na Puke Webewehe Oleic: http://www.webewehe.org

#### Kawaihae ma ka 'Ōlelo Kawaihae in Language

Kawaihae in the native Hawaiian language means literally "the water of wrarh." It is said that Kawaihae was a place where many battles were fought by the people over a freshwater pool. Another saying often associated with this place is "Ke kai hāwanawana o Kawaihae" which means the whispering sea of Kawaihae.



On February 4, 1995 the Makaii'i, the third double huilled ocean voyaging canoe built, was launched from Kawaihae harbor. It was built by a community-based organization, Nā Kālai Wa'a, and calls Kawaihae, Hawaii its home.



On August 17, 1972 Pu'ukoholâ heiau was designated a National Historic Site. This includes Mailekini heiau, Haleökapuni heiau, Kamehameha's residence in Kawaihae at Pelekāne, and John Young's house.





Before-and-after aerial photographs showing the transformation of the Kawaihae coastline.

#### Ka 'Āina no Nā Kānaka Land for the People

The Department of Hawaiian Homelands has approximately 10,153 acres of land in the Kawaihae region, stretching from the ocean to the Kôhala mountains. They have designated 7,502 acres to general agricultural usage, 2,223 acres to residential usage, 72 acres to community usage and 356 acres to industrial/commercial usage.

#### Kawaihae ma ke Mele - Kawaihae in Song

There are several famous songs written for Kawainae. Two of the most well-known today are Kaulana Kawainae by Kailihune Alama Naai and Kawainae Hula by Bill Ali'iloa Lincoln. They both speak of an islet that was once in Kawainae bay, before it was dredged for the harbor. It was called Puaka'ilima, because 'ilima was grown there for the ali'i. The reef there was also called by the same name because the surf resembled the 'ilima lei as it would break over the reef. Today, they are only a memory preserved in song and stories because the islet was destroyed in the 1946 tsunami, and the reef was destroyed for the harbor to be built.



DHHL Map of Kawaihae showing land use plans



Aerial photograph of Kawaihae harbor.

#### Kawaihae Harbor

In 1937, major construction began to build up the harbor. This was later damaged and parts of the reef, fishponds, and fisheries were destroyed in the 1946 tsunami. In the 1950s, the Kawaihae Deep-Draft Harbor project was authorized by the US Congress to dredge and expand the harbor. This expansion project destroyed the last of the reef (PuakaTlima) and the fishponds in the area, changing the fisheries in the bay forever.



ooking down toward the Homestead development area from the Köhala Mountain Road.

## **Cultural and Historical Background of Kawaihae**

## Kawaihae ma ka 'Ōlelo- Kawaihae in Language

Kawaihae in the Native Hawaiian language means literally "the water of wrath." It is said that Kawaihae was a place where many battles were fought by the people there over a freshwater pool (Ulukau Electronic Library). Another saying often associated with this place is "Ke kai hāwanawana o Kawaihae" which means the whispering sea of Kawaihae, an accurate description of the sea in the area (Pukuʻi, 1983, p. 178).

This area is known for being arid, with little freshwater and limited agricultural resources. This was documented in February 1793 by Archibald Menzies who was aboard the Discovery, Captain George Vancouver's vessel:

I travelled a few miles back...through the most barren, scorching country I have ever walked over, composed of scorious [sic] dregs and black porous rocks, interspersed with dreary caverns and deep ravines, evidently indicating the volcanic revolution which the country at no very distant period had undergone. The herbs and grasses which the soil produced in the rainy seasons were now mostly in a shriveled [sic] state, thinly scattered and by no means sufficient to cover the surface from the sun's powerful heat, so that I met with very few plants in flower in this excursion (Menzies, 1920, p. 55-56).

Though the land yielded limited agricultural resources in comparison to neighboring Waimea and Waipi'o Valleys, the ocean resources were bountiful. Many of the people of this ahupua'a were fisherman, and would trade with those who lived further inland for agricultural produce (Pearson, 1969). A commonly known Hawaiian proverb pertaining to fishing actually originated in Kawaihae. It is said to be bad luck to openly talk about going fishing and about fishing practices, so the people of Kawaihae would speak in riddles so the fish would not hear them talking and hide. One such riddle is "Pua ka lehua", which literally means that the lehua is blossoming, and figuratively refers to aku schools appearing (Puku'i, 1983).

There are two winds associated with Kawaihae. The Mumuku wind is the strong wind that comes from the uplands and, the Nāulu wind brings the rain from offshore. A Hawaiian proverb describes these winds as battling each other over the landscape, "Nā makani pai olua o Kawaihae" which literally translates to "the two conflicting winds of Kawaihae" (Puku'i, 1983, p. 247).



## Kawaihae ma ke Mele- Kawaihae in Song

There are several famous songs written for Kawaihae. Two of the most well-known are Kaulana Kawaihae by Kailihune Alama Naai, and Kawaihae Hula by Bill Ali'iloa Lincoln. They both speak of an islet that was once in Kawaihae bay, before it was dredged to build a harbor. It was called Puaka'īlima, because 'īlima flowers were grown there for the ali'i. The reef there was also called by the same name because the surf resembled the 'īlima lei as it would break over the reef. Today, the island and reef are only memories preserved in song and stories because the islet was destroyed in the 1946 tsunami and the reef was destroyed as part of the construction of Kawaihae Harbor (Huapala Mele Index).

## Kawaihae i ke au o Kamehameha I - Kawaihae in the time of Kamehameha I

During Kamehameha's campaign for control of the whole island of Hawai'i, he was advised by a kahuna named Kapoukahi to restore Mailekini heiau, and to build Pu'ukoholā heiau in order to win the favor of the gods and defeat Keouakū'ahu'ula, his rival. The heiau were completed in 1791, and Keoua was slain at Kawaihae not long after (Kamakau, 1996). There is a proverb that remembers the death of Keoua at Kawaihae. As Keoua sailed into Kawaihae, his kahuna warned him of the impending ambush and uttered the words "Hele aku 'oe ma 'ane'i, he wa'a kanaka; ho'i mai 'oe ma 'ō, he wa'a akua" which means that if Keoua proceeded in to the bay, he would enter aboard a canoe for men, and leave aboard a canoe of the gods or that he would enter as a man and leave as a spirit, both foreshadowing his death (Puku'i, 1983).



Pu'ukoholā National Historic Site

On February 6, 1779, the Resolution and Discovery, British vessels under the command of Captain James Cook, landed at Kawaihae Bay after leaving Kealakekua Bay (Kamakau, 1996). In March of 1792 and February of 1793, Captain George Vancouver of the British vessel the Discovery landed at Kawaihae Bay. His second trip to the bay in 1793 was an emergency landing preceding his landing at Kealakekua Bay. He was on his way to deliver his gift of cattle to Kamehameha at Nāpoʻopoʻo landing, and had to stop and send one bull and one cow ashore via canoe due to their weakened condition. The rest of the livestock was delivered to Kealakekua Bay. These were the first cattle introduced to the Hawaiian islands. The first horses were brought aboard the Lelia Byrd in 1803, and landed at Kawaihae Bay as well. A mature mare and her foal were given as gifts to the King, and were allowed to roam the land freely (Bergin, 2004).

In 1790, aboard the Elenora, John Young arrived in Hawai'i. His ship was fired upon and sunk, killing most of the men aboard. However, Young was able to escape and make his way ashore. He became a captive in the islands, but was favored by Kamehameha I for his military knowledge and skills with Western weapons (Kamakau, 1996). He became a trusted advisor of the King, and was even made kia'āina or governor for the island of Hawai'i (Kamakau, 1996). Young made his home in Kawaihae from 1795 until his death. He married twice, first to Namokuelua, and when she died, Young married his second wife Mary Kuamo'o Ka'oana'eha. He constructed what is said to be the first western style home in the islands in 1798, where he resided until his death (Rhodes, 2001).

Kamehameha was advised by foreign captains that 'iliahi or sandalwood was a prized commodity that could be used as currency to purchase vessels, artillery, and other merchandise that was desired by the King. He commanded that the 'iliahi be gathered from the forests and brought down to the harbors so that it might be traded with the foreign ships that came to port. This began the deforestation of 'iliahi forests in the uplands of Kawaihae (Kōhala Mountain region), and on all the islands (Kamakau, 1996).

In 1812 Kamehameha returned to Hawai'i island, and brought with him western armaments he had brought from O'ahu. The cannons in his arsenal were taken to Kawaihae, where they were installed at Mailekini heiau overlooking the bay and village at Pelekāne. Mailekini took on the use of a fort from this time on (Rhodes, 2001).

On May 8, 1819 Kamehameha died at Kamakahonu in Kailua, Kona, Hawaiʻi. Immediately following his death, Liholiho and his aliʻi left Kailua and sailed north to Kawaihae. In traditional Hawaiian belief, it is said the if the Mōʻī dies, that place is haumia or filthy and the other aliʻi must leave until the body of the Mōʻī and thus the area can be cleansed of the filth of death. Liholiho, for this reason, spent the days following the death of his father, Kamehameha I, at Kawaihae until he could return south to Kailua for the funeral (Kamakau, 1996).

On March 30, 1820 the first Christian missionaries landed at Kawaihae, Hawai'i about one year after the kapu system was abolished by Liholiho. Upon their arrival, the missionaries heard of the death of King Kamehameha I and that the native religion had been abandoned, thus making the spread of their religion amongst islanders an easier task to accomplish (Kamakau, 1996).

## 'O Kawaihae, He Awa Kālepa - Kawaihae, a Port of Commerce

Because of its central location in the Kōhala region, Kawaihae became a major shipping port in the Islands. Prior to the arrival of cattle and other livestock to the islands, the primary resources that were gathered and exported out of Kawaihae were fish and salt. It was several decades after the initial introduction of cattle to the islands that beef became an export commodity. Because the cattle population had grown quickly and was impacting agriculture and forest areas, Kamehameha I granted John Palmer Parker permission to capture the wild cattle and sell the salted beef. He had made Hawai'i his residence in 1815, which was the same year the kapu, or law, preventing the cattle from being hunted or harmed was partially lifted by the King. In the years following, the industry expanded to include more bullock hunters. Kawaihae was the primary trading port for beef that was from the Kōhala Region (Bergin, 2004). As the industry continued to grow, more and more ships came to port at Kawaihae for supplies. Between 1840 and 1859 whaling ships came to Kawaihae annually "taking aboard 1,500 barrels of salted beef, 5,000 barrels of sweet potatoes, 1,200 bullock hides, and 35,000 pounds of tallow" (Bergin, 2004, p. 32)



Cowboys loading cattle at Kawaihae Bay.

The whaling industry began to fade, and so too did the economic boom that had taken place in Kawaihae and Waimea, thus slowing the traffic in the port of Kawaihae Bay. The export of cattle products, and other produce out of Kawaihae was further complicated by a storm that damaged the wharf and its support facilities in April of 1868. Another storm wreaked havoc on the newly rebuilt wharf and facilities just six years later, elongating the suspension of large-scale trade at Kawaihae Harbor (Bergin, 2004).

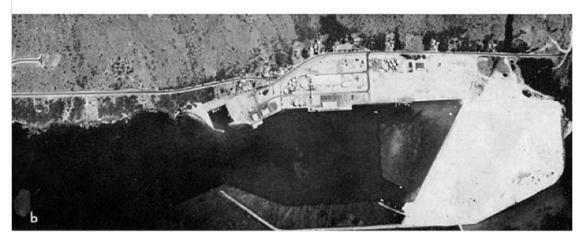
Improvements continued to be done over time to Kawaihae harbor. In 1937, major construction began to build up the harbor in the bay. This was later damaged and parts of the reef, fishponds, and fisheries were destroyed in the 1946 tsunami. In the 1950s, the Kawaihae Deep-Draft Harbor project was authorized by the US Congress to dredge and expand the harbor. This expansion project destroyed the last of the reef (Puakaʻīlima) and the fishponds in the area, changing the fisheries in the bay forever (Akau, 2006).

## Kawaihae i ke au e ne'e nei - Kawaihae Today

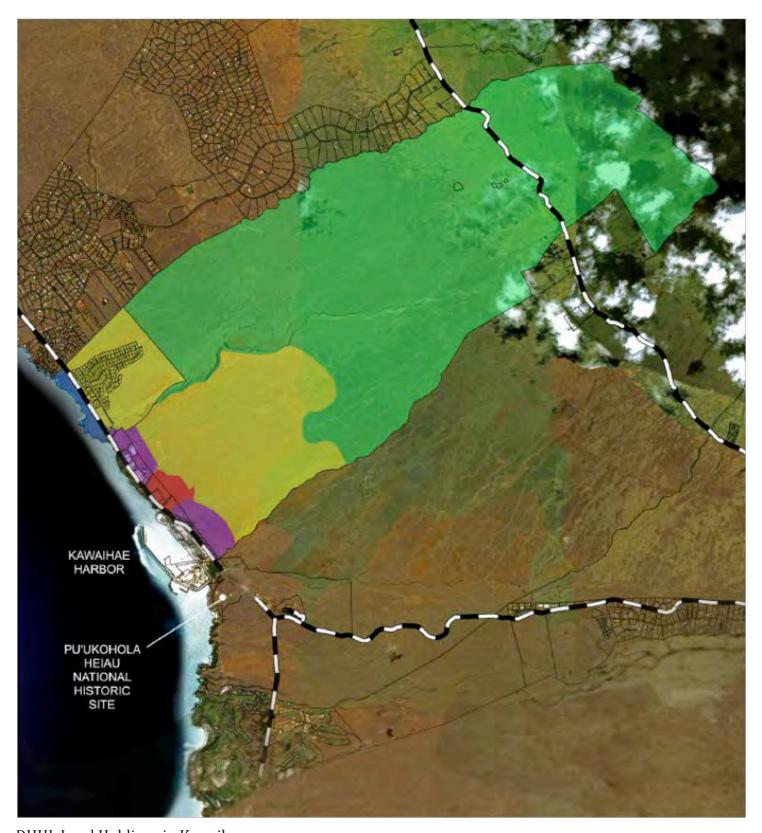
Kawaihae is still as dry and sparsely forested today as it was over 200 years ago. The terrain has been significantly impacted by invasive plants such as fountain grass and the proliferation of feral goats. The construction of a major harbor has completely changed the landscape of coastal Kawaihae. The heiau and house sites of John Young though are still preserved. On August 17, 1972 Puʻukoholā heiau was designated a National Historic Site. This includes Mailekini heiau, Haleōkapuni heiau, Kamehameha's residence in Kawaihae at Pelekāne, and John Young's house (National Park Service, 2004).

Kawaihae harbor remains a major shipping port in the Pacific. It is the second busiest harbor on the island of Hawai'i. It continues to have a strong economic connection with Waimea and the Kōhala cattle industry, as well as Parker Ranch. Both Young Brothers and Matson Navigation shipping companies operate out of Kawaihae Harbor today (State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation Harbors Division, 2001). The small boat harbor that was constructed north of the main harbor is home to the Kawaihae Canoe Club. On February 4, 1995 the Makali'i, the third double hulled ocean voyaging canoe built, was launched from Kawaihae Harbor. It was built there, and calls Kawaihae its home (Polynesian Voyaging Society, 1995).





Kawaihae Harbor a: Before b:After 1950 construction



DHHL Land Holdings in Kawaihae

## Ka 'Āina no Nā Kānaka – Lands for the People, Hawaiian Homelands

By the early 1900's, many of the native Hawaiian people had moved away from their rural communities and into dense urban areas. They found themselves without enough land to be self-sufficient and unable to practice their traditions. The native Hawaiian population had been steadily declining since contact with the Western world as a result of introduced diseases and socioeconomic and political changes. In an effort to improve conditions for the Native Hawaiian people, a program was established to provide rural homesteads for Hawaiians.

On July 9, 1921, The United States Congress enacted the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920. As originally defined by Congress, the major objectives of the Act included placing Hawaiians on the land, preventing the alienation of the lands set aside by the Act, providing adequate amounts of water for homestead lands, and aiding Hawaiians in establishing farming operations. Through these objectives the goal of enabling Hawaiians to return to their lands in order to provide for their self-sufficiency, initiative, and preservation of their native culture could be achieved (Federal-State Task Force on the Hawaiian Homes Commision Act, 1983).

This program was run by the Territory of Hawai'i from 1920 until 1959 when Hawai'i was then declared a State of the Union. From that time, the Department of Hawaiian Homelands was established under the control of the State government. This program is still under the control of the Department of Hawaiian Homelands today (Federal-State Task Force on the Hawaiian Homes Commision Act, 1983).

The Department of Hawaiian Homelands has approximately 10,153 acres of land in the Kawaihae region, stretching from the ocean to the Kōhala mountains. They have designated 7,502 acres to general agricultural usage, 2,223 acres to residential usage, 72 acres to community usage and 356 acres to industrial/commercial usage. The largest residential subdivision is located above Akoni Pule Highway, and is named Kailapa. The average lot size is approximately 32,000 square feet, and there are 191 buildable lots on approximately 180 acres. The community's water is supplied by Kōhala Ranch, a nearby private development. The Kailapa Community Association (KCA) was incorporated in the State of Hawai'i on April 23, 2004 and received a Federal 501(c)(3) tax exempt designation from the IRS on October 14, 2010 (Department of Hawaiian Homelands, 2010).

## **Planning Process**

In order to guide development and use of the twelve acre community resource center site, the Kailapa Community Association partnered with students of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM) to develop and complete a planning process. The process was designed to be highly participatory. Community members guided every step and provided the content for the plan. Three questions guided activities and discussions in the planning process:

- 1. What will a healthy and thriving Kailapa Homestead Community look like twenty years from now?
- 2. How can a community resource center help you reach that vision for Kailapa?
- 3. What might the community resource center look like?

The process began in January 2012 and concluded in May of the same year. It included a two-day planning retreat in the Kailapa Community and a one day gathering entitled **Hoʻolālā Kahua**: **Planning our foundation**; **Branching out to our community**. In January of 2012, Kailapa Community Association (KCA) representatives met with the UHM students and faculty to introduce the project and to develop an initial timeline for implementation. The KCA and UHM students decided to host a retreat early in the project to gather community input and a shorter gathering near the end of the project to review the plan drafted by the UHM students and gather any additional input.

#### **Retreat Activities**

	Activity Goals	Activity Description
Day 1: February 17, 2012	Determine community values and activities that will produce a thriving and sustainable community and community resource center.	<ul> <li>Visualize a healthy and thriving community Kailapa Homestead</li> <li>Determine the role of the Kailapa Community Resource Center will contribute to the community</li> <li>Draw the community resource center and share with larger group</li> </ul>
Day 2: February 18, 2012	Prioritize the activities and the necessary spaces, structures, and environment that would best fit to guide the planning process.	<ul> <li>Prioritize activities by voting with sticker dots</li> <li>Develop a detailed description and community purpose activities</li> <li>Establish infrastructure and space needed to support activities</li> </ul>

Throughout the workshop, the video team worked diligently to document the activities and the presentations at the end of each activity and also interviewed several community members. Video of the retreat will serve as a record for the community as it grows and develops its Community Resource Center. Interviews were semi-structured and videotaped (transcripts in Appendix X). The interviews will inform the planning process and will be turned over to the community as a resource for future activities.

Using the outputs of the retreat activities, the planning team produced a first draft of a conceptual plan which was reviewed by the KCA Board in April, 2012. Then, the KCA Board hosted **Hoʻolālā Kahua** on April 28, 2012 where the draft plan was debuted. This gathering was intended to raise awareness about the plan and garner additional input from residents.

The conceptual plan was delivered to the KCA as a resource for additional development and shared with UHM Department of Urban and Regional Planning which will also be producing a more detailed site plan for the community.

The UHM students and faculty worked with the Kailapa Community Association (KCA) to design both the retreat and the Hoʻolālā Kahua event and to recruit community participants. For the retreat, KCA volunteers distributed flyers to every household in the community, went door-to-door to invite residents in person, called residents on the phone, and posted a sign-board on the only road that enters and exits the community. All ages were welcomed. The retreat consisted of one evening session from 5pm to 8pm and one morning session from 9am to1pm. KCA and residents collaborated to provide meals for the two retreat sessions.





In the first session of the retreat, attending residents engaged in activities to develop a vision for the community resource center, identify values important in designing the center, and brainstorm activities to the community reach its vision. This session included small-group illustrations of their vision for the Kailapa Community and open brainstorming of activities.

During the second session, participants prioritized activities and then developed detailed descriptions of priority activities. Then, they discussed spaces and facilities neededefor the activities and used rough illustrations to describe possible spatial relationships of these spaces and facilities. Approximately twenty residents, including toddlers and kūpuna, attended the first session and approximately fifteen attended the second.





On April 28, KCA hosted **Ho'olālā Kahua**: planning our foundations, reaching out to our communities. This event was a street fair in the Kailapa community that included educational and interactive tent displays from approximately 10 organizations along with a raffle drawing, a martial arts demonstration, free hot dogs for attendees, smoked meat plates and shave ice. The UHM team prepared 7 display boards that presented the content of the draft plan as a way for attendees to review the plan and provide feedback. Attendees could add to the historical timeline, submit general suggestions or comments about the conceptual plan, and provide feedback on architectural styles of other buildings in Hawai'i. Over 30 residents including kupuna and small keiki attended the event. KCA board members reported seeing new faces and overall feedback was overwhelmingly positive.





















## **Conceptual Plan**

## **Focus Areas and Activities**

Community Owned Water System.

Self-Sufficiency

List of Resources within the Community

Community Garden

**Alternative Energy Sources** 

Manage Ocean Resources

Historic Preservation

**Economic Opportunity** 

Noho Kū'okoa

Health & Safety

Ke Ola Pono

Resource Management

Mālama 'Āina

Native Plant Preservation & Management

> Community Cohesiveness

> > Laulima

Daycare Classes

Community Events

Sports Complex

Paths for Exercise

Exercise & Wellness Classes

**Basic Medical Services** 

Disaster Shelter

Technology Howeiion Language

& Education Environmental Awareness

Health Education Ka 'lmi Na'auao

Adult Education, Job Training, & Information

Native Hawaijan Culture, Knowledge & **Traditional Practices** 

> Ka 'lke Hawai'i Language

> > Native Plants

Hula, Music, & Healing Arts

History

**Gathering Place** "PIKO"

This section represents the ideas and values that community members shared during the two-day planning retreat. The Kailapa Community Resource Center will be a piko, a center that will be a gathering place and will provide opportunities to enhance both economic and social vitality for current and future residents. Values and activities identified in the retreat fall into six main focus areas:

- **Ka 'Ike Hawai'i-** Native Hawaiian Culture, Knowledge and Traditional Practices
- Laulima- Community Cohesiveness
- Ka 'Imi Na'auao- Technology and Education
- Noho Kū'oko'a- Self-Sufficiency
- **Mālama 'Āina** Resource Management
- **Ke Ola Pono** Health and Safety

#### **Vision Statement**

A self-sustaining and tight-knit community where the residents thrive, are grounded in place, and perpetuate Native Hawaiian culture and values.

## **Purpose for the Community Resource Center**

The Community Resource Center will be a piko of the community. It will be a gathering place for programs and activities that nurture and perpetuate physical, mental, cultural, and social health rooted in Native Hawaiian values. KCA is committed to creating an active center that serves Kailapa as well as all Kawaihae residents and the surrounding communities.

### **Focus Areas and Activities**

The figure on the previous page illustrates the six focus areas and related activities that the community resource center should support.

Native Hawaiian culture is an essential part of the Kailapa community; it is a way of life. This is not only because of the Native Hawaiian's strong spiritual connection to the land and sea, but also because there is much that can be learned from Native Hawaiian history and cultural practices. It can serve as a guide for how to live a sustainable life with the resources the community holds. The Kailapa Community Resource Center establishes itself in Native Hawaiian ways and values, from the design of the building to the activities that it will hold. It will serve as the venue where the kupuna pass on their valuable Native Hawaiian knowledge and practices to the keiki of the community.

## Ka 'Ike Hawai'i (Native Hawaiian Culture, Knowledge and Traditional Practices)

#### Purpose:

Preserve and perpetuate the knowledge, history, and spirit of Native Hawaiian culture.

#### **Activities or Projects:**

#### Language

Perpetuate Hawaiian language through generations, from kupuna to keiki

## Hula, Music, and Healing Arts

- Utilize the talent that exists within the community by holding hula, oli, mele, 'ohe kāpala, kapa, and other traditional practices classes for all ages
- Create space in the community resource center where people can practice Native Hawaiian healing arts such as la'au lapa'au and lomilomi

#### Native Plants

 Grow and take care of Native Hawaiian plants at the community resource center, wellness park and beyond- while educating mākua and keiki about them

### History

 Preserve and pass on historical knowledge through written and oral stories, photographs, and videos

#### Language

The community resource center will offer classes in Hawaiian language to keiki and adults.

#### **Hula, Music and Healing Arts**

There is abundant talent within the community and the community resource center will serve as the venue for these talents to be shared. These Native Hawaiian cultural classes and events will be held for all ages—the keiki, `opio, mākua, and the kūpuna.

#### **Native Plants**

The community resource center will cultivate Native Hawaiian plants as part of the preservation and passing on of Native Hawaiian culture as well as to support sustainability and environmental goals. Native planting will not only go along with the local landscape and weather of Kailapa but also feed into the self-sustainability goal of the community.

#### History

Through forms of oral and written stories, photography, and film, the community resource center will preserve the history of its community and the Kawaihae area.

The Kailapa Community Resource Center will serve as the piko of the community. The journey of Kailapa as a community has just begun and the community resource center will be the place they gather to make decisions in steering their community. Through community gatherings, daycare classes and sporting events, residents will learn about one another, share knowledge and resources amongst each other, and let the sense of pride and solidarity of being a Kailapa resident grow.

## Laulima (Community Cohesiveness)

#### Purpose:

Provide space and opportunity for community members to enhance partnerships and to share assets with others in the community; and to increase community involvement.

### **Activities or Projects:**

#### Community Events

- Provide opportunity for Kawaihae residents to interact with one another and talk story
- Provide opportunity for community members to enjoy recreational activities together
- Provide opportunity for kupuna and keiki involvement

## Sports Complex

- Provide athletic programs for the youth
- Create alternative space for keiki to play
- Enhance the health of Kawaihae residents

## Daycare Classes

- Create space where knowledge can be shared through generations
- Allow kupuna to become mentors for the keiki
- Provide senior center with youth and educational programs

#### **Community Events**

The community resource center will provide the space and equipment for the community to gather, whether for lūʻau, parties, or meetings. Community members will be able to gather large groups indoors without worrying about the strong winds. Through these events, community bonds will grow.

#### **Sports Complex**

A sports complex area will be established on the grounds of the community resource center. This will allow the keiki to have a safe site to play where they can be monitored, and an area that is protected from the strong winds of Kawaihae. These areas will not only serve the keiki but also the mākua and kūpuna to enhance their well being through sports activities and classes.

#### **Daycare Classes**

The knowledge of the kupuna is priceless and the community resource center will provide the space and opportunity for kupuna to sit down with keiki to share and pass on the historical knowledge and cultural practices. Such practices will not only help preserve the Native Hawaiian culture and practices but also allow the kupuna to become mentors of the keiki within the Kawaihae area. This program could also provide childcare for Kailapa families with small children.

Kailapa community members value the importance of increasing youth and resident engagement in the community, and providing educational opportunities to its residents.

## Ka 'Imi Na'auao (Technology and Education)

#### Purpose:

Provide opportunities for community members to increase and perpetuate knowledge.

#### **Activities or Projects:**

#### Hawaiian Language and Cultural Education

 Provide Hawaiian language classes, other traditional classes and opportunities to learn about Hawaiian culture such as having field trips along the Ala Kahakai Heritage Trail

#### Health Education

- Promote "healthy land, healthy people"
- Provide health education
- Bring outside organizations to the community for health education, preventative screening and immunization clinics

## Adult Education, Job Training and Information

- Offer computer classes and healthy cooking lessons to residents
- Provide broad-band internet service and technical support
- Create career opportunities for residents through job training as "a hand up, not a handout"
- Provide job information

#### Environmental Awareness

- Provide environmental education and promote environmental awareness amongst community members
- "To preserve, conserve for future generations"

#### **Hawaiian Language and Cultural Education**

The community resource center could offer classes in dance, language, and other traditional Hawaiian practices. There are many opportunities for education-based partnerships within the region such as the National Park Service. Creating a music or dance studio or amphitheater as part of the community resource center is proposed to support this activity.

#### **Health Education**

The Kailapa Homestead community is located nearly half an hour from any health services. Diabetes, cancer, and heart disease are growing problems throughout Hawai'i. Providing space for basic and preventative health screening and care will be an important function of the community resource center and will support general health within the community.

Today, cancer, diabetes, and obesity are serious health problems. KCA is committed to assist residents to live a healthy lifestyle by partnering with outside organizations for preventative health screening and education.

#### **Adult Education, Job Training and Information**

Computer classes and cooking lessons could be offered to residents as well as broad-band internet service and technical support. Job training and an information center within the community is important to provide opportunities to residents.

#### **Environmental Awareness**

The environmental resources of Kawaihae and Hawai'i Island are important to Kailapa residents and the community resource center will offer space for environmental education. Taking care of natural resources will also support goals of self-sufficiency and community health.

Residents recognize that it is necessary to raise environmental awareness among community members by providing education on all aspects of our fragile environment. They are concerned with environmental degradation from damage related to development and hope that they can pass on a healthy, sustainable ecosystem to future generations.

Self-sufficiency is a priority among the community members. Enhancing self-sufficiency will reinforce the community's resiliency. They aim to build a resilient community for the future generation.

## Noho Kū'oko'a (Self-Sufficiency)

#### Purpose:

Increase community resiliency by creating opportunities for self-sufficiency with water, electric supply, food, and human resources

#### Activities or Projects:

### Community Owned Water System

 Build a community owned water system by developing, controlling and transporting the water in the ahupua'a to Kailapa

#### Develop Alternative Energy Resources

- Explore and develop alternative energy systems in order to supply cheaper and cleaner electricity to residents
- Create job opportunities for residents to develop and operate the alternative energy facilities

## Community Garden

- Provide gardening and farming education classes
- Increase community cohesiveness and enhance food self-sufficiency

## List of Resources within the Community

- Maintain a list of community talents and resources within the community
- Advocate employment for residents of Kailapa from the list

## Economic Opportunity

- Identify community members' skills and specialties to reinforce selfsufficiency of community
- Provide opportunities for career related education via the technology center
- Create list of resources of community
- Build certified kitchen for community and incubator business use
- Job information center

#### **Community Owned Water System**

Currently, water for Kailapa comes from a private well at a nearby development at a rate negotiated by DHHL. Although Kailapa residents are charged the County of Hawai'i water rates, DHHL subsidizes the private water company in excess of \$95,000 per year for the water going to the residents of Kailapa. KCA plans to develop its own water supply and transport system to support the self-sufficency initiative, control the water resources as well as allow the DHHL to use the money saved to support future community development, maintain the current homestead infrastructure and create opportunites for future leasees in Kawaihae. In such a dry area, gardening and growing food can be challenging and expensive.

Residents currently spend a higher percentage of their income on water bills because everything must be watered daily to survive and be productive. This makes it important to research, educate and support the homesteaders on the type of plants that will be the most productive in this environment. Water is life. Creating a community owned water system gives the residents of Kailapa the ability to promote self determination, self-suficiency and be invested in the outcome of their community for their children, grandchildren and beyond. Greater availability of water may also allow for the expansion of the homestead to the originally envisioned size of approximately 600 homes.

### **Develop Alternative Energy Resources**

Residents currently depend on electricity which is produced by thermal power generators. Most of thermal power generations burn oil to produce heat. Every time the oil price increase, the electric bills also increase. In addition, burning oil is one of the causes for global warming and air pollution. Residents support the idea of exploring alternative energy production such as a solar or wind farms or hydroelectric plants in order to supply cheaper, cleaner and reliable sources of electricity to residents. Alternative energy development could also create jobs for the community.

#### **Community Garden**

In order to support self-sufficiency and community health, residents identified a need for a community garden. The community resource center could include small community garden plots as well as small-scale commercial production that would generate revenue for community members while providing accessible fresh healthy food. Because water is scarce, hydroponic or aquaponic systems may be best suited to the area. A garden could also provide important cultural resources such as kalo.

The community garden and classes in farming and gardening will help increase community cohesiveness and enhance self-sufficiency. If possible, having the community garden located near the kitchen would help facilitate produce processing and cooking. Since they have a small amount of water, hydroponic or aquaponic farming systems were suggested. Additional suggestions included raising pigs, creating taro farm (loʻi kalo), planting fruit trees and vegetables and building a composting system.

## List of Resources within the Community

Identifying talents and special skills in the community is important to reinforce self-sufficiency. As part of development of the community resource center, a list of talents, skills and resources from within Kailapa and the Kawaihae area should be developed and maintained and used when employment opportunities arise.

### **Economic Opportunity**

The community resource center could provide economic opportunity for residents as well as the community as a whole. Small-scale commercial agriculture, a certified kitchen, and job training could all enhance economic opportunity for Kailapa.

Kailapa community members are stewards of the land and water around them. They expressed concern that the resources and area be well-taken care of to pass on to the next generation.

## Mālama 'Āina (Resource Management)

#### Purpose:

Steward the natural resources of Kawaihae for present and future generations.

#### **Activities or Projects:**

#### Manage Ocean Resources

- Manage fisheries and other marine resources
- Provide ocean education
- Provide ocean resource workshops
- Ability to walk across the highway and being able to gather from the ocean
- Have the community resource center face the ocean with a viewing station
- Provide visitors with binoculars

## · Native Plant Preservation and Management

- (Re)learn how to live off the land using traditional practices and modern technology
- Nurture the land through a reciprocal relationship
- Invasive species awareness

#### Historic Preservation

- Avoid additional ground disturbance of sensitive areas such as burials or archeological sites
- Ensure the trail can be walked on the entire site, create appropriate walking paths that brings honor to the trail as well as promotes exercise
- Preserve existing trails with respect to the area
- Document important and historic sites (eg. anchialine ponds)

#### **Manage Ocean Resources**

Kailapa is dominated by the ocean to the west of the community and many residents identified the importance of ocean management and education. The community resource center could offer classes on ocean knowledge or host talk-stories to share such knowledge. Longer, more in-depth workshops on ocean resources could be offered so that the area will be well managed for generations. The site should offer access to the ocean and could function as a starting and ending point for gathering activities. The community resource center itself should face the ocean with a viewing station to appreciate and view it. Binoculars and educational signs could be shared with visitors to educate others about the area.

#### **Native Plant Preservation and Management**

It is important to Kailapa residents that native plants be propagated and planted throughout the Kailapa community and especially on shared grounds. The community resource center will provide a place to engage in talk-story about how to live off the land and to encourage planting of native species well adapted to the climate of the area. Attitudes about nurturing the land through a reciprocal relationship could be encouraged through the community resource center as well as educating residents on invasive plant species and erosion control.

#### **Historic Preservation**

The community resource center will be planned and built with awareness of and protection of historic trails nearby the center. Sensitive areas such as burial sites will not be developed, but preserved for the community. The historic trails will open along the entire site and left intact.

The residents of Kailapa want to promote healthy, active lifestyles for themselves and their families. They want to promote safety in their homes and community as well as the larger community of Kawaihae.

## Ke Ola Pono (Health and Safety)

Purpose: To encourage better health and safety to the Kailapa community.

#### **Activities or Projects:**

#### Paths for Exercise

- Integrate historical and modern pathways
- Provide walking trails through the area with exercise stations

#### Exercise and Wellness Classes

- Teach health/diet education classes
- Provide a space for classes. Include a variety of healthy options: walking, fishing, zumba, stretching, family activities, play time, biking, or strolling with babies

## Safety Preparedness

- Teach fire awareness, prevention and response
- Promote fire prevention in homes and the community
- Teach safety classes

#### Basic Medical Needs

- Offer basic medical services
- Partner with outside health related organizations to bring education and to provide dental, health and wellness screening to the community
- Provide room to house visiting health services

#### Disaster Shelter

- Emergency evacuation center
- Be welcoming to all community members; access to food, water, emergency equipment, bedding, kid activities, emergency kits
- Maintain storage of necessities like food in case of disaster
- Host co-op where we could sell emergency supplies
- Create a food and medicine bank

#### Paths for Exercise

The area around the community resource center should have paths to encourage an active lifestyle and safe places to walk or stroll. These should be well integrated into the site and incorporated with other paths in the region. Paths could include exercise stations to stop, stretch or do various exercises on basic equipment. Paths could also have rest stops, benches and shaded areas to promote reconnection to the area for spiritual, physical and mental health.

#### **Exercise and Wellness Classes**

The community resource center will provide a space for exercise and wellness education classes. These could be a wide-range of health and nutrition classes, diabetes care or healthy cooking. A room in the center could be dedicated as a regular space to host the classes with a private space for individual counseling. Other healthy options include exercise classes or meet-ups with people to walk and bike. Classes could be taught on traditional fishing practices, zumba, stretching, family activities or a hosted play time.

#### Safety Preparedness

Other classes in fire prevention and awareness could be taught at the community resource center, both to educate residents and promote fire safety awareness. These fire prevention classes would help the residents of Kailapa to address safety in their own yards and promote community conversations of fire safety. Trainings in fire prevention and awareness could also be hosted, as well as other safety classes, such as CPR or basic first aid classes.

#### **Basic Medical Needs**

The community resource center could offer basic medical screening services such as blood pressure, blood sugar, cholesterol screening, readings or consultations. Other organizations could be brought in to provide dental check-ups or other health screening, allowing residents access to these services without having to leave the community. To ensure privacy, a room within the community resource center could be designated for health services.

#### **Disaster Shelter**

The community resource center will not only provide a space during sunny days and good times but hopefully be a safe space during disasters. Ideally the community resource center will be built and utilized as an evacuation center in the event of a natural disaster. It could contain cots for overnight stays, food, water and medical supplies to meet basic needs, and perhaps a generator to provide energy for the center.

Several residents communicated concerns about the resiliency of the Kailapa community given its remote location and expressed the desire to keep extra supplies of non-perishable food at the community resource center in case of emergency need. Food could be donated by the community for use by the community or another suggestion was the founding of a co-op. The co-op could store and sell emergency supplies, offering the community another option in the event roads were inaccessible.

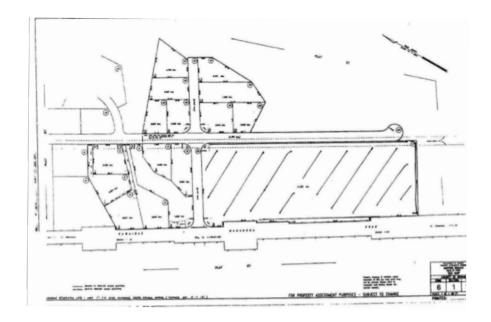
A food and medicine bank at the community resource center could serve residents of Kawaihae area. In the addition the center will serve as a place for residents to come together and help each other in other ways.

## List of Proposed Activities and Cross-cutting Topic Areas

	TECHNOLOGY/ EDUCATION	SELF- SUFFICIENCY	HAWAIIAN CULTURE, KNOWLEDGE & TRADITIONAL PRACTICES	HEALTH & SAFETY	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	COMMUNITY
TECHNOLOGY/EDUCATION	7					
Adult Education, Job training & information	V	V		<b>V</b>	V	
Hawaiian language & culture	V		V		V	
Health Education	V		1	V		
Environmental awareness	V				V	
SELF-SUFFICIENCY						
Community owned water system	1	V		-		81
Alternative energy		V	1			
Community garden		V	11	V		V
Economic opportunity	V	V				
List of resources within community	1	V				
HAWAIIAN CULTURE, KNOWLEDGE	& TRAD	TIONAL	PRACTICES			
Language	V		V			
Hula, Music, & Healing Arts	V		V			
Native plants	V		V		V	
History	V		<b>√</b>			
HEALTH & SAFETY					-	
Paths for exercise		2		V		V
Basic medical services	III.	V		V		
Safety preparedness	V	V		V		
Exercise & Wellness classes				√		1
Disaster shelter		V		V		1
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
Native Plant preservation & management	<b>√</b>				V	
Manage ocean resources	V		1- 40		V	
Historic preservation	V				√	
COMMUNITY COHESIVENESS					-	
Daycare classes			V		-	V
Community events			V			V
Sports complex	1		4	V		V

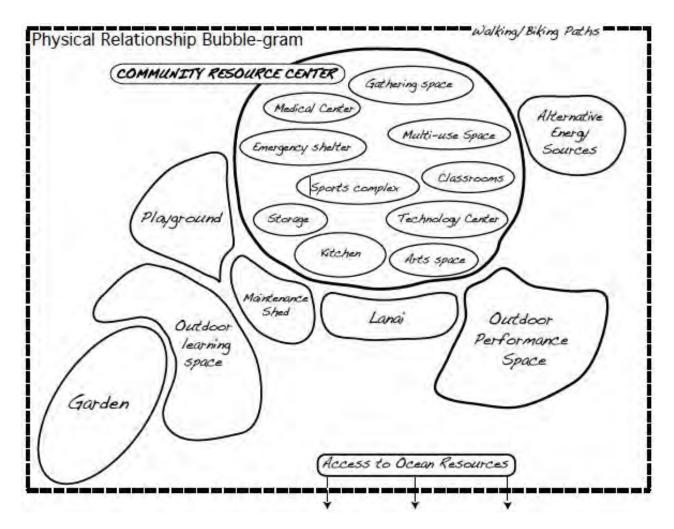
## **Design Concepts**

De velopment of the Kailapa Community Resource Center, determined by the community's priorities and needs, must also consider the space and landscape where the facilities will be built, the physical relationships of the activities that will be supported, and the history and values of the community. Although detailed site planning must be done before any design can be finalized, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology can inform preliminary design concepts.



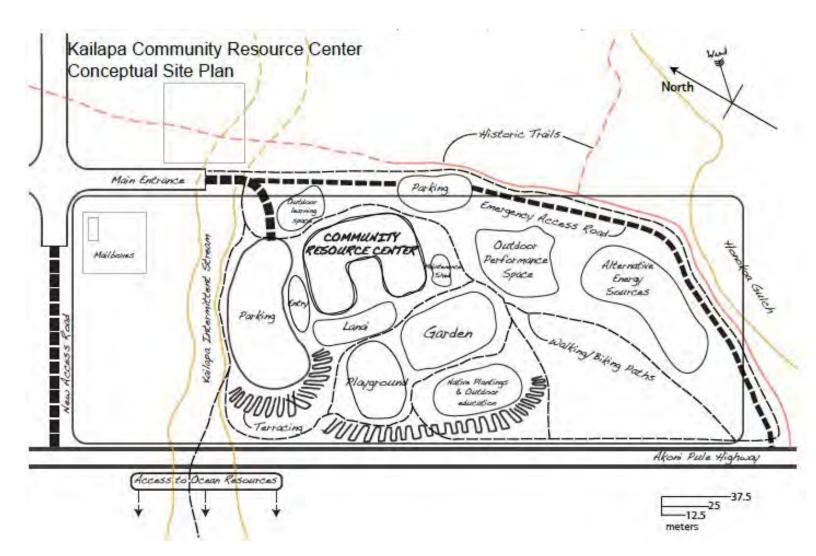
Site boundaries for the land granted from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands for the community resource center project. In total there are about fourteen acres: two acres located on the parcel where the mailboxes are built, and an additional twelve acres at the end of Kailapa Street. This plan primarily addresses the community resource center which will be built on the twelve acres across the gulch at the end of Kailapa Street.

Using the site information and the conceptual plan, the physical relationship diagram below shows how activities can be organized spatially. The large oval space labeled community resource center represents indoor spaces. Shapes on the periphery are for outdoor activities. Lastly, walking and biking paths will be incorporated throughout the site and are considered a primary route to access coastal lands on the makai side of the highway. The community resource center consists of a gathering space, a medical center, a multi-use space, an emergency shelter, classrooms, an indoor sports complex, storage, a kitchen, arts space, and a technology center. In the layout the medical center is near the emergency shelter. The sports complex could also function as an emergency shelter.



A gathering space can serve many needs and could possibly generate rental revenue. Outside of the classrooms the alternative energy sources could serve as a technological education opportunity. And the outdoor performance space could be near the indoor arts space. A maintenance shed, outdoor learning space, and garden could be benefited with easy access to the kitchen for preparation.

Overall, the conceptual design can accommodate the community's vision in many different ways, especially with space that can be used flexibly.



Above is a diagram of one potential site layout for the Kailapa Community Resource Center. The site plan was developed in order to not disturb the known historic landmarks on the site. Primarily, the historic trails were used as the frame on the southeastern side of the site. Kai 'Ōpae Place is extended to connect to the highway because additional access in the case of an emergency is important to the community. Also, a proposed gravel road that follows the historic path would increase access in and out of the community.

The main parking is to the west of the community resource center in accordance with hurricane shelter recommendations. To accommodate extreme wind conditions, the lanai, garden, and playground are located to the southwest of the structure. Terracing is incorporated into the site design because of the steep slope of the area. Additionally, the structure is situated on the site to reduce sun exposure (and thereby heating), maximize views, and protect other spaces from the wind. See Appendix A for sun angle diagrams.

A floor plan for the community resource center will be developed during site planning, but the physical relationship diagram on the opposite page suggests one way spaces may organized.

## Conclusion

The Board of Kailapa Community Association (KCA) extends their sincere appreciation for the community's participation in the planning project held from January—May 2012. This project when completed will benefit our community and surrounding neighbors. Although, there is a lot of work to do, our initial steps to begin planning the Kailapa Community Center, our future "piko" gathering place, provided a lot of information about what we, the residents want. The vision we share for this place provides opportunity for all. We have stakeholders and partners ready to assist us to make this development possible.

KCA is a federally recognized 501(c)3 non profit membership organization. Our board has been duly elected by residents to represent the interests of our community with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and others as we exercise our self-determination. Today, our efforts are focused on building upon the cohesiveness of our community by working together to have a place to gather as one 'ohana. This place we envision, will make our community a place that our children can grow and thrive. Our plans are for a place we as Native Hawaiians are able to preserve our cultural traditions and practices for the generations to come.

KCA now has this written plan that includes our history, maps, and ideas to refer to as we continue to move forward. We plan to continue to our outreach to our neighbors to participate in our planning process. We seek other key stakeholders and partners wanting to share our vision for our community. This phase of the project has provided us a conceptual plan for the Kailapa Community Resource Center that will be the "piko" gathering place of our community. Our next steps include continuing our work with UH Department of Urban and Regional planning. This fall we will work with another group of graduate students for site planning.

When we all work together, there is nothing that we as a community cannot accomplish. It is because we have been given so much to enhance our lives and the lives of others that we must continue take the time to participate. We all have the opportunity to be a part of this project sharing our hopes and dreams for our home, Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead. In this place, we all matter.

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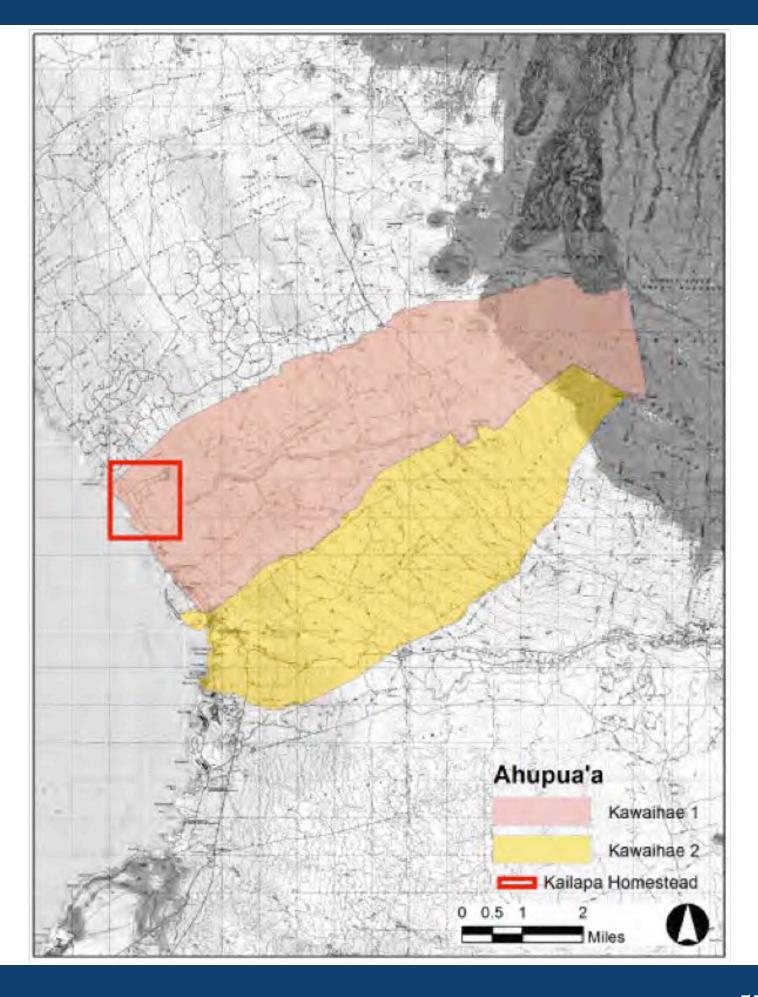
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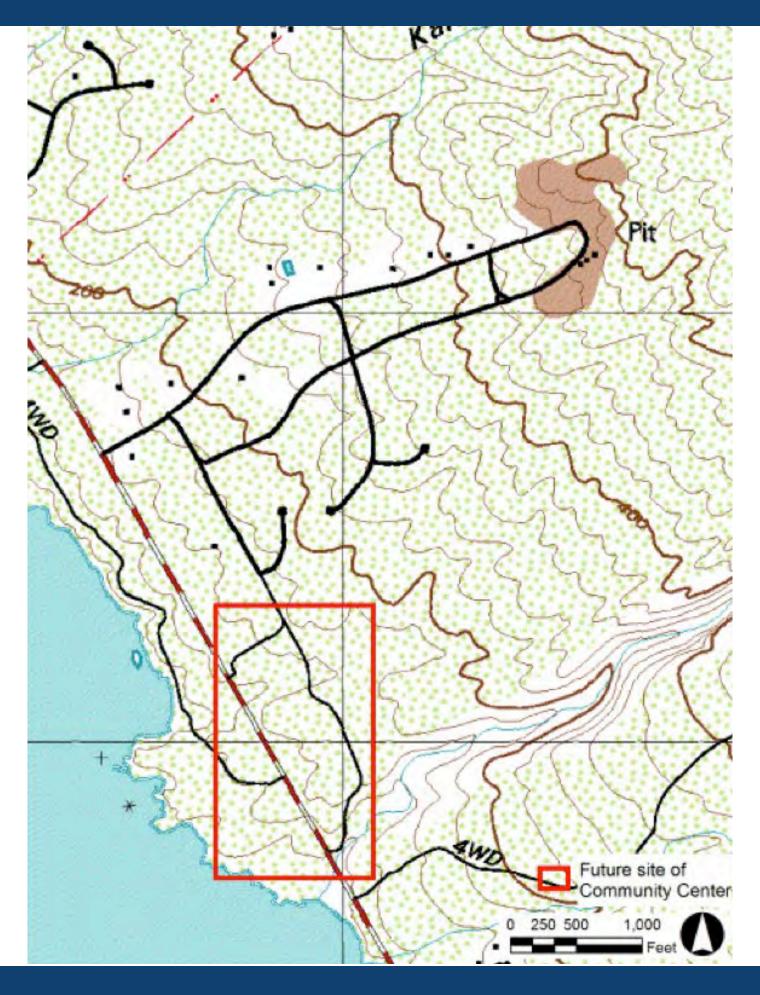
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# Appendix A: Maps

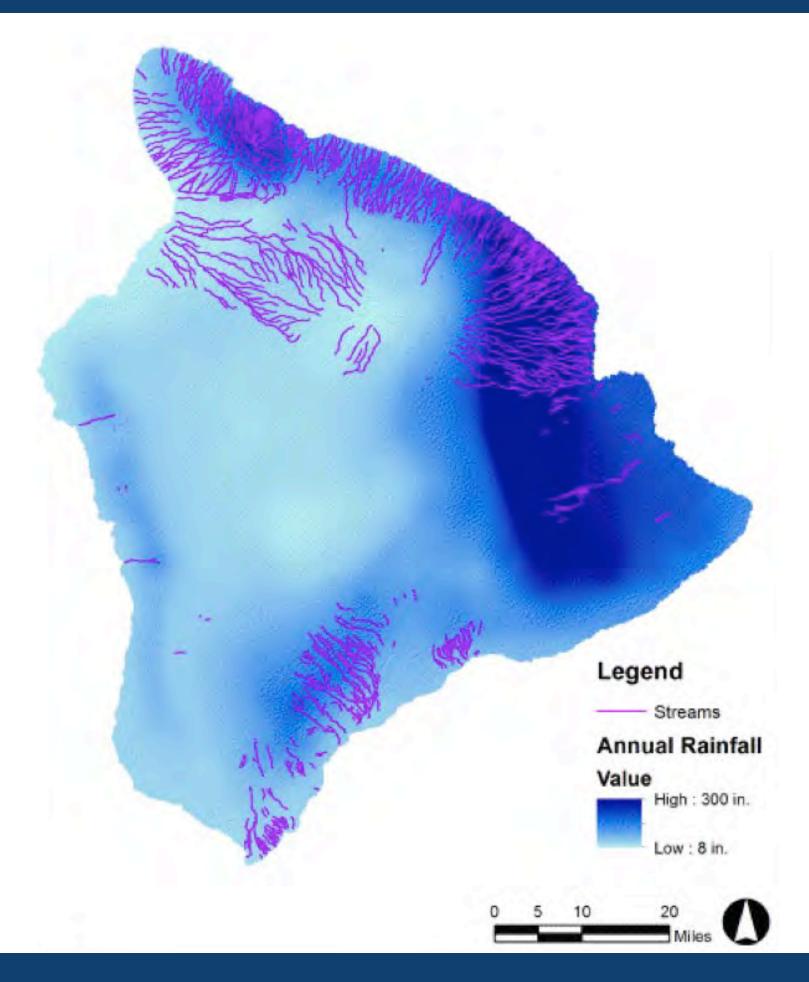
In returning to self-sufficiency the community would like to look at the ahupua'a they are a part of. An ultimate goal is to utilize water resources and be able to incorporate the water, plants, and forest up the mountain as resources to support and educate the community. Additionally, this re-develops and perpetuates the Native Hawaiian ties to land and culture.



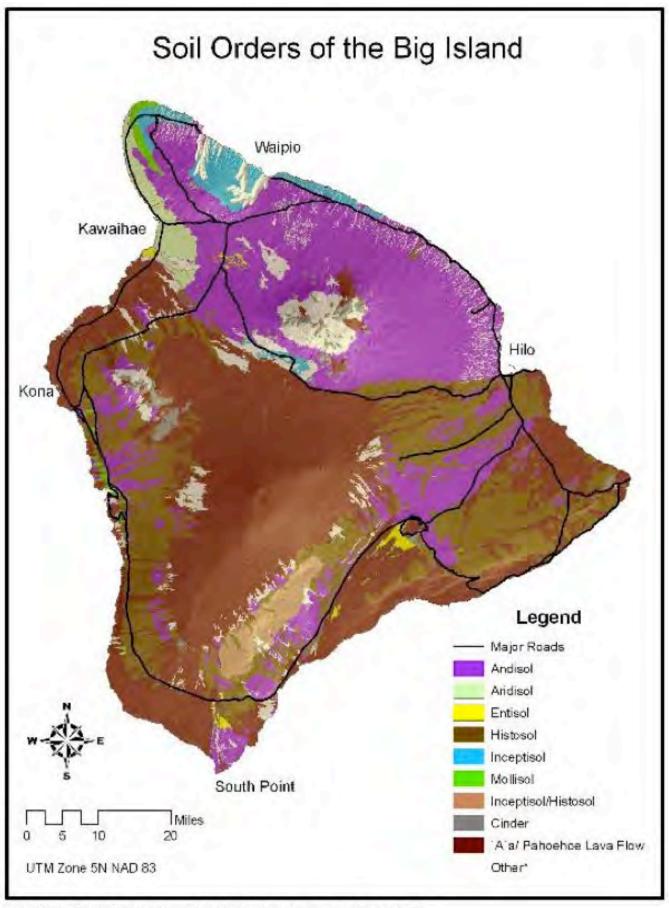
This is a topographic map with fifty foot intervals that includes the highway, community roads, and the future site for development of the community resource center. This map will assist the community in determining potential lows for water accumulation, water flow paths such as rivers, where local topographic flat areas lie to build physical structures upon, and potential roads to build upon while designing a disaster management plan or other plans.



Kawaihae is in one of the more dry regions on the island. For this reason water is one of the key factors the community hopes to address through education and efforts at the community resource center. The gulches on either side of the site are considered key components to help capture some of the moisture the community does receive. There were also discussions of creating a community owned water system that could be based out of the community resource center and able to serve the Kailapa community.

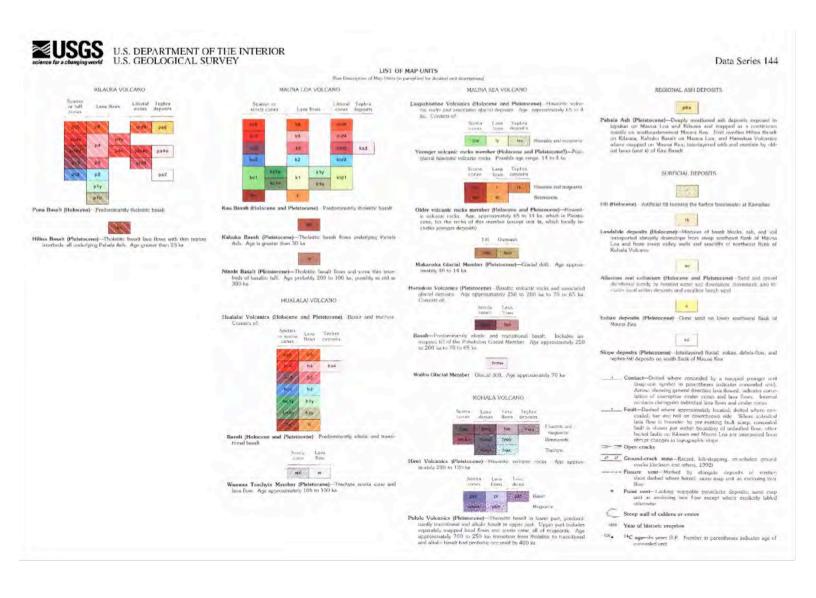


The main type of soil in Kailapa is aridisol, which is located in desert areas. It has a deficiency of water, contains very low organic matter, and has a limited leaching potential which results in the accumulation of ions and salts at the surface. Aridisols are used primarily for range, wildlife, and recreational lands. As a result, the potential to grow food goods in the ground and any surface water is limited.

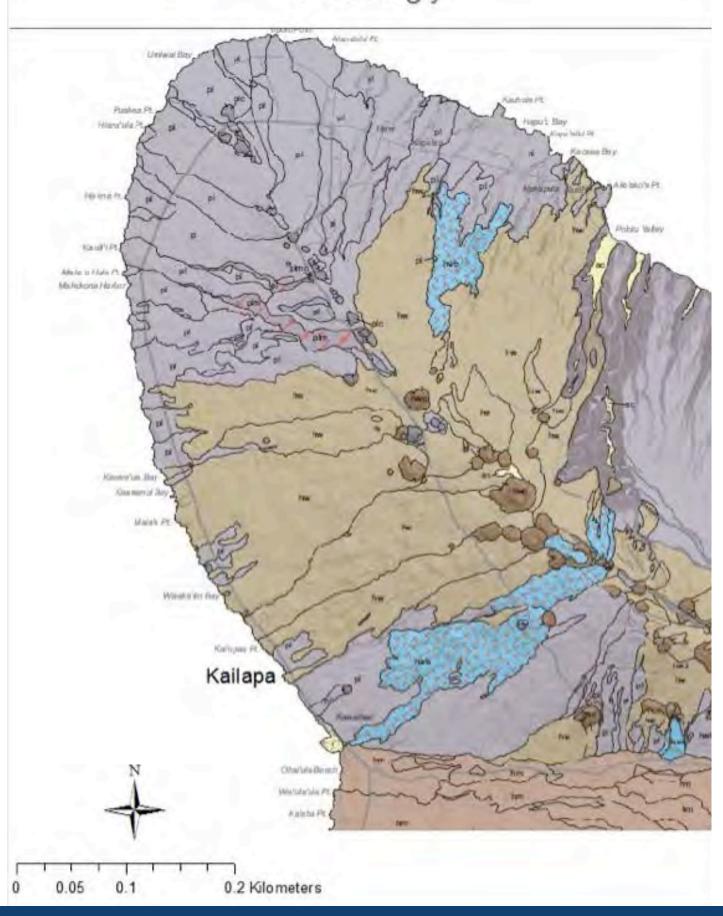


<sup>\*</sup>Beaches, fill land, alluvial land, broken land, rocky land, and stony land

The primary rock type in Kailapa is located in the Kōhala Volcano area and are lava flows (hw and pl as noted on the chart below). They are both from the Pleistocene Epoch of the Quaternary Period.



## Geology



This wind contour map shows how wind speeds are affected by the topography of the island. It is important to note in designing the site and structure that the wind shifts and varies greatly in intensity in Kawaihae. A key consideration in the site design is the placement of outdoor activity spaces so that they have some protection from the wind.

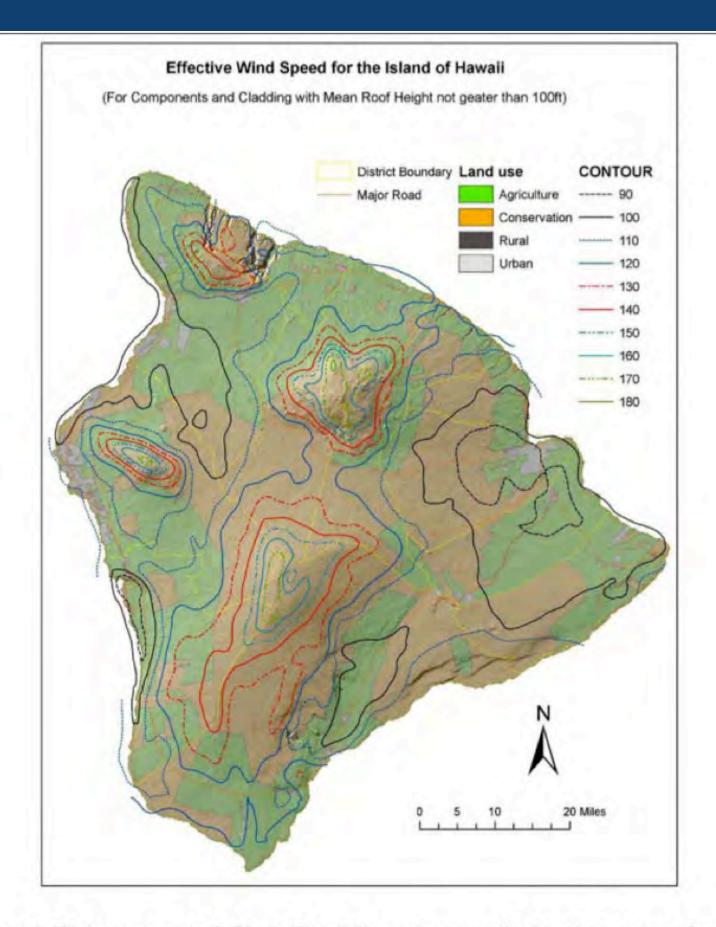
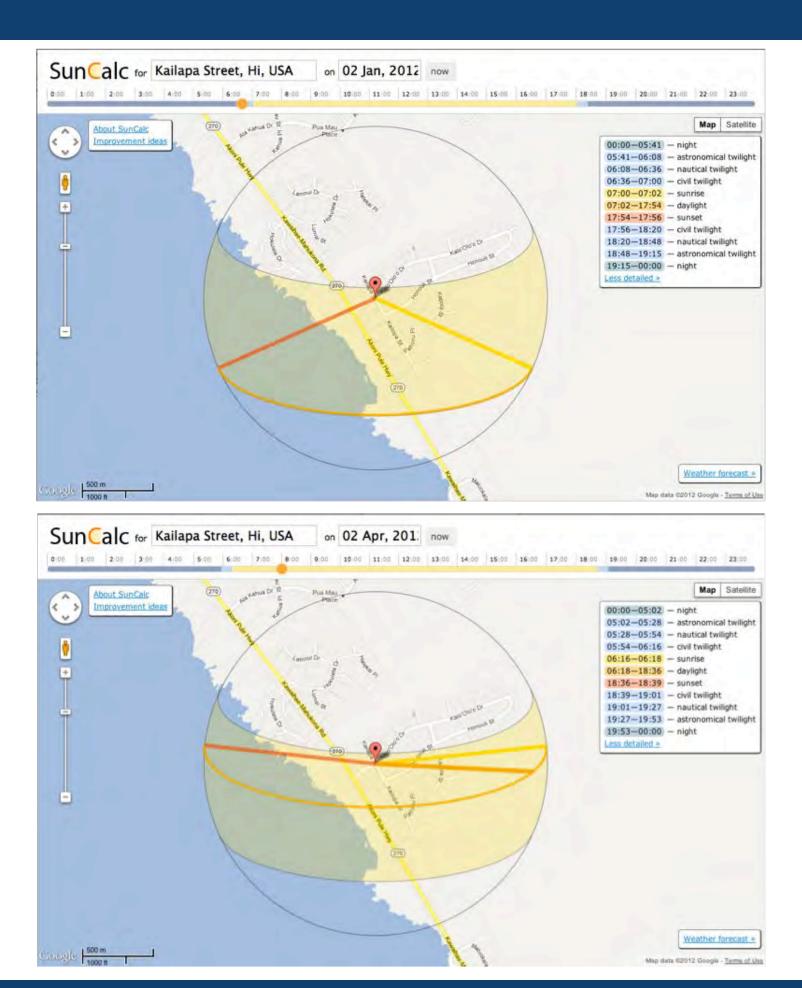


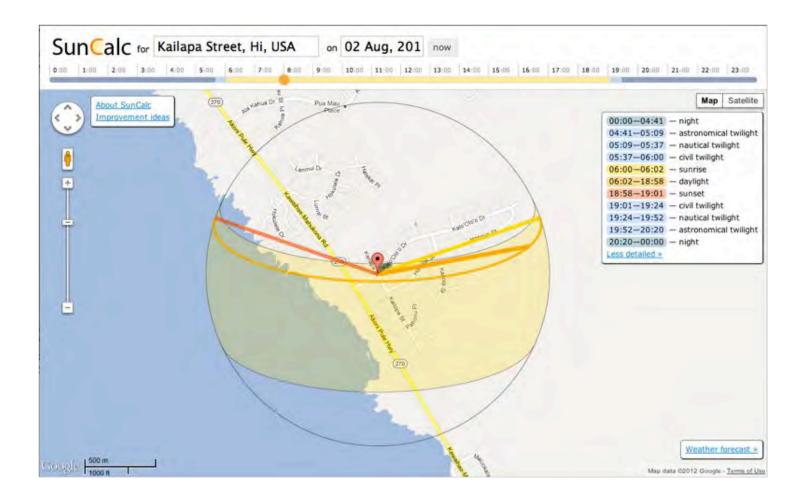
Figure 1-2. Wind contour map for the Island of Hawaii. The complex topography of the island creates acceleration and decelerations of a 105 mph basic design event windspeed as shown.

This map shows the existing shelters on the Big Island. As noted there is a lack of shelters near the Kailapa Homestead. Although the community is predominantly out of the existing tsunami inundation zone, the area is still vulnerable to hurricanes and earthquakes. With only one road access, the community was left stranded after the 2006 earthquake, demonstrating a need for emergency services in Kailapa.



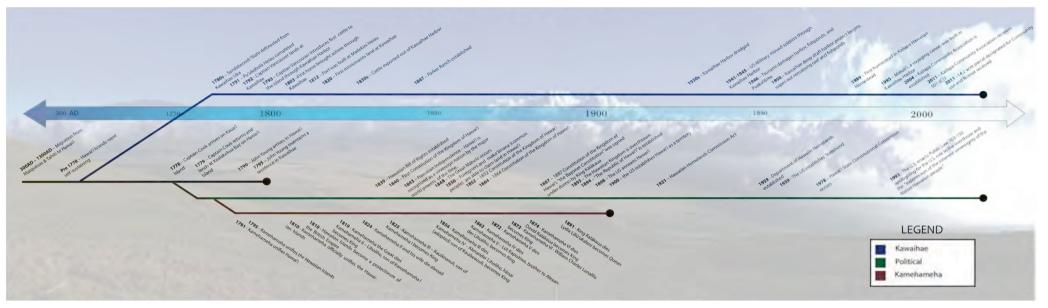


The SunCalc diagrams show the sun angle (dark yellow horizontal line) and angles of exposure (yellow and red lines from point of origin). These diagrams were used to situate the structure on the site and could potentially be used to explore the option of alternative energy generation with solar power on the site. The first map shows January 2, 2012, the second shows April 2, 2012, while the last shows August 2, 2012.



## Appendix B: Community Fair Posters

# KAILAPA IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT





'O Kawaihae, He Awa Kālepa Kawaihae, A Port of Commerce

Because of its advantageous location, Kawaihae became a major shipping port in the Islands. Prior to the arrival of cattle and other livestock to the islands, the primary resources that were gathered and exported out of Kawaihae were fish and salt. It was several decades after the initial introduction of cattle to the Islands that beef began being exported. John Palmer Parker received permission from King Kamehameha I to capture the wild cattle and sell the salted beef. He had made Hawai'i his residence in 1815, which was the same year the the kapu, or law preventing the cattle from being hunted or harmed, was lifted by the King. In the years following this date, the industry expanded to include more buillock hunters. Kawaihae was the primary trading port for beef that was from the Köhala Region.

Aug. 1 (2014) away particularly in American (Aug. 10. (2014) and Aug. 10. (2014) away (Aug. 10. (2014) away (A

Ulukau Electronic Library, (n.d.). Retrieved April 10, 2012, from Na Puke Webewehe Oleic: http://www.webewehe.org

#### Kawaihae ma ka 'Ōlelo Kawaihae in Language

Kawaihae in the native Hawaiian language means literally "the water of wrarh." It is said that Kawaihae was a place where many battles were fought by the people over a freshwater pool. Another saying often associated with this place is "Ke kai hāwanawana o Kawaihae" which means the whispering sea of Kawaihae.



On February 4, 1995 the Makaii'i, the third double huilled ocean voyaging canoe built, was launched from Kawaihae harbor. It was built by a community-based organization, Nā Kālai Wa'a, and calls Kawaihae, Hawaii its home.



On August 17, 1972 Pu'ukoholâ heiau was designated a National Historic Site. This includes Mailekini heiau, Haleökapuni heiau, Kamehameha's residence in Kawaihae at Pelekāne, and John Young's house.





Before-and-after aerial photographs showing the transformation of the Kawaihae coastline.

#### Ka 'Āina no Nā Kānaka Land for the People

The Department of Hawaiian Homelands has approximately 10,153 acres of land in the Kawaihae region, stretching from the ocean to the Kôhala mountains. They have designated 7,502 acres to general agricultural usage, 2,223 acres to residential usage, 72 acres to community usage and 356 acres to industrial/commercial usage.

#### Kawaihae ma ke Mele - Kawaihae in Song

There are several famous songs written for Kawainae. Two of the most well-known today are Kaulana Kawainae by Kailihune Alama Naai and Kawainae Hula by Bill Ali'iloa Lincoln. They both speak of an islet that was once in Kawainae bay, before it was dredged for the harbor. It was called Puaka'ilima, because 'ilima was grown there for the ali'i. The reef there was also called by the same name because the surf resembled the 'ilima lei as it would break over the reef. Today, they are only a memory preserved in song and stories because the islet was destroyed in the 1946 tsunami, and the reef was destroyed for the harbor to be built.



DHHL Map of Kawaihae showing land use plans



Aerial photograph of Kawaihae harbor.

#### Kawaihae Harbor

In 1937, major construction began to build up the harbor. This was later damaged and parts of the reef, fishponds, and fisheries were destroyed in the 1946 tsunami. In the 1950s, the Kawaihae Deep-Draft Harbor project was authorized by the US Congress to dredge and expand the harbor. This expansion project destroyed the last of the reef (PuakaTlima) and the fishponds in the area, changing the fisheries in the bay forever.



ooking down toward the Homestead development area from the Köhala Mountain Road.

Retreat participants sharing their community center activity ideas.

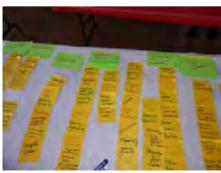
## **PARTICIPATORY PLANNING**

Participatory planning is a process that communities can use to plan their future. It can be used to plan for small or large scale development, environmental stewardship, or to address a shared community concern. Community members engage in discussions and activities to develop the contents of a plan. Many communities partner with professional planners to help run workshops and create a written plan.

In this case, the Kailapa Community Association (KCA) hosted a retreat and fair to develop the content for a Kailapa Community Resource Center plan. A planning team of University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM) Department of Urban Planning students and faculty (planning team) served as facilitators and compiled a written plan for KCA.







## **PLANNING PROCESS**

How we create a conceptual plan together

A conceptual plan is the first step towards developing a successful Kailapa Community Resource Center for the Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead.

It also helps meet conditions of a DHHL lease for the 14 acres the Kailapa Community Association got for the resource center.



Community retreat participants

### **Activity Activity** Goals **Descriptions**

Day 1: February 17, 2012

Determine community values and activities that will produce a thriving and sustainable community and resource center.

Participants, in small groups, worked on the following activities: . Envision a healthy and thriving

- Kailapa Homestead community Determine the role of the Kailapa Community Resource Center in
- reaching the vision . Draw the community resource
- center and share with larger group

February 18, 2012

Prioritize the activities brainstormed during day 1 and add details to related activities such as health and safety. Identify necessary spaces, structures, and environments.

Participants in large and small groups worked on the following activities:

- . Prioritize activities by voting with sticker dots
- Develop a detailed description and community purpose activities
- Establish infrastructure and space needed to support activities
- Using a map of the land, draw potential locations for spaces and infrastructure



awing a draft communit source center with their prainstormed activities.

### **PLANNING RETREAT**

In February of 2012, Kailapa community members attended a 2-day retreat to develop a conceptual plan for development of a community resource center.

The retreat included 3 main activities intended to answer 3

- 1. What will a healthy and thriving Kailapa Homestead Community look like 20 years from now?
- 2. How can a community resource center help us reach that vision for Kailapa?
- 3. What might the community resource center look like?



Retreat participants using the "dot method" to prioritize community activities



Retreat participants drawing the community resource center on a map overla-





A picture of the multiple community resource center overlays drawn by retreat participants

Timeline			2011		2012					
Who	Purpose	Activity	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Fall
KCA	Meet lease needs and move project forward	Propose community plan								
KCA & Planning Team	Determine community project capacity	Initial Community Visit								
KCA and Planning Team	Client present community project to planning team	Client Group Presentation								
Kailapa community & Planning Team	Vision and priority activities for community resource center	Community Retreat								
Planning Team	Synthesize community ideas on design of center and community needs	Analyze Community Retreat Findings								
Planning Team	Produce a community center plan	Draft Conceptual Plan								
KCA officers	KCA officers provide revisions and feedback	Client group feedback and revision of Conceptual Plan								
KCA and Planning Team	Present community project plan to more community members and get feedback	Ho'olālā Kahua: Planning our foundation/ branching out to our community								
Planning Team	Put all the community work into a written plan that can be used for grant-writing and to meet DHHL conditions.	Finalize Conceptual Plan								
KCA & UHM Fall Class	Detailed plan for community resource center	Develop Site Plan								

### **WHAT'S NEXT?**

In the fall of 2012, the KCA and UHM will partner again to develop a site plan with the Kailapa community, moving one step closer to breaking ground. The site plan will go into more detail about where exactly facilities should be built based on the landscape and will have more engineering

## CONCEPTUAL PLAN

### Laulima

#### Community Cohesiveness

#### Purpose:

Provide space and opportunity for community members to enhance partnerships and to share assets with others in the community: and to increase community involvement.

#### Activities or Projects:

#### Community Events

Provide opportunities for Kawaihae residents to interact and get to know each another

Provide opportunities for community members to enjoy recreational, social, cultural, and education activities

Provide opportunities for kupuna and keiki involvement

#### Sports Complex

Provide athletic programs for the youth Create alternative space for keiki to play Enhance the health of Kawaihae residents

#### Daycare Classes

Create space where knowledge can be shared through generations

Allow kupuna to become mentors for the keiki Provide senior center with youth and educational programs



## Mālama 'Āina

#### Resource Management

#### Purpose:

Steward the natural resources of Kawaihae for present and future generations

#### Activities or Projects:

#### Manage Ocean Resources

Manage fisheries and other marine resources Provide ocean education and ocean resource workshops Have the community resource center face the ocean with a viewing station equipped with binoculars

#### Native Plant Preservation and Management

Learn how to live off the land using traditional practices and modern technologies

Nurture the 'aina through reciprocal relationships people and the land

Invasive species awareness

#### **Historic Preservation**

Avoid additional ground disturbance of sensitive areas such as burials or archeological sites

Ensure the trails can be walked on the entire site: create appropriate walking paths that brings honor to the trail as well as promotes exercise

Preserve existing trails with respect to the area

Document important and historic sites (e.g., anchialine ponds)

### Focus Areas and Activities



### Ke Ola Pono

#### Health and Safety

#### Purpose:

To encourage better health and safety for the Kailapa community

#### Activities or Projects:

#### Paths for Exercise

Integrate historical and modern pathways Provide walking trails through the area with exercise stations

#### **Exercise and Wellness Classes**

Teach health and nutrition classes Provide spaces for healthy activities, including walking. traditional fishing practices, zumba, stretching, family gatherings, kids play time, biking, or strolling with babies

#### Safety Preparedness

Teach fire awareness, prevention, and response Promote fire prevention in homes and the community

#### **Basic Medical Needs**

Offer basic medical services

Partner with outside health related organizations to share health education and to provide dental, health, and wellness screening to the community

Provide space to house visiting health services

#### Disaster Shelter

Emergency evacuation center

Be welcoming to all community members by providing emergency access to food, water, equipment, bedding, kid activities, disaster preparedness kits

Maintain storage of necessities like food in case of disaster Host co-op where we could sell emergency supplies Create a food and medicine bank

### Noho Kū'oko'a

#### Purpose:

self-sufficiency with water, energy, food, and human resources

#### Activities or Projects:

Build a community-owned water system by developing. controlling and transporting the water in the ahupua'a to

#### **Develop Alternative Energy Resources**

Explore and develop alternative energy systems in order to supply cheaper and cleaner electricity to residents

#### Community Garden

Increase community cohesiveness and enhance food self-sufficiency

#### List of Resources within the Community

Identify and maintain a list of community talents and resources within the community

Advocate employment for residents of Kailapa from the list

#### **Economic Opportunity**

Provide opportunities for career related education via the technology center

#### Self-Sufficiency

Increase community resiliency by creating opportunities for

#### Community-owned Water System

Create job opportunities for residents to develop and operate the alternative energy facilities

Provide gardening and farming education classes

Build certified kitchen for community and incubator business

Job information center

Perpetuate Hawaiian language through generations, from kupuna to keiki

Ka 'lke Hawai'i

Native Hawaiian Culture. Knowledge and

Traditional Practices

Preserve and perpetuate the knowledge, history, and spirit of

#### Hula, Music, and Healing Arts

Native Hawaiian culture

Activities or Projects:

Utilize the talent that exists within the community by teaching hula, oli and mele, ohe kapala, kapa, and other traditional practices for all ages

Create space in the community resource center where people can practice Native Hawaiian healing arts such as la'au lapa'au and lomilomi

Purpose:

Grow and take care of Native Hawaiian plants at the community center, wellness park and beyond while educating makua and keiki about them

Preserve and pass on knowledge through written and oral histories, photographs, and videos



### Ka 'Imi Na'auao

## Education and Technology

Provide opportunities for community members to increase and perpetuate knowledge.

#### Activities or Projects:

#### Hawaiian Language and Cultural Education

Provide Hawaiian language classes, other traditional classes and opportunities to learn about Hawaiian culture such as having field trips along Ala Kahakai Heritage Trail

#### Health Education

Promote "healthy land, healthy people"

Provide health education

Bring outside organizations to the community for health education, preventative screening, and immunization clinics

#### Adult Education, Job Training, and Information

Offer computer classes and healthy cooking lessons to

Provide broadband internet service and technical support Create career opportunities for residents through job training as "a hand up, not a handout"

Provide job information

#### Environmental Awareness

Provide environmental education and promote environmental awareness amongst community members

"To preserve and conserve for future generations"









## **CONCEPTUAL PLAN**

### **Vision Statement**

A self-sustaining and tight knit community where the residents thrive, are grounded in place and perpetuate Native Hawaiian culture and values.





## **Focus Areas and Activities**





# Purpose of the Community Resource Center

The Community Resource Center will be a piko of our community. It will be a gathering place for programs and activities that nurture and perpetuate physical, mental, cultural, and social health rooted in Native Hawaiian values. We are committed to an active center that serves the Kaliapa Kawaihae Hawaiian Homes community and the communities that surround and support us.







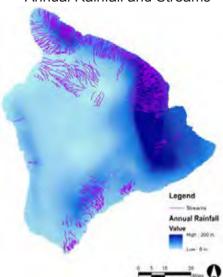




## **MAPS OF HAWAI'I AND KAILAPA**

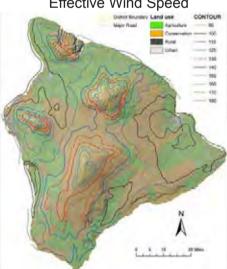
Geology



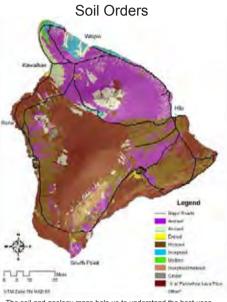


The map shows the average rainfall for Hawai'i as well as streams. As water is a scare resource in Kawaihae, it is helpful to note where there is rainfall and where streams can flow.

### Effective Wind Speed



Like rainfall, knowledge of wind can also prove helpful in helping to plan the layout of the site as well as to recognize the impact that land use and topography have on wind speed.



The soil and geology maps help us to understand the best uses for the land based on soil quality and type as well as to better know how the soil reacts to rainfall, wind, heat, and erosion.

## Sun Map Diagram

The sun diagram shown below depicts the angle of the sun on January 2, 2012. Running multiple diagrams like this for different times of the year can help us to better understand how the buildings should be situated on the site in order to keep the building cool thereby reduce energy costs and to observe the best angle for potential solar energy units.



8.86 8.1

## Ahupua'a Topography



The Kailapa Homestead Community is in the makai region of Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a. To ensure a community's sustainability, Native Hawaiians used ahupua'as as a land management system

## Kailapa Topography



Above is the topographic map of the Kailapa Community Homestead with the site of the proposed community center makai of the homes.

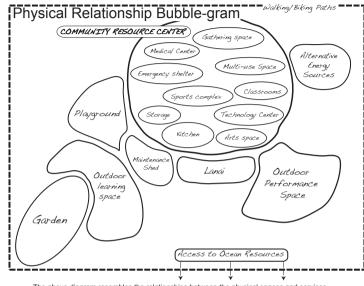
Community members expressing their designs for the community center from the planning retreat held on February 18, 2012.



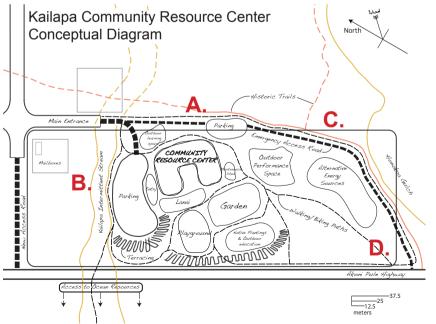




## COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTER



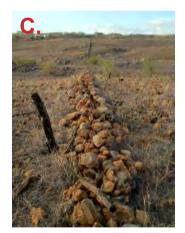
The above diagram resembles the relationships between the physical spaces and services outlined by community members during the February planning retreat.



The Conceptual Diagram represents a potential layout for what the site could look like resemble. The photos depict the current condition of the site and its surroundings including two gulches, power lines, and an historic trail and cattle rock wall.



















# BUILDING TYPES AND ELEMENTS

Each of these pictures resembles a style, architectural design element, or material that could potenially be found in the community resource center. Please choose three dots and mark your top three choices. The photos are numbered so please leave comments on the index cards about any of the styles shown or not shown.m

























## Appendix C: Activity Results

Table 1. Priority of Goals for KCA's Proposed Resource Center

EDUCATION CENTER	•••••
SELF SUFFICIENCY (WATER, FOOD, ENERGY)	•••••
HAWAIIAN CULTURE, KNOWLEDGE &	•••••
TRADITIONAL PRACTICES	
HEALTH & SAFETY	••••
GATHERING PLACE	
TECHNOLOGY CENTER	•••
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	•••
DAYCARE/SENIOR CENTER	
ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	•••
GARDEN	•••
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY CENTER	••
SENSE OF OWNERSHIP & COMMUNITY (Pride	•
& Participation)	
MAINTENANCE	•
PATH/PARK	•
COMMUNICATION	•

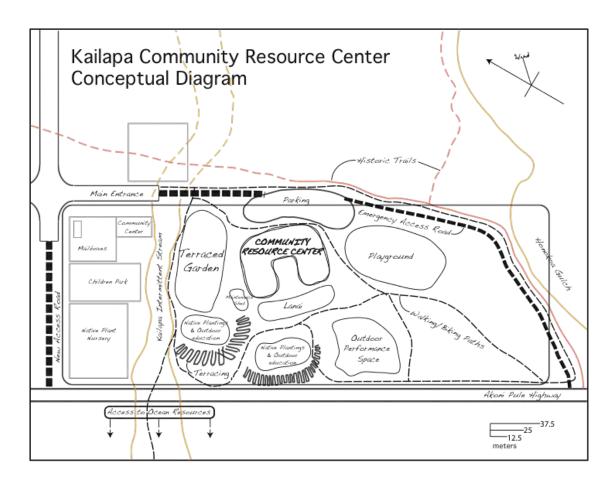
# Table 2. Priority of Goals and Activities for KCA's Proposed Resource Center

EDUCATION CENTER	
Youth Involvement	
Partnerships	80
Adult Education	80
Health & Education	80
Educational forums facilitated on current issues &	*
controversies	
Youth Mentor e.g. work study, incentivize	5
engagement in Kailapa	
Computer Classes	
Utilize students to learn practical skills to maintain infrastructure	
Technology Training, Computers	
Library, Hawaiian Language, Computers	
Cooking classes	
SELF SUFFICIENCY (WATER, FOOD, ENERGY)	•••••
Community owned water system	
Solar farm	*****
Wind farm	0
HAWAIIAN CULTURE, KNOWLEDGE & TRADITIONAL PRACTICES	•••••
Hawaiian language & culture, education programs	
Hula	866
Healing arts. Lomilomi & la`aulapa`au to other	
Hawaiian healing arts	
Hawaiian/local history—record, pass down to next generation, documentation	
Cultural practitioners' participation and endowment of Resource Center (e.g. Makali'i)	
Learn how to [use] fishing nets	
Knowledge transfer	
Learning center specific to Hawaiian life	
Community mural	
Navigation and canoe building, paddling	
Native art classes and workshops	
HEALTH & SAFETY	••••
List of resources within community	80
Basic medical services (physical exams, blood	
pressure testing, etc.)	
Fire awareness & preparedness	
Safety	
Food/medicine because food=medicine	
Disaster shelter & emergency response center	

GATHERING PLACE	
Big & solid & gathering place for multipurpose use	
Amphitheater & sports complex	0.0
Community party, family gathering (movie night)	0
Mailbox maintenance	
TECHNOLOGY CENTER	•••
Computer	0
Providing access & teen support	
Broad band services	
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	•••
Historic preservation (sites, legends, artifacts, history)	**
Ocean resource workshops	
Game (animals) management	
Water conservation in the desert	
Observe environment ocean wild life plants	
Forest	
Sustainable & natural buildings & training &	
demonstration project	
Newsletter & other means of communication	
DAYCARE/SENIOR CENTER	•••
Daycare classes or options (by Kupuna)	
Elder recreation (softball)	
Intergenerational senior& preschool center	0
ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS	•••
Native plant propogation	
Native plant interpretive tours	9.0
Reforestation	0
GARDEN	•••
Community garden	101
Farming & gardening lessons & learning how	
Hawaiian lived off the land	
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY CENTER	••
Certified Kitchen (incubator)	808
Job information center	80
Job development training	
Providing access & teen support	
Broad band services	
SENSE OF OWNERSHIP & COMMUNITY (Pride	
& Participation)	
Increased participation	8.0
Clean up projects	
Community collaboration (grow grass)	
Connecting past to future	
Debate	
Sense of responsibility	
Ideal community	
Pride	
Ideal community	
Spiritual health & ho`oponopono & kuka kuka	1
Build political support & allies	
MAINTENANCE	•
PATH/PARK	
Paths—walking, biking, jogging	200
Ala Kahakai heritage corridor	
Structures	
Passive park (restful)	
Wellness Park	
COMMUNICATION	
Communications	90.
	1000

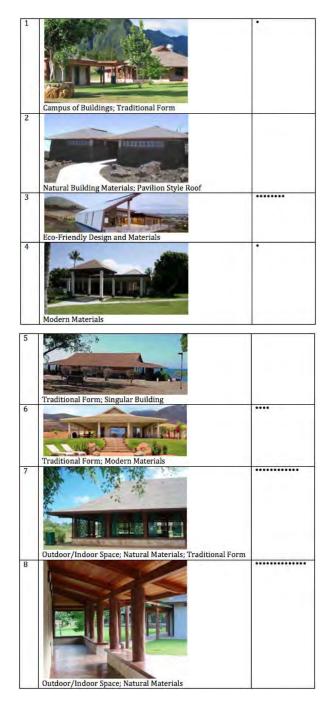
## Design Concepts- Second Retreat Feedback

At the second retreat community members voted on building types and elements and provided feedback and comments on the Resource Center Conceptual Diagram. Overall the community found the conceptual diagram to be a great representation of the ideas compiled at the first retreat. Two individuals provided similar feedback on the site layout as noted in the diagram below.



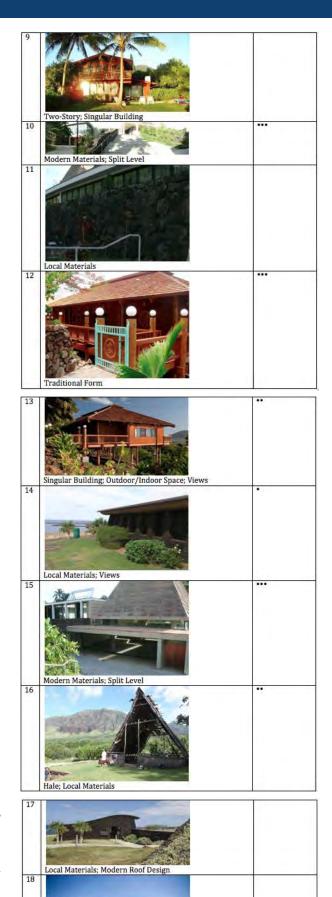
The voting activity consisted of a series of images that resembles a style, architectural design element, or material that could potentially be found in the community resource center. They were asked to choose three dots and mark their top three choices so this information can be used moving forward on the building design portion of the project. The photos were numbered so they could leave comments on the index cards about any of the styles shown or not shown. The results are found in the chart below, with options 8, 7, and 3 receiving the most votes. The community really likes the concepts of integrating the indoor and outdoor spaces, incorporating more traditional forms, and eco-friendly designs that are appropriate for their terrain and climate.

Table 3. Building Type Votes

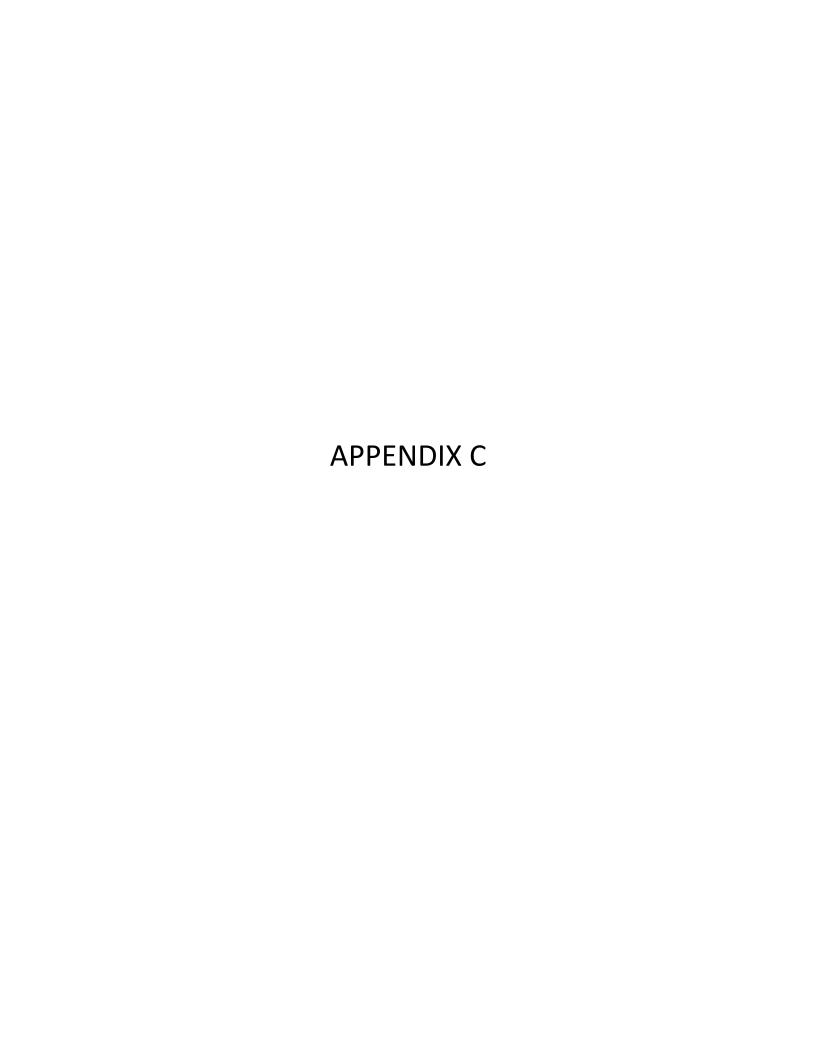


Community comments regarding this activity are as follows:

- "Not all styles are appropriate for this environment"
- "#7- large overhang will keep building cool! Roof incorporates #16 (top) with 'classic' Hun roof line"
- "#3- natural ventilation cooling and protection from the winds if the building is oriented correctly"
- "Check out Virginia McDonald, an architect that has developed natural ventilation techniques"



Modern Roof Design; Modern Materials

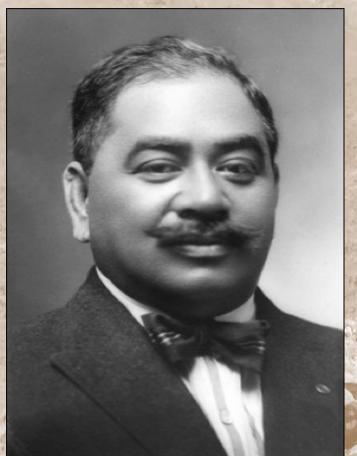






Establishing the Piko

October 2015



# A PRINCIPLE PURPOSE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION ACT

Providing financial support and technical assistance to native Hawaiian beneficiaries of this Act so that by pursuing strategies to enhance economic self-sufficiency and promote community-based development, the traditions, culture and quality of life of native Hawaiians shall be forever self-sustaining.

Grants will fund development. With DHHL's financial support and technical assistance for this project the traditions, culture and quality of life of the native Hawaiian shall be forever sustaining. Projected income will be generated from agriculturally related activities and rental of KCA facilities for public and private functions.

To the	Phase 1 2013-2015	
	Cluster Mailboxes Pavilion, Playground,	\$776,000.00
ľ	Parking Lot, Aquaponics and Erosion Control	
0	Phase 2 2016-2018	
	Resource Center Site Work (includes culvert)	\$2,000,000.00
V	Phase 3 2018-2020	
	Resource Center, Water Well, Alternative Energy	\$5,370,000.00
	Phase 4 2020-2022	
	Pool, Greenhouses & Historic Preservation	\$240,000.00
No.	Total Cost	\$8,386,000.00

Cost estimates are based on estimates r	provided to KCA by potential contractors.
Cost estilliates are based on estilliates t	JI OVIDED TO KCA DY DOLETILIAI COTTLIACTORS.

Funding Awards		e commence de la commence del la commence de la com	
Atherton Foundation Grant	\$25,000	HTA Erosion and Ungulate Control Grant	\$25,000
MW Contingency Fund	\$29,000	HAPA Grant	\$2,500
DLNR/DAR Grant	\$93,995	HTA Signage Grant	\$12,000
County of Hawaii Grant	\$15,000	Fundraising	\$2,500
2014 GIA	\$60,000	HCF Flex Grant	\$32,000
2015 GIA	\$315,000	COH Food Security Grant	\$35,000
KRWC Planning Grant	\$100,000	COH Parks Grant	\$70,000
i i		Total	\$804,995

Grants will be applied for continually.

## Focus Areas and Activities

Community Owned Water System

List of Resources within the Community

Community Garden

Alternative Energy Sources

Mariage Ocean Resources

Historic Preservation

**Economic Opportunity** 

Self-Sufficiency

Noho Kū'okoa

Resource

Management

Health & Safety

Ke Ola Pono

Technology & Education

Hawaiian Language & Culture

Environmental Awareness

Ka 'Imi Na'auao

Disaster Shelter

Paths for Exercise

**Basic Medical Services** 

Exercise & Wellness Classes

Health Education

Adult Education, Job Training, & Information

Mālama 'Āina Native Plant

Preservation & Management

Cohesiveness

Community Events Daycare Classes

Sports Complex

Community

Laulima

Native Hawaijan Culture, Knowledge & **Traditional Practices** 

Ka 'lke Hawai'i

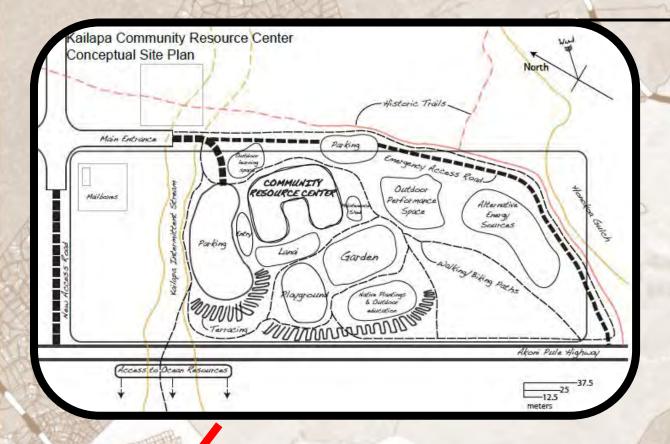
Language

Native Plants

Hula, Music, & Healing Arts

History

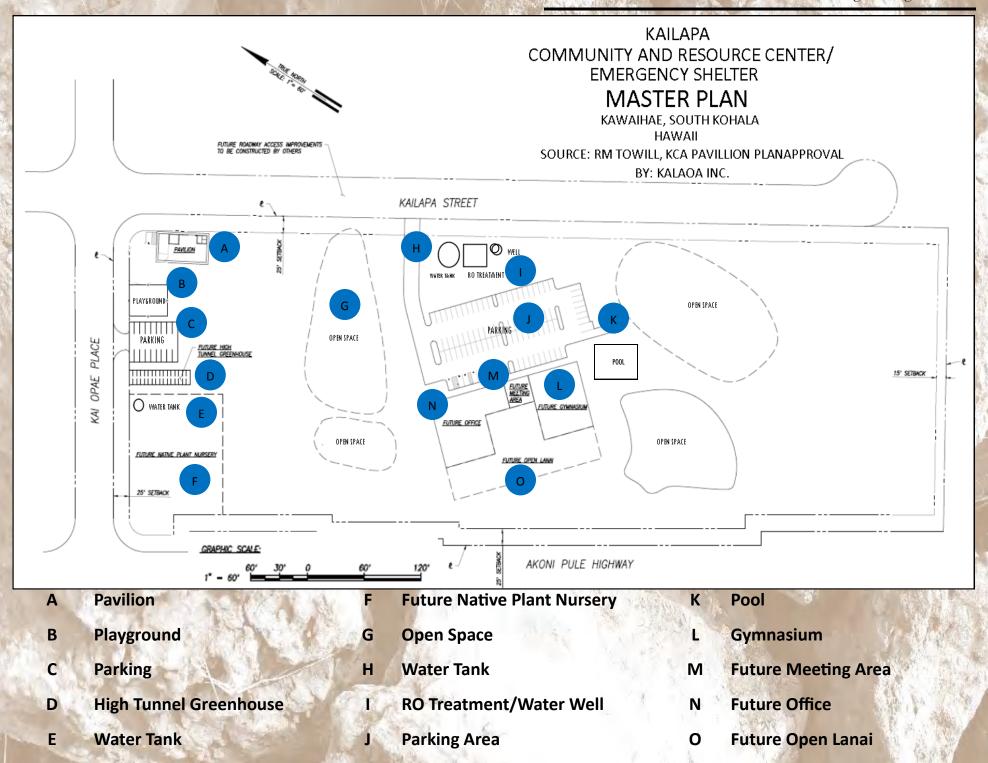
**Gathering Place** "PIKO"



# Ahupua`a Concept

The lands around the project area in traditional times supported agriculture which consisted of sweet potato and taro farming.

The barren landscape favored dryland taro, but wetland taro was also planted near fresh water sources. However, the coastal residents of pre-contact Kawaihae depended heavily on the sea rather than the land for sustenance, and Kawaihae was known for its plentiful offshore fishing resources. In addition to deep sea fishing, coral reefs and brackish water ponds were relied upon for food resources, and sea salt was produced.



Letter	Label	Description/Use
Α	Pavilion	Open and covered gathering space for community use.
В	Playground	Playground equipment for public use.
C	Parking	Parking area for the pavilion, playground, greenhouse and nursery.
D	High Tunnel Green- house	The greenhouse will protect young plant seedlings along with housing an aquaponics system. These will enhance environmental stewardship and awareness within the community.
E	Water Tank	4,000 gal water tank for aquaponics system.
F	Future Native Plant Nursery	Cultivate native Hawaiian plants as part of the preservation and passing on of native Hawaiian culture and traditions as well as to support economic self-sufficiency, sustainability and environmental goals.
G	Open Space	Native plants will be propagated for landscaping open space areas and planted throughout Kailapa Homestead to shape attitudes about nurturing the land through a reciprocal relationship as well as educating residents on invasive plant species and erosion control. Allows for outdoor community gatherings, performances, workshops and outdoor play area for children.
Н	Water Tank	10,000 gal water tank for water from well.
. 1	RO Treatment Plant/ Water Well	Potable water will be treated with reverse osmosis, if needed. Water well will provide supplemental potable water and irrigation water.
J	Parking Area	Parking are for the community and resource center.
K	Pool	Swimming pool for community use.
L	Gymnasium	Will support indoor volleyball, basketball and exercise classes. In the event of a disaster, be used as a Emergency Shelter.
M	Future Meeting Area	Kailapa residents will have a place to meet and use as a classroom.
N	Future Office	Part of this space will be wired and plumbed for a commercial kitchen, until funding becomes available KCA will utilize this space as an office for KCA. A significant portion of income will be generated from using and renting this space.
0	Future Open Lanai	Used as a outdoor covered gathering place for workshops, classes and luaus.

# Ehuehu i ka pono

Thriving in balance, is a testament to our desire and hope that we are striving to not simply

When we all work together, there is nothing that we at a community cannot accomplish. It is because we have been given so much to enhance our lives and the lives of others that we must continue to take the time to participate. We all have the opportunity to be a part of this project sharing our hopes and dreams for our home Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead.

# In this place, we all matter

Residents of the **Kailapa Community** believe they need to rely more on the resources of both land and sea as their ancestors did.

Kailapa Hawaiian Homestead is a rapidly growing rural community on the Kōhala coast in Kawaihae on the island of Hawai'i, located mauka of Akoni Pule Highway. This small Hawaiian Homestead community is just over a decade old. Since moving into the homestead, the residents of the community have formed the Kailapa Community Association (KCA), a 501(c)(3) federally recognized nonprofit organization. The KCA exists to serve the needs of the residents, to improve the health and wellness of the Kawaihae community, and to preserve and protect the lands, waters and culture of Hawai'i KCA received a license from the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) to develop a community resource center on 14.33 acres.

KCA's mission is to empower Native Hawaiians living in Kohala; supporting physical, mental, spiritual, and cultural health and well-

being. The populations served include the Kailapa Community, Kawaihae Community and South Kohala residents. The goals of KCA are to improve the health and wellness of the Kawaihae community and to preserve and protect the lands, waters, and culture of Hawaii. Keeping the historic landscapes undisturbed, the designs sought to provide a "piko" for the com-

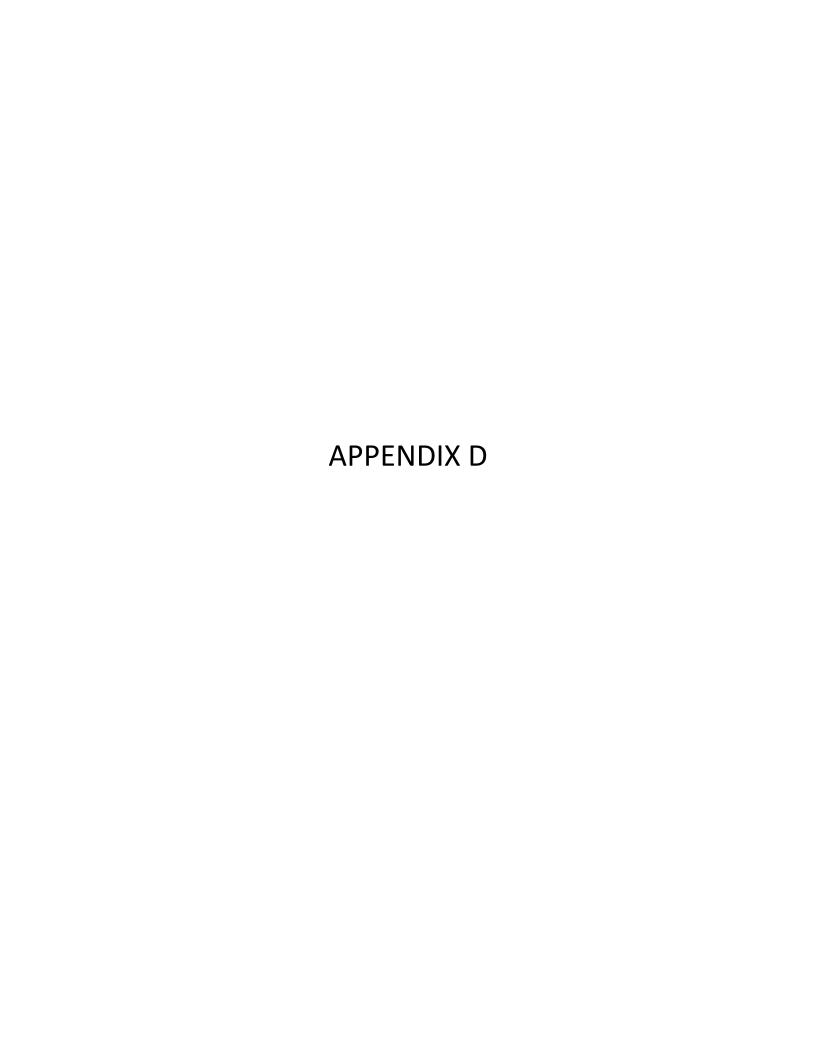
munity and create a sense of place by strengthening community bonds through intergenerational interaction. The music and stories of Kawaihae were are still represented by its people revitalizing community pride in the place where they live.

# "Na makani pai oua o Kawaihae"



The Mumuku wind is the strong wind that comes from the uplands and the Naulu wind brings the rain from offshore. A Hawaiian proverb describes these winds as battling each other over the landscape.

- Promoting and disseminating information on health and wellness: personally, locally, and globally.
- Educate and strengthen the cultural identity and self-esteem through instruction in Hawaiian history, culture, and values.
- Preserve and protect our natural environment through stewardship of our islands that are appropriate to traditional practice and perspective.
- Strengthen and engage community relationships.



# DRAFT—Addendum Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Proposed Kailapa Community Center, Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a, South Kohala, Island of Hawai'i

TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 (por.)



#### **Prepared For:**

Kailapa Community Association 61-4016 Kai Opae Place Kawaihae, Hawai'i 96743



January 2015



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#### Prepared By:

Windy McElroy, PhD Dietrix Duhaylonsod, BA and Nathaniel Garcia, BA

January 2015



#### **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted for TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 (por.) in Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, on the island of Hawai'i. This was done in preparation for ground disturbance associated with construction of a community resource center, which will include a recreation area, gardens, and a parking lot. The archaeological work consisted of a pedestrian survey that covered 100% of the 10.71-acre (4.33 ha) project area. The entire northern portion of the property had been previously bulldozed.

Two archaeological sites were found in the southern portion of the property. Site 50-10-05-13728 is the Kawaihae-Pu'uhue Trail. Site 50-10-05-13791 is a complex of seven features. Both sites were previously described, although the trail was not documented on the current parcel. Originally, Site 13791 was recorded as having 13 features. Of these, only five features were found, and an additional two previously undocumented features were identified. The two sites are significant under Criterion D for their information potential. Avoidance and archaeological monitoring are recommended.

### **CONTENTS**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
FIGURES	iv
TABLES	V
Introduction	1
Project Location and Environment	1
The Undertaking	5
BACKGROUND	7
Kawaihae in Traditional Times	7
Subsistence and Traditional Land Use	8
Moʻolelo	
Oli	
ʻŌlelo Noʻeau	
Kawaihae in the Historic Era	
Historic Land Use	
Ranching	
Sandalwood	
Christian Missions	
Māhele Land Tenure	
Historic Maps	
Contemporary History	
Mele	
The Forbes Cave Controversy	
Previous Archaeology	
Archaeological Studies within the Project Area	
Summary and Settlement Patterns.	
Anticipated Finds and Research Questions	
METHODS	34
RESULTS	35
SIHP 50-10-05-13728	
SIHP 50-10-05-13791	40
Laboratory Analysis	53
Traditional Artifacts	
Non-Traditional Artifacts	54
Summary of Findings	55
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	57
Significance Determinations	57
GLOSSARY	59
References	61
APPENDIX: SHPD EARLY CONSULTATION LETTER	

### **FIGURES**

Figure 1. Project area on a 7.5 minute USGS Kawaihae quadrangle map with TMK overlay	2
Figure 2. Project area (in red) on TMK plat map.	3
Figure 3. Soils in the vicinity of the project area.	4
Figure 4. Plans for the proposed Kailapa Community Association Community Center	6
Figure 5. Portion of a Kawaihae Bay map (Jackson 1883).	23
Figure 6. Portion of a Kawaihae Village map (Wright 1914).	24
Figure 7. Portion of a Kawaihae Residence Lots map (Copp 1934–1935).	25
Figure 8. Previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the project area.	29
Figure 9. Project area overview, showing sparse vegetation conditions.	34
Figure 10. Location of archaeological features and artifacts	36
Figure 11. Example of bulldozer push.	37
Figure 12. Site 13728, the Kawaihae-Pu'uhue Trail.	38
Figure 13. Site 13728 plan view drawing.	39
Figure 14. Site 13791 plan view drawing.	41
Figure 15. Site 13791 sketch of the western portion of Site 13791	42
Figure 16. Site 13791 sketch of the eastern portion of Site 13791	42
Figure 17. Site 13791 Feature A plan view drawing.	43
Figure 18. Site 13791 Feature A exterior.	44
Figure 19. Site 13791 Feature A interior.	45
Figure 20. Concrete at the base of the Site 13791 Feature A enclosure.	45
Figure 21. Site 13791 Features B, N, and O plan view drawing.	46
Figure 22. Site 13791 Feature B.	46
Figure 23. Site 13791 Features C and D plan view drawing.	48
Figure 24. Site 13791 Feature C.	49
Figure 25. Cypraea shell within the Site 13791 Feature C construction.	49
Figure 26. Site 13791 Feature D.	50
Figure 27. Site 13791 Feature E plan view drawing.	50
Figure 28. Site 13791 Feature E, larger mound.	51
Figure 29. Site 13791 Feature E, smaller mound.	51
Figure 30. Site 13791 Feature N.	52
Figure 31. Site 13791 Feature O.	52
Figure 32. Artifact 1, coral abrader fragment, front and back.	53
Figure 33. Artifact 4, volcanic glass flake, front and back.	54
Figure 34. Artifact 2, bottle base.	56
Figure 35 Artifact 3 hottle base	56

### **TABLES**

Table 1. LCA Awards in Kawaihae 1	21
Table 2. Previous Archaeology in Kawaihae 1	30
Table 3. Archaeological Features within the Project Area	37
Table 4. Data for Traditional Artifacts	53
Table 5. Data for Non-Traditional Artifacts.	54
Table 6. Significance Determination	58

#### INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Kailapa Community Association, Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting conducted an archaeological inventory survey of TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 (por.) in Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, on the island of Hawai'i. Plans for the parcel involve construction of a community resource center, which will include a recreation area, gardens, and a parking lot. The archaeological inventory survey was designed to identify any historic properties that may be located on the property in anticipation of the proposed construction.

This report is drafted to meet the requirements and standards of state historic preservation law, as set out in Chapter 6e of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes and the State Historic Preservation Division's (SHPD's) draft *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Inventory Surveys and Reports*, §13–276. The addendum to the archaeological inventory survey was called for in a SHPD letter dated October 23, 2014, reproduced in full in the appendix at the end of this report. The letter states that an archaeological inventory survey performed for the project area (Hammatt et al. 1991) did not meet the current standards of §13-276. Extensive ground disturbance took place on the parcel since the 1991 survey, and an archaeological field inspection and addendum archaeological inventory survey report were requested by SHPD. This report was produced to satisfy those requests.

The report begins with a description of the project area and a historical overview of land use and archaeology in the area. The next section delineates methods used in the fieldwork, followed by the results of the archaeological survey. Project results are summarized and recommendations are made in the final section. Hawaiian words, flora and fauna, and technical terms are defined in a glossary at the end of the document.

#### **Project Location and Environment**

The project area is located on Hawai'i Island in the district of Kohala Waho, or South Kohala, in the *ahupua'a* of Kawaihae 1. Kawaihae 1 is bounded on the north and south by the *ahupua'a* of Waikā and Kawaihae 2, respectively. Situated to the east are the uplands of the Mauna Kea-Kohala saddle; to the west is the ocean. TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 is a 14.33-acre (5.80 ha) parcel owned by Hawaiian Home Lands. The parcel is bounded by Honokoa Gulch on the south, Kai 'Opae Place on the north, Akoni Pule Highway on the west, and undeveloped land on the east. The archaeological inventory survey covers 10.71 acres (4.33 ha) of the property, from a small gulch on the north to the large Honokoa Gulch on the south (Figures 1 and 2).

The project site is situated in the northern part of the Big Island of Hawai'i below the southern slopes of the Kohala Mountains, at an elevation of roughly 35 m (115 ft.), approximately 400 m (1,312 ft.) from the coast. There are several non-perennial streams flowing down from the Kohala Mountains toward the project site, the closest of which is in Honokoa Gulch, which marks the southern property boundary. There are no perennial streams nearby. The region is very dry, with a mean annual rainfall of approximately 0–25 cm (0–10 in.) per year (Juvik and Juvik 1998).

The topography of the area rises up with an undulating terrain from the South Kohala coast toward Mauna Kea in the southeast. Soils in the area are of the Kawaihae association, formed by volcanic ash and described as excessively drained soils on coastal plains (Sato et al. 1973). Specifically, soils within the project area are entirely Kawaihae very rocky very fine sandy loam, 8–12% slopes (KOC) (Sato et al. 1973) (see Figure 3).

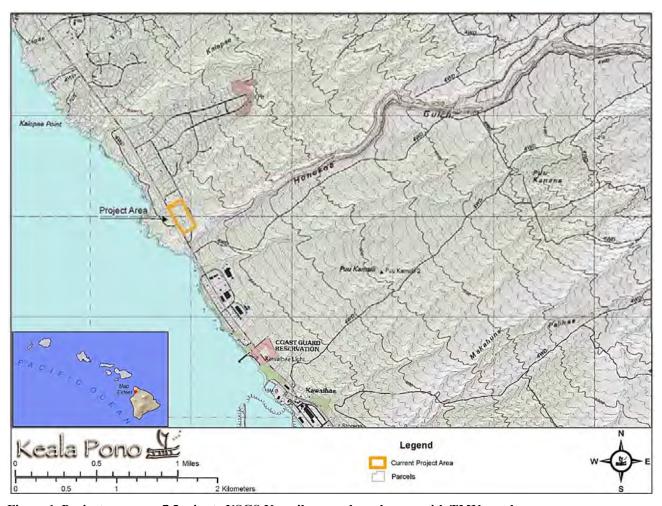


Figure 1. Project area on a 7.5 minute USGS Kawaihae quadrangle map with TMK overlay.

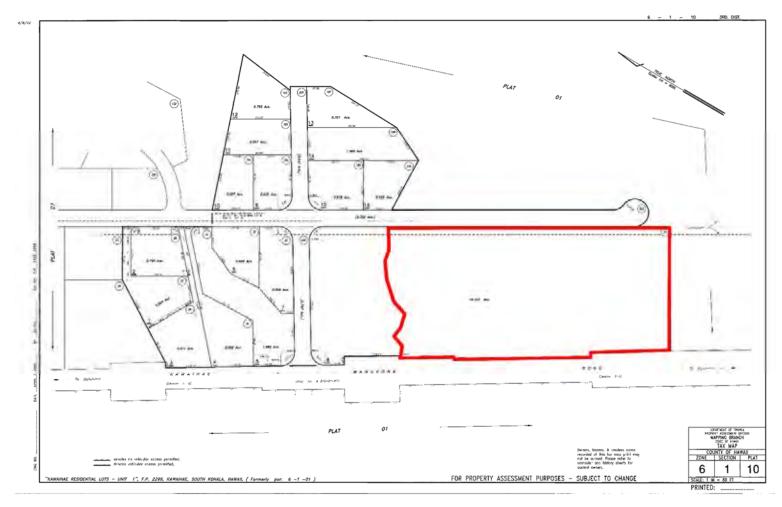


Figure 2. Project area (in red) on TMK plat map.



Figure 3. Soils in the vicinity of the project area.

There is a good amount of erosion in the region with rock outcroppings constituting 10 to 20% of the area (Allen 1987). In some places, the bedrock is exposed. Vegetation in the project area is sparse, consisting of meager clumps of grass and an occasional *kiawe* tree. The parcel has been fenced to control damage by ungulates, and an effort is being made to propagate native plants in the northern portion of the project area.

#### The Undertaking

The undertaking will involve construction of a community resource center, recreation area, garden, and parking lot (Figure 4). The community resource center will be a multipurpose building to serve as a gathering place for area residents and gymnasium which will also serve as an emergency evacuation center and disaster shelter when needed. It also includes a parking lot and certified kitchen, tech center, and a walking path will be nearby. The garden will include both community plots and small scale commercial gardens to help generate revenue and provide fresh produce for the Kailapa residents.

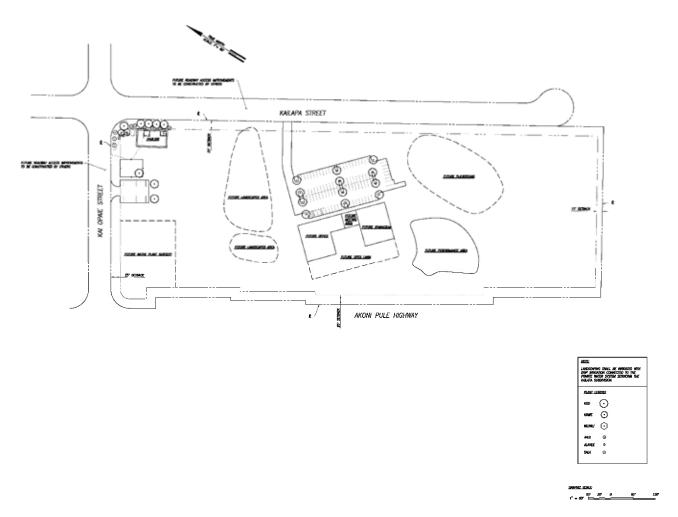


Figure 4. Plans for the proposed Kailapa Community Association Community Center.

#### BACKGROUND

A brief historic review of Kawaihae is provided below, to offer a better holistic understanding of the use and occupation of the project area. In the attempt to record and preserve both the tangible (i.e., traditional and historic archaeological sites) and intangible (i.e., moʻolelo, 'ōlelo noʻeau) culture, this research assists in the discussion of anticipated finds. Research was conducted at the Hawaiʻi State Library, the University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa libraries, the SHPD library, and online on the Office of Hawaiian Affairs website and the Waihona Aina, Huapala, and Ulukau databases. Archaeological reports and historical reference books were among the materials examined.

#### **Kawaihae in Traditional Times**

The history of Kawaihae begins with the history of Hawai'i Island:

Hawai'i was another child of Papa and Wākea, their first-born child. He was the brother of Ho'ohoku-kalani. Hawai'i became the ancestor of the people of Hawai'i; the ancient name of Hawai'i island was Lono-nui-ākea. (Kamakau 1991:129)

Much of the oral accounts which narrate the events from the first peopling of Hawai'i to the recent period of written documentation has been lost in time. However, there are several renowned Hawaiian historians who diligently tried to record as much of Hawaiian prehistory as possible. Among these historians is the famous scholar, Samuel Mānaiakalani Kamakau, who shared the cosmological story of Hawai'i Island above.

In the book, *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*, Kamakau explains that Kawaihae was a safe haven for two spies who were sent from Maui to gather information about Hawai'i Island:

Kama [Chief of Maui] grew weary of continued peace with the chiefs of Hawaii, and desired to make war against the chiefs of Kohala, Kona, and Ka'u. He did not want to fight against the chiefs of Hilo because they were cousins of the Maui chiefs. He sent some men to spy in Hawaii. They were his half brother, Kauhiokalani, a son of Kiha-a-Pi'ilani, and [with him] a man chosen from among the fastest runners. They were to see how large the population was, and if it was large to report it truthfully. If it was not, then war could be declared against Hawaii. The spies sent by Kamalalawalu went to Hawaii and landed at Kawaihae in the evening. Kauhiokalani ran about that same evening and returned before the canoes were dismantled and placed in the house. The keepers of the gods at Mailekini were servants of Kama, and so they concealed the canoes of the spies... After they had been around, he returned to report to their chief, saying, "We went all around Hawaii. There were many houses, but few men. We went to Kohala and found the men only on the shores." These spies were mistaken when they denied that there were many men on Hawaii. (Kamakau 1992:55–57)

The misinformation collected by the spies led to the defeat of the Maui chief and his forces during their attack on Hawai'i Island. In another attack by Maui chiefs on Hawai'i Island, it was Maui's Chief Kekaulike who was the instigator. In this episode, the Maui forces managed to escape the Hawai'i Island forces of Chief Alapa'i, but not before inflicting particular pain on the people of Kawaihae and of the greater district of Kohala:

Kekaulike, also called Kalaniku'ihonoikamoku, the ruling chief (mo'i) of Maui mentioned above, was then living at Kaupo engaged in building luakini heiaus for his gods... This

Kekaulike so delighted in war that he sailed to attack Hawaii. The fighting began with Alapa'i at Kona. Both side threw all their forces into the fight. Kekaulike cut down all the trees throughout the land of Kona. Obliged to flee by canoe before Alapa'i, he abused the country people of Kekaha. At Kawaihae, he cut down all the coconut trees. He slaughtered the country people of Kohala, seized their possessions and returned to Maui. (Kamakau 1992:66)

Kamakau also pointed out that Alapa'i's son Keawe'ōpala would later fight a major battle on the plains of Kawaihae against his relative Chief Kalani'ōpu'u. It was called the Battle of Pu'uki'ilili. Kalani'ōpu'u eventually ruled the kingdom after killing Keawe'ōpala's *kahuna*, Ka'ākaukahuna.

Besides the chronicles of the early Hawaiian historians, there are other means by which Hawai'i's history has been preserved. One often overlooked source of history is the information embedded in the Hawaiian landscape. Hawaiian place names "usually have understandable meanings, and the stories illustrating many of the place names are well known and appreciated... The place names provide a living and largely intelligible history" (Pukui et al. 1974:xii).

Surrounding the Kailapa project area several places have been explicitly defined and connected to stories, including Kahuā, Kawaihae, Kohala, Lālāmilo, 'Ōuli, and Waikā:

Kahuā [ahupua'a]... Kohala qd. Hawai'i... Lit., the jealousy.

Kawaihae. Land sections and road... Kohala qd., Hawai'i. *Lit.*, the water [of] wrath (people are said to have fought for water from a pool in this arid area).

Kohala. District (famous for the 'Āpa'apa'a wind) [no translation given].

Lālāmilo. Land division, Puakō qd., Hawai'i. *Lit.*, *milo* tree branch.

'Ōuli. Land divisions and gulch, Puakō and Waipi'o qds., Kohala, Hawai'i, and named of a famous soldier of Kahekili's who was skilled with the sling... *Lit.*, omen.

Waikā. Land section, Waimea, Hawai'i... *Lit.*, cleared water. (Pukui et al. 1974: 66, 97, 114, 128, 172, 222)

#### **Subsistence and Traditional Land Use**

Kawaihae literally translates to "The Water of Wrath," because the area is so dry that people had to fight for water (Pukui et al. 1974:97). Coastal Kawaihae was indeed a dry, barren area, not conducive to agriculture, although taro was cultivated in the lower forest zone just above the coastal region (Handy et al. 1991:531). Coconut trees are known to have grown in coastal Kawaihae as well (Handy et al. 1991:173).

The lands around the project area in traditional times supported agriculture which consisted of sweet potato and taro farming. The barren landscape favored dryland taro, but wetland taro was also planted near fresh water sources. However, the coastal residents of pre-contact Kawaihae depended heavily on the sea rather than the land for sustenance, and Kawaihae was known for its plentiful offshore fishing resources. In addition to deep sea fishing, coral reefs and brackish water ponds were relied upon for food resources, and sea salt was produced (Allen 1987:13). Handy et al. (1991:531) provide further details about the Kawaihae environment and agricultural practices:

Kawaihae is the broad shallow bay on the west coast of Kohala which is and was the district's chief seaport. The terrain immediately around it is dry and barren but formerly much dry taro was grown beyond in the lower forest zone, which formerly extended from the Kohala Mountains much farther to seaward over what is now open pasture land. Wet taro was grown also in small pockets of land wherever streams, even intermittent ones, flowed down from the mountains in the wet season.

For 1.4 miles along the southern base of Pu'u Hoku'ula, terraces are visible under pasture and house sites, presumable formerly watered by a ditch from Waikoloa Stream. These evidently used to be more or less continuous down to and below Waiaka Stream where the road now crosses. Here in 1935 a Hawaiian planter still cultivated taro in a few terraces irrigated from Waiaka Stream flowing out of the Kohala Mountains. On the Kawaihae side of the road numerous old terrace lines could be seen. There are places in the pasture south of the road that may be traces of old terraces, lines of old walls, or ridges surviving from the era of experimental planting of cane at Waimea.

There was a dramatic increase in extensive cultivation in the centuries just before Western contact. This coincided with the reign of Chiefs Alapa'inui and Kalani'ōpu'u of the Waimea-Kawaihae area followed by Kamehameha and his reconstruction of Pu'ukoholā Heiau at Kawaihae Kahikina. It is suggested that during the pre-contact period, the strain on food resources had been pushed to its limits (Bergin 2004). Undoubtedly, the reconstruction heavily impacted the population of neighboring Kawaihae Komohana which supplied the labor force. It was a labor force which would have been encamped throughout the uplands around the *heiau*. Around 1791, the rebuilding of Pu'ukoholā Heiau was complete, and it was dedicated to the god Kūkā'ilimoku with the offering of Chief Keōuakū'ahu'ula as the human sacrifice for the consecration (Maly 1999).

Kamakau names Pu'ukoholā and other important structures of worship in his list of *heiau* in the Kohala district:

Of the many heiaus from Hawaii to Kauai, some were *heiau po'okanaka*, most were *heiau waihau*, and some were *heiau unu*. Most of them have disappeared, but the foundations and the stone walls of some are still to be found... On Hawaii are Mo'okini, Mulei'ula, Hapu'u, and Kahua in Kohala; Pu'ukohola and Mailekini at Kawaihae. (Kamakau 1976:145)

Cultural historian Kepa Maly recounted the reconstruction of Pu'ukoholā Heiau under the guidance of Kamehameha's *kahuna* from Kaua'i and its dedication with the sacrifice of Chief Keōuakū'ahu'ula as the *mōhai*. In addition, after Kamehameha's rise to power following the sacrifice of his chiefly cousin, he continued to live near the *heiau* in the lands of Kawaihae and worked the lands of the Kohala Hema District. While living there, he prepared his legendary canoe fleet to ready for his attempt to conquer Kaua'i:

At various times in between 1792 and 1796, after the dedication of Pu'u Koholā, Kamehameha lived at Kawaihae and worked the lands of South Kohala. While at Kawaihae in 1796, Kamehameha initiated work on the great *peleleu* fleet for the invasion of Kaua'i... Kamehameha worked on the *heiau* of the land and ensured the safety of those who traveled the trails of South Kohala. (Maly 1999:21)

#### Mo 'olelo

An unfinished *heiau* factors into one of the stories passed down through the generations associated with the project lands. This story is one which tells of Chief Kiha who tried to build a *heiau* while he was living at Kawaihae but was unsuccessful due to the incessant blowing of a conch shell by the spirits in Waipi'o:

Kiha was the chief of Hawai'i at this time. He lived at Wai-pi'o and occupied himself with cultivating, planting 'awa, and building heiau for his gods. But whenever there was an 'aha ritual it was unsuccessful. [This was because of the noise made by the gods blowing the trumpet.] Once while Kiha was living at Kawaihae, he built a heiau, but during its dedication, the 'aha service was unsuccessful (lele wale ka 'aha). This so troubled those with him that Kiha determined to find someone to get hold of that trumpet. (Kamakau 1991:20–21)

Chief Kiha eventually solved his problem by sending the supernatural dog Puapualenalena, whom the chief caught stealing his 'awa, to retrieve the noisy conch shell. In a similar story recorded by Abraham Fornander, the supernatural dog Puapualenalena lived at Puakō and was cared for by an old fisherman from the area. In this version, Puapualenalena was caught stealing 'awa belonging to Chief Hakau of Waipi'o. And it is Chief Hakau, not Chief Kiha of the Kamakau version, who used the services of Puapualenalena. To avoid being put to death, Puapualenalena had to steal the conch shell which is blown incessantly by the spirits of the uplands of Waipi'o. Puapualenalena was successful in stealing the conch shell, and in return, both Puapualenalena and the old fisherman who looks after him were cared for by Chief Hakau (Maly 1999).

Other stories about the area were recorded by John Papa Ii, another noteworthy Hawaiian historian. Ii was a descendant of Luahine, the chief who with his older siblings Palena and Paia persuaded the chiefess Keakealaniwahine to spare the life of chief Kua'ana in Kawaihae. Rather than carry out the sentence of drowning in Kawaihae, Chiefess Keakealaniwahine allowed Chief Kua'ana to be sent away on a raft, and luckily he landed on Maui and survived (Ii 1959:19).

In Ii's writings there are two particular men, Akalele and Kepa'alani, who are noted as being extremely strong canoe paddlers whose canoes were familiar to the waters of Kawaihae:

Akalele, a man famed for his paddling strength, is said to have come from Kauai and to have lived with our first king. One night the king left Kawaihae and set forth with his double canoes. Daylight found his company outside of Kekaha, and they rested a little while at Kailua. Akalele was alone on a single canoe about 6 fathoms long and filled with baskets of sweet potatoes, fowls, dogs, and such gifts as people brought who came to see the king on the beach in Kona... Kepaalani, too, was known as a strong man, but his strength was not put to the test in the same way as Akalele's. When his canoe left the harbor of Kailua to go to Kawaihae, he paddled without pausing to rest until he reached shore. Because of this ability he became a favorite of the king. (Ii 1959:131–132)

In his writings, John Papa Ii also shared the name of the surf at Kawaihae: "The surf of Kapuailima is in Kawaihae, and Kahaleula is in Mahaiula. Honokohau has a surf, and there are others in the various districts of the island of Hawaii" (Ii 1959:135).

The district of Kawaihae's rightful place in Hawaiian history is bolstered by its appearance in traditional chants. These expressions of folklore have not lost their merit in today's society. They continue to be referred to in contemporary discussions of Hawaiian identity and Hawaiian values.

One such chant, *Hea 'Oe Kahaiolama*, proclaims the greatness of Kamehameha. In this chant the chiefess Kalama is in dialogue with Kamehameha, and he assures her that indeed, all of Hawai'i Island is his. Although Kawaihae is not specifically mentioned, the greater district of Kohala, of which Kawaihae is a part of, is pointed out:

#### Hea 'Oe Kahaiolama

KAMEHAMEHA: Hea 'oe Kahaiolama. KAMEHAMEHA: Where are you, O

Kalama?

KALAMA: *He maka'u mai au lā iā* KALAMA: I am afraid of Ka'ahumanu.

Kaʻahumanu.

KAMEHAMEHA: *Mai maka'u mai 'oe*. KAMEHAMEHA: Do not be afraid.

No 'u o luna, no 'u o lalo, All above is mine, all below is mine,

Noʻu o Kohala,Kohala is mine,Noʻu o Hāmākua,Hāmākua is mine,Noʻu o Hilo,Hilo is mine,Noʻu o Puna,Puna is mine,Noʻu o Kaʻū,Kaʻū is mine,Noʻu o Kona,Kona is mine,Noʻu nā wahi āpau-o-loaEverywhere is mine

CONTRIBUTOR: Mrs. Kaimu Kihe, Pu'uanahulu, North Kona, Hawai'i. *Mele kake*. (Bacon and Napoka 1995:194–195).

Another chant set in this northern portion of Hawai'i Island makes no mention of Kamehameha, but instead, is simply a love chant set in the district of Kohala:

#### Aia i Kohala Kaʻu Aloha

Ha'ina 'ia mai ana ka puana,

'Eono nō pua lawa ku'u lei.

Aia i Kohala ka'u aloha, My sweetheart is in Kohala Ka ua nāulu o Kawaihae. With the wind-borne rain of Kawaihae. Hae ana Wapine i ke aumoe, Wapine sets up a barking late at night, That dog that sniffs at the footprints. Ka 'īlio hanu hele maka meheu. Na ke kelepona au i haʻi mai It was the telephone that told me Ua noho hope 'oe no kō lei. That you are again with your darling. I laila kulu iho kuʻu waimaka Then my tears began to gather, Hoʻopulu ʻana i ka lau lihilihi. Wetting the tips of my lashes. He lihi kuleana koʻu iā ʻoe, I have some right to you, For you are imprinted in my heart. Ua hoʻopaʻa ʻia i ka puʻuwai. How can I help loving Na wai 'ole ko'u aloha The rain that pours in the forest. I ka ua loku mai i ka nahele. Go and obey the command given you, O hele i ka lā o ke kauoha. Then come back to be with me. A hoʻi mai ʻoe pili kāua. 'O 'oe a 'owau ka i 'ike iho You and I have known I nei mea nui lā he aloha. This great thing called love.

For the six flowers that complete my lei.

This ends my chant,

CONTRIBUTOR: Kapeliela Malani, Kawaihae, South Kohala, Hawai'i. *Mele hula*. (Bacon and Napoka 1995:180–181).

And finally, the last two chants here are very similar, yet from different sources. Both of these chants are accompanied by a type of string-figure game that was once familiar throughout the islands. And in both of these chants, as the string figures are being made, the words to these chants call out different features on the landscape around Hawai'i Island. One of these string-figure chants is called *He Huaka'i Ka'apuni ma Hawai'i*; here is a portion of that chant that mentions Kohala:

He Huaka'i Ka'apuni ma Hawai'i Ramble Round Hawai'i

Kū e hoʻopiʻo ka lāThe rising sun travels in an arcKa lā i ke kula o Ahu-ʻenaReaches the flatlands of Ahu-ʻenaKomo i ka laʻi o Kai-lua e...Enters Kai-lua's gentle landscape...

'O Kohala: Kohala last:

'O Kohala-iki, 'o Kohala-nuiLesser Kohala, greater Kohala'O Kohala-loko, 'o Kohala-wahoInner Kohala, outer Kohala'O Pili, 'o Ka-lā-hiki-olaAnd then Pili and Ka-lā-hiki-olaNā pu'u haele lua o KohalaCompanion hills traveling as a twain

Kohala last: The district included shoreland, an extinct volcano, a mountainous upland famous for its strong dry wind, 'Apa'apa'a.

Ka-lā-hiki-ola: The hill named Ka-lā-hiki-ola, 'the life-bringing sun', gave its name to the surrounding area (Pukui and Korn 1973:187–191).

The other chant is called *Na Moku 'Eono o Hawai'i Nei*, a portion of which is presented here:

Nā Moku 'Eono o Hawai'i Nei

Ka lā, ka lā, i ke kula o Ahu'ena... The sun, the sun shines on the plain of

Ahu'ena...

Noho i Kohala, Kohala is reached,

'O Kohala nui, 'o Kohala iki, Great Kohala, lesser Kohala,

*'O Kohala 'āina ua ha 'aheo,* Kohala, a land that is proud of its rain,

I ka ua 'Āpa'apa'a. The 'āpa'apa'a rain.

'O Pili me Kalāhikiola,

'O nā pu'u haele lua,

'O nā pu'u noho i uka...

There lie Pili and Kalāhikiola,

There the two-sided hills,

The hills that remain inland...

CONTRIBUTOR: Z.P. Kalokuokamaile, Nāpōʻopoʻo, South Kona, Hawaiʻi. *Mele hei*. [String-figure chant.] (Bacon and Napoka 1995:96–99).

#### 'Ōlelo No 'eau

Kawaihae's place from pre-contact Hawaiian history has also been preserved in 'ōlelo no'eau or traditional proverbs and wise sayings. In 1983, Mary Kawena Pukui published a volume of close to 3,000 'ōlelo no'eau or Hawaiian proverbs that she collected throughout the islands. The introductory chapter of that book reminds us that if we could understand these proverbs and wise sayings well, then we would understand Hawai'i well (Pukui 1983). Most of the 'ōlelo no'eau concerning Kawaihae speak of the natural environment, the rain, the sea, and the winds. Some of the sayings concern important events in Kawaihae's history, especially the fatal encounter that Chief

Keōuakū'ahu'ula had at Pu'ukoholā. But aside from the details of each wise saying, the simple fact that Kawaihae is memorialized in these 'ōlelo no'eau is a testament to the significance of the place. Here are the traditional sayings from Pukui's book which mention Kawaihae either in its text or in its explanation:

(732) Hele aku 'oe ma'ane'i, he wa'a kanaka; ho'i mai 'oe ma'ō he wa'a akua.

When you go from here, the canoe will contain men; when you return, it will be a ghostly canoe.

Warning to Keouakuahu'ula by his kahuna not to go to meet Kamehameha at Kawaihae. He went anyway and was killed.

(1483) Kamipulu Kawaihae.

Damned fool Kawaihae.

Said of Kawaihae natives. Some natives of Kawaihae, Hawai'i, once sold sweet potatoes to the captain of a ship. He discovered some sticks placed at the bottom of the barrel for filler and called the men damned fools.

(1588) Ka ua nāulu o Kawaihae.

The cloudless rain of Kawaihae

The rain of Kawaihae often surprises visitors because it seems to come out of a cloudless sky. A native knows by observing the winds and other signs of nature just what to expect.

(1647) Kawaihae i ke kai hāwanawana.

Kawaihae of the whispering sea.

Refers to Kawaihae, Hawai'i.

(1719) Ke kai hāwanawana o Kawaihae.

The whispering sea of Kawaihae.

Said of Kawaihae, Kohala.

(2097) Makani luna ke lele 'ino mai la ke ao.

There is wind from the upland, for the clouds are set a-flying.

Signs of trouble are seen. This saying originated shortly after the completion of the Pu'ukoholā heiau by Kamehameha I. He sent Keaweaheulu to Ka'ū to invite Keouakuahu'ula to Kawaihae for a peace conference between them. Against the advice of his own high priest, Keouakuahu'ula went, taking his best warriors along with him. When outside of Māhukona, he saw canoes come out of Kawaihae and realized that treachery awaited him. It was then that he uttered the words of this saying. His navigator pleaded with him to go back, but he refused. Arriving in Kawaihae, Keouakuahu'ula stepped off the canoe while uttering a chant in honor of Kamehameha. One of the latter's war leaders stepped up from behind and killed him. All of his followers were slaughtered except for Kuakahela, who hid and later found his way home, where he wailed the sad story.

(2258) Na makani paio lua o Kawaihae.

The two conflicting winds of Kawaihae.

Refers to the Mumuku wind from the uplands and the Naulu wind, which brings rains to Kawaihae.

(2695) Pua ka lehua.

The lehua is in bloom.

Said by the people of Kawaihae when the *aku* fish appear in schools. It was considered unlucky to speak openly of going fishing. (Pukui 1983:81, 160, 172, 178, 185, 228, 247, 294, 295)

Other 'ōlelo no 'eau in Pukui's compilation refer to the larger district of Kohala of which Kawaihae is a part. In the same way that some of the Kawaihae 'ōlelo no 'eau focus on Kawaihae's natural

environment, the Kohala proverbs and wise sayings focus on Kohala's land and famous winds. In addition, the Kohala wise sayings refer to the characteristics of the people there:

#### (211) 'A'ohe u'i hele wale o Kohala.

No youth of Kohala goes empty-handed

Said in praise of people who do not go anywhere without a gift or a helping hand. The saying originated at Honomaka'u in Kohala. The young people of that locality, when on a journey, often went as far as Kapua before resting. Here, they made *lei* to adorn themselves and carry along with them. Another version is that no Kohala person goes unprepared for any emergency.

#### (875) He pā'ā kō kea no Kohala, e kole ai ka waha ke 'ai.

A resistant white sugar cane of Kohala that injures the mouth when eaten.

A person that one does not tamper with. This was the retort of Pupukea, a Hawai'i chief, when the Maui chief Makakuikalani made fun of his small stature. Leter used in praise of the warriors of Kohala, who were known for valor.

#### (1171) I 'ike 'ia no o Kohala i ka pae kō, a o ka pae kō ia kole ai ka waha.

One can recognize Kohala by her rows of sugar cane which can make the mouth raw when chewed.

When one wanted to fight a Kohala warrior, he would have to be a very good warrior to succeed. Kohala men were vigorous, brave, and strong.

#### (1256) Ipu lei Kohala na ka Moa'ekū.

Kohala is like a wreath container for the Moa'e breeze.

Kohala is a windy place.

#### (1313) Kahilipulu Kohala na ka makani.

Kohala is swept, mulch and all, by the wind.

Kohala is a windy place.

#### (1455) Ka makani 'Āpa'apa'a o Kohala.

The 'Āpa'apa'a wind of Kohala.

Kohala was famed in song and story for the 'Āpa'apa'a wind of that district.

#### (1813) Kohala 'āina ha'aheo.

Kohala, land of the proud.

The youths, *lei*-bedecked, were proud of their handsome appearance and of their home district.

#### (1814) Kohala ihu hakahaka.

Kohala of the gaping nose.

Kohala is full of hills, and the people there are said to breathe hard from so much climbing.

#### (1815) Kohala i ka unupa'a.

Kohala of the solid stone.

The people of Kohala were known for their firm attitudes.

#### (1816) Kohala, mai Honoke'ā a Keahualono.

Kohala, from Honoke'ā to Keahualono.

The extent of Kohala.

#### (1973) Le'i o Kohala i ka nuku na kānaka.

Covered is Kohala with men to the very point of land.

A great population has Kohala. Kauhiakama once traveled to Kohala to spy for his father, the ruling chief of Maui. While there, he did not see many people for they were all tending

their farms in the upland. He returned home to report that there were hardly any mend in Kohala. But when the invaders from Maui came they found a great number of men, all ready to defend their homeland.

(1975) Lele au la, hokahoka wale iho.

I fly away, leaving disappointment behind.

Said of one who is disillusioned after giving many gifts. Waka'ina was a ghost of North Kohala who deceived people. He often flew to where people gathered and chanted. When he had their attention he would say, "I could chant better if I had a tapa cloth." In this way he would name one thing after another, and when all had been given him he would fly away chanting these words.

(1988) Lele o Kohala me he lupe la.

Kohala soars as a kite.

An expression of admiration for Kohala, a district that has often been a leader in doing good works.

(2220) Na 'ilina wai 'ole o Kohala.

The waterless plains of Kohala, where water will not remain long.

After a downpour, the people look even in the hollows of rocks for the precious water.

(2276) Nani ka waiho a Kohala i ka la'i.

Beautiful lies Kohala in the calm.

An expression of admiration for Kohala, Hawai'i, or for a person with poise and charm -- especially a native of that district.

(2365) 'Ohi hāpuku ka wahie o Kapa'au.

Anything was gathered up as fuel at Kapa'au.

Said of one who takes anything and everything. At one time Kohala suffered a drought and food became scarce. The women did their best to raise food at 'Āinakea while the mend traveled far in search of some means of relieving the famine. In order to cook their meager, inferior crops, the women used whatever they found for fuel --- dried sugar-cane leaves, grasses, potatoes, and so forth.

(2533) 'Ope'ope Kohala i ka makani.

Kohala is buffeted by the wind.

(2811) 'Uala ne'ene'e o Kohala.

Ne'ene'e potato of Kohala.

A person who hangs around constantly. *Ne 'ene 'e*, a variety of sweet potato, also means "to move up closer." (Pukui 1983:25, 95, 127, 136, 143, 157, 196, 213, 214, 243, 248, 258, 277, 309)

#### Kawaihae in the Historic Era

Kawaihae, being on the island of Hawai'i, witnessed multiple changes in its political rule in the years just prior to Western contact. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, Chief Alapa'i ruled the entire island of Hawai'i. But due to internal strife, it became divided with Alapa'i ruling the northern part of the island and Kalani'ōpu'u ruling the southern districts of Ka'ū and Puna. In 1754, Alapa'i died, and his son Keawe'ōpala inherited the governance of Alapa'i's lands. However, later that same year, Kalani'ōpu'u wrested control of Keawe'ōpala's lands, and because of that, Kalani'ōpu'u became the ruler of the entire island. When Kalani'ōpu'u died in 1782, the governance of Hawai'i went to his son Kīwala'ō. However, it was not long before Kīwala'ō's rule was challenged by Kalani'ōpu'u's brother's son, Kamehameha, who

was the keeper of the god, Kūkāʻilimoku. In a subsequent battle between Kīwalaʻō's and Kamehameha's forces, Kīwalaʻō was killed, and Kamehameha took his place. Following that decisive battle, the governance of Hawai'i Island was divided into three parts. Kamehameha ruled the north half of the island from Hāmākua to Kohala to Kona. Keawemaʻuhili, the brother of the deceased Chief Kalaniʻōpuʻu, ruled out of Hilo, and Keōuakūʻahuʻula, a son of Kalaniʻōpuʻu, ruled the districts of Kaʻū and Puna. Eventually, Keawemaʻuhili was killed by Keōuakūʻahuʻula's forces, and then Keōuakūʻahuʻula was defeated by Kamehameha's forces. After that, Kamehameha had complete rule over the entire island, and from there he went on to conquer the rest of the Hawaiian Islands (translations in italics by D. Duhaylonsod):

Hoʻi akula ʻo Alapaʻi i Hawai'i i ke kaua, a ua lanakila ʻo Alapaʻi ma luna o nā aliʻi o Hawaiʻi, a ua luku ʻia nā aliʻi o Hawaiʻi, a ua hui ʻia i hoʻokahi aupuni ma lalo o Alapaʻi (Kamakau 1996[1866]:1).

Alapa'i returned to Hawai'i Island to do battle, and Alapa'i emerged victorious over the chiefs of Hawai'i Island, the chiefs were slaughtered, and the entire kingdom was gathered as one under Alapa'i

I ke kaua 'ana i Mahinaakāka ke kū ka'awale 'ana o Kalani'ōpu'u e noho mō'ī no Ka'ū me Puna, no ka mea, he ali'i kama'āina 'o Kalani'ōpu'u no Ka'ū, a 'o kona one hānau ia o kona mau mākua. Ho'i maila 'o Alapa'i a noho ma Hilo, a hala ka makahiki, ho'i maila 'o ia a noho ma Waipi'o. A pau kona noho 'ana ma Waipi'o. Ho'i maila 'o Alapa'i me nā ali'i a hiki ma Waimea, a 'o kekahi po'e, ma kai o ka 'au wa'a, a pae i Kawaihae. Ho'i akula 'o Alapa'i mai Waimea aku a Lanimaomao, loa'a ihola i ka ma'i... Ma Kikiako'i, make ihola 'o Alapa'i. I ka A.D. 1754, noho ali'i ihola 'o Keawe'ōpala no ke aupuni o Hawai'i (Kamakau 1996[1866]:13).

From the battle at Mahinaakāka, Kalani'ōpu'u emerged as the king of Ka'ū and Puna, because Kalani'ōpu'u was a native chief of Ka'ū, and it was the birthplace of his parents. Alapa'i returned to Hilo, and after sometime, he went to live at Waipi'o. After living at Waipi'o, Alapa'i and his chiefs went to Waimea, and others, by way of canoes, landed at Kawaihae. Alapa'i went from Waimea to Lanimaomao, he became ill... At Kikiako'i, Alapa'i died. In the year 1754, Keawe'ōpala (the son of Alapa'i) became the ruler of Hawai'i.

'Ōlelo aku ke kahuna ma hope o Kalai'ōpu'u [another name for Kalani'ōpu'u], 'o Holo'ae ka inoa, ["]Eia ka mea e make ai 'o Keawe'ōpala, aia a make 'ē ke kahuna ma mua o Keawe'ōpala, a laila, lilo ke aupuni iā 'oe, no ka mea, 'o ke kahuna ka mea e pa'a ai ke aupuni iā Keawe'ōpala.["]... ua hopu 'ia ke kahuna o Keawe'ōpala, ua pepehi 'ia a kālua 'ia e Kalani'ōpu'u me ka ho'omāinoino 'ia... I ka makahiki A.D. 1754, ua lilo holo'oko'a ke aupuni o Hawai'i iā Kalani'ōpu'u (Kamakau 1996[1866]:13,14).

The kahuna under Kalaiʻōpuʻu, whose name was Holoʻae, spoke, "Here is the way Keaweʻōpala will die, first his priest must die, and then, the kingdom will go to you, because it is the priest who keeps the kingdom securely under Keaweʻōpala's rule... the priest of Keaweʻōpala was captured, and he was tortured, killed and burned in the pit by Kalaniʻōpuʻu... In the year 1754, the entire kingdom of Hawaiʻi went under the rule of Kalaniʻōpuʻu.

I ka pau 'ana o ka wā hī 'ahi o Kalae, mana'o ihola 'o Kalani'ōpu'u e ho'i i Kona, akā, ua loa'a 'ē 'o ia i ka ma'i, no laila, ho'i maila 'o ia a noho ma Ka'iliki'i i Waio'ahukini ma Pākini; māhuahua loa ka ma'i, a make nō ma laila. I ka iwakāluakumamāiwa makahiki [ia] o kona noho ali'i 'ana ma luna o ke aupuni o Hawai'i. A 'o nā makahiki a pau o kona ola 'ana, he kanahikukumamāiwa, a make ihola 'o ia i ka malama 'o Ianuari, i ka A.D. 1782 (Kamakau 1996[1866]:62).

When he was finished trolling for 'ahi at Kalae, Kalani'ōpu'u decided to return to Kona, but he became sick, and therefore, he went to stay at Ka'iliki'i in Waio'ahukini at Pākini; the illness intensified, and he died there. His reign over the kingdom of Hawai'i lasted twenty-nine years. And he lived for seventy-nine years, and died in the month of January, 1782.

I ka noho 'ana o Kalani'ōpu'u ma Kohala, ua ho'oholo ihola nā ali'i a me nā kuhina, e kauoha 'ia ke keiki ho'oilina o ke aupuni (Kalanikauikeaoulikīwala'ō)... Aia a make 'o Kalani'ōpu'u, a laila, e ili aku ke aupuni i ka ho'oilina (Kamakau 1996[1866]:59–60).

When Kalani 'ōpu'u was staying at Kohala, the chiefs and the cabinet members decided, and the command would be given that the child Kīwala 'ō would be the next heir to the kingdom... Kalani 'ōpu'u died, and then, the heir inherited the kingdom.

I ko Kamehameha mā hiki 'ana mai ma hope, ua ho'omaka mua aku 'o Ke'eaumoku i ke kaua i ko Kīwala'ō mau koa... A 'ike akula 'o Ke'eaumoku iā Kīwala'ō e huli ana i lalo, kokolo akula 'o ia me ka leiomano ma ka lima, a papa'i a'ela ma ko Kīwala'ō kani'ā'ī, a make loa ihola ia... 'O ke 'auhe'e ihola nō ia o nā ali'i a me nā koa o Kīwala'ō. 'O Keōuakū'ahu'ula ho'i a me kekahi po'e ali'i... holo akula i Ka'ū, a lilo ihola 'o Keōuakū'ahu'ula i mō'ī no Ka'ū a me Puna... 'O Keawema'uhili nō ho'i ke ali'i kapu i ke au o Alapa'inui... a hele akula a hiki i Hilo, a lilo ihola 'o ia i ali'i no kekahi hapa o Hilo, a me kekahi hapa ho'i o Puna, a pēlā nō ho'i 'o Hāmākua... Lilo ihola 'o Kona, Kohala a me kekahi hapa o Hāmākua iā Kamehameha. Lilo ihola ka mokupuni 'o Hawai'i i mau aupuni 'ekolu, a 'ekolu nō ho'i mau mō'ī (Kamakau 1996[1866]:73–74).

When Kamehameha arrived later, (his warrior-general) Ke'eaumoku had already started the battle with Kīwala'ō's warriors... Ke'eaumoku saw Kīwala'ō facing down, he crawled with a leiomano weapon in his hand, and struck at Kīwala'ō's throat, and Kīwala'ō died... The chiefs and the warriors of Kīwala'ō fled. Keōuakū'ahu'ula and some chiefs sailed to Ka'ū, and Keōuakū'ahu'ula became the king of Ka'ū and Puna... Keawema'uhili also, he was a sacred chief from the time of Chief Alapa'i... Keawema'uhili went to Hilo, and he became the chilef of parts of Hilo, Puna, and Hāmākua... Kona, Kohala and a portion of Hāmākua became lands of Kamehameha. The island of Hawai'i was divided into three kingdoms, and with three kings.

Ki'i maila 'o Keōuakū'ahu'ula e kaua iā Keawema'uhili. Kaua ihola lāua i kinohi, a he'e 'o Keawema'uhili; a kaua hou ihola ma 'Alae, ma Hilo Palikū, ua pepehi 'ia 'o Keawema'uhili, a make pū ihola kekahi ali'i, 'o Kāo'o kona inoa, he kaiko'eke nō ho'i nona (Kamakau 1996[1866]:105).

Keōuakūʻahuʻula came to do battle against Keawemaʻuhili. They fought in the beginning, and Keawemaʻuhili fled; and they fought again at 'Alae, at Hilo Palikū, Keawemaʻuhili was killed, together with another chief named Kāoʻo, who was a brother-in-law of his.

Kiʻi akula 'o Keaweaheulu a me Kamanawa, nā kuhina o Kamehameha, iā Keōuakū'ahu'ula, ka mō'ī o ka 'ao'ao hikina o ka mokupuni 'o Hawai'i... nīnau ihola 'o Keōua, 'He aha kā 'olua huaka'i?' Pane a'ela 'o Keaweaheulu mā, 'I ki'i mai nei nō māua iā 'oe, 'o 'oe nō ke keiki a ko māua kaikua'ana haku; i ki'i mai nei iā 'oe, e holo kākou i Kona, a hui pū me kō kaikaina... E ho'opau i ke kaua 'ana ma waena o 'olua... Holo akula nō lākou nei a kokoke e pili i Mailekini ma Kawaihae... Kū maila nō ho'i 'o Keōuakū'ahu'ula a kāhea mai iā Kamehameha, 'Eia au lā.' Kāhea mai nō ho'i 'o Kamehameha, 'Kū mai, a hele mai e 'ike kāua.' Kū a'ela nō ho'i 'o Keōuakū'ahu'ula me ka mana'o e lele mai i uka; e hou mai ana 'o Ke'eaumoku i ka pololū... A 'o Keōua a me kekahi po'e 'ē a'e ma ko lākou wa'a, ua pau loa lākou i ka make... I ka make 'ana o Keōuakū'ahu'ula, ke keiki a Kalani'ōpu'u, ka mō'ī o Hawai'i, a kau 'ia 'o ia ma Pu'ukoholā ma Kawaihae, a laila, ua holo'oko'a ke aupuni o ka mokupuni 'o Hawai'i iā Kamehameha (Kamakau 1996[1866]:110–113).

Keaweaheulu and Kamanawa, the cabinet members of Kamehameha, went to get Keōuakū'ahu'ula, the king of the eastern side of Hawai'i Island... Keōua asked, "Why have you two journeyed?" The two travelers answered, "We have come to get you, you are the child of our older brother, Chief [Kalani'ōpu'u]; we have come to get you that we may all sail to Kona and meet with your younger brother [cousin Kamehameha]... to put an end to the warfare between you two... They all sailed and approached close to Mailekini at Kawaihae... Keōuakū'ahu'ula stood and called out to Kamehameha, "Here I am." Kamehameha called back in return, "Stand up and come, let us see." Keōuakū'ahu'ula stood up with the thought of fleeing inland; (Kamehameha's warrior uncle) Ke'eaumoku threw his spear... Keōua and the other people on that canoe, they all died... At the death of Keōuakū'ahu'ula, who was the child of Kalani'ōpu'u, the former king of Hawai'i, Keōuakū'ahu'ula was placed on the sacrificial heiau of Pu'ukoholā at Kawaihae, and then, the entire kingdom of Hawai'i Island became under the one rule of Kamehameha.

During the reign of Kamehameha, the traditional *kapu* system was still adhered to. John Papa Ii described the nature of this system and the sacredness it appropriated to the chiefs and to the things they touched. In writing about the *kapu*, Ii mentioned the bathing pools at Kawaihae:

Six members of the royal family had the kapu that required everyone to squat down (noho) as their possessions were carried past. These were Keopuolani and her son Liholiho and Kamehameha I, his son Kekuaiwa Kamehameha, and his daughters Kamamalu and Kinau...The other kapu chiefs were all revered, and kapus were observed in their homes... These other chiefs were Keliimaikai and his son Kekuaokalani; Kaleioku; and Piipii and her foster children Kapulikoliko, Kaiko, and Kahekili. It was said of Keliimaikai that whatever he dedicated became very kapu. If it was a bathing pool, it became so kapu that men were not allowed to bathe there with malos on. Beause of this rule, a bathing pool in the upland of Kawaihae was called Keliialahoolaawai (The chief who roused to dedicate the water). Also in Kawaihae was a kapu bathing pool called Alawai (Ii 1959:59).

#### **Historic Land Use**

It was during the years leading up to Kamehameha's rise to power, in 1778, that the British sailor James Cook arrived in the Hawaiian Islands. He is credited as being the first Westerner to do so (Kamakau 1996[1866]). An estimated 105,000 natives were living on Hawai'i Island at the time with more than 23,000 living in Kohala, the district in which Kawaihae is situated (Bergin 2004:21). After Captain Cook's arrival on Hawai'i's shores, many other Westerners followed in his footsteps, forever changing the landscape. In the case of Kawaihae and its important harbor, the most

significant of these agents of change were ranchers, sandalwood traders, and missionaries. A further transformation of Kawaihae was solidified by the Māhele, a royal proclamation which replaced the traditional land tenure system with a Western capitalist one. As a result, within a century after Captain Cook's visit, many lands of Kawaihae and other *ahupua'a* throughout the islands were firmly in the hands of foreigners.

### Ranching

In 1792, another British sailor, Captain George Vancouver, arrived and anchored at Hawai'i Island. Vancouver had previously visited the islands as a sailor on Captain Cook's earlier voyages. When he came back as a captain, Vancouver brought gifts of cattle, goats and sheep for the king, Kamehameha. Kamehameha instituted a *kapu* or strict taboo on these gifts of livestock. Anyone caught harming the livestock could be put to death. As a result, the cattle and goats and sheep multiplied copiously across Waimea and the other lands of Kohala. Many walls and enclosures had to be built to protect the people's cultivated crops from destruction from the animals. In 1803, the horse was also introduced to the island (Bergin 2004).

Kamkakau explained that Vancouver left Hawai'i and explored the west coast of North and Central America before returning to visit Kawaihae again in 1793:

Vancouver disappeared from Kauai and sailed to the northwest coast of America, to the harbors just visited by Captain Cook, and he called also at harbors in Mexico and California. He returned to the Hawaiian group and reached Kawaihae, February 14, 1793. There he was urged to sell muskets and powder, but he replied, "It is not right to sell things for killing people." Vancouver was a Christian and a true Englishman... He is well-known as the friend of the chiefs from Hawaii to Kauai. He did not furnish some chiefs with weapons and deny them to others, but to all the chiefs from Hawaii to Kauai his advice was, "Stop making war; live in peace; be friends with each other." (Kamakau 1992:164)

## Sandalwood

While the ranching industry was gaining a foothold in the uplands above Kawaihae, another industry was keeping people busy throughout the *ahupua'a* from the mountains to the sea. This was the sandalwood trade. It was arduous labor in which a multitude of people harvested the great trees from the Kohala Mountains and carried them down toward the Kawaihae coast where the trees were shipped off. The missionary William Ellis described this work in his writings:

[At Kawaihae] we were roused by vast multitudes of people passing through the district from Waimea with sandal wood, which had been cut in the adjacent mountains for Karaimoku, by the people of Waimea, and which the people of Kohala, as far as the north point, had been ordered to bring down to his storehouse on the beach, for the purpose of its being shipped to Oahu.

There were between two and three thousand men, carrying each from one to six pieces of sandal wood, according to their size and weight. It was generally tied on their backs by bands made of ti leaves, passed over the shoulders and under the arms, and fastened across their breast. When they had deposited the wood at the storehouse, they departed to their respective homes. (Ellis 1963[1827]:286–287)

### **Christian Missions**

Overlapping with the arrivals of foreign sailors, ranchers, and traders to the islands was the equally significant arrival of Christian missionaries. Leading the cause to evangelize the Pacific were the American Board of Foreign Missions and the London Mission Society. The landing of the American Board of Foreign Missions on Hawai'i's shores in 1820 could not have come at a more opportune time. Just a year earlier, Liholiho, or Kamehameha II, became the new king, and soon after that, he abolished the ancient traditional religion (Ellis 1963[1827]). Kamakau wrote about the role Kawaihae had in setting the scene for the breakdown of the *kapu* traditions and the adoption of Christianity:

When Keopuolani, the only remaining high tabu chiefess, gave up the tabu with the consent of all the chiefs, the tabu system fell. In the afternoon of the day following the night of Kamehameha's death, Keopuolani ate coconuts which were tabu to women and took food with the men, saying, "He who guarded the god is dead, and it is right that we should eat together freely." This free eating was observed as a part of the mourning ceremonies (kumakena). It took place only among the chiefs and did not extend to the country districts. When Liholiho was sent for to return from Kawaihae after the purification ceremonies Kekuaokalani objected to their return, saying, "Your grandfather left commands to two of us, the care of the government to you, of the god to me, and each of us to look to the other. Tell the messengers we will not return for we have heard that there is free eating at Kailua."... Liholiho returned by canoe to Kailua, and the next day Ka'ahumanu proclaimed him king... The next day he and his chiefs joined Kekuaokalani at Kawaihae and found him at prayer, and so finding him they too worshipped, and again a tabu was put upon free eating by chiefs and commoners and they took to games and rum drinking. At this time there arrived at Kawaihae a ship from France on board of which was a Roman Catholic priest. When [Chief] Kalanimoku learned from John Young that this man held office from his government as a priest of the true God in heaven he had himself baptized by the priest as pope over the islands. (Kamakau 1992:224–225)

Liholiho eventually proclaimed the abolishment of the *kapu* to all the chiefs and commoners throughout the archipelago. Liholiho's queen regent, Ka'ahumanu, was a staunch supporter of the new Christian church in Hawai'i. After Liholiho died and his brother Kauikeaouli became Kamehameha III, Ka'ahumanu continued to use her influence to support Christianity. John Papa Ii chronicled Ka'ahumanu's use of Kawaihae as her entry/exit point on her way to dedicate a church in Waimea:

Kaahumanu's circuits of the land were always by canoe, for she had learned all about canoeing and surfing from Kamehameha I, her cousin, lord, and husband. On her arrival at Kawaihae, Hawaii, in September 1830, she went up to Waimea for the dedication of the church there. It was named Mahiki because all of the timber in the building was brought from Mahiki. After the dedication, Kaahumanu turned about and descended to Kawaihae on her hand-drawn cart. Upon her arrival at the shore of Kawaihae, she boarded a canoe and sailed to Waipio, while the king and chiefs traveled there over land. (Ii 1959:158)

#### Māhele Land Tenure

It was during Kamehameha III's reign, in 1848, that sweeping changes were made to the traditional land tenure system. This was called the Māhele. This proclamation allowed the king to divide landownership for three groups of people: the king, the chiefs, and the commoners. The new system of land tenure was another influence of Westerners in Hawai'i:

THE MAHELE is rightfully considered one of the most significant chapters in the modern history of Hawai'i. Several legislative acts during the period 1845-1855 codified a sweeping transformation from the centuries-old Hawaiian traditions of royal land tenure to the western practice of private land ownership. (Moffat and Fitzpatrick 1995)

The king enacted the Māhele intending for it to provide the Native Hawaiian population with an irrevocable land base they would own. The process that the commoners needed to follow to secure their land titles consisted of filing a claim with the Land Commission; having their land claim surveyed; testifying in person on behalf of their claim; and submitting their final Land Commission Award to get a binding royal patent. However, in actuality, the vast majority of the native population never received any land commission awards recognizing their land holdings due to several reasons such as their unfamiliarity with the process, their distrust of the process, and/or their desire to cling to their traditional way of land tenure regardless of how they felt about the new system. In 1850, the king passed another law, this one allowing foreigners to buy land. This further hindered the process of natives securing lands for their families.

A partial list showing those receiving Land Commission Awards (LCA) and those receiving Government Land Grants in the South Kohala District shows 8 recipients of LCAs n Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a. All of these were in the vicinity of the current Kawaihae Small Boat Harbor, and not near the project area. Table 1 shows the names of the grantees and other information regarding their land holdings:

Table 1. LCA Awards in Kawaihae 1

LCA	Ahupua'a	Ili	Grantee
4884	Kawaihae 1		French, William
4101	Kawaihae 1	Kanaio	Kahananui
4091:1&2	Kawaihae 1	Kahapaakai	Kaue
4094	Kawaihae 1	Kaelepuhi	Kepaimaka
9971	Kawaihae 1		Leleiohoku
3669	Kawaihae 1	Pahonu	Makahi
3668:1&2	Kawaihae 1	Koleaka	Manuia, D.
3826	Kawaihae 1	Kahapaakai	Punihaniha

## **Historic Maps**

Historic maps help to paint a picture of Kawaihae in times past and illustrate the changes that have taken place in the region over the years. The earliest map found for this area is dated July 1883 (Figure 5). It was the result of a survey by a former British Navy lieutenant, George Jackson. Features annotated in Kawaihae village include a church, a boathouse, a school, some salt pans, a jail, and the Kawaihae Lighthouse. Inscripted on the map near Pu'ukoholā and Mailekini are the words, "Ancient heathen temples of Kamehameha." By that time, the Hale O Kapuni *heiau* must have been in disrepair since it was labeled as "Remains of haleokapuni." Shown at the bottom of the map, Keawehala Point is renamed Lyons Point.

The next map is labeled "Kawaihae Village," and it is dated 1914, by which time Hawai'i was a territory of the United States (Figure 6). By then, Kawaihae showed an increase in residential and commercial development. According to the map, many native Hawaiian and foreign individuals were land owners in Kawaihae, but land owners also included entities such as the Western Hawaiian Investment Company, the Mutual Telephone Company, and the Board of Education. The map shows that by 1914 Kawaihae had a post office which attests to the level of activity in the area.

The third map is dated 1934–1935, and it specifically shows the subdividing of a portion of the Hawaiian home lands of Kawaihae 1 (Figure 7). Well over a dozen residential lots had been carved out on both sides of a roadway labeled "Mahukona-Kawaihae Trail." Near the northern edge of the lots, at Honokoa Gulch, was a parcel with a lease application by the Kahua Ranch. Within Honokoa Gulch are two troughs, a tank, and a windmill. Continuing along the coastline beyond Honokoa Gulch toward North Kohala, most of the land remained undeveloped, including the property in the study area. A trail leading to Mahukona appears to run through the project area.

# **Contemporary History**

Within a few decades after the Māhele, much of the land was owned by foreign businessmen. The turn of the century found these foreigners running the government in Hawai'i after the monarchy was overthrown. As the decades continued, agriculture strengthened as the main industry throughout the islands, and a market for tourism began to grow. The prominence of agriculture and tourism remained strong in Hawai'i throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century until today, and for Hawai'i Island, tourism has developed particularly well in the Kohala district:

Tourism and agriculture are Hawaii County's main industries... particularly in West Hawaii where the Kona and Kohala coasts have almost all of the county's hotel room inventory. (RMTC 1991:13)

Residential development has also been a big part of the contemporary land use of Kohala. The current project of the Kailapa Community in Kawaihae is part of a larger push to benefit the Native Hawaiian population through Hawaiian homestead lands.

#### Mele

Like the traditional chants from ancient times that give us a window into pre-contact Hawai'i, the modern songs of today also provide a glimpse of the specific recent time and place that they were written in. It is interesting that the poetic references to Kawaihae from the days of old have found their way into the modern song compositions. One exception in the songs listed below is A Kona Hema 'O Ka Lani. It is actually not a modern song but a traditional chant composition set to music in the modern style. In this mele, the wind, rain and sea of Kawaihae are noted:

A Kona Hema 'O Ka Lani (The King at South Kona) - Traditional

A Kona Hema 'o ka lani

Nānā iā Ka'awaloa

'Ike i ka la'i a 'Ehu

Ehuehu 'oe e ka lani

At South Kona, The King
Observes Ka'awaloa

Knows the peace of 'Ehu
Majestic are you, o king

Ka helena a'o Hawai'i Going to Hawai'i

Mālamalama nā moku

To take care of the districts

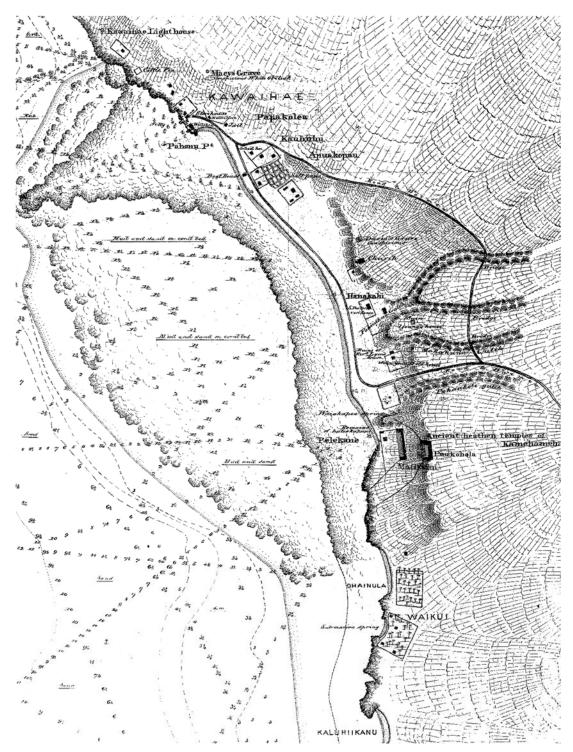


Figure 5. Portion of a Kawaihae Bay map (Jackson 1883).

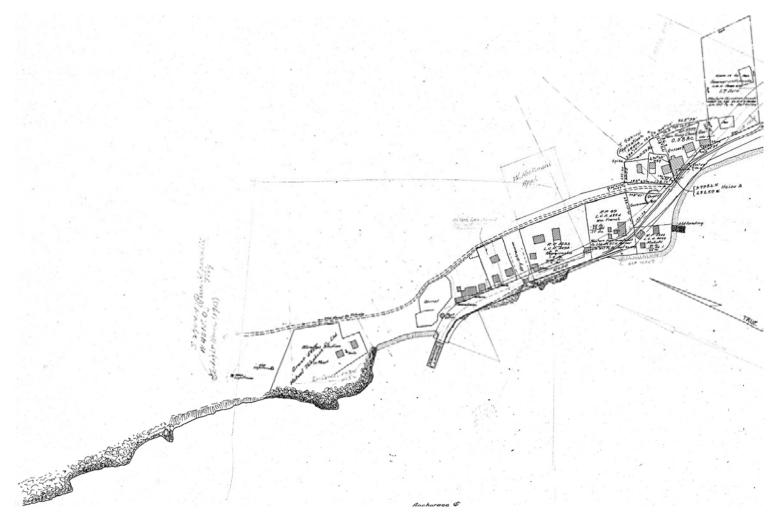


Figure 6. Portion of a Kawaihae Village map (Wright 1914).

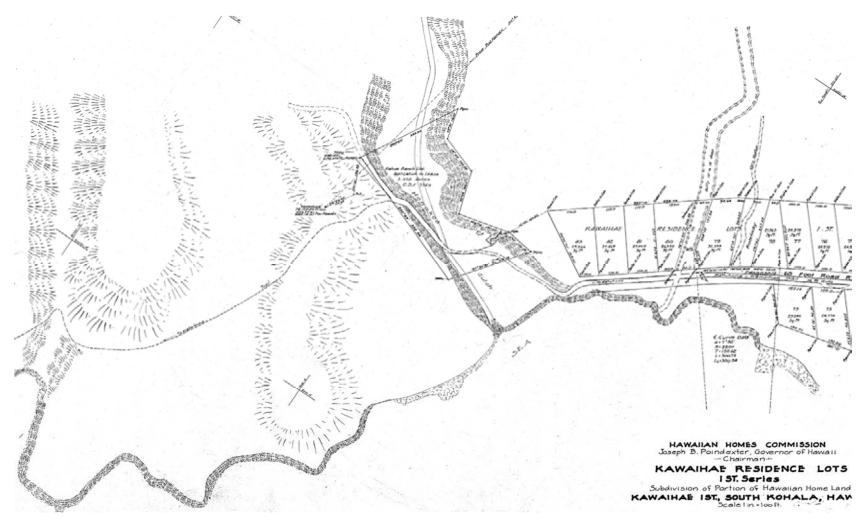


Figure 7. Portion of a Kawaihae Residence Lots map (Copp 1934–1935).

Ahuwale nā kualono In plain view the mountaintops 'Ike 'ia ka pae 'ōpua Seen are the cloud banks

E kukū ana i ke kai

I ke kai hāwanawana
On the whispering sea
'Ōlelo o Kawaihae
Speaking of Kawaihae
Hae ana e ka naulu
Stirred by the sudden shower

Ka makani hele uluuluThe wind increases $K\bar{u}$  ka e 'a i ka moanaThe sea rises

Ka moana o Māhukona The sea of Māhukona Ka makani 'Āpaapa 'a The wind named 'Āpa 'apa 'a

Lē'i mai 'o KohalaCrowded is KohalaI ka nuku nā kanakaTo the mouth with people

Ha'ina mai ka puana Tell the theme
O ka lani Kaulilua The royal Kaulilua

Source: Edwina Kanoho - This ancient chant, set to music, praises the Kona and Kohala districts of the island of Hawai'i and was dedicated to King Kalākaua, also known as Kaulilua. Ehu was a chief famous for his peaceful reign and also the ancient name of a land district in South Kona. Ka'awaloa is a village in Honaunau, Kawaihae and Māhukona are villages in the Kohala area. 'Āpa'apa'a is the strong wind from Kohala, the northwest district of Hawai'i. The last verse, Lē'i mai 'o Kohala i ka nuku (Kohala is crowded at the mouth) is part of a military intelligence report from Pupukea to Kamalalawalu, the Maui leader. The understanding was that all of the people had gone to the harbor mouth leaving that section unprotected. Kamalalawalu invaded the island, but was defeated. Translation by Noelani Mahoe. (Lyrics and translation to this song and all other songs in this section along with their accompanied descriptions are from the www.huapala.org database compiled by Kanoa-Martin).

The other songs listed below make reference to Kawaihae for different reasons. *Lepe 'Ula'ula* is a love story set in the context of ranching. This *mele* talks about a cowboy from Kawaihae:

Lepe 'Ula'ula (Cockscomb) - Kaimanahila

Lepe 'ula 'ula lepe o ka moaThe red comb of the roosterKe hua kūlina 'ai a ka pelehuThe corn eating turkey

Keiki mai au no Kawaihae I am a lad from Kawaihae No ke kipuka 'ili lawe a lilo With a winning lasso

*'Elua wale iho ho'i māua*Just the two of us

Ka hau hāli'i a'o Waimea Covered by the dew of Waimea

I laila māua kukuni e ka hao There, we two used the branding iron Kokope e ka 'i'o kupu kuku'i e ka papa niho Scraped the flesh from the gums

Mai nō 'oe a ho'opoina Never forget

Ha'ina 'ia mai ana ka puana Tell the refrain

Lepe 'ula'ula lepe o ka moa/

The red comb of the rooster

Source: This Waimea love story tells of a Big Island cowboy who uses his lariat to capture the object of his affection. Translator unknown.

The final two *mele* are songs which name Kawaihae in their titles. They both remind the listener that Kawaihae is a town famous for its association with its sea. For the first of these *mele*, the portion referring to Kawaihae is as follows:

Kawaihae (Hoe Hoe Nā Wa'a) - Emma Paishon

Kawaihae, ka 'uapo a'o Hilo

Hoe hoe nā wa'a

Pili i ka pu'e one

Kawaihae, the wharf of Hilo

Row, row the boats

Close to the sandbar

Source: Mauna Kea was an interisland steamer. Cargo and passengers would be rowed ashore by sailors in row boats, while the ship would anchor off shore. Stanza 1, the wharf would be located in Kona, but the composer wrote it as Hilo. Emma Paishon was 17 years old and had never been to Hawai'i and was not familiar with the landscape when she composed this mele. She was Hawaiian but was born in 'Iosepa, Utah, where a colony of Hawaiians lived in Skull Valley, in the desert, 75 miles from Salt Lake City, next to an Indian reservation. Information from Phillip Lee

The last *mele* is presented in full:

## Kawaihae Hula (Water of Wrath) - by Bill Ali'iloa Lincoln

Ike ia e mākou o Kawaihae We saw Kawaihae I ke kai nehe 'ōlelo me ka 'ili'ili Where the sea whispers over the pebbles Kau aku ka mana'o no Puaka'ilima We longed to see Puaka'ilima Where the surf of Ka'ewa rolls I ka nalu haʻi mai la o Kaʻewa Hōʻike Poliʻahu i ke kapa hau Poli'ahu displays her mantle of snow Hoʻi ana i ka piko o Mauna Kea Spread out on the summit of Mauna Kea Haʻina ia mai ana ka puana This is the end of my song Of the sea that whispers over the pebbles I ke kai nehe 'ōlelo me ka 'ili'ili

Source: "Na Mele Aloha" - Verse 2, stanza 1, Puaka'ilima (the ilima blossom) was an islet off Kawaihae, in the Kona district, where 'ilima was cultivated to make nā lei for the ali'i. The tsunami of 1946 destroyed the islet. The surf in the area was also called Puaka'ilima because it resembled the ilima lei. Verse 3, stanza 1, Poli'ahu is the snow goddess. Translated by Mary Pūku'i

## **The Forbes Cave Controversy**

A very important archaeological debate which has its genesis in Kawaihae remains with us today. In 1905, the Scottish businessman and scientist David Forbes removed 83 Hawaiian cultural objects he found in a complex of Kawaihae caves located in Honokoa Gulch, which borders the project area on the south. These items were of great significance:

The items at the center of the dispute represent some of the most important and well-preserved historical pieces crafted by Native Hawaiians. They include a small female wood statue, several stick 'aumakua, wood bowls and gourds (Wong 2007:7).

Because the Hawaiian cultural objects were found with human burials, some have interpreted the objects to be funerary items that are meant to be kept with the deceased. Others have claimed that

the items were hidden for protection, coincidentally at the same place as the burials, during the abolishment of the 'aikapu system when many sacred Hawaiian objects were being destroyed.

In any event, two years after Forbes carted the objects out of the Kawaihae cave complex, he sold them to the Bishop Museum. And about a century later, in 2000, after the passing of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in 1990, the Bishop Museum loaned the 83 objects from Forbes' collection to the repatriation group Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai'i (Suganuma et al. 2007). Shortly thereafter, Hui Mālama reburied the items in the cave where they were originally found. Some say that it was not a loan, but it was a permanent repatriation without the expectation of return to the Bishop Museum.

But Hui Mālama was not the only claimant group seeking the Forbes collection. Other claimant groups challenged the Bishop Museum's designation of Hui Mālama as the final decision maker in the repatriation process. In 2005, other claimants such as the Royal Hawaiian Academy of Traditional Arts and Nā Lei Ali'i Kawānanakoa sued the Bishop Museum and Hui Mālama; demanded the return of the 83 objects; and filed a motion to retrieve the objects from the cave until the case had been resolved.

However, Hui Mālama refused to help retrieve the items back from the caves, and in December 2006, Hui Mālama's leader, Edward Ayau, was found in contempt of court for not assisting in the retrieval. After three weeks of incarceration, Ayau was allowed home confinement and ordered to participate in a mediation process, but that mediation was unsuccessful. The U.S. District Court Judge David Ezra had ordered both the Bishop Museum and Hui Mālama to pay for the return of the items from the Kawaihae caves (at a cost of approximately \$330,000), but the items have not been recovered (Wong 2007). Hui Mālama holds fast to their belief that the items should remain in the caves while the other claimant groups continue to uphold the belief that these items should be preserved through museum curation for future generations to see.

## **Previous Archaeology**

Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a has been well studied archaeologically (Figure 8 and Table 2). The following is a summary of archaeological publications found in the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division library that report on work carried out in the vicinity of the project area. Project summaries are presented chronologically.

Archaeological inventory work consisting of a pedestrian survey and shovel test probes was conducted for the proposed construction of NEXRAD and ATCBI sites near the intersection of Highway 250 and a proposed new access road (Walker and Rosendahl 1994). A total of three sites, associated with the historic-era ranching period, were identified and recorded. No cultural material was documented in the subsurface probes. The three sites were not recommended for preservation, and no further work was recommended.

An archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed water line and a reservoir tank (Borthwick et al. 2000). The archaeological assessment was accompanied by a cultural impact assessment completed the following year which addressed the potential effects that the construction might have on native rights and practices (McGuire and Hammatt 2001). It was recommended that the project corridor be realigned so as not to disturb burial features and other cultural and archaeological sites. In 2002, an additional archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed influent line that would help the project avoid features identified along the original construction alignment (Borthwick and Hammatt 2002).

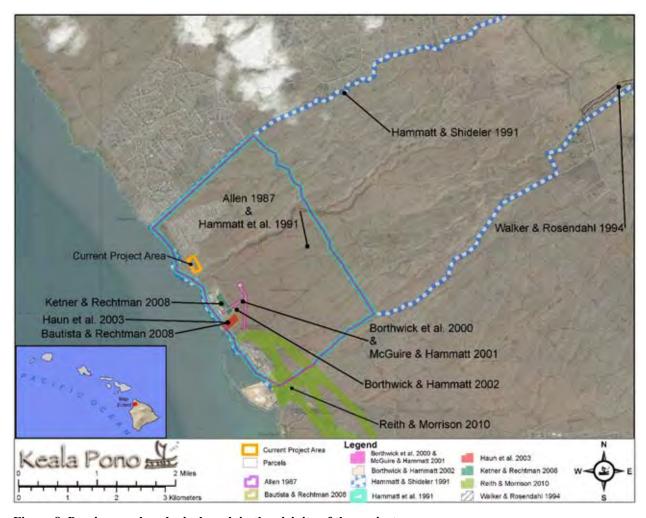


Figure 8. Previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the project area.

Table 2. Previous Archaeology in Kawaihae 1

Author	Year	Location	Work Completed	Findings	
Allen	1987	Department of Hawaiian Survey Home Lands lots in Kawaihae		Identified 108 sites with over 345 features.	
Hammatt and Shideler	1991	Department of Hawaiian Archaeological Home Lands lots in Survey and Testing Kawaihae		None.	
Hammatt et al.	1991	Home Lands lots in identified sites Kawaihae features and als features in prev		Recorded 147 newly identified sites with 480 features and also 11 new features in previously identified sites.	
Walker and Rosendahl	1994	Intersection of Highway Inventory Survey 250 and proposed new access road		Identified three historic sites from the ranching era.	
Borthwick et al.	2000	Kawaihae water line and reservoir tank	nd Archaeological None. Assessment		
McGuire and Hammatt	2001	Kawaihae water line and reservoir tank	Cultural Impact Assessment	Compiled archival and oral history data.	
Borthwick and Hammatt	2002	Influent line connecting to the Kawaihae water line	Archaeological Assessment	None.	
Haun et al.	2003	Parcel northwest of Kawaihae Coast Guard station, <i>makai</i> of Akoni Pule Highway	Inventory Survey	Recorded four sites: Site 23857 (concrete wall); Site 23858 (concrete wall); 23859 (concrete foundation); 23860 (remnants of a stone pier).	
Bautista and Rechtman	2008	Kawaihae underground fiber optic cable installation	rground Archaeological None. e installation Monitoring		
Ketner and Rechtman	2008	Kaei Hana Industrial Subdivision	Inventory Survey	Relocated and documented six previously identified sites; a seventh previously recorded site could not be found.	
Rieth and Morrison	2010	Proposed Kawaihae Road Bypass alignments throughout South Kohala	Inventory Survey	Recorded 234 newly identified sites and 157 previously identified sites with a total of 1,350 features.	

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted *makai* of the Akoni Pule Highway just northwest of the Coast Guard station in Kawaihae (Haun et al. 2003). Four sites were documented: Site 23857 (a concrete wall), Site 23858 (another concrete wall), Site 23859 (a concrete foundation), and Site 23860 (remnants of a stone pier made with concrete and mortar). All sites were deemed significant under NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act) Criterion D, but no preservation and no further work were recommended.

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted in the Kaei Hana Industrial Subdivision (Ketner and Rechtman 2008). Six of seven previously recorded sites were relocated and documented: Site 13712 (a terrace and enclosure complex), Site 13714 (a circular enclosure), Site 13716 (an

alignment), Sites 13715 and 13906 (two separate C-shape features), and Site 13907 (a heavily deteriorated oval site remnant which was possibly once a shrine). All six sites were determined significant according to the NHPA criterion D, but they were not recommended for further work. A seventh previously recorded enclosure complex, Site 13707, could not be found during this survey.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted during the installation of underground fiber optic cables along Akoni Pule Highway and Maluokalani Street (Bautista and Rechtman 2008). No newly discovered archaeological features were identified, and no archaeological deposits were impacted by the project.

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted throughout the South Kohala district in response to propose Kawaihae Road Bypass alignments (Rieth and Morrison 2010). A total of 234 newly identified and 157 previously recorded sites consisting of 1,350 features were documented. The sites included habitational, agricultural and burial features and spanned an era from pre-contact to post-contact. While all the sites were deemed significant under NHPA Criterion D, and some also under Criteria A, B, or C, no further work was recommended for the majority of the sites. However, some sites were recommended for further data recovery work. In addition, the southernmost proposed road alignments were highly recommended because they would leave the least amount of adverse effects on the sites and features.

## Archaeological Studies within the Project Area

An early archaeological survey conducted for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands in Kawaihae covered the current project area (Allen 1987). A total of 213 acres were surveyed, and 108 sites with more than 345 features were identified. Recommendations were made to map and conduct test excavations of the sites, to survey the remaining unsurveyed lots, and to conduct ethnographic and archival research for the area.

Another archaeological inventory survey completed for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands in Kawaihae covered the current area of study (Hammatt et al. 1991). Originally this project was slated to cover lots not previously investigated during the 1987 investigations. However, the scope of work was later amended to include a reevaluation of those lots previously investigated. A total of 147 sites with 480 features were recorded and an additional 11 new features were identified at previously documented sites. Archaeological resources ranged from pre-contact to WWII-era, and included agricultural, ceremonial, burial, habitation, other shelter, and trail features. The investigation recommended two alternative routes to the proposed Kawaihae-Waimea road corridor so that burials would be avoided. In addition, a detailed table listing a site-by-site evaluation of significance along with a more in-depth discussion on recommendations for future data recovery work and erosion control measures was published in *Documents Relating to the Cultural Survey Hawaii's Inventory of Hawaiian Home Lands at Kawaihae Excluded from the Main Body of the Report* (Hammatt and Shideler 1991).

This earlier work identified three archaeological sites within the project area: State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) 50-10-05-13789, 13790, and 13791 (Hammatt et al. 1991). Site 13789 was described as a complex of shelters located along a ridgeline at 145–150 ft. in elevation. The site consists of nine features: Feature A, a mound, midden scatter, and hearth; Feature B, two enclosures; Feature C, an enclosure; Feature D, a u-shaped shelter; Feature E, an *ahu* and c-shaped alignment, Features F and G, both circular enclosures, and Features H and I, two more enclosures. The features were all thought to have functioned as temporary shelters, except for Feature C, which may have

been more permanently occupied (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-6). They were all in poor condition, aside from Feature C, which was in fair condition (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-6).

Site 13790 is another complex of shelters (Hammatt et al. 1991). It includes five features situated on a low ridge line on the north side of Honokoa Gulch, at 120 ft. in elevation. Feature A is an enclosure remnant; Feature B is a set of two enclosures; Feature C is a wall shelter and hearth; Feature D is a u-shaped enclosure with an adjacent c-shaped enclosure; and Feature E is an oval enclosure. The features were interpreted as pre-contact temporary use shelters (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-8).

Site 13791 is a habitation and shelter complex, consisting of 13 features (Hammatt et al. 1991). The features are situated on a ridge above Honokoa Gulch at 120 ft. in elevation. Feature A is an enclosure; Feature B is a u-shaped shelter; Feature C consists of two adjacent u-shaped shelters; Feature D is an l-shaped wall and adjacent midden and coral scatter; Feature E consists of three *ahu*; Feature F is a cupboard within a wall segment; Feature G is comprised of two adjacent enclosures; Feature H is a c-shaped shelter; Feature I is a low *ahu*; Feature J consists of two adjoining enclosures; Feature K is comprised of a circular enclosure and adjacent c-shaped shelter; Feature L is an oval enclosure; and Feature M is a c-shaped wall remnant. The features were interpreted as a pre-contact habitation and shelter complex (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-12). They were reported in fair condition, except for Feature A, which was in good condition (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-12–13).

## **Summary and Settlement Patterns**

Kawaihae, set on the island of Hawai'i, has its origin at the dawn of time when the earth mother Papa and the sky father Wakea dwelled together, and Hawai'i was born. This same Hawai'i was to become the ancestor of the Hawaiian people (Kamakau 1991).

Evidence such as radiocarbon dating, avifaunal extinctions, and vegetation change suggest that the major colonization of the Hawaiian Islands occurred around AD 700–800 (e.g., Athens et al. 2002:57). The initial settlers came from other Pacific Islands looking for a new home that was accessible to the sea and able to sustain their new population with fresh water and food resources. It is reported that by AD 1200, settlements had been established along the leeward shores, and this included Kawaihae (Maly 1999). For Kawaihae, the ocean resources provided the bulk of the population's sustenance, but on land, there was also the farming of sweet potato and taro.

The expansion of settlement to the interior of Hawai'i Island, its accompanying intensification of agriculture, and its heightened construction of religious structures marked a pre-contact era that was full of political and economic change. Kawaihae saw a relatively quick succession of rulers in the 1700s from Chief Alapa'inui (Alapa'i) to Chief Keawe'ōpala to Chief Kalani'ōpu'u to Chief Kalanikauikeaolikīwala'ō (Kīwala'ō) and finally to King Kamehameha who eventually united all the Hawaiian Islands under his rule (Kamakau 1996[1866]). By the time of Kamehameha's conquest, Western explorers had just found their way to Hawai'i. The arrival of Westerners spurred Kawaihae's growth due to the important role it played as a port for sandalwood traders, ranchers, and Christian missionaries. As Western capitalism transformed Kawaihae into the following century, it was augmented with the proclamation of the Māhele and other new laws in the mid-1800s concerning land ownership (Moffatt and Fitzpatrick 1995).

By the end of the 1800s, foreign businessmen in Hawai'i had gained enough land and power in the islands to create a political environment that led to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. Subsequently, the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw Kohala District remain economically influenced by the agricultural and ranching business interests of these elitists. The latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century

witnessed a major trend which increased the region's tourism industry. Today, tourism and ranching continue to flourish in Kawaihae's periphery, but residential developments mark the Kawaihae landscape, and its harbor still operates as an important port.

## **Anticipated Finds and Research Questions**

Previous research has identified a wide range of activities that were carried out traditionally and historically in Kawaihae, including fishing, agriculture, habitation, ritual, and cattle ranching. It follows that a variety of archaeological remains may be found during the current survey. These might include traditional agricultural features such as stone terraces and mounds, enclosures, temporary or permanent shelters, trails, or religious structures.

Historic-era archaeological resources might include vestiges of cattle ranching, such as the remains of ranch houses, animal pens, cattle walls, faunal remains, and/or ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts.

Three shelter complexes were previously recorded for the property, although recent aerial images show that much of the property has been bulldozed. It is unclear if these three sites remain today.

Research questions will broadly address the identification of the above archaeological resources and will focus on locating the previously recorded archaeological sites on the property. Initial research questions are as follows:

- 1. Have any archaeological remains survived the disturbance of the parcel since it was last surveyed in 1991?
- 2. If so, what are the nature of these remains and where are they located?

Once these basic questions are answered, additional research questions may be developed in consultation with SHPD, tailored to the specific kinds of archaeological resources that occur on the parcel.

#### **METHODS**

Archaeological survey was conducted on December 29–30, 2014, for a total of two days. Archaeologists participating in the survey included Windy McElroy, PhD; Jeffrey Lapinad; and U'ilani Macabio, BA. McElroy served as Principal Investigator, overseeing all aspects of the project.

For the pedestrian survey, the ground surface was visually inspected for surface archaeological remains, with transects walked for the entire project area. Of the 10.71-acre (4.33 ha) survey area, 100% was covered on foot. Wire fences marked the boundaries of the property and also divided it into several paddocks.

Vegetation was sparse throughout the property, consisting of clumps of low grass and a few *kiawe* trees, which did not limit the survey effort at all (Figure 9). Because of the high visibility, the spacing between archaeologists was relatively wide, approximately 5–8 m apart. Archaeological sites and their boundaries were identified visually, with any feature possibly made or used by humans and more than 50 years old considered a site.

The two archaeological sites that were identified were mapped with tape and compass, measured, described, and photographed. Site and artifact locations were recorded with a 3 m-accurate Garmin GPSmap 62st.

The scale in all field photographs is marked in 10 cm increments. The north arrow on all maps points to magnetic north. Throughout this report rock sizes follow the conventions outlined in *Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils*: Gravel <7 cm; Cobble 7–25 cm; Stone 25–60 cm; Boulder >60 cm (Schoeneberger 2002:2–35). Two surface artifacts were collected: a coral abrader fragment and a volcanic glass flake. They are temporarily being curated at the Keala Pono office.



Figure 9. Project area overview, showing sparse vegetation conditions. View is to the southwest.

#### **RESULTS**

Pedestrian survey was conducted in the 10.71-acre (4.33 ha) project area (Figure 10, Table 3). Two previously identified historic properties were found. They consist of Site 50-10-05-13728, a trail; and Site 50-10-05-13791, a complex of shelters. Scattered midden and modern debris were found throughout Site 13791. Four artifacts were noted: two bottle bases, a coral abrader fragment, and a volcanic glass flake. The latter two were collected for analysis.

Although three other sites were previously described for the property, they were not located. The entire northern portion of the parcel from Site 13728 to the gulch was disturbed by bulldozing, and large push piles and graded areas remain (Figure 11). A variety of modern debris occurs within the push piles and scattered in the vicinity.

## SIHP 50-10-05-13728

**Temporary Site No.** KP 1 **Formal Type:** Trail

Size: 77 m long, typically 3 m wide and .25 m tall

Shape: Linear Construction: Piled

Surface Remains: Very sparse midden and modern debris

**Subsurface Deposits:** N/A

**Condition:** Poor

**Function:** Transportation

**Age:** Pre-Contact to Post-Contact

Significance Criteria: D, May Yield Additional Information

Mitigation: Avoidance, Archaeological Monitoring

Site 13728 is the Kawaihae-Pu'uhue Trail. It was previously described (Allen 1987; Hammatt et al. 1991), though not specifically in the current project area. The site was documented by Allen (1987:71–72) as Feature 54A, at 280 ft. in elevation on a lot to the north of the project parcel:

Feature A consists of a series of four parallel, deeply eroded tracks with cairns and boulders along both sides. It is undoubtedly a historic period road, possibly the Kawaihae to Pu'uhue Trail, which is noted in Armstrong (1973:17). The track measures approximately 3.0 m in width and varies in depth. It runs basically north to south in the area where it was identified during the present survey, and further upslope it parallels Kai'ōpae Gulch. A clear glass, seamed soda bottle and a dark green embossed bottle base (Acc. #13) which may date to A.D. 1865 to 1870 (J. Allen pers. comm.) were associated with the road in this area. A few pieces of marine midden were also noted. A site tag was placed on the northwest side of the road, close to the point where a recent bulldozer track intersects it.

The site was further documented in a later survey, also plotted outside the current area of study (Hammatt et al. 1991; VIII-13):

This trail cuts through the project area and extends from near the sea at Kawaihae town to the vicinity of Pu'uhue at about 2,000' elevation and about nine miles to the north. Typically, this trail is about 2.4 m. wide and commonly has stacked boulders on the sides



Figure 10. Location of archaeological features and artifacts. GPS positions are accurate to 3 m.

Table 3. Archaeological Features within the Project Area

Site	Feature	Description	Notes
13728	-	trail	previously documented on another parcel
13791	A	enclosure	located
	В	u-shaped shelter	located
	C	adjoining u-shaped shelters	located
	D	u-shaped shelter	located
	E	three mounds	two of the three mounds located
	F	cupboard	not located
	G	adjoining oval enclosures	not located
	Н	c-shaped shelter	not located
	I	mound	not located
	J	adjoining enclosures	not located
	K	enclosure and c-shaped shelter	not located
	L	enclosure	not located
	M	c-shaped wall remnant	not located
	N	mound	previously undocumented
	О	mound	previously undocumented



Figure 11. Example of bulldozer push. View is to the southwest.

.3–.9 m. deep. North of the gully through Lot 145 the trail divides into four roughly parallel alignments. The trail is in a badly eroded condition but curbing is still present in some places; there is some localized paving and a few *ahu*. This trail is believed to follow a prehistoric trail alignment but is largely the result of improvements for livestock and cart traffic. Research potential is very low.

A 77 m-long segment of Site 13278 lies within the project area. The segment begins between Features 13791A and 13791J (see descriptions below), on the ridge crest above Honokoa Gulch. The trail runs in a roughly north-south direction down a gradual slope, past a modern chain link fence and gate, where it ends at a large bulldozer push pile. The area beyond the push pile was specifically inspected for remnants of the trail, but none were found, as the entire area west of this pile has been bulldozed.

The trail exhibits curbing on portions of both sides, consisting of piled cobbles and stones with a few boulders (Figure 12). This curbing is typically only 25 cm high, and the trail within it is slightly concave and 3 m wide (Figure 13). The curbing is evident mostly on the southern portion of the trail, and by the time the trail intersects the fence, it has deflated significantly. Very sparse marine shell midden and a waterworn stone were observed at the southern end of the trail, and sparse modern debris, such as bits of glass, was evident throughout. A concrete fragment was observed just beyond the south end of the trail. The trail is in poor condition, heavily impacted by bulldozing on the north side, and not well defined along the rest of its length. The site is significant under Criterion D for its information potential. Avoidance and archaeological monitoring are recommended so that the site is not disturbed during construction.



Figure 12. Site 13728, the Kawaihae-Pu'uhue Trail. View is to the north.

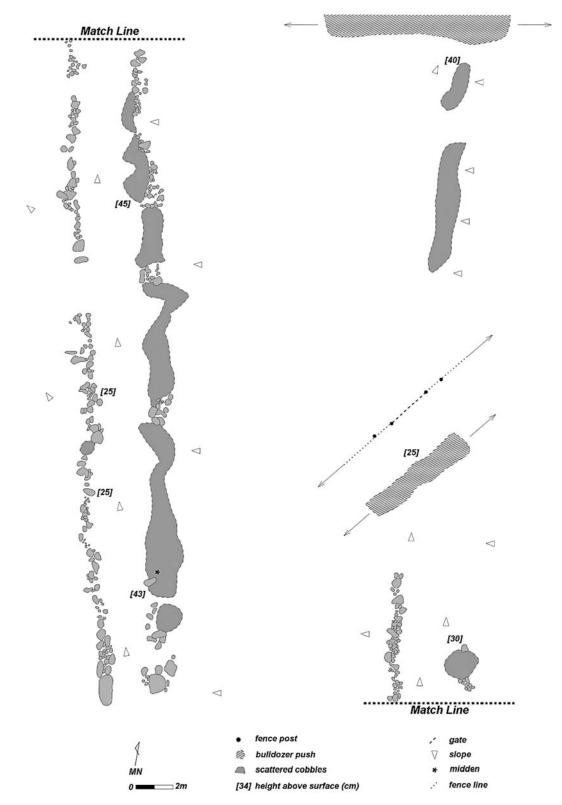


Figure 13. Site 13728 plan view drawing.

### SIHP 50-10-05-13791

**Temporary Site No.** KP 1 **Formal Type:** Complex

Size: 81 m long, 16 m wide and up to .9 m tall

Shape: Irregular

Construction: Piled with Some Stacking

Surface Remains: Midden, Coral Fragments, Modern Debris

Subsurface Deposits: N/A Condition: Poor to Fair Function: Habitation, Shelter Age: Pre-Contact to Post-Contact

Significance Criteria: D, May Yield Additional Information

Mitigation: Avoidance, Archaeological Monitoring

Site 13791 is a complex of seven features situated on the crest of the ridge above Honokoa Gulch. The complex covers an area of 81 m x 16 m, with Feature A on the west side of the complex being the most prominent (Figure 14). Marine shell midden, coral pebbles, and modern debris is scattered throughout the site. Midden is mostly *drupa* and *cypraea*, with some *nerita* scattered throughout the site, along with at least one *cellana* shell at Feature A. The occurrence of concrete at Feature A suggests post-contact construction, although the presence of traditional artifacts and midden elsewhere at the site may indicate pre-contact use. It is possible that the site was constructed and used in the early historic period, when traditional artifacts were still in use; alternatively, different periods of construction and use may have occurred for the various features of the site.

The site is significant under Criterion D for its information potential. Avoidance and archaeological monitoring are recommended so that the site is not disturbed during construction. Features A–M, 13 features, were previously documented for the site (Hammatt et al. 1991) (Figures 14 and 15). Of these, only Features A–E were located (see Table 3). An additional two undocumented features were also found. These were designated as Features N and O. Individual feature descriptions are provided below.

Feature A of Site 13791 is an enclosure, described as follows (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-10):

Feature A is one of the most formal features within the project area and consists of a high walled U-shape utilizing a horizontal exposure of dike stone on the north side. The exterior of this site is 3 m. NW/SE by 3 m. NE/SW but the north wall extends an additional 7.9 m. to the west, to the vicinity of a metal pipe, and utilizes the dike exposure. The interior of the site measures 4.9 m. NW/SE by about 1.8 m. Most of the wall ranges in height from .8–1.1 m. This feature is well constructed of boulders and appears to have a constructed niche (8" by 8") in the middle of the interior back wall. A burnt-out tree in the north corner has created an area of collapse. Midden, coral pebbles, and old bottle glass were observed in the interior on the surface of the rocky soil which appears to average only about 10 cm. deep. Much midden was observed downslope to the SE of this extended domestic unit.

Feature A is located on the westernmost (downslope) end of the site (see Figure 14). The enclosure is constructed with boulders, stones, and cobbles, in some places piled atop a spine of bedrock outcrop that runs down the crest of the ridge (Figure 17). A free-standing wall extends from this modified outcrop wall to form the enclosure (Figure 18). The feature is roughly constructed with



Figure 14. Site 13791 plan view drawing.

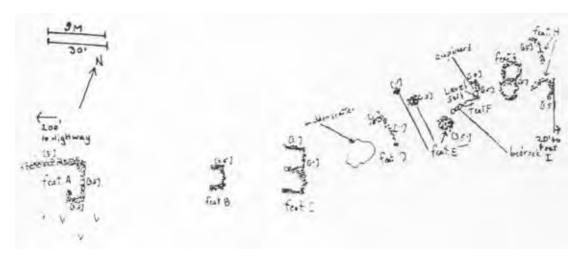


Figure 15. Site 13791 sketch of the western portion of Site 13791 adopted from Hammatt et al. (1991:VIII-8).

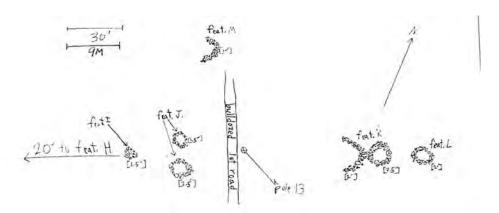


Figure 16. Site 13791 sketch of the eastern portion of Site 13791 adopted from Hammatt et al. (1991:VIII-9).

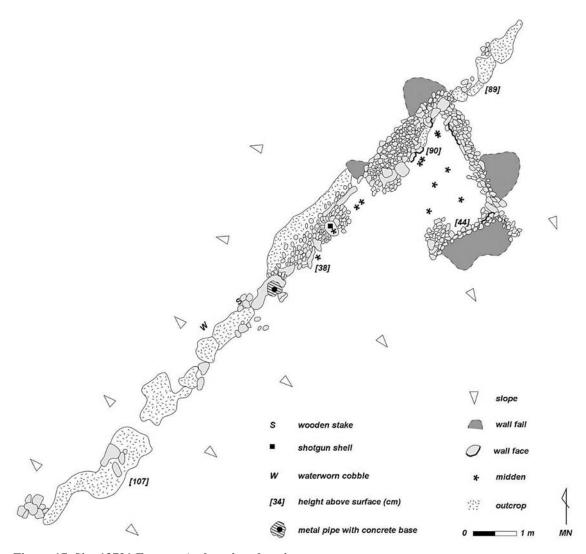


Figure 17. Site 13791 Feature A plan view drawing.



Figure 18. Site 13791 Feature A exterior. View is to the southwest.

piled rock, but a few areas of stacking are evident in the interior, where up to five courses of stacked stones were observed (Figure 19). The structure measures 31 m long, 8 m wide, and up to 90 cm high. The enclosure interior is not completely level, but slightly sloping down to the south.

Sparse midden, coral pebbles, and modern debris, including glass shards and shotgun shells were observed within the enclosure. A large waterworn stone sits just outside the modified outcrop wall on the north. One of the boulders of the modified outcrop wall exhibits a metal pipe set in a concrete foundation. A concrete fragment was also found at the base of the eastern free-standing wall, suggesting a post-contact age for this feature (Figure 20). The enclosure is in fair condition, somewhat intact, with several areas of wall collapsed.

Feature B of Site 13791 is a u-shaped shelter, previously described as follows (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-10):

Feature B is a wide U-shaped shelter approximately 21 m. *mauka* of Feature A on the top of a ridge. This feature is constructed of boulders and cobbles and has exterior measurements of 4 m. NW/SE by 1.8 m. NE/SW and an interior 2 m. by 1.1 m. The walls are somewhat collapsed, .6 m. wide, and have a maximum height of .8 m. This recurrent use shelter is wide open to the west and has a soil interior with some midden and coral on the surface.

Located between Features C, N, and O, the Feature B u-shaped shelter appears to have deflated since it was described in 1991. Its current measurements are 5 m long, 2.5 m wide, and up to .7 m tall (Figure 21). It is constructed with piled cobbles and stones (Figure 22). Sparse midden was observed outside the structure on the east. The shelter is in poor condition, suffering from collapse.



Figure 19. Site 13791 Feature A interior. View is to the north.



Figure 20. Concrete at the base of the Site 13791 Feature A enclosure. View is to the southwest.

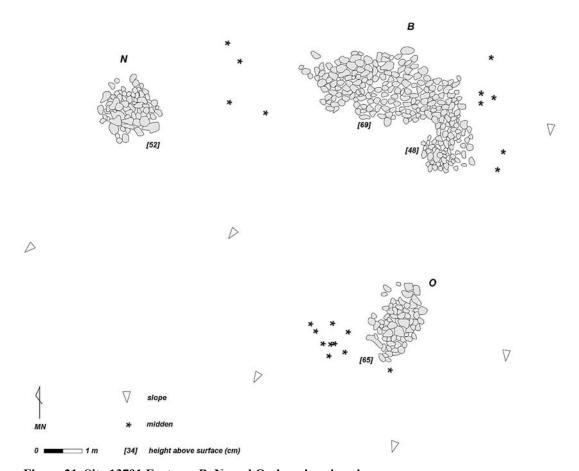


Figure 21. Site 13791 Features B, N, and O plan view drawing.



Figure 22. Site 13791 Feature B. View is to the east.

Feature C of Site 13791 is a set of adjoining u-shaped shelters, described as follows (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-10):

Feature C consists of two adjoining U-shaped shelters open to the west, with total exterior dimensions of 7.3 m. N/S by .3 m. E/W. The southern enclosure has an interior 1.8 m. by 2.1 m. and the northern enclosure has an interior 2.1 m. by 2.4 m. The walls are of stacked boulders and are .3–.9 m. wide and .3–.6 m. high. The interiors have a soil deposit 20 cm+deep. There is an obvious erosional deposit of a moderate amount of midden just downslope from this recurrent use shelter feature.

Located between Features B and D, the Feature C shelter is made up of two adjoining u-shaped structures (Figures 22 and 23). It currently measures 8 m long, 4.5 m wide, and up to 45 cm tall. The shelter is constructed with piled cobbles and stones. Midden was observed around the perimeter of the structure, and a large *cypraea* shell was noted within the construction (Figure 25). A coral abrader fragment was found on the surface just north of the feature (see Laboratory Analysis section). The shelter is in poor condition, deflated with no walls actually standing.

Feature D of Site 13791 was originally described as an l-shaped wall (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-10), although it looks more like a u-shaped enclosure today (see Figure 23):

Feature D consists of a low L-shaped wall and an adjacent midden and coral scatter located approximately 3 m. *mauka* of Feature C. The long leg of the wall runs NW/SE for 5 m. and is .6 m. wide and .3 m. high. From the NW end of this, the wall turns *makai* (SW) for 2.4 m. averaging .8 m. wide and .3 m. high. The wall of this probable recurrent use shelter is constructed of boulders and cobbles and appears largely collapsed. Abundant midden and a few pieces of coral were observed on the soil surface just west of the long wall segment.

The Feature D u-shaped enclosure is located just *mauka* of Feature C (see Figure 23). It measures 6.5 m long, 2.3 m wide, and up to 52 cm high, but typically 30 cm high. The enclosure is composed of roughly piled cobbles and stones (Figure 26). Midden was observed all around the structure. It is in poor condition, suffering from collapse.

Feature E was originally described as three *ahu* (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-10–11):

Feature E designates 3 *ahu* located 12.2 m. *mauka* of Feature D. The largest *ahu* is oval in shape and measures 3.3 m. NW/SE by 2.1 m. NE/SW with a maximum height of 1.1 m. This structure is of piled boulder construction and has partially collapsed to the SE. It is faced on the SW side and may have measured 2.1 m. by 2.1 m. before collapsing. It does not appear to be a burial but this function is possible. To the west 4.5 m. is a smaller *ahu* measuring 1.5 m. *mauka/makai* by .9 m. with a maximum height of .5 m Constructed on bedrock, this structure may be a collapsed cupboard. Just over 2 m. to the west is a smaller *ahu* of piled cobbles and boulders .9 m. in diameter with a maximum height of .3 m.

Feature E is the northernmost of the features of Site 13791 that are still extant, although only two of the three components were located and they appear to be mounds rather than *ahu* (Figure 27). The larger mound is on the east. It measures 4.5 m long, 2.8 m wide, and up to 45 cm tall (Figure 28). A shotgun shell was noted near the base of this feature. The smaller mound is 2.3 m long, 2.1 m wide, and has a maximum height of 46 cm (Figure 29). Both mounds are constructed with piled cobbles and stones with no facing evident. There is scattered midden on the surface in the vicinity. The mounds are in poor condition, collapsed even further since they were previously documented.

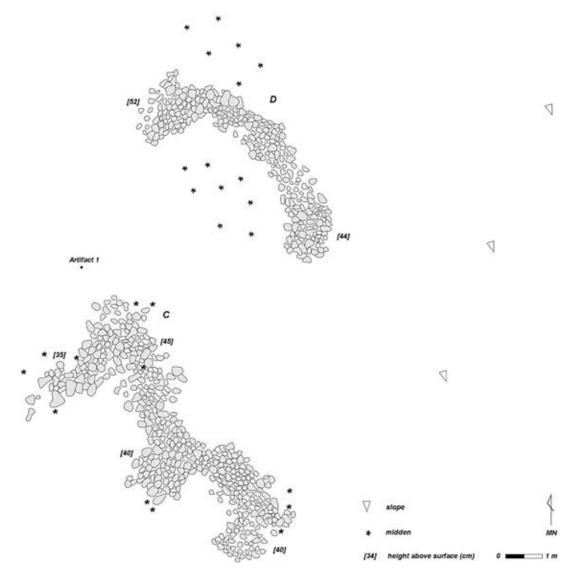


Figure 23. Site 13791 Features C and D plan view drawing.



Figure 24. Site 13791 Feature C. View is to the southeast.



Figure 25. Cypraea shell within the Site 13791 Feature C construction. Plan view.



Figure 26. Site 13791 Feature D. View is to the northeast.

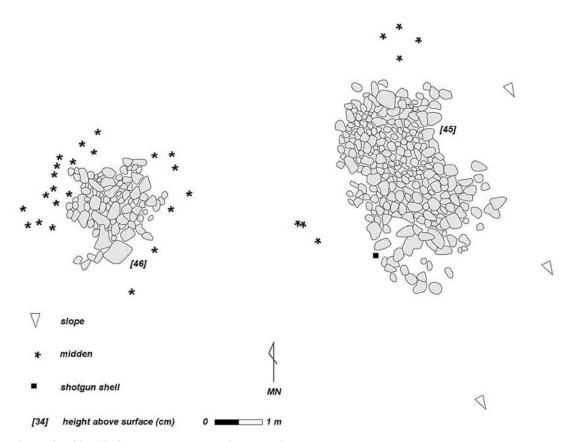


Figure 27. Site 13791 Feature E plan view drawing.



Figure 28. Site 13791 Feature E, larger mound. View is to the northwest.



Figure 29. Site 13791 Feature E, smaller mound. View is to the north.

Features F–M would have made up the northeastern most portion of Site 13791, but they were not located. They likely succumbed to the bulldozing that altered much of the landscape in this area. Feature F was described as a cupboard in a 2.4 m-long curved wall segment (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-11). Feature G was previously documented as two adjoining oval enclosures with uprights in the interior (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-11). Feature H was a small c-shaped structure with an attached low wall and low mound (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-11). Feature I was thought to have been a small *ahu* (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-11). Feature J consists of two adjacent enclosures (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-12). Feature K is comprised of a circular enclosure that abuts a c-shaped shelter

(Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-12. Feature L is an oval enclosure (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-12). Feature M is a c-shaped wall remnant (Hammatt et al. 1991:VIII-12). None of these features were found.

Features N and O are new features that were not previously documented. They are small, low mounds situated between Features A and B (see Figure 21). Feature N is on the west. It measures 1.7 m long, 1.6 m wide, and up to 52 cm tall (Figure 30). Feature O is 2.1 m long, 1.5 m wide, and has a maximum height of 65 cm (Figure 31). The mounds are constructed of piled cobbles and stones. Midden is scattered on the surface around them. These features are in poor condition, suffering from collapse.



Figure 30. Site 13791 Feature N. View is to the south.



Figure 31. Site 13791 Feature O. View is to the northeast.

### **Laboratory Analysis**

Four surface artifacts were found at Site 13791 during the survey (see Figure 10 for provenience). Traditional artifacts consist of Artifact 1, a coral abrader fragment, and Artifact 4, a volcanic glass flake. These two items were collected for analysis. Non-traditional material includes Artifacts 2 and 3, bottle bases. These were left in place. Non-diagnostic bottle glass fragments were noted in the vicinity of the two bottle bases, but these are not included here, as they do not provide any additional information. The four items of interest are described below.

#### **Traditional Artifacts**

Traditional artifacts are a coral abrader fragment and a volcanic glass flake. Data for these items is presented in Table 4.

Artifact 1 is the coral abrader fragment. It measures 1.8 m long, 1.3 m wide, and weighs 1.5 g. The abrader's tip has broken off, and it exhibits wear on the dorsal and ventral surfaces (Figure 32). The abrader is elliptical in cross-section. Coral abraders were relatively common in coastal sites and were used for filing work during fishhook manufacture (Emory et al. 1959; Kirch 1985; Calugay and McElroy 2005).

Artifact 4 is a small volcanic glass flake. It measures 1 cm long, .9 cm wide, and weighs .2 g (Figure 33). It exhibits no retouch or use wear. Volcanic glass is a common material found at coastal sites, with 10,809 pieces recovered from nearby Kalāhuipua'a, for example (Kirch 1979:169). It was a multi-purpose tool used in food preparation, processing of plant materials, and in fine woodworking (Barrera and Kirch 1973).

Table 4. Data for Traditional Artifacts

Art.#	L/W (cm)	Weight (g)	Description
1	1.8/1.3	1.5	Coral abrader fragment, elliptical cross-section, use wear on two surfaces, broken tip.
4	1.0/.9	.2	Volcanic glass flake, no retouch or use wear.



Figure 32. Artifact 1, coral abrader fragment, front and back.

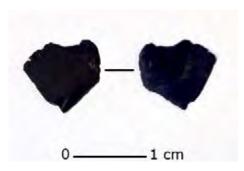


Figure 33. Artifact 4, volcanic glass flake, front and back.

#### **Non-Traditional Artifacts**

Two bottle bases were analyzed in hopes of identifying their dates and places of manufacture, as well as any other relevant information. Data for these two bottles can be found in Table 5. All terminology used to describe bottle traits and all bottle dating information in this section is based on information from the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)/ Society of Historic Archaeology (SHA) Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website (BLM/SHA 2014).

There are three major technological divisions in the manufacture of glass bottles. In the United States, free-blown utilitarian bottles generally pre-date 1860. From ca. 1800, bottles were mouth-blown into some type of mold and the mouth of the bottle was finished by hand. Around 1903, Michael Owens invented a fully-automatic bottle machine (ABM) to blow bottles from the base to the lip. By 1920, in North America, use of the fully automatic machines had completely replaced the older methods of manufacture. Thus the mold-blown era for American bottles extends from ca. 1800 to 1920, which overlaps with the fully automatic machine-made bottle era from ca. 1903 to the present (BLM/SHA 2014).

There were no definite free-blown bottles found. Both fragments found use either a machine blown/mold blown, or turn mold manufacturing process and thus post-date 1890. Also, thicker mold seams and bubbles in the glass generally mean an earlier manufacture (pre-1930).

Table 5. Data for Non-Traditional Artifacts.

Art.#	Diameter (cm)	Contents	Origin; Date	Description
2	7.6	Alcohol	1890–1920	Amber glass bottle base fragment; no seams, no markings; bubbles in glass. Appears to be manufactured using the turn mold bottle making process.
3	7.5	Beer/Soda Water	1901–1920	Aqua glass bottle base fragment; "R G & B Co" and "4" on base; two vertical seams extend to a horizontal seam around the base; bubbles in glass. R G & B CO, stood for Rhodes Glass & Bottle Company.

Artifact 2 is an amber bottle fragment from base to body with a fairly high kick-up (Figure 34). It has no seams or markings. The fragment has visible bubbles within the glass, as well as concentric striations around the body. This points to a possible turn-mold manufacturing process, giving a date range between 1890 to the 1920s. It was likely an alcohol bottle.

Artifact 3 is an aqua colored glass bottle base fragment with two vertical seams connecting to a seam around the base (Figure 35). This points to a two piece cup mold, which is a mold blown manufacturing process. It was likely a beer or soda water bottle. The fragment has a maker's mark on the base that reads "R G & B CO" designating the Rhodes Glass and Bottle Company. "R G & B CO" and several other variations are seen frequently on the bases of amber and aqua beer bottles from cities in OH, PA, IN, MI, WI, and MD, as well as several other states. The name of the company seems to have changed slightly at some unknown time during it's history, with the "&" being omitted, but dates to ca. 1901–1919 (Whitten 2014).

#### **Summary of Findings**

Surface survey of TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 (por.) in Kawaihae identified two archaeological sites. SIHP 50-10-05-13728 is a segment of the Kawaihae Pu'uhue Trail that had been previously described for a nearby parcel. The segment within the project area exhibits curbing on both sides but is in poor condition, heavily impacted by bulldozing on the north end, and poorly defined elsewhere. Sparse midden, modern debris, and a waterworn stone were noted in the vicinity.

SIHP 50-10-05-13791 is a complex of seven features. Previous research documented 13 features for the site, but only five of these were found, and another two undocumented features were recorded. The features are mostly enclosures and mounds in poor condition. Feature A, the most prominent structure, exhibits fragments of concrete in its construction, suggesting a post-contact age. Traditional artifacts, midden, coral pebbles, a waterworn stone, historic material, and modern debris were observed at Site 13791. The presence of traditional artifacts may signify use of the site in the early historic period, a time of transition when these items continued to be used while Western items, such as concrete, glass, and metal were adopted. Alternatively, different periods of use or construction may have occurred at the different features of the site. It is likely that the site was first established in the pre-contact era and later modified or reused.



0 — 1 cm

Figure 34. Artifact 2, bottle base.

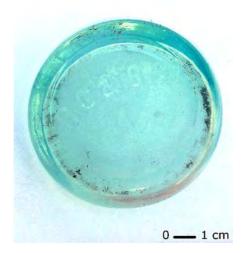


Figure 35. Artifact 3, bottle base.

#### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted for TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 (por.) in Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, on the island of Hawai'i. This was done in preparation for ground disturbance associated with construction of a community resource center, which will include a recreation area, gardens, and a parking lot. The archaeological work included a pedestrian survey that covered 100% of the parcel. Much of the property was previously bulldozed and little remains on the surface, particularly in the northern portion of the parcel.

Two archaeological sites were found in the southern part of the property. Site 50-10-05-13728 is the Kawaihae-Pu'uhue Trail. It was previously described (Allen 1987; Hammatt et al. 1991), though not specifically in the current project area. A 77 m-long segment of Site 13278 was found near the south end of the project parcel. The trail runs in a roughly north-south direction until it is destroyed by a large bulldozer push pile. It exhibits curbing on portions of both sides and the trail within it is slightly concave. Very sparse marine shell midden and a waterworn stone were observed at the southern end of the trail, and sparse modern debris was evident throughout. The trail is in poor condition, heavily impacted by bulldozing on the north side. The site is significant under Criterion D for its information potential. Avoidance and archaeological monitoring are recommended so that the site is not disturbed during construction.

Site 50-10-05-13791 is a complex of seven features situated on the crest of the ridge above Honokoa Gulch. The complex covers an area of 81 m x 16 m, with Feature A on the west side of the complex being the most prominent. Features A–M, 13 features, were previously documented for the site (Hammatt et al. 1991). Of these, only Features A–E were located, and an additional two undocumented features were also found. These were designated as Features N and O. Marine shell midden, coral pebbles, and historic and modern debris is scattered throughout the site. Two traditional artifacts were also recovered from the surface. The site is significant under Criterion D for its information potential. Avoidance and archaeological monitoring are recommended so that the site is not disturbed during construction.

Two traditional and two non-traditional artifacts were analyzed for Site 13791. They were all found on the surface. The traditional artifacts consist of a coral abrader fragment and a volcanic glass flake. They could indicate pre-contact use of the area. Another alternative is that the site was constructed and used in the early historic period, when traditional artifacts were still utilized; or different periods of construction and use may have occurred for the various features of the site. Nonetheless, the occurrence of these artifacts indicates that activities such as fishhook manufacture, food preparation, processing of plant materials, or fine woodworking may have been taking place at the site.

The non-traditional artifacts are both bottle bases. One was an alcohol bottle dating from 1890–1920. The other was a beer or soda water bottle manufactured from 1901–1919 by Rhodes Glass & Bottle Company in the U.S. These items clearly indicate post-contact use of the area.

#### **Significance Determinations**

To determine if a historic property is significant under Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) for historic preservation, or is eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing, it must be assessed for significance according to HAR §13-284-6(b) and National Register Bulletin 15, respectively. According to Bulletin 15:

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

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That 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 values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(National Park Service 1990:2)

To this set of criteria, HAR §13-284-6(b) adds Criterion E, which states that a property may be significant if it has:

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 groups history and cultural identity.

Sites 50-10-05-13728 and 13791 are significant under Criterion D, as further study may yield more information on the sites (Table 6). No further work is recommended on the sites themselves, as they will be avoided during construction. Archaeological monitoring is recommended for any ground disturbance to ensure that the sites are not impacted by construction. A preservation plan should be developed to ensure that the sites are properly cared for in the short and long term.

**Table 6. Significance Determination** 

Site	Description	Function	Criterion	Justification	Recommendation
13728	Trail	Transportation	D	May yield information on history and prehistory.	Avoidance, Archaeological Monitoring
13791	Complex	Habitation/ Shelter	D	May yield information on history and prehistory.	Avoidance, Archaeological Monitoring

In sum, two archaeological sites were found within the project area. Avoidance is recommended and archaeological monitoring should be conducted. An archaeological monitoring plan and a preservation plan should be produced, to further detail these stipulations.

It should be noted that isolated human burial remains may be discovered during construction activities, even though no evidence of human burials was found during the survey. Should human burial remains be discovered during construction activities, work in the vicinity of the remains should cease and the SHPD should be contacted.

#### **GLOSSARY**

'a'ali'i Dodonaea viscosa, the fruit of which were used for red dye, the leaves and fruits

fashioned into lei, and the hard, heavy wood made into bait sticks and house posts.

ahupua'a Traditional Hawaiian land division usually extending from the uplands to the sea.

*'ai kapu* To eat under *kapu* or observe an eating *kapu*.

*'āpana'* Piece, slice, section, part, land segment, lot, district.

*'aumakua* Family or personal gods. The plural form of the word is *'aumākua*.

'awa The shrub *Piper methysticum*, or *kava*, the root of which was used as a ceremonial

drink throughout the Pacific.

**boulder** Rock 60 cm and greater.

Cellana Limpets known as 'opihi, four types of which are endemic to Hawai'i: Cellana

exarata ('opihi makaiauli), C. sandwicensis ('opihi alinalina), C. talcosa ('opihi ko'ele), and C. melanostoma (no Hawaiian name). 'Opihi are a prized food in

Hawai'i and considered a rare treat today.

**cobble** Rock fragment ranging from 7 cm to less than 25 cm.

**Cypraea** Mollusks of the Family Cypraeidae, also known as cowries, or leho, prized for their

shells and used traditonally as octopus lures. Thirty-four species are known in

Hawai'i, five of which are endemic to the Hawaiian Islands.

**Drupa** Mollusks of the family *Muricidae*, found in the intertidal zones of Hawai'i and

elsewhere in the Indo-Pacific.

**gravel** Rock fragment less than 7 cm.

hale House.

hāpu'u Cibotium splendens, a fern endemic to Hawai'i; a forest fern to 5 m high.

**heiau** Place of worship and ritual in traditional Hawai'i.

*'ili* Traditional land division, usually a subdivision of an *ahupua'a*.

*'ilima* Sida fallax, the native shrub whose flowers were made into lei, and sap was used

for medicinal purposes in traditional Hawai'i.

**kahuna** An expert in any profession, often referring to a priest, sorcerer, or magician.

*kalo* The Polynesian-introduced *Colocasia esculenta*, or taro, the staple of the traditional

Hawaiian diet.

*kapu* Taboo, prohibited, forbidden.

keiki Child.

kiawe The algaroba tree, *Prosopis* sp., a legume from tropical America, first

planted in 1828 in Hawai'i.

**kīhāpai** Small land division; cultivated garden, patch, orchard, or field; parish of a church.

lama The native tree, *Diospyros sandwicensis*, that had many uses in traditional Hawai'i.

Fruit was eaten, wood was fashioned into fish traps and sacred structures within

heiau. Lama wood was also crushed and used for medicinal purposes.

*luakini* Large *heiau* of human sacrifice.

**Māhele** The 1848 division of land.

makai Toward the sea.

mauka Inland, upland, toward the mountain.

*mele* Song, chant, or poem.

mōʻī King.

*mōhai* Offering, sacrifice, to make an offering.

*moʻolelo* A story, myth, history, tradition, legend, or record.

Nerita A marine shell of the Family Neritidae, common in the intertidal zone. Known as

pipipi in Hawaiian, these mollusks were traditionally eaten.

'ōhi'a Two kinds of forest trees. See also o'ōhi'a'ai and 'ōhi'a lehua.

'ōlelo no'eau Proverb, wise saying, traditional saying.

oli Chant.paniolo Cowboy.pōhaku Rock, stone.

*pulu* Fern fibers obtained from the *hāpu'u pulu* (*Cibotium glaucum*), tree fern.

sandalwood Iliahi (Santalum), several varieties endemic to Hawai'i. Known for their aromatic

wood and medicinal qualities. Heavily exported in the 1800s.

stone Rock fragment ranging from 25 cm to less than 60 cm.

*'uala'* The sweet potato, or *Ipomoea batatas*, a Polynesian introduction.

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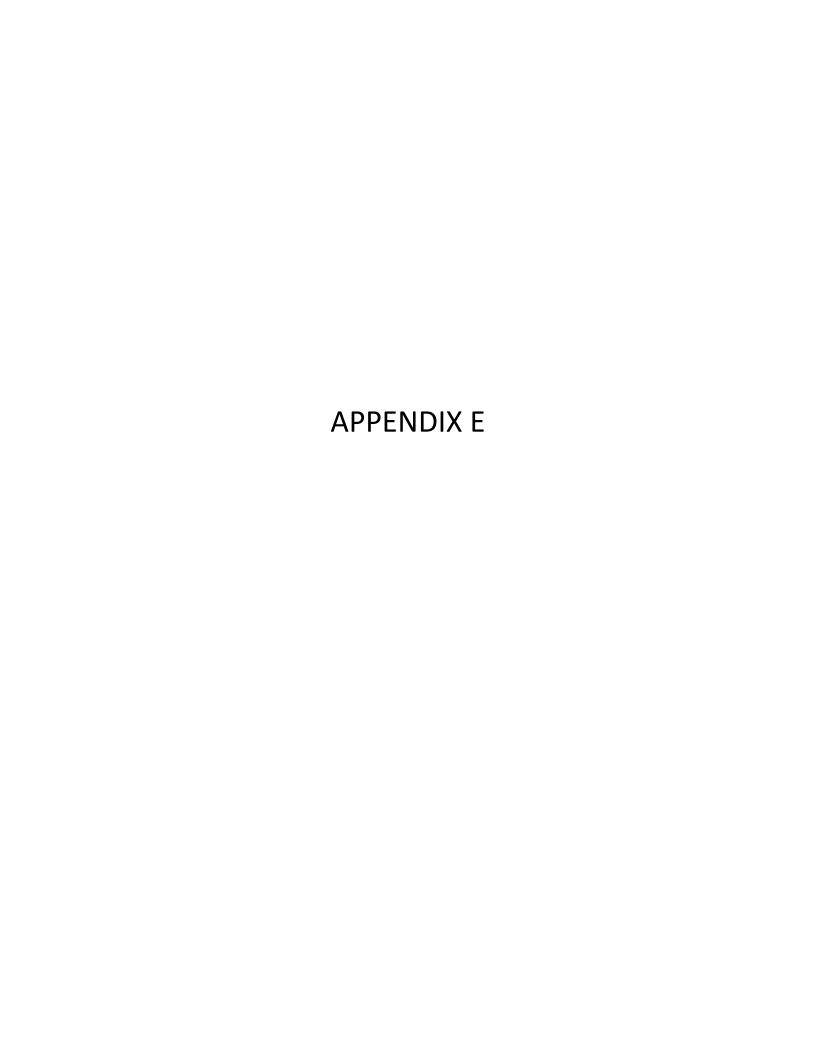
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#### APPENDIX E

# Draft EA and Anticipated FONSI Distribution List

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Sina Pruder, Chief State Department of Health Waste Water Branch P.O. Box 3378 Honolulu, HI 96801-3378

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#### **APPENDIX E**

# Draft EA and Anticipated FONSI Distribution List

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Gunner Mench, Chairman South Kohala Traffic Safety Committee P.O. BOX 383375 Waikoloa, Hawaii 96738

Hawaiian Telcom, Inc. 161 Kinoole Street Hilo, HI 96720 United States Army Corp of Engineers Honolulu District Office Honolulu District Public Affairs Bldg. 230, Room 302 Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

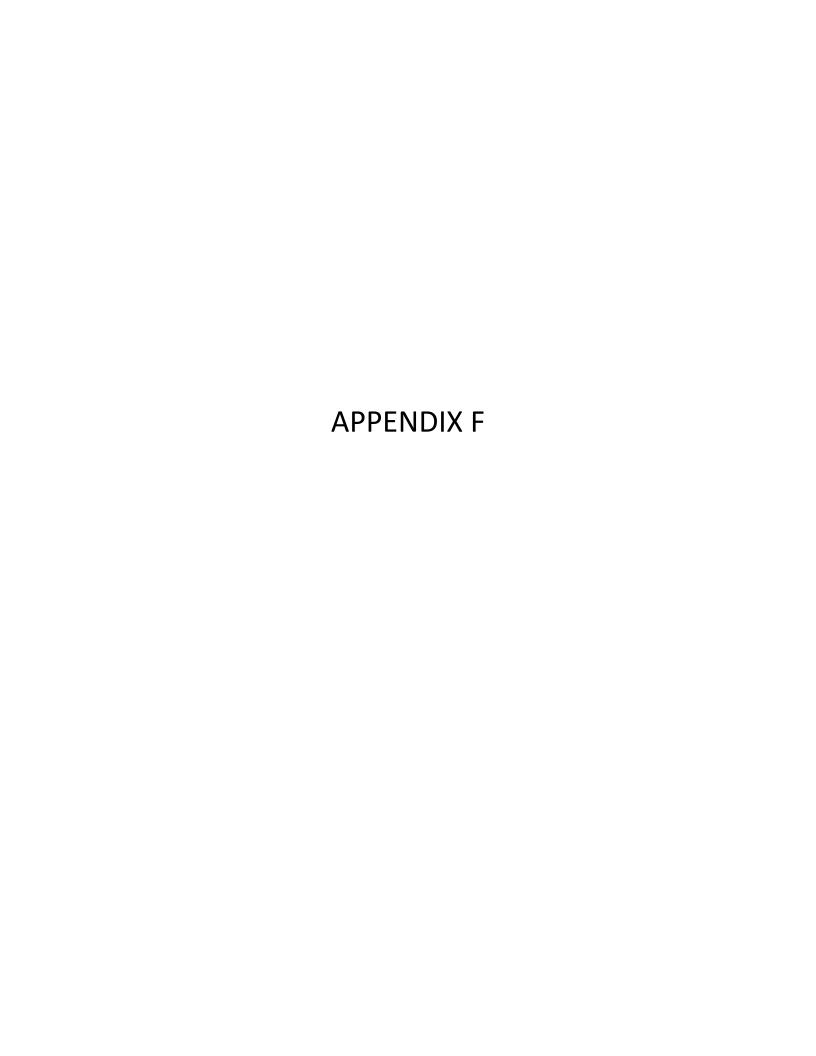
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JOBIE M. K. MASAGATANI CHARMAN HAWAHAN HOMES COMMISSION

DARRELL T. YOUNG

#### STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P O BOX 1879 HONOLULU HAWAII 96805

February 12, 2014

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720

Aloha Ms. Ortiz:

Subject: Request for comments on Draft Environmental

Assessment (EA) for the Kailapa Community Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter, and Playground (TMK: 3-6-1-010-008, 14.33 acre), Kawaihae, Island

of Hawaii

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) received the above-mentioned letter dated January 23, 2014, and enclosed draft EA for the Kailapa Community Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter, and Playground (TMK: 3-6-1-010-008, 14.33 acres). We acknowledge and appreciate the hard work and many hours that Kalaoa Inc. and the Kailapa Community Association have invested into the development of this report, as well as the overall planning process for this project. DHHL reviewed the draft EA and offers the following constructive comments:

#### (1) OEOC Guidebook

Please review the enclosed "Guide to the Implementation and Practice of the Hawaii Environmental Policy Act 2012 Edition." The guidebook, which was prepared by the Office of Environmental Quality Control (CEQC), is a great resource and reference for those who are preparing environmental assessment or environmental impact statement reports. The guidebook also gives a good overview of the entire State of Hawaii environmental review process. Excerpts from this guidebook will be referenced in the comments below.

Ms. Alana Ortiz February 12, 2014 Page 2 of 5

## (2) Early Consultation Process Not Completed

Per Hawaii Administrative Rules 11-200-9(b), "the approving agency (DHHL in this instance) shall require the applicant at the earliest practicable time to seek the advice and input of the lead county agency responsible for implementing the county's general plan for each county in which the proposed action is to occur, and consult with other agencies having jurisdiction or expertise as well as those citizen groups and individuals which the approving agency reasonably believes to be affected."

Based upon the contents in the January 23, 2014, report, it does not appear that early consultation was conducted prior to the development of this draft environmental assessment. Any consultation with agencies or community organizations that may have been conducted by Kalaoa Inc., or the Kailapa Community Association, for the purposes of this draft EA was not documented in the report. Based upon Appendix A of the draft EA, it does appear that Kalaoa Inc. and the Kailapa Community Association intended to consult with other agencies and organizations after the draft EA was completed. However, early consultation should occur before a draft EA is completed and made available for public review.

As such, DHHL would like Kalaoa Inc. and the Kailapa Community Association to go through the early consultation process and re-submit a revised draft EA. The revised draft EA should include any written comments received from agencies or organizations consulted and any correspondence sent from Kalaoa Inc. and the Kailapa Community Association to those groups. DHHL will then review the new revised draft EA to determine if those comments were adequately addressed and/or incorporated into the report.

Please see pages 8 to 10 of the OEQC guidebook regarding the importance and benefits of going through the early consultation process before completing a draft EA. In addition to the agencies that were listed in Appendix A of the January 23, 2014, draft EA, DHHL would like Kalaoa Inc. and the Kailapa Community Association to consult with the following agencies and organizations:

 United States Fish and Wildlife Service Pacific Island Regional Office, Ms. Alana Ortiz February 12, 2014 Page 3 of 5

- United States Army Corp of Engineers Honolulu District Office,
- State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of Forestry and Wildlife,
- · State Civil Defense,
- · State DLNR Historic Preservation Division,
- · County of Hawaii Department of Parks and Recreation,
- · County of Hawaii Civil Defense,
- · Na Pua Ka Ilima Community Association,
- · Kohala Ranch Community Association,
- South Kohala Community Development Plan Action Committee, and
- · South Kohala Traffic Safety Committee.

A typical method to engage in early consultation is for the applicant to send an early consultation letter to the respective agency or organization requesting comment. The early consultation letter is typically one or two pages long and includes the following information: project location, project description, and location map if possible.

## (3) Incomplete Description of the Proposed Action

DHHL understands that the Kailapa Community Association partnered with the University of Hawaii Department of Urban Regional Planning (UH DURP) to undergo a planning process that identified desired project facilities and uses based upon the community's priorities and needs. One of the products of this planning process was the "Conceptual Site Plan" diagram that was included on page 11 of the January 23, 2014, draft EA. The work product produced by the Kailapa Community Association and UH DURP was of very high quality and provided a solid foundation on which to build on in later phases of this project.

However, as this project is advancing into later phases and closer to implementation and actual construction, a more detailed description of the proposed uses on the site and approximate physical dimensions of project elements need to be included in the project description of the draft EA (section 1.3) so that consulted agencies and organizations can better assess any potential environmental impact. While the exact building dimensions and surface areas of the proposed project elements do not need to be determined at the time of this draft EA, rough estimates of the size and scale of proposed project elements that

Ms. Alana Ortiz February 12, 2014 Page 4 of 5

are depicted in Figure 4 of the draft EA should be provided. Estimated number of users for each project element should also be included as well.

## (4) Proposed Uses

The proposed uses of the Community Resource Center that are depicted in the "Physical Relationship Bubble-gram" on page 49 of the UH DURP Report "Hookumu ka Piko" should be included and discussed in section 1.3 of the draft EA.

## (5) Consult with Civil Defense Agencies

Also please consult with State and County Civil Defense agencies as to whether or not there are minimum design standards that need to be met in order for a structure to be designated as an emergency shelter. Please also confirm with County Civil Defense that the project area is outside of the tsunami evacuation zone.

### (6) Cover Page

On the cover page of the draft EA, please delete "Accepting Authority: County of Hawaii." Accepting Authorities are only applicable to proposed agency actions (government projects) that require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Applicant actions (non-government projects) do not require an "Accepting Authority" to approve the document. Rather, applicant actions only require the approval of the approving agency. Please see pages 14 and 23 of the OEQC Guidebook for more clarification about the differences between "Accepting Authority" and "Approving Agency."

Also on page 2 of this draft EA, there is no need to reference the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) unless it is anticipated that federal funding will be used for this project.

Ms. Alana Ortiz February 12, 2014 Page 5 of 5

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment. If you have further questions, please contact Andrew Choy at (808) 620-9279 or email him at andrew.h.choy@hawaii.gov.

Aloha,

Jobie M. K. Masagatani, Chairman

Hawaiian Homes Commission

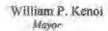
Enclosure: State Office of Environmental Quality Control "Guide

to the Implementation and Practice of the Hawaii

Environmental Policy Act 2012 Edition"

c: DHHL West Hawaii District Office

DHHL Land Management Division





Duane Kanuha Director

Bobby Command Deputy Director

East Hawai'i Office 101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3 Hilo, Hawai'i 96720 Phone (808) 961-8288 Fex (808) 961-8742

West Hawai'i Office 74-5044 Ane Keohokalote Hwy Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i 96740 Phone (808) 323-4770 Fax (808) 327-3563

February 28, 2014

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Pāpa'ikou, HI 96720

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

Subject:

Pre-Consultation for Draft Environmental Assessment

Project: Proposed Kailapa Community Center, Shelter, and Playground

TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008; Kawaihae, South Kohala, Hawai'i

Thank you for your letter dated January 23, 2014, requesting comments from this office regarding the preparation of a Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the subject project. We understand that this is a pre-consultation request.

The Kailapa Community Association is proposing a Community Center, Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter, and Playground on the 14.33 acre subject parcel within the Kailapa Homestead. The property consists of 14.33 acres that are under the control of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). Zoning was determined by DHHL per the 2002 Memorandum of Agreement with Hawai'i County; DHHL's current zoning for the property is Single Family Residential (RS-22). According to the County of Hawai'i General Plan 2005 (amended December 2006), the property is designated Low Density Urban. No portion of the property exists within the Special Management Area (SMA). We note that the subject parcel was created by Subdivision No. 7048, which received final subdivision approval from the County of Hawai'i on October 27, 1998. A final Environmental Assessment for the Kailapa homestead project issued a finding of no significant impact to the environment (FONSI) on November 23, 1992.

The Planning Department has the following comments regarding the DEA:

- Community buildings are a permitted use in RS-22 zoned properties, and do require Plan Approval from the Planning Department. Plan Approval should be listed under "permits required" in Section 4 of the DEA.
- The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands should be listed as the accepting authority for the Environmental Assessment; clarification should be made throughout the DEA.

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. February 28, 2014 Page 2

- The County of Hawai'i has approved the South Kohala Community Development Plan (SKCDP), which encompasses this area and it should be identified and addressed within Section 3 of the DEA.
- The Department of Public Works and not the Planning Department is the approving authority for building permits; clarification should be made to Section 4 of the DEA.
- 5. A more developed site plan should be included in the DEA to effectively communicate the overall plan for the subject parcel. As submitted, the site plan is highly generalized; the plan's resolution is of poor quality and does not identify the property lines of the subject parcel.
- Maps indicate that potentially two historic trails are present on the subject parcel. As such, the State of Hawai'i, Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) should be solicited for comments and listed on the Distribution List provided in Appendix A of the DEA. The site plan for the proposed improvements should be inclusive of any historical features or preservation buffers recommended by SHPD.
- The Department of Health (DOH) should be consulted regarding the need for a NPDES permit for grading on the subject property; should an NPDES permit be required, it should be noted in Section 4 of the DEA.
- Wherever possible, the most current data available should be used for analysis within the document.
- Please insure that page numbers listed in the Table of Contents are consistent with those of the document.

Additionally, the South Kohala CDP Action Committee (SKCDPAC) should be consulted in preparation of the EA and afforded an opportunity to comment on the draft document when published. The SKCDPAC can be contacted through Planning Department staff planner Deanne Bugado at 323-4776 or by email at dbugado@co.hawaii.hi.us.

We have no further comments to offer at this time. However, please keep us informed and provide our department with a copy of the DEA for our review and comment.

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. February 28, 2014 Page 3

If you have any questions or if you need further assistance, please feel free to contact Lucas Mead of this office at (808) 961-8140.

Sincerely,

DUANE KANUHA Planning Director

LM:cs

P:\wpwin60\Luke\dEA, EA, & EIS Comments\preconsultdraftea Kailapa\_Community\_Association.doc

cc: Ms. Deanne Bugado - Planning Dept., West Hawai'i Office



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

April 7, 2014

Mr. Duane Kanuha, Director Planning Department County of Hawaii Aupuni Center, 101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3 Hilo, HI 96720

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAIL

#### Dear Mr. Kanuha:

Thank you for the letter of February 28, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

Section 4 of the DEA will include Plan Approval under the permits required.

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands will be listed as the accepting authority for the EA and will be clarified throughout the DEA.

 Section 3 of the DEA will address the approval of the South Kohala Community Development Plan by the County of Hawai'i.

 Section 4 of the DEA will change approving authority for building permits to The Department of Public Works.

A more developed site plan will be included to the DEA to effectively communicate the overall plan for the subject parcel.

Consultants will solicit comments from the State of Hawai'i, Historic Preservation
Division (SHPD) about project and the potential presence of two historic trails on the
subject parcel. SHPD will be included in Appendix B of the DEA.

 The Department of Health (DOH) will be consulted regarding the possible need for a NPDES permit for grading on the subject property. If such permit is necessary, it will be included in Section 4 of the DEA.

Wherever possible, the most current data available will be used for analysis within the document.

Page numbers listed in the Table of Contents will be consistent with those of the document.

 The South Kohala CDP Action Committee (SKCDPAC) will be included in the preconsultation phase of this DEA.



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the DEA. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz

Alana Hit

Kalaoa Inc.



# STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 869 PUNCHBOWL STREET HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097 February 28, 2014

GLENN M. OKIMOTO DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors
FORD N. FUCHIGAMI
RANDY GRUNE
AUDREY HIDAND
JADINE URASAKI

STP 8.1490

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P. O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

Subject: Kailapa Community and Resource Center,

Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground

Draft Environmental Assessment, Pre-Assessment Consultation

TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008

Our Department of Transportation's (DOT) comments on the subject project are as follows:

- The Traffic Impact Report (TIR) should be submitted to the DOT Highways Division for review and acceptance.
- Project construction plans, including grading and drainage plans, within or affecting the Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way must be submitted to DOT Highways Division for review and approval.
- No additional surface water run-off from the project will be permitted onto Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way.
- 4. The developer should be aware of DOT's plans for a bikeway on Akoni Pule Highway.
- The developer is required to obtain a permit from DOT Highways Division, Hawaii District Office, for the transport of oversized and/or overweight materials and equipment on State highway facilities.

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Norren Kato of the DOT Statewide Transportation Planning Office at telephone number (808) 831-7976.

nuny ann

Very truly yours.

GLENN M. OKIMOTO, Ph.D. Director of Transportation



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808) 938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

April 7, 2014

Glenn Okimoto, Director Department of Transportation, State of Hawaii 869 Punchbowl Street Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Okimoto:

Thank you for the letter of February 28, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- Access to the project is only through Kailapa Street, located within the Kailapa Residential area. There will be no access directly from Akoni Pule Highway. All driveway connections to a County maintained road shall conform to Chapter 22, Streets and Sidewalks, of the Hawaii County Code.
- Project construction plans, including grading and drainage plans, within or affecting the Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way must be submitted to DOT Highways Division for review and approval.
- No additional surface water run-off from the project will be permitted onto Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way.
- 4. Developer is aware of DOT's plans for a bikeway on Akoni Pule Highway.
- Developer will obtain a permit from DOT Highways Division, Hawaii District Office, for the transport of oversized and /or overweight materials and equipment on State highway facilities.

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the DEA. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely, Shann Ulity

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

AACTING DIRECTOR OF HEALTH Gay L GIR

in reply, please refer to: File: 14-022 Kailapa Community Center

January 30, 2014

HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for an Application for Approval of the Proposed

Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter, and Playground,

in Kailapa, Kawaihae, Hawaii

The Department of Health (DOH), Environmental Planning Office (EPO), acknowledges receipt of your letter dated January 23, 2014. Thank you for allowing us to review and comment on the subject document. The document was routed to the relevant Environmental Health divisions and offices. They will provide specific comments to you if necessary. EPO recommends that you review the standard comments at: <a href="http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/home/landuse-planning-review-program/">http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/home/landuse-planning-review-program/</a>.

You are required to adhere to all standard comments specifically applicable to this application.

EPO suggests that you examine the many sources available on strategies to support the sustainable and healthy design of communities and buildings, including the:

State of Hawaii, Office of Planning: www.planning.hawaii.gov and the new 2013 ORMP;

U.H., School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology: www.soest.hawaii.edu;

U.S. Health and Human Services: www.hhs.gov/about/sustainability;

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's sustainability programs; www.epa.gov/sustainability;

U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program: www.usgbc.org/leed; and

International Well Building Standard: http://delosliving.com

The DOH encourages everyone to apply these sustainability strategies and principles early in the planning and review of projects. We also request that for future projects you consider conducting a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). More information is available at: <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hia.htm">www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hia.htm</a>. We request you share all of this information with others to increase community awareness on sustainable, innovative, inspirational, and healthy community design.

We request electronic response confirming receipt of this letter and any other letters you receive from DOH in regards to this project. Please email: <a href="mailto:epo@doh.hawaii.gov">epo@doh.hawaii.gov</a>. We anticipate that our letter(s) and your electronic response(s) will be included in the final document. If you have any questions, please contact me at (808) 586-4337 or <a href="mailto:laura.mcintyre@doh.hawaii.gov">laura.mcintyre@doh.hawaii.gov</a>

Mahalo.

Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre, AICP

Program Manager, Environmental Planning Office



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

March 13, 2014

Laura McIntyre Environmental Planning Office 919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 312 Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4920

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Ms. McIntyre:

Thank you for the letter of January 30, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

 The EPO suggestions on the many sources available on strategies to support the sustainable and healthy design of communities and buildings will be examined and addressed in the DEA.

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the Draft Environmental Assessment. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz

When With

Kalaoa Inc.



BJ Leithead Todd Director

John A. Medeiros

Deputy Director

## County of Hamai'i

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

345 Kekuanao'a St., Suite 41\* Hilo, Hawai'i 96720

(808) 961-8083 Fax (808) 961-8086

http://www.hawaiicounty.gov/environmental-management/

January 29, 2014

Kalaoa, Inc. P. O. Box 386 Pāpa<sup>4</sup>ikou, HI 96720

Attention: Alana Ortiz

RE: Draft EA for Application for Approval of the proposed Kailapa Community & Resource

Center, Emergency Relief Shelter & Playground in Kailapa, Kawaihae, HI

TMK: 2-4-051:002 (portion)

We have no comments to offer on the subject project.

Thank you for allowing us to review and comment.

Eftered 600

Sincerely,

BJ Leithead Todd

DIRECTOR



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

March 13, 2014

Ms. Bobby Jean Leithead-Todd, Director Department of Environmental Management Solid Waste Division 345 Kekuanaoa Street, Suite 41 Hilo, HI 96720

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAIL

Dear Ms. Leithead-Todd:

Shana With

Thank you for the letter of January 29, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely.

Alana Ortiz

Kalaoa Inc.

NEIL ABERCROMBIE



STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH P.O. BOX 3378

P. O. BOX 3378 HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

February 20, 2014

DIRECTION OF HEALTH

In repty, please refer to EMO/CWS

02039PJF.14

Mr. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. Ortiz:

SUBJECT: Request for Comments regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for an Application for approval of the proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground Kailapa, Kawaihae, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii

The Department of Health (DOH), Clean Water Branch (CWB), acknowledges receipt of your letter, dated January 23, 2014 (received on February 6, 2014), requesting comments on your project. The DOH-CWB has reviewed the subject document and offers these comments. Please note that our review is based solely on the information provided in the subject document and its compliance with the Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapters 11-54 and 11-55. You may be responsible for fulfilling additional requirements related to our program. We recommend that you also read our standard comments on our website at:

http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/files/2013/10/CWB Oct22.pdf

- 1. Any project and its potential impacts to State waters must meet the following criteria:
  - a. Antidegradation policy (HAR, Section 11-54-1.1), which requires that the existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses of the receiving State water be maintained and protected.
  - Designated uses (HAR, Section 11-54-3), as determined by the classification of the receiving State waters.
  - c. Water quality criteria (HAR, Sections 11-54-4 through 11-54-8).
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage is required for pollutant discharges into State surface waters and for certain situations involving storm water (HAR, Chapter 11-55).

Mr. Alana Ortiz February 20, 2014 Page 2

- a. Discharges into Class 2 or Class A State waters can be covered under an NPDES general permit only if all of the NPDES general permit requirements are met. Please see the DOH-CWB website (<a href="http://health.hawali.gov/cwb/">http://health.hawali.gov/cwb/</a>) for the NPDES general permits and instructions to request coverage.
- b. All other discharges into State surface waters and discharges into Class 1 or Class AA State waters require an NPDES individual permit. To request NPDES individual permit coverage, please see the DOH-CWB forms website located at: <a href="http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/site-map/clean-water-branch-home-page/forms/">http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/site-map/clean-water-branch-home-page/forms/</a>
- c. NPDES permit coverage for storm water associated with construction activities is required if your project will result in the disturbance of one (1) acre or more of total land area. The total land area includes a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under a larger common plan of development or sale. NPDES permit coverage is required before the start of the construction activities.
  - Land disturbance includes, but is not limited to clearing, grading, grubbing, uprooting of vegetation, demolition (even if leaving foundation slab), staging, stockpiling, excavation into pavement areas which go down to the base course, and storage areas (including areas on the roadway to park equipment if these areas are blocked off from public usage, grassed areas, or bare ground).
- If your project involves work in, over, or under waters of the United States, it is highly recommend that you contact the Army Corp of Engineers, Regulatory Branch (Tel: 438-9258) regarding their permitting requirements.
  - Pursuant to Federal Water Pollution Control Act [commonly known as the "Clean Water Act" (CWA)], Paragraph 401(a)(1), a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) is required for "[a]ny applicant for Federal license or permit to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the construction or operation of facilities, which may <u>result</u> in any discharge into the navigable waters..." (emphasis added). The term "discharge" is defined in CWA, Subsections 502(16), 502(12), and 502(6); Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 122.2; and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapter 11-54.
- 4. Please note that all discharges related to the project construction or operation activities, whether or not NPDES permit coverage and/or Section 401 WQC are required, must comply with the State's Water Quality Standards. Noncompliance with water quality requirements contained in HAR, Chapter 11-54, and/or permitting requirements, specified in HAR, Chapter 11-55, may be subject to penalties of \$25,000 per day per violation.

Mr. Alana Ortiz February 20, 2014 Page 3

If you have any questions, please visit our website at: <a href="http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb">http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb</a>, or contact the Engineering Section, CWB, at (808) 586-4309.

Sincerely,

ALEC WONG, P.E., CHEF Clean Water Branch

JF:tg

Mr. Alana Ortiz, Kalaoa Inc. [via email <u>kalaoainc@gmail.com</u>]
 DOH-EPO #14-022 [via email only]



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

April 7, 2014

Alec Wong State Department of Health Clean Water Branch P.O. Box 3378 Honolulu, HI 96801-3378

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Wong:

Thank you for the letter of February 20, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- Compliance with the Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapters 11-54 and 11-55 will be met. Special attention will be given to the antidegradation policy (HAR, Section 11-54-1.1), designated uses (HAR, Section 11-54-3), and water quality criteria (HAR, Sections 11-54-4 through 11-54-8).
- This project acknowledges that the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage is required for pollutant discharges into State surface waters and for certain situations involving storm water (HAR, Chapter 11-55).
- The Army Corp of Engineers will be contacted during the pre-consultation phase of the draft EA for this project.
- 4. All discharges related to the project construction or operation activities, whether or not NPDES permit coverage and/or Section 401 WQC are required, will comply with the State's Water Quality Standards. This project acknowledges that there are noncompliance penalties and will adhere to all rules and regulations.

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the DEA. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely, Shana Ug &

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. NEIL ABERCROMBIE



STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH P. O. BOX 3378

HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

LINDA ROSEN, M.D., M.P.H.

in raply, please refer to:

April 25, 2014

S0425LO

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa, Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, HI 96720

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment

Proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center

Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground

Kailapa, Kawaihae, HI

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document and provide comments. The Office of Solid Waste Management offers the following comments:

 We recommend that the project developer draft a solid waste management plan that encompasses all project phases from site clearance, construction, and through to the occupation/operation of the completed project.

Specific examples of elements that the plan should address include:

- recycling of greenwaste during clear and grub activities;
- recycling construction and demolition wastes, if appropriate; and
- the use of recycled content building materials where possible.
- The developer shall ensure that all solid waste generated during project construction is directed to a Department of Health (DOH) permitted solid waste disposal or recycling facility. Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-58.1, Section 61, states:
  - (a) The aesthetic, nonhazardous, and sanitary storage of solid waste is the responsibility of the person owning, operating, or managing the property, premises, business establishment, or industry where the solid waste is accumulated.

Ms. Alana Ortiz April 25, 2014 Page 2

- (b) Any person owning, operating, or managing a property, premise, business establishment, or industry has the responsibility of removing accumulated solid waste to an approved solid waste disposal facility. Contractual or other arrangements for the removal of accumulated solid waste shall not relieve a person of this primary responsibility as stated above. Solid waste shall be removed to an approved solid waste disposal facility, prior to creating a nuisance condition, health, or safety hazard.
- Solid waste generated by plant operations shall go to a DOH-permitted solid waste disposal or recycling facility.

Please contact Lane Otsu of the Office of Solid Waste Management at (808) 586-4226 with any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely,

STEVEN Y.K. CHANG, P.E., CHIEF Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou • Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 18, 2014

Steven Chang, P.E., Chief State of Hawaii Department of Health Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch 919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 212 Honolulu, HI 96814

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Chang:

Please use this letter as our response to your comments. The previous letter was sent to you in error:

Thank you for the letter of April 25, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- The developer will be made aware that a solid waste management plan that encompasses all project phases from site clearance, construction, and through to the occupation/operation of the completed project should be drafted.
- The developer will ensure that all solid waste generated during project construction is directed to a Department of Health (DOH) permitted solid waste disposal or recycling facility.
- All solid waste generated by plant operations will go to a DOH-permitted solid waste disposal or recycling facility.

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the DEA. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

Shana Wet



GARY L. GILL ACTING DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

#### STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

P. O. BOX 3378 HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378 to reply, please refer to

LUD-3 6 1 010 008-ID1603 Kallapa Coummunity Center Info Request

February 27, 2014

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa, Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

Subject

Request for Comments Regarding the Draft Environmental Assessment for an Application

for Approval of the Proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief

Shelter and Playground, 61-4016 Kaiopae Place, Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

TMK (3) 6-1-010: 008

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to review and comment on the above subject project. We have the following information and comments on the above subject property:

The subject project is located in the critical wastewater disposal area as determined by the Hawaii County Wastewater Advisory Committee. As there is no County sewer system within the vicinity, the wastewater system for this project shall conform to applicable provisions of the Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems".

Should you have any questions, please contact our Planning & Design Section at phone (808) 586-4294.

Sincerely,

SINA PRUDER, P.E. CHIEF

Wastewater Branch

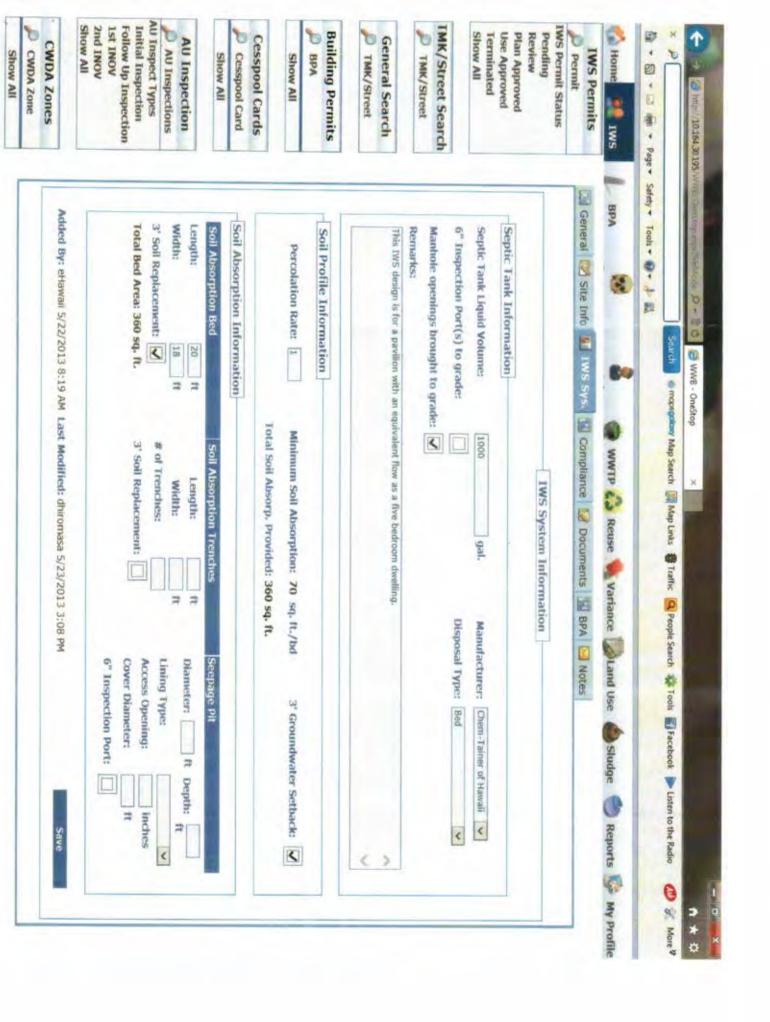
LM/MST:lmj

Attachments:

Septic Tank file plans

Ms. Laura McIntyre, DOH-Environmental Planning Office (14-022

Mr. Dane Hiromasa, DOH-WWB's Kona Staff



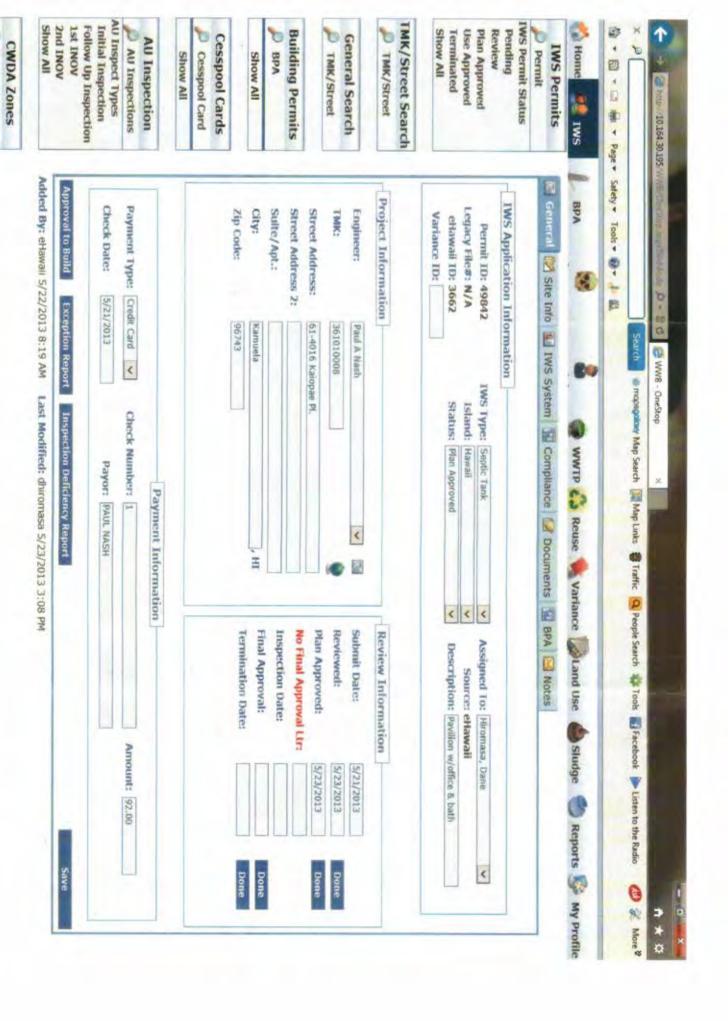


Show All

CWDA Zones

CWDA Zone

Show All



Show All

# DESIGN CALCULATIONS

- Hawaiian Home Lands c/o KALIKO GRACE pavilion
   TMK (3) 6-1-010: 008
   1000 GPD Bedrooms
  - Flow: 200 person x 5 gal./ person = 1000 gpd.
  - Septic Tank Selection: 1000 GPD - 1250 gal. minimum Use 1250 gal. tank
- 4. Absorption Field Design:

  Percolation Rate = 1 min./in.

  Use 70 sq. ft./200 gpd

  Required absorption area = 1000 GPD x 70 / 200

  = 350 sq. ft.

  Use 18' x 20' bed (360 sq. ft.) with 3 feet of suitable soil replacement

OWNER: HAWIIAN HOME LANDS c/o KALIKO GRACE

TMK: (3) 6-1-010: 008 LOT SIZE: 14.333 ACRES

LOCATION: 61-4016 KAIOPAE PLACE, KAWAIHAE,

S. KOHALA

ESTIMATED FLOW: 1000 GPD

NOTE: MINIMUM SEPARATIONS FOR SEPTIC TANK:

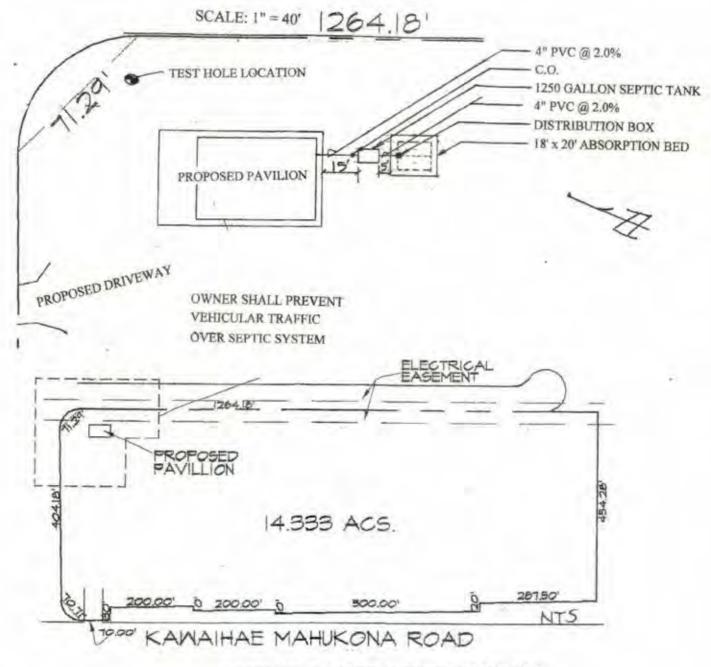
PROPERTY LINE - 5' BUILDING LINE - 5' STREAM OR POND - 50' LARGE TREES - 5' SEEPAGE PIT - 5'

NOTE: MINIMUM SEPARATIONS

FOR SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEM: PROPERTY LINE - 5" BUILDING LINE - 5' STREAM OR POND - 50' LARGE TREES - 10' SEEPAGE PIT - 5'

ONLY CONTRACTORS WITH THE FOLLOWING LICENSES ARE PERMITTED TO CONSTRUCT SEPTIC SYSTEMS: C-9 CESSPOOL, C-37 PLUMBING, C-37a SEWER AND DRAIN LINE, C-43 SEWER, SEWER DISPOSAL, DRAIN AND PIPE LAYING, AND "A" GENERAL.

CONTRACTOR CANNOT BEGIN CONSTRUCTION OF SEPTIC SYSTEM UNTIL AFTER APPROVAL OF BUILDING PERMIT.



## SITE EVALUATION/PERCOLATION TEST

DATE/TIME: May 19, 2013 / 11:00 am

TEST PERFORMED BY: PAUL NASII

OWNER: HAWIIAN HOME LANDS c/o KALIKO GRACE

TAX MAP KEY: (3) 6-1-010: 008

ELEVATION: >20 FT.

DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER TABLE: >10 FT. BELOW GRADE DEPTH TO BEDROCK (if observed): 2.5 FT. BELOW GRADE

DIAMETER OF HOLE: 6 INCHES

DEPTH TO HOLE BOTTOM: 3.0 FT. BELOW GRADE

DEPTH, INCHES BELOW GRADE

0"-30" 30"-60" SOIL PROFILE (color, texture, other)

COBBLY LOAM BEDROCK

#### PERCOLATION READINGS

TIME 12 in. OF WATER TO SEEP AWAY: <1 Min. TIME 12 in. OF WATER TO SEEP AWAY: <1 Min.

#### CHECK ONE:

X Percolation tests in sandy soils, recorded time intervals and water drops at least every 10 minutes for at least 1 hour.

Percolation test in non-sandy soils, presoaked the test hole for at least 4 hours. Recorded time intervals and water drops at least every 10 minutes for 1 hour or if the time for the first 6 inches to seep away is greater than 30 minutes record time intervals and water drops at least every 30 minutes for 4 hours or until 2 successive drops do not vary by more than 1/16 inch.

0-6 min. 6-12 min. 12-18 min.	DROP IN INCHES 6 6	TIME INTERVAL. 30-36 min. 36-42 min.	DROP IN INCHES
18-24 min. 24-30 min.	6	42-48 min. 48-54 min.	6
24-30 min.	0	54-60 min.	6

PERCOLATION RATE (time/final water level drop): <1 Min/in

As the engineer responsible for gathering and providing site information and percolation test results, I attest to the fact that above site information is accurate and that the site evaluation was conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems" and the results were acceptable. I also attest that three feet of suitable soil exist between the bottom of the soil absorption system and the groundwater table or any other limiting layer.

Engineer's Signature/ Stamp

Site Evaluation/Percolation Test Form, revised 1/94



#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - WASTEWATER BRANCH INDIVIDUAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM (IWS) OWNER'S CERTIFICATION FORM

Subject:	Individual Wasteward System for 2 BATHYLOOM PAVILLION
	Tax Map Key (TMK) Number: (3) 6 1 010: 008
	Marling Address: 61-4016 KAIDPAE PLACE
	KAWAHAE, S. KOHALA, HI. HAWAII

hereby cartify that I am the owner (a) of the (pie ise print name) subject property and that I have read the following and shall comply with all provisions. Failure to comply with any or all of the provisions can lead to imposition of the penalties and remedies as provided for in Administrative Rule, Title 11, Chapter 63, Section 11-62-72, Pennities and

Foetfilly that as the owner of the Individual Wastowster System (IWS) serving the subject property, the IWS will be inspected, operated and maintained in accordance with the operation and maintenance mamual developed by my IWS

design engineer section (section 11-62-31.1(e)(2)).

Furthermore, if an peroble unit is utilized for wastewater treatment, an active service contract for the proper operation and maintenance shall be maintained at all times (section 11-62-33.1.(a)(31).

- 2. I understand and shall comply with the provision of section 11-62-08 (g) which requires that the IWS be constructed by a licersed contractor with a license type of A, C-9, C-37, C-37a, or C-43.
- i understand and shall comply with the provisions of section 11-62-3140 which states that the IWS must be inspected and approved of by the Department prior to

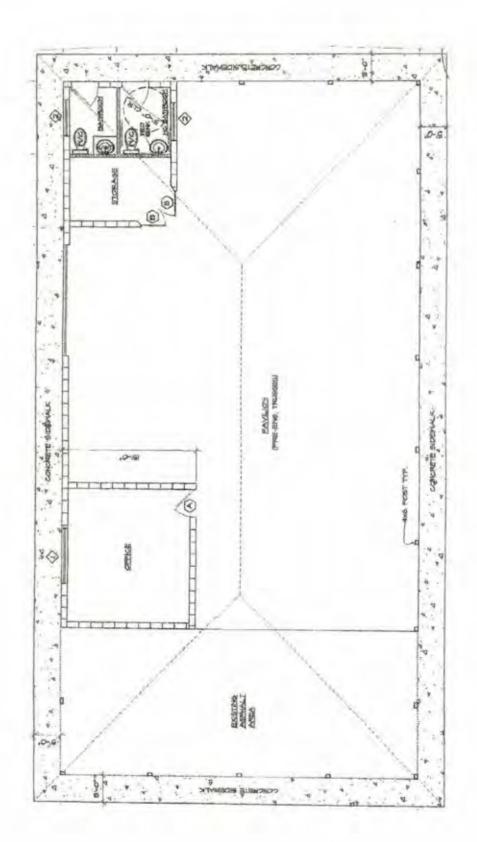
Furth range, I shall instruct and require my contractor to leave ancovered for inspection, various parts of the IWS system. These parts include manhole/access openings, distribution bases, caus of trenenes to visually see gravel, pipe and geotar title fabrics used audios scepage pit openings. I understand that I will be required to re-expose these areas if at the time of inspection they are not visible.

- I understand and shall comply with the provisions of section (1-62-31.1.(e)(2) which required me to certify upon sale or transfer of the subject property, that the appropriate transfer or rates documents and provisions shall bind the new owners to the operation and maintenance provisions referenced in item I above,
- ) understand and shall submit any and all changes made to my IWS plans to the Department (section 1 -52-08(b)) for review and approval. Changes to the approved IWS plans that need to be submitted to the Department include out are not timited to the following - changes in location of any component of the wastewater system, changes in the type of products used, changes in the disposal system methods, changes in the dwellings/buildings location or size and changes in the ceaign engineer for the IWS.

remedies.

Project Herneger Kuilaga Community Center

# FLOOR PLAN



kalaoainc@gmail.com

April 8, 2014

Sina Pruder, Chief State Department of Health Waste Water Branch P.O. Box 3378 Honolulu, HI 96801-3378

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII

#### Dear Ms. Pruder:

Thank you for the letter of February 27, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

1. This project understands that it is located in the critical wastewater disposal area as determined by the Hawaii County Wastewater Advisory Committee. As there is no County sewer system within the vicinity, the wastewater system for this project shall conform to applicable provisions of the Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems".

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the DEA. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely.

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

Vlana 2014





#### STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS POST OFFICE BOX 621 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

January 28, 2014

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papa'ikou, Hawai'i 96720

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground in Kailapa, Kawaihae, Hawai'i.

At this time, we have no comments to offer on the proposed project.

Very truly yours,

Daniel S. Quinn

State Parks Administrator

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.
CHARDERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL INSIDERCES
COMMERCION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ESTHER KIA'AINA

WILLIAM M. TAM DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESCRIBERS
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LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE PARKS



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

March 13, 2014

Daniel S. Quinn
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of State Parks
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawai i 96809

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Quinn:

Thank you for the letter of January 28, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc

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NEIL ABERCROMBIE





# STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE 19 EAST KAWILI STREET HILO, HAWAII 96720

March 13, 2014

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.
[HADDERSON]

JESSE SOUN

WILLIAM N. TAM

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Alana Ortiz Kalaoa, Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, HI 96720 (808) 938-7104 kalaoainc@gmail.com

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII

Madam.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed community resource center, emergency relief shelter and playground for the Kailapa community in Kawaihae, Hawaii Island. Although the site is located near other developed lands there may be federally listed endangered plant species present such as 'ohai (Sesbania tomentosa), Abutilon menziesii, and Achyranthes mutica to name a few. Federally listed endangered animals that may be present include the Hawaiian Hoary Bat (ope'ape'a) and the Hawaiian Hawk or I'o. We recommend that biological surveys be conducted for the area prior to any development. Additionally, as this proposed development is taking place in a very dry and fire-prone area, it is important that precautions be taken during construction to prevent accidental wildfire ignition.

Sincerely,

Steve Bergfeld

Acting Hawaii Branch Manager Division of Forestry and Wildlife

19 East Kawili Street

Hilo, HI 96720 (808) 974-4221



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

April 7, 2014

Steve Bergfeld Acting Hawaii Branch Manager Division of Forestry and Wildlife 19 East Kawili Street Hilo, HI 96720

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Bergfeld:

Thank you for the letter of March 13, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- A biological database and reconnaissance survey was conducted and reported by Hawaii Heritage Program in April 1990. This study included an area of approximately 10,000 acres of land owned by the State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, which extends mauka of the project site to approximately elevation 4,800 feet above mean sea level.
- 2. Precautions will be taken during construction to prevent accidental wildfire ignition.

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the DEA. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

Slan With

William P. Kenoi Mayor

> Walter K. M. Lau Managing Director



Warren H. W. Lee Director

Brandon A. K. Gonzalez Deputy Director

# County of Hawai'i DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Aupuni Center 101 Pauahi Street, Suite 7 · Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-4224 (808) 961-8321 · Fax (808) 961-8630 www.co.hawaii.hi.us

February 7, 2014

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papa'ikou, HI. 96720

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment

Project: Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief

Shelter and Playground

Applicant : Kailapa Community Association Location: Kailapa, Kawaihae, Hawaii

TMK: (3)6-1-010:008

We received your request for comments on the subject Draft Environmental Assessment dated January 23, 2014 and have the following comments:

## **ACCESS**

We find the document confusing with regard to access. The conceptual plan shows vehicular access is proposed from Kailapa Street, an interior street that is maintained by the County. However, Section 2.3.5 Circulation states that the only access will be from Akoni Pule Highway which is under the jurisdiction of the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT). Please clarify.

All driveway connections to a County maintained road shall conform to Chapter 22, Streets and Sidewalks, of the Hawaii County Code.

## DRAINAGE

 All development generated runoff shall be disposed of on-site and shall not be directed toward any adjacent properties. A drainage study shall be prepared, and DPW Comments –Draft EA Kailapa Community Center February 7, 2014 p. 2 of 2

the recommended drainage system shall be constructed meeting with the approval of DPW.

- The applicant shall be informed that if they include drywells in the subject development, an Underground Injection Control (UIC) permit may be required from the Department of Health, State of Hawaii.
- According to the Conceptual Site Plan, the proposed vehicular access driveway
  crosses a known watercourse. Per Section 27-16(f) of Hawaii County Code
  whenever a known water course is altered, the flood carrying capacity of the
  water course shall be maintained. A flood study by a licensed civil engineer may
  be required.

### EARTHWORK

- All earthwork and grading shall conform to Chapter 10, Erosion and Sediment Control, of the Hawaii County Code.
- The applicant shall comply with chapter 11-55, Water Pollution Control, Hawaii Administrative Rules, Department of Health, which requires an NPDES permit for certain construction activity.

If you have any questions, please contact Kiran Emler of our Kona office at 323-

4851

Ben Ishii, Division Chief Engineering Division

KE

c: ENG-HILO/KONA Department of Hawaiian Homelands Planning Director



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'1 • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

March 13, 2014

Ben Ishii, Division Chief Department of Public Works County of Hawaii 101 Pauahi Street, Suite 7 Hilo, HI 96720

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

#### Dear Mr. Ishii:

Thank you for the letter of February 7, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- Access to the project is only through Kailapa Street, located within the Kailapa Residential area. There will be no access directly from Akoni Pule Highway. All driveway connections to a County maintained road shall conform to Chapter 22, Streets and Sidewalks, of the Hawaii County Code.
- All development of generated runoff shall be disposed of on-site and shall not be directed toward any adjacent properties. A drainage study shall be addressed and included in the DEA.
- It is understood that if a drywell is included in the subject development, an Underground Injection Control (UIC) permit may be required from the Department of Health, State of Hawaii.
- The discussion of vehicular access driveway crossing a known watercourse will be addressed in the DEA.
- All earthwork and grading shall conform to Chapter 10, Erosion and Sediment Control, of the Hawaii County Code.
- Compliance with Chapter 11-55, Water Pollution Control, Hawaii Administrative Rules, Department of Health, will be addressed in the DEA.



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the DEA. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz

Shann 2614

Kalaoa Inc.



# DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY . COUNTY OF HAWAI'I

345 KEKUANAO'A STREET, SUITE 20 . HILO, HAWAI'I 96720 TELEPHONE (808) 951-8050 . FAX (808) 961-8657

February 10, 2014

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Pāpa'ikou, HI 96781

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROJECT: KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGOUND TAX MAP KEY 6-1-010:008

We have reviewed the subject Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) and have no comments as the water system in the area is privately owned and operated.

Should there be any questions, please contact Mr. Ryan Quitoriano of our Water Resources and Planning Branch at 961-8070, extension 256.

Sincorely yours,

Quirino Antonio, Jr., P.E. Manager-Chief Engineer

RQ:dfg



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou • Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

March 13, 2014

Mr. Quirino Antonio, Jr.
Department of Water Supply
County of Hawaii
345 Kekuanaoa Street, Suite 20
Hilo, HI 96720

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Antonio:

Thank you for the letter of February 10, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-assessment consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely.

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

Alina Hitel

NEIL ABERCROMBIE SOVERNOR OF HAWAII





# STATE OF HAWAH DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION 601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD, ROOM 555 KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707 WILLIAM J. AH.A. JR.
CHARRESON
HOAD OF LASS AND NATURAL RESOURCES
CHARLESON ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

BESSEK, SOUK

WILLIAM M. TAM DEPUTY DRIKTOR : WATER

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COMMERCION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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April 17, 2014

Alana Ortiz Kalama Inc. PO BOX 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720 kalaoamc@gmail.com

LOG NO: 2014,0911 DOC NO: 1404MV20 Archaeology

SUBJECT:

Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review -

Early Consultation for Draft Environmental Assessment Department of Hawaiian Homelands Kailapa Community Kawaihae Ahupua'a, South Kobala District, Island of Hawai'i

TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 (portion)

Thank you for the opportunity to review this request for consultation that was received by our office on February 28, 2014. We apologize for the delayed review and thank you for your patience. According to this submittal, the Kailapa community association plans to construct a community center, resource center, emergency relief shelter and play ground on Department of Hawaiian Homelands. A review of our records indicates that no archaeological inventory surveys have been conducted on this project area, and there are no previous correspondence letters for this parcel. In addition, our records indicate the presence of historic properties in the vicinity of this project area. Aerial photographs available to us do not provide an indication of past ground disturbance on this property. Therefore, it is possible that historic properties exist in this project area.

SHPD requests that, an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) be conducted in order to identify, adequately record and determine the appropriate treatment for any historic properties. We look forward to the opportunity to review and accept an AIS report prior to the issuance of any permits that might lead to ground disturbance in the project area. The AIS report will need to be accepted pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rule 13-276, and any recommended mitigation plans approved prior to the commencement of any state project that may alter historic properties (HRS Chapter 6E-8). We hope that the AIS is submitted to our office prior to the publication of the Draft EA so that the effects of the project on historic properties can be adequately considered during the environmental review process.

Please contact Mike Vitousek at (808) 652-1510 or Michael Vitousek@Hawan.gov if you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter.

Aloha,

Michael Vitousek,

Lead Archaeologist Hawaii Island Section

State Historic Preservation Division

From: Alana Ortiz < kalaoainc@gmail.com > Date: Mon, Apr 28, 2014 at 11:11 AM

Subject: pre-consultation DEA for Kailapa, Kawaihae

To: Michael. Vitousek@hawaii.gov

Thank you for the pre-consultation review letter for the proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground in Kailapa, Kawaihae.

I have some questions regarding the comments made on the review. The review said that a AIS needs to be conducted before submittal of the DEA due to the possible presence of historic properties in the vicinity of this project area. But, a EA dated September 1991 prepared for DHHL by RM Towill Corporation which includes 205 acres TMK 6-1-01:3 and 16, Parcel 3 covers 8,175 acres and parcel 16 35 acres, which covers the entire DHHL residential zone where this project lays directly in, included a AIS. The site was previously used as a quarry for Goddfellow construction when the subdivision was being done. It is certainly disturbed area and it can be seen on goggle map as such. The original EA was filed and accepted on Oct 25, 1991. The link to the original EA is: 1992-11-23-HA-FEA-KAWAIHAE-RESIDENCE-LOTS-UNIT-1.

I am also attaching the DEA for this project (but it is unfinished, just wanted you to be able to see how the archeological portion was written up) for you to peruse. Please let me know if the original AIS is sufficient for this DEA. Mahalo nui for your assistance in completing this EA!!

Aloha, Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. From: <Michael.Vitousek@hawaii.gov> Date: Mon, Apr 28, 2014 at 12:41 PM

Subject: Re: pre-consultation DEA for Kailapa, Kawaihae

To: Alana Ortiz < kalaoainc@gmail.com>

#### Aloha Alana,

The original AIS from 1991 does not meet current standards that were established by HAR 13-276 in 2003. Therefore, no adequate AIS exists and we requested a new one.

Mahalo,

Michael Vitousek
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Office # (808)-652-1510
email Michael Vitousek@hawaii.gov

William P. Kenoi



Darren J. Rosario

Renwick J. Victorino
Deputy Fire Chief

# County of Hawai'i

25 Aupuni Street • Room 2501 • Hilo, Hawal'i 96720 (808) 932-2900 • Fax (808) 932-2928

February 10, 2014

Ms. Alana Oritz Kalaoa Inc. PO Box 386 Papa'ikou, Hawai'i 96720

Dear Mrs. Ortiz.

RE: Application for Approval of Proposed Project

Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground

In regards to the above-mentioned project, Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground, the following shall be in accordance:

## NFPA 1, UNIFORM FIRE CODE, 2006 EDITION

Note: NFPA 1, Hawai'i State Fire Code with County amendments. County amendments are identified with a preceding "C-" of the reference code.

Chapter 18 Fire Department Access and Water Supply

18.1 General. Fire department access and water supplies shall comply with this chapter.

For occupancies of an especially hazardous nature, or where special hazards exist in addition to the normal hazard of the occupancy, or where access for fire apparatus is unduly difficult, or areas where there is an inadequate fire flow, or inadequate fire hydrant spacing, and the AHJ may require additional safeguards including, but not limited to, additional fire appliance units, more than one type of appliance, or special systems suitable for the protection of the hazard involved.

#### 18.1.1 Plans.

18.1.1.1 Fire Apparatus Access. Plans for fire apparatus access roads shall be submitted to the fire department for review and approval prior to construction.

18.1.1.2 Fire Hydrant Systems. Plans and specifications for fire hydrant systems shall be submitted to the fire department for review and approval prior to construction.



C~18.1.1.2.1 Fire Hydrant use and Restrictions. No unauthorized person shall use or operate any Fire hydrant unless such person first secures permission or a permit from the owner or representative of the department, or company that owns or governs that water supply or system. Exception: Fire Department personnel conducting firefighting operations, hydrant testing, and/or maintenance, and the flushing and acceptance of hydrants witnessed by Fire Prevention Bureau personnel.

## 18.2 Fire Department Access.

18.2.1 Fire department access and fire department access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Section 18.2.

### 18.2.2\* Access to Structures or Areas.

- 18.2.2.1 Access Box(es). The AHJ shall have the authority to require an access box(es) to be installed in an accessible location where access to or within a structure or area is difficult because of security.
- 18.2.2.2 Access to Gated Subdivisions or Developments. The AHJ shall have the authority to require fire department access be provided to gated subdivisions or developments through the use of an approved device or system.
- 18.2.2.3 Access Maintenance. The owner or occupant of a structure or area, with required fire department access as specified in 18.2.2.1 or 18.2.2.2, shall notify the AHJ when the access is modified in a manner that could prevent fire department access.
- 18.2.3 Fire Department Access Roads. (\*may be referred as FDAR)

## 18.2.3.1 Required Access.

- 18.2.3.1.1 Approved fire department access roads shall be provided for every facility, building, or portion of a building hereafter constructed or relocated.
- 18.2.3.1.2 Fire Department access roads shall consist of roadways, fire lanes, parking lots lanes, or a combination thereof.
- 18.2.3.1.3\* When not more than two one- and two-family dwellings or private garages, carports, sheds, agricultural buildings, and detached buildings or structures 400ft<sup>2</sup> (37 m<sup>2</sup>) or less are present, the requirements of 18.2.3.1 through 18.2.3.2.1 shall be permitted to be modified by the AHJ.

18.2.3.1.4 When fire department access roads cannot be installed due to location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades, or other similar conditions, the AHJ shall be authorized to require additional fire protection features.

#### 18.2.3.2 Access to Building.

- 18.2.3.2.1 A fire department access road shall extend to within in 50 ft (15 m) of at least one exterior door that can be opened from the outside that provides access to the interior of the building. Exception: 1 and 2 single-family dwellings.
- 18.2.3.2.1.1 When buildings are protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system that is installed in accordance with NFPA 13, NFPA 13D, or NFPA 13R, the distance in 18.2.3.2.1 shall be permitted to be increased to 300 feet.
- 18.2.3.2.2 Fire department access roads shall be provided such that any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located not more than 150 ft (46 m) from fire department access roads as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.
- 18.2.3.2.1 When buildings are protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system that is installed in accordance with NFPA 13, NFPA 13D, or NFPA 13R, the distance in 18.2.3.2.2 shall be permitted to be increased to 450 ft (137 m).
- 18.2.3.3 Multiple Access Roads. More than one fire department access road shall be provided when it is determined by the AHJ that access by a single road could be impaired by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions, or other factors that could limit access.

## 18.2.3.4 Specifications.

#### 18.2.3.4.1 Dimensions.

- C~ 18.2.3.4.1.1 FDAR shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20ft with an approved turn around area if the FDAR exceeds 150 feet. Exception: FDAR for one and two family dwellings shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 15 feet, with an area of not less than 20 feet wide within 150 feet of the structure being protected. An approved turn around area shall be provided if the FDAR exceeds 250 feet.
- C~ 18.2.3.4.1.2 FDAR shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less then 13ft 6 in.
- C~ 18.2.3.4.1.2.1 Vertical clearances may be increased or reduced by the AHJ, provided such increase or reduction does not impair access by the fire apparatus, and approved signs are installed and maintained indicating such approved changes.

- 18.2.3.4.1.2.2 Vertical clearances shall be increased when vertical clearances or widths are not adequate to accommodate fire apparatus.
- C~ 18.2.3.4.2 Surface. Fire department access roads and bridges shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads (25 Tons) of the fire apparatus. Such FDAR and shall be comprised of an all-weather driving surface.

#### 18.2.3.4.3 Turning Radius.

- C~ 18.2.3.4.3.1 Fire department access roads shall have a minimum inside turning radius of 30 feet, and a minimum outside turning radius of 60 feet.
- 18.2.3.4.3.2 Turns in fire department access road shall maintain the minimum road width.
- 18.2.3.4.4 Dead Ends. Dead-end fire department access roads in excess of 150 ft (46 m) in length shall be provided with approved provisions for the fire apparatus to turn around.

#### 18.2.3.4.5 Bridges.

- 18.2.3.4.5.1 When a bridge is required to be used as part of a fire department access road, it shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with county requirements.
- 18.2.3.4.5.2 The bridge shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus.
- 18.2.3.4.5.3 Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges where required by the AHJ.

#### 18.2.3.4.6 Grade.

- C~ 18.2.3.4.6.1 The maximum gradient of a Fire department access road shall not exceed 12 percent for unpaved surfaces and 15 percent for paved surfaces. In areas of the FDAR where a Fire apparatus would connect to a Fire hydrant or Fire Department Connection, the maximum gradient of such area(s) shall not exceed 10 percent.
- 18.2.3.4.6.2\* The angle of approach and departure for any means of fire department access road shall not exceed 1 ft drop in 20 ft (0.3 m drop in 6 m) or the design limitations of the fire apparatus of the fire department, and shall be subject to approval by the AHJ.

- 18.2.3.4.6.3 Fire department access roads connecting to roadways shall be provided with curb cuts extending at least 2 ft (0.61 m) beyond each edge of the fire lane.
- 18.2.3.4.7 Traffic Calming Devices. The design and use of traffic calming devices shall be approved the AHJ.
- 18.2.3.5 Marking of Fire Apparatus Access Road.
- 18.2.3.5.1 Where required by the AHJ, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained to identify fire department access roads or to prohibit the obstruction thereof of both.
- 18.2.3.5.2 A marked fire apparatus access road shall also be known as a fire lane.
- 18.2.4\* Obstruction and Control of Fire Department Access Road.
- 18.2.4.1 General.
- 18.2.4.1.1 The required width of a fire department access road shall not be obstructed in any manner, including by the parking of vehicles.
- 18.2.4.1.2 Minimum required widths and clearances established under 18.2.3.4 shall be maintained at all times.
- 18.2.4.1.3\* Facilities and structures shall be maintained in a manner that does not impair or impede accessibility for fire department operations.
- 18.2.4.1.4 Entrances to fire departments access roads that have been closed with gates and barriers in accordance with 18.2.4.2.1 shall not be obstructed by parked vehicles.

### 18.2.4.2 Closure of Accessways.

- 18.2.4.2.1 The AHJ shall be authorized to require the installation and maintenance of gates or other approved barricades across roads, trails, or other accessways not including public streets, alleys, or highways.
- 18.2.4.2.2 Where required, gates and barricades shall be secured in an approved manner.

- 18.2.4.2.3 Roads, trails, and other accessways that have been closed and obstructed in the manner prescribed by 18.2.4.2.1 shall not be trespassed upon or used unless authorized by the owner and the AHJ.
- 18.2.4.2.4 Public officers acting within their scope of duty shall be permitted to access restricted property identified in 18.2.4,2.1.
- 18.2.4.2.5 Locks, gates, doors, barricades, chains, enclosures, signs, tags, or seals that have been installed by the fire department or by its order or under its control shall not be removed, unlocked, destroyed, tampered with, or otherwise vandalized in any manner.

#### 18.3 Water Supplies and Fire Hydrants

18.3.1\* A water supply approved by the county, capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to all premises upon which facilities or buildings, or portions thereof, are hereafter constructed, or moved into or within the county. When any portion of the facility or building is in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) from a water supply on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow shall be provided when required by the AHJ. For on-site fire hydrant requirements see section 18.3.3.

#### **EXCEPTIONS:**

- When facilities or buildings, or portions thereof, are completely protected with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system the provisions of section 18.3.1 may be modified by the AHJ.
- When water supply requirements cannot be installed due to topography or other conditions, the AHJ may require additional fire protection as specified in section 18.3.2 as amended in the code.
- When there are not more than two dwellings, or two private garage, carports, sheds and agricultural. Occupancies, the requirements of section 18.3.1 may be modified by AHJ.
- 18.3.2\* Where no adequate or reliable water distribution system exists, approved reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, fire department tanker shuttles, or other approved systems capable of providing the required fire flow shall be permitted.
- 18.3.3\* The location, number and type of fire hydrants connected to a water supply capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be provided on a fire apparatus access road on the site of the premises or both, in accordance with the appropriate county water requirements.
- 18.3.4 Fire Hydrants and connections to other approved water supplies shall be accessible to the fire department.

- 18.3.5 Private water supply systems shall be tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25 or county requirements as determined by the AHJ.
- 18.3.6 Where required by the AHJ, fire hydrants subject to vehicular damage shall be protected unless located within a public right of way.
- 18.3.7 The AHJ shall be notified whenever any fire hydrant is placed out of service or returned to service. Owners of private property required to have hydrants shall maintain hydrant records of approval, testing, and maintenance, in accordance with the respective county water requirements. Records shall be made available for review by the AHJ upon request.
- C~ 18.3.8 Minimum water supply for buildings that do not meet the minimum County water standards:

Buildings up to 2000 square feet, shall have a minimum of 3,000 gallons of water available for Firefighting.

Buildings 2001- 3000 square feet, shall have a minimum of 6,000 gallons of water available for Firefighting.

Buildings, 3001- 6000 square feet, shall have a minimum of 12,000 gallons of water available for Firefighting.

Buildings, greater than 6000 square feet, shall meet the minimum County water and fire flow requirements.

Multiple story buildings shall multiply the square feet by the amount of stories when determining the minimum water supply.

Commercial buildings requiring a minimum fire flow of 2000gpm per the Department of Water standards shall double the minimum water supply reserved for firefighting.

Fire Department Connections (FDC) to alternative water supplies shall comply with 18.3.8 (1)-(6) of this code.

NOTE: In that water catchment systems are being used as a means of water supply for firefighting, such systems shall meet the following requirements:

 In that a single water tank is used for both domestic and firefighting water, the water for domestic use shall not be capable of being drawn from the water reserved for firefighting;

- (2) Minimum pipe diameter sizes from the water supply to the Fire Department Connection (FDC) shall be as follows:
  - (a) 4" for C900 PVC pipe;
  - (b) 4" for C906 PE pipe;
  - (c) 3" for ductile Iron;
  - (d) 3' for galvanized steel.
- (3) The Fire Department Connection (FDC) shall:
  - (a) be made of galvanized steel;
  - (b) have a gated valve with 2-1/2 inch, National Standard Thread male fitting and cap;
  - (c) be located between 8 ft and 16 ft from the Fire department access. The location shall be approved by the AHJ;
  - (d) not be located less than 24 inches, and no higher than 36 inches from finish grade, as measured from the center of the FDC orifice;
  - (e) be secure and capable of withstanding drafting operations. Engineered stamped plans may be required;
  - (f) not be located more than 150 feet of the most remote part, but not less than 20 feet, of the structure being protected;
  - (g) also comply with section 13.1.3 and 18.2.3.4.6.1 of this code;
- (4) Commercial buildings requiring a fire flow of 2000gpm shall be provided with a second FDC. Each FDC shall be independent of each other, with each FDC being capable of flowing 500gpm by engineered design standards. The second FDC shall be located in an area approved by the AHJ with the idea of multiple Fire apparatus' conducting drafting operations at once, in mind.
- (5) Inspection and maintenance shall be in accordance to NFPA 25.
- (6) The owner or lessee of the property shall be responsible for maintaining the water level, quality, and appurtenances of the system.

#### **EXCEPTIONS TO SECTION 18.3.8:**

- Agricultural buildings, storage sheds, and shade houses with no combustible or equipment storage.
- (2) Buildings less than 800 square feet in size that meets the minimum Fire Department Access Road requirements.
- (3) For one and two family dwellings, agricultural buildings, storage sheds, and detached garages 800 to 2000 square feet in size, and meets the minimum Fire Department Access Road requirements, the distance to the Fire Department Connection may be increased to 1000 feet.
- (4) For one and two family dwellings, agricultural buildings, and storage sheds

greater than 2000square feet, but less than 3000 square feet and meets the minimum Fire Department Access Road requirements, the distance to the Fire Department Connection may be increased to 500 feet.

(5) For buildings with an approved automatic sprinkler system, the minimum water supply required may be modified.

If there are any questions regarding these requirements, please contact the Fire Prevention Bureau at (808) 932-2913.

Q.J. Romi

DARREN J. ROSARIO Fire Chief

KT/le



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

April 7, 2014

Mr. Darren J. Rosario Fire Department County of Hawaii 25 Aupuni Street, Suite 2501 Hilo, HI 96720

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND

RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND

PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Darren J. Rosario:

Thank you for the letter of February 10, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- 1. The project will adhere to NFPA1, UNIFORM FIRE CODE, 2006 EDITION,
- Compliance to all of Chapter 18 Fire Department Access and Water Supply will be performed as applicable to the project.

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the DEA. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

Shen Ust



Harry S. Kubojiri

Police Chief

Paul K. Ferreira Deputy Police Chief

# County of Hawai'i

POLICE DEPARTMENT

February 21, 2014

349 Kapi'olani Street • Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-3998 (808) 935-3311 • Fax (808) 961-2389

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P. O. Box 386 Pāpa'ikou, Hawai'i 96781

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND

PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

This responds to your letter dated January 23, 2014, requesting for comments on the above-referenced project.

We have reviewed the environmental assessment and have no comments or objections to offer at this time.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Captain Randall Medeiros, Commander of our South Kohala Division, at 887-3080.

Sincerely,

HARRY S. KUBOJIRI POLICE CHIEF

PAUL H. KEALOHA JR. ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF AREA II OPERATIONS

MK:jaj RS140065



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

March 13, 2014

Mr. Harry S. Kubojiri, Chief of Police Police Department County of Hawaii 349 Kapiolani Street Hilo, HI 96720Contact

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Kubojiri:

Thank you for the letter of February 21, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

When Wet

#### Ms. Jojo Tanimoto P.O. Box 44337 Kawaihae, Hawaii 96743 Cell Phone No.: 808-895-5226

Email: homesteadlady001@yahoo.com

April 15, 2011

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa, Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720

RE: Request for Comment for the draft Kailapa Environmental Assessment. TMK: 6-1-010:008, approximately 14.33 acres.

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

I welcome the opportunity to provide comment for the Kailapa Community Center, Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground area. This project provides numerous opportunities to involve much sharing of goals, visions and benefits to not only the Hawaiian Homes community; but to the neighboring communities as well. It is my hope that this Project is accepted with the knowledge that countless hours were spent achieving a high standard to protect our environment, our families health, our history and culture, provide education and preserve what Hawaiians and Hawaiians at heart; value most.

Kawaihae is uniquely historical with the knowledge that Ali'l once lived in the community. The location commands a tremendous view of (5) famous mountain ranges: Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, Hualala'i, Haleakala on Maui and occupies an ahupua'a on the slopes of the Kohala Mountain range. Kawaihae provides a spectacular view of the major hotels along the coastline on the way to the Keahole airport on the west side of Hawaii island. For me, living in Kawaihae provides the nurturing of our ancestors to Kulia Ika Nu'u (Strive for the Best)!

#### KUPUNA BURIALS, HISTORY AND CULTURE

For me, I value the protection of the kupuna burials as well as the history and culture of Kawaihae. The Hawaiian Homes residential subdivision did not have infrastructure in 1991 when the Kawaihae Development FEA of 1991 was written. The final environmental assessment should include that Kawaihae has all kinds of trails, for all kinds of reasons. There are Mauka-Makai trails that allowed travel from the mauka areas to the coastline. These trails were used to transport labor and material to build the infamous Pu'ukohola Heiau at the National Park in Kawaihae. These trails transported timber and later the cattle industry to herd their animals to the Kawaihae Harbor. The Ala Loa trails along the coastline provided an efficient manner to collect taxes and later deliver mail.

Droft Kailapa Environmental Assessment Page 2

The Kawaihae Development FEA failed to identify the trails in Kawaihae. These pathways are important in today's trendy subdivision planning. The Honokoa-Mauka/Makai Trail is located along the north ridge of the Honokoa Gulch. This trail allowed families to travel from the upper areas of Kawaihae, to gather food and be used by workers to build the Pu'ukohola heiau. I do not know if a remnant of the Honokoa Trail exists in or near the proposed project area but reference to at least this historic information should be included in the Final EA.

## TRANSPORTATION

There is mention in the Kawaihae 1991 Plan, of a second access/exit road at the park location. This road was blocked after the subdivision infrastructure was completed. In 1991, the Kawaihae Hawaiian Homes Homeowners Community Association (KHHHCA), expressed dismay to barricading this road.

 There are other areas on Hawaii island where the highway speed is slowed and some areas where mirrors are located on the opposite side of the highway to address vision safety by the State Highway Department.

For example: the Kohala Waterfront Subdivision (at the north boundary) has a parking lot for sightseeing and hiking purposes. The highway speed is slowed from 55 mph to 40 mph. In 1991, very rarely did someone utilize the highway shoulders for bicycling or walking or running. Twenty years later, speed is a factor. The Honokoa Bridge shoulders (south of the community center) are too narrow for a bicycler to travel alongside a vehicle at 55 mph, going uphil. Slowing the highway speed limit to 35 mph on Akoni Pule Highway to this complex location and Kawaihae Road would address one of the goals of the Hawaii County-Community Development Plan (CDP). The County government should help advocate for this change of speed on the State Akoni Pule Highway.

- There could be a swing gate installed at the Akoni Pule Highway and the Park road that could be closed during non-use periods of the community center and the amenities there.
- 3) I would not be opposed to including a highway mirror on the makai side of this intersection on Akoni Pule Highway; such as being used by residents at the Hamakua highway at each of the three Gulches to Hilo.
- 4) I do think there may be a challenge in providing a dedicated parking lot for large parties. However, this practice is not new in almost all the Hawaiian Home communities, in the State. I am confident that the creativity of the families who live here can achieve this goal, over time. Parking along the street shoulders in

Draft Kailapa Environmental Assessment Page 3

the subdivision are large enough to accommodate emergency traffic vehicles and pedestrian use.

#### WATER SOURCE AND USE NEEDS

In 1991, the source of water and the requirement needs are listed. It is unknown in 2014 what this information is and this information should be updated.

#### PLOT PLAN

It should be noted that at this time, there is no Plot Plan and Building Design attached to this request for comment. This emergency facility is desirable and needed in this community; but there can be no comment.

#### SOLID WASTE

In 1991, the EA reported only the Kealakehe Transfer station site. This information should be updated to include: Waimea, Puako and Kohala transfer station sites.

#### **EMERGENCY FACILITIES**

- The police information needs to be updated to include the Police Sub-Station at Puako and Waikoloa.
- The Fire Department locations should be updated to reflect the new Volunteer Fire Stations at Anekona and Kohala Ranch subdivisions.
- The Health facilities should include the North Hawaii Community Hospital and The County Hellcopter service from the Puako Fire Station.

#### RECREATION

- The boat launch and ramp sites should reflect sites at the Mauna Lani complex, Puako, at Mahukona, and (2) sites at the Kawaihae north and south harbor.
- It is very important that the historical Ala Loa (established as the King's Highway Act of 1892-now called the Ala Kahakai Trail) reflects- it's existence along the coastline.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments. If there are any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jojo Tanimoto Kawaihae resident From: Josephine Tanimoto < homesteadlady001@yahoo.com>

Date: Mon, Apr 7, 2014 at 12:09 PM

Subject: Request for comment

To: dkanealii02@gmail.com, kalaoainc@gmail.com

## Aloha

This sounds exciting, Yowza! No attachment and explanation to start to discuss. Please send info ASAP so the group have something. Next CDP meeting at Puako Church, Apr 24, 5pm.

Mahalo Jojo Tanimoto, chair SKCDP

Email: homesteadlady001@yahoo.com

From: Alana Ortiz < kalaoainc@gmail.com>

Date: Wed, Apr 16, 2014 at 9:51 AM Subject: Re: Fw: Kailapa Draft EA

To: Josephine Tanimoto < homesteadlady001@yahoo.com>

Mahalo nui for your quick response!! Your comments will be included in the DEA. I will keep you informed of any changes to this EA process.

Have a wonderful day,

Alana



# STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 869 PUNCHBOWL STREET HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097 February 28, 2014

GLENN M. OKIMOTO DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors
FORD N. FUCHIGAMI
RANDY GRUNE
AUDREY HIDAND
JADINE URASAKI

STP 8.1490

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P. O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

Subject: Kailapa Community and Resource Center,

Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground

Draft Environmental Assessment, Pre-Assessment Consultation

TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008

Our Department of Transportation's (DOT) comments on the subject project are as follows:

- The Traffic Impact Report (TIR) should be submitted to the DOT Highways Division for review and acceptance.
- Project construction plans, including grading and drainage plans, within or affecting the Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way must be submitted to DOT Highways Division for review and approval.
- No additional surface water run-off from the project will be permitted onto Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way.
- 4. The developer should be aware of DOT's plans for a bikeway on Akoni Pule Highway.
- The developer is required to obtain a permit from DOT Highways Division, Hawaii District Office, for the transport of oversized and/or overweight materials and equipment on State highway facilities.

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Norren Kato of the DOT Statewide Transportation Planning Office at telephone number (808) 831-7976.

nuny ann

Very truly yours.

GLENN M. OKIMOTO, Ph.D. Director of Transportation



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808) 938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

April 7, 2014

Glenn Okimoto, Director Department of Transportation, State of Hawaii 869 Punchbowl Street Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Okimoto:

Thank you for the letter of February 28, 2014 regarding your review of the pre-consultation Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- Access to the project is only through Kailapa Street, located within the Kailapa Residential area. There will be no access directly from Akoni Pule Highway. All driveway connections to a County maintained road shall conform to Chapter 22, Streets and Sidewalks, of the Hawaii County Code.
- Project construction plans, including grading and drainage plans, within or affecting the Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way must be submitted to DOT Highways Division for review and approval.
- No additional surface water run-off from the project will be permitted onto Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way.
- 4. Developer is aware of DOT's plans for a bikeway on Akoni Pule Highway.
- Developer will obtain a permit from DOT Highways Division, Hawaii District Office, for the transport of oversized and /or overweight materials and equipment on State highway facilities.

Your comments and this response letter will be included in the DEA. You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely, Shann Ulity

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. DAVID Y, IGE GOVERNOR STATE OF HAWAR

LT GOVERNOR WATER OF HAWAII



JOBIE M. R. MASAGATANI CILATRAN HAWAHAN HOMES COMMISSION

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.

## STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P. O. BOX 1879 HONOLULI, HAWAII 96805

August 10, 2015

Ms. Alana Ortiz P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, HI 96781

Dear Ms. Ortiz

Subject: Request for Comments on Additional Information for the Draft Environmental Assessment for an Application for Approval of the Proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground, in Kailapa, Kawaihae, Hawaii.

In previous conversations with KCA, Planning Office staff has mentioned to Kailapa Community Association (KCA) leadership what a good master plan should encompass. A master plan should include a map drawing of the project area and location and size of proposed uses like the one that was submitted to DHHL on July 7, 2015. However, a good master plan should also include a report that consist of a narrative description of the elements depicted in the drawing. The drawing such as the one that was submitted to DHHL helps to communicate the location and size of the project. However, a master should also include a narrative description that describes what the proposed uses are in more detail. A master plan should also include estimated infrastructure demands needed for the proposed uses.

KCA will eventually need to develop a narrative description of what the proposed uses are for the 14-acre parcel and related infrastructure demands for those uses in its Environmental Assessment (EA) for the project. Most of the time that description is copied directly from a master plan report and inserted into the EA along with the estimated infrastructure demands.

A good master plan should also include rough order of magnitude cost estimates of the proposed improvements in the project area and a funding or business plan to cover initial capital improvements as well as long-term operational and maintenance costs of those improvements. Before KCA endeavors on a potentially costly project, KCA should know up-front generally how much all of this will cost and how it intends to cover those costs over time. Lastly, a good master plan will briefly describe the project phases or sequence of build out over time. When will these projects get built out?

We have enclosed the Laiopua 2020 Master Plan as an example. This is but one example of a master plan. As you can see, the Laiopua 2020 master plan includes a map drawing of the project area (page 6), and a corresponding project description of each of the uses depicted on the map on page 7. Also please note the project cost estimates on page 8, a description of financing and funding on page 9, and estimated build-out phases on page 7.

The questions and comments below on the master plan that was submitted by KCA to DHHL on July 7, 2015 arise because there was no narrative description of these projects included with the plan drawing and staff needs clarification on your proposed plans. We strongly suggest including a narrative description of the proposed uses depicted on the plan drawing. It will help to clarify some of the questions below.

- Overall, please explain the rationale why uses and structures are sited where they are on the map. We know that a lot of thought has gone into the siting and location of these facilities, please help us to understand your thought process.
- We note that the subject line of the letter submitted to DHHL dated July 7, 2015 states: "Request for comments on additional information for the draft environmental assessment for an application for approval of the proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter, and Playground..." In the attached master plan drawing, none of the uses depicted on the map are labeled as a "Resource Center" or "Emergency

Relief Shelter." Please explain where these uses will take place on the property.

- DHHL previously exempted KCA's proposed playground and pavilion project from preparation of an EA on the 2 acre portion of the 14 acre site. The current site plan depicts the pavilion on the 2 acre portion, but there is no indication that a playground will be located on the 2 acre portion as well. Is KCA still planning to develop a playground on the 2-acre site? Is it that square depicted on the map immediately makai of the existing blacktop area? If so please label.
- Is the "future playground" area depicted on the map related to the previous proposed playground on the 2-acre site or is this a completely separate playground area? If different, how will this playground be different from the playground on the 2-acre site? The box at the bottom indicates that it is an open field area. What will this area be used for? What types of activities will take place in this area? Does KCA intend to grade and level out this area? Does KCA intend this area to be a grass field that is irrigated and maintained on a regular basis and if so what is the water demand needed to irrigate this area? Do you intend to add accessory facilities to the playground area such as restrooms or water fountains? What is the water source(s) for this area?
- The future performance area is also depicted in the box at the bottom of the map as an open field area. What will this area be used for? What types of activities will take place in this area? Does KCA intend to grade and level out this area? Does KCA intend this area to be a grass field that is irrigated and maintained on a regular basis and if so what is the water demand needed to irrigate this area? Do you intend to add accessory facilities to the performance area such as restrooms or water fountains? What is the water source(s) for this area?
- The future open lawn area is also depicted in the box at the bottom of the map as an open field area. What will this area be used for, what types of activities will take place in this area? Does KCA intend to grade and level out this area? Does KCA intend this area to be a grass field that is irrigated and

maintained on a regular basis and if so what is the water demand needed to irrigate this area? What is the water source(s) for this area?

- What will the pavilion be used for? Is it useable during high wind events?
- Please describe the types of uses and activities envisioned in the area depicted as future office, meeting area, and gymnasium. Is this what the letter refers to as the "Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter"? What is the relationship between this building and the pavilion structure being proposed by the mailbox -- will the uses of the pavilion change when the other building is constructed?
- KCA previously requested approval to do an aquaponics project and green house similar to a WOW Farms green house. We see the area for the green house has been depicted on the map, but we do not see an area on the map where the aquaponics tanks will be located. Will the aquaponics tanks be located in the green house footprint? Also, the map does not depict where the 4,000 gallon water tank for the aquaponics project will be located on the property. Please locate the tank on the map.
- In KCA's letter to DHHL dated May 11, 2015, KCA agreed to implement all of the improvements required by the County Department of Public Works (DPW) in the DPW letter to KCA dated February 23, 2015. DHHL approved KCA's utilization of the easement on the condition that KCA implement the improvements required by DPW. The area on the map depicting the Kai Opae Place easement, there is a label that states "Future roadway access improvements to be constructed by others." Please clarify what you mean "by others." Please clarify when KCA intends to implement the improvements required by DPW in its February 23, 2015 letter to KCA.
- The same label appears on Kailapa Street in the vicinity of the gulch crossing. Please clarify the types of roadway improvements KCA is considering to implement in this area. At various times, DHHL staff has heard anecdotally from KCA or its consultants that KCA is considering a bridge to cross the

gulch. Please specify whether this is the type of improvement KCA is still considering or if there are other improvements at this time that KCA is considering to provide access to areas on the other side of the gulch.

- On the map, there are two areas depicted as future landscaped area. Why are these two different areas and not combined into a single area? What was the reasoning for this? What will these areas be landscaped with? Will the area require perpetual irrigation? Will these areas be graded? What is the water source for irrigation?
- The future native plant <u>nursery</u> is depicted in the area that KCA has previously been referring to as a native plant <u>preserve</u>. Is there a difference in the proposed use of a <u>nursery</u> versus the existing use of the <u>preserve</u>? If so, please clarify. Also please clarify whether a nursery means that KCA intends to erect structures in this area. What is your anticipated water demand for this area and how do you intend to provide water for these uses?
- In the notes box, KCA mentions support structures may be constructed as necessary for sustainable agriculture. No specific area on the existing map is delineated for agriculture activities. Based on previous conversations with KCA the reason for not siting specific areas for agriculture activities is because KCA "does not want to get locked into a specific area." However, for the purposes of the EA, KCA needs to come up with at least an estimate of the maximum area which it might utilize for active crop cultivation. KCA does not need to site a specific area(s) on the master plan map, but KCA should have an estimate of the maximum area it intends to cultivate so that a water demand estimate can be calculated and included in the EA.
- In the notes box, KCA mentions renewable energy projects may be developed within the property. Based on previous conversations with KCA, KCA does not want to specify potential types of projects because technology might change and KCA does not want to get "locked in." That is fine. Just know that any stand-alone energy project that are not accessory to one

> of the proposed uses depicted in the master plan will require a supplemental EA in the future.

. In the letter addressed to DHHL requesting comments on the master plan drawing, the consultant notes that "funding for this project is provided through the Kohala Ranch IV Compliance Requirement for a recreational center." We believe this comment to be misleading as the aforementioned grant was for only \$100,000. It is highly likely that the proposed uses depicted on the master plan drawing will cost more than \$100,000 to implement. Also based on conversations between KCA and the DHHL Grant Specialist, multiple funding sources will be utilized for this project.

•The letter also notes that this project is "required by DHHL." That statement is also misleading as DHHL does not "require" this project for the development of the Kailapa Homestead area.

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment. If you have further questions, please contact Andrew Choy at (808) 620-9279 or email him at andrew.h.chov@hawaii.gov.

Aloha,

Jobie M. K. Masagatani, Chairman Hawaiian Homes Commission

waster of

Cc: DHHL West Hawaii District Office (via email) DHHL Land Management Division (via email)

Enclosure: Laiopua 2020 Master Plan

P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou • Hawai'i • 96720 • (808) 938-7104 kalaoainc@gmail.com

Andrew H. Choy, Planner Department of Hawaiian Home Lands PO Box 1879 Honolulu, Hawaii 96805

August 31, 2015

Dear Mr. Choy,

Re: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELEIF SHELTER AND PLAYROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Thank you for responding to our request for comments. First, and foremost we have renamed the Draft Environmental Assessment ("DEA") to: "Draft Environmental Assessment for an Application for Approval of the Proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center/Emergency Relief Shelter". This project lies adjacent to the previously exempted Kailapa Community Association ("KCA") Pavilion and Playground. As a multi-purpose complex, the future gymnasium, meeting area and office will be built to meet the specifications of an Emergency Relief Shelter. Accessory structures may include greenhouses and a renewable energy project.

Agricultural activities will occur first. Access to the southern part of the property will require either a bridge or culvert for traversing the gulch. Accessibility will determine which future developments occur first. At the present time, KCA is exploring which method is most cost effective. Funding may also prioritize developments.

KCA is dedicating majority of the land to open space and the utilization of existing structures will be considered first for any renewable energy project. Proposed future developments are strategically situated on the property in order to utilize the natural contours of the land and maximize the protection of historically significant sites from invasive species and human disturbance. Please note, the area labeled "Future Playground" should read "Future Play Area". This is an open space area.

Future landscaped areas are also open space which will utilize native plants grown on-site in the future native plant nursery and will require minimal land disturbance. These native plant habitats will enhance preserved historical and cultural sites, reduce erosion and remediate the soil from past uses. Due to terrain challenges, some areas will be left undisturbed open space areas between landscaped areas. The future performance area, used for sharing hula and the arts will be leveled and will not disturb sites of historical or cultural significance.

Within the footprint of the future greenhouse will be a 4,000 gallon water tank for aquaponics and irrigation. Should all circumstances permit, a water well will be located within

P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou • Hawa1'1 • 96720 • (808)938-7104 kalaoainc@gmail.com

the footprint of the future native plant nursery where native plants will be preserved, propagated, used for landscaping and sold. Water will be hauled in to fill and replenish the 4.000 gallon water tank. Irrigation is dependent on water availability.

KCA is well aware of the temporary water commitment that can be terminated with two years notice by either party with Kohala Ranch Water Company ("KRWC") water system and relies on your 2014 Water Assessment Study. Accordingly, the current water commitment is 117,600 gallons per day and the current water use is approximately 70,000 to 75,000 gallons per day. Therefore, it is in KCA's best interest to pursue sustainable sources of water that would not interfere with potable water allocations by KRWC.

Should KCA acquire a sustainable source of water for irrigation, support structures will be built for sustainable agriculture in close proximity to the future native plant nursery. As mentioned previously, KCAs'agricultural activities will be pursued based on the supply of water from a source other than KRWC. Water usage will be within your forecasted 3000 gallons per day.

Second, Kalaoa Inc. is not responsible for KCA's Master Plan. Any and all questions and/or inquiries relating to KCA's Master Plan shall be made directly to KCA. We will incorporate KCA's Master Plan information provided to us from KCA into the DEA.

Third, questions relating to the KCA Pavilion and Playground shall be directed to KCA. This DEA is for the remaining 12 acres. It is our understanding, the KCA Pavilion and Playground was exempted and KCA worked directly with you.

Fourth, we will eliminate any misleading information relating to funding and this project being "required by DHHL.".

Finally, we thank you for your comments and availability. Should you have further questions, please contact me immediately.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

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### STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH P. O. BOX 3378 HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

July 28, 2015

in reply, please refer to EMD/CWB

07045PJF.15

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96781

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for

the Proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency

Relief Shelter and Playground Kawaihae, Island of Hawaii, Hawaii

The Department of Health (DOH), Clean Water Branch (CWB), acknowledges receipt of your letter, dated July 7, 2015, requesting comments on your project. The DOH-CWB has reviewed the subject document and offers these comments. Please note that our review is based solely on the information provided in the subject document and its compliance with the Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapters 11-54 and 11-55. You may be responsible for fulfilling additional requirements related to our program. We recommend that you also read our standard comments on our website at: <a href="http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/files/2013/05/Clean-Water-Branch-Std-Comments.pdf">http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/files/2013/05/Clean-Water-Branch-Std-Comments.pdf</a>.

- 1. Any project and its potential impacts to State waters must meet the following criteria:
  - a. Antidegradation policy (HAR, Section 11-54-1.1), which requires that the existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses of the receiving State water be maintained and protected.
  - Designated uses (HAR, Section 11-54-3), as determined by the classification of the receiving State waters.
  - c. Water quality criteria (HAR, Sections 11-54-4 through 11-54-8).
- You may be required to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage for discharges of wastewater, including storm water runoff, into State surface waters (HAR, Chapter 11-55).

Ms. Alana Ortiz July 28, 2015 Page 2

For NPDES general permit coverage, a Notice of Intent (NOI) form must be submitted at least 30 calendar days before the commencement of the discharge. An application for an NPDES individual permit must be submitted at least 180 calendar days before the commencement of the discharge. To request NPDES permit coverage, you must submit the applicable form ("CWB Individual NPDES Form" or "CWB NOI Form") through the e-Permitting Portal and the hard copy certification statement with the respective filing fee (\$1,000 for an individual NPDES permit or \$500 for a Notice of General Permit Coverage). Please open the e-Permitting Portal website located at: <a href="https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/epermit/">https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/epermit/</a>. You will be asked to do a one-time registration to obtain your login and password. After you register, click on the Application Finder tool and locate the appropriate form. Follow the instructions to complete and submit the form.

- If your project involves work in, over, or under waters of the United States, it is highly recommended that you contact the Army Corp of Engineers, Regulatory Branch (Tel: 835-4303) regarding their permitting requirements.
  - Pursuant to Federal Water Pollution Control Act [commonly known as the "Clean Water Act" (CWA)], Paragraph 401(a)(1), a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) is required for "[a]ny applicant for Federal license or permit to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the construction or operation of facilities, which may <u>result</u> in any discharge into the navigable waters..." (emphasis added). The term "discharge" is defined in CWA, Subsections 502(16), 502(12), and 502(6); Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 122.2; and HAR, Chapter 11-54,
- 4. Please note that all discharges related to the project construction or operation activities, whether or not NPDES permit coverage and/or Section 401 WQC are required, must comply with the State's Water Quality Standards. Noncompliance with water quality requirements contained in HAR, Chapter 11-54, and/or permitting requirements, specified in HAR, Chapter 11-55, may be subject to penalties of \$25,000 per day per violation.
- It is the State's position that all projects must reduce, reuse, and recycle to protect, restore, and sustain water quality and beneficial uses of State waters. Project planning should:
  - a. Treat storm water as a resource to be protected by integrating it into project planning and permitting. Storm water has long been recognized as a source of irrigation that will not deplete potable water resources. What is often overlooked is that storm water recharges ground water supplies and feeds streams and estuaries; to ensure that these water cycles are not disrupted, storm water cannot be relegated as a waste product of impervious surfaces. Any project planning must recognize storm water as an asset that sustains and protects

natural ecosystems and traditional beneficial uses of State waters, like community beautification, beach going, swimming, and fishing. The approaches necessary to do so, including low impact development methods or ecological bio-engineering of drainage ways must be identified in the planning stages to allow designers opportunity to include those approaches up front, prior to seeking zoning, construction, or building permits.

- b. Clearly articulate the State's position on water quality and the beneficial uses of State waters. The plan should include statements regarding the implementation of methods to conserve natural resources (e.g., minimizing potable water for irrigation, gray water re-use options, energy conservation through smart design) and improve water quality.
- c. Consider storm water Best Management Practice (BMP) approaches that minimize the use of potable water for irrigation through storm water storage and reuse, percolate storm water to recharge groundwater to revitalize natural hydrology, and treat storm water which is to be discharged.
- d. Consider the use of green building practices, such as pervious pavement and landscaping with native vegetation, to improve water quality by reducing excessive runoff and the need for excessive fertilization, respectively.
- e. Identify opportunities for retrofitting or bio-engineering existing storm water infrastructure to restore ecological function while maintaining, or even enhancing, hydraulic capacity. Particular consideration should be given to areas prone to flooding, or where the infrastructure is aged and will need to be rehabilitated.

If you have any questions, please visit our website at: <a href="http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/">http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/</a>, or contact the Engineering Section, CWB, at (808) 586-4309.

Sincerely.

ALEC WONG, P.E., CHIEF Clean Water Branch

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JF:ay



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 14, 2015

Alec Wong State Department of Health Clean Water Branch P.O. Box 3378 Honolulu, HI 96801-3378

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Wong:

Thank you for the letter of July 28, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/Emergency Relief Shelter. The following are offered in response to your comments:

 This project will adhere to the following criteria: HAR, Section 11-54-1.1, HAR, Section 11-54-3, HAR, Section 11-54-4 through 11-54-8.

2. The developer understands that a NPDES permit may be required.

 The Army Corp of Engineers has been sent a pre-consultation letter making them aware of project.

 All discharges related to the project construction will comply with the State's Water Quality Standards.

 Storm water runoff created by the development will be retained on site by routing the flows to sedimentation ponds using phytoremediation. Water will then infiltrate into the ground and contribute to the groundwater recharge.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

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#### DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY . COUNTY OF HAWAI'I

345 KEKUANAO'A STREET, SUITE 20 . HILO, HAWAI'I 96720 TELEPHONE (808) 961-8050 . FAX (808) 961-8657

August 7, 2015

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Pāpa'ikou, HI 96720

PRE-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER
AND PLAYGROUND
TAX MAP KEY 6-1-010:008

We have received your request for the subject project on July 10, 2015, and have no additional comments to offer at this time.

Should there be any questions, please contact Mr. Ryan Quitoriano of our Water Resources and Planning Branch at 961-8070, extension 256.

Sincerely yours,

Keith K. Okamoto, P.E. Manager-Chief Engineer

RQ:dfg



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 14, 2015

Keith K. Okamoto Department of Water Supply County of Hawaii 345 Kekuanaoa Street, Suite 20 Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Okamoto:

Thank you for the letter of August 7, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/ Emergency Relief Shelter.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process

Sincerely,

Han Elit

Alana Ortiz

Kalaoa Inc.



## STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

P. O. BOX 3378 HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

July 13, 2015

in reply, please refer to:

EPO 15-172

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720 Via email: kalaoainc@gmail.com

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

SUBJECT: Preliminary Consultation for Draft Environmental Assessment (PC DEA) for the proposed

Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground,

Kawaihae, Hawaii

The Department of Health (DOH), Environmental Planning Office (EPO), acknowledges receipt of your PC DEA to our office on July 10, 2015. Thank you for allowing us to review and comment on the proposed project. The PC DEA was routed to the District Health Office on Hawaii, the Clean Water and Wastewater branches. They will provide specific comments to you if necessary. EPO recommends that you review the standard comments and available strategies to support sustainable and healthy design provided at: <a href="http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/home/landuse-planning-review-program">http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/home/landuse-planning-review-program</a>. Projects are required to adhere to all applicable standard comments.

We encourage you to examine and utilize the Hawaii Environmental Health Portal. The portal provides links to our e-Permitting Portal, Environmental Health Warehouse, Groundwater Contamination Viewer, Hawaii Emergency Response Exchange, Hawaii State and Local Emission Inventory System, Water Pollution Control Viewer, Water Quality Data, Warnings, Advisories and Postings. The Portal is continually updated. Please visit it regularly at: <a href="https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov">https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov</a>

You may also wish to review the revised Water Quality Standards Maps that have been updated for all islands. The Water Quality Standards Maps can be found at: http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/site-map/clean-water-branch-home-page/water-quality-standards

We request that you utilize all of this information on your proposed project to increase sustainable, innovative, inspirational, transparent and healthy design.

Mahalo nui loa,

Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre, AICP

Program Manager, Environmental Planning Office

R.M. Towill Corporation.
 DHHL, OHA, HI County Planning Dept., OEQC
 DHO Hawaii, CWB, WWB (via email only)



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 14, 2015

Laura Phillips McIntyre
Department of Health
Environmental Planning Office
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 312
Honolulu, HI 96814-4920

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Ms. McIntyre:

Thank you for the letter of July 13, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/ Emergency Relief Shelter. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- The Hawaii Environmental Health Portal will be examined and utilized by developer.
- 2. The Water Quality Standards Maps will be reviewed by developer.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

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MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR J. LOGAN DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



DOUG MAYNE ADMINISTRATOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

> PHONE (808) 733-4300 FAX (808) 733-4287

## STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/CIVIL DEFENSE 3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD

HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

July 20, 2015

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa, Inc. P.O.Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96781

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

Proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground Kailapa, Kawaihae, Hawaii

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this development. After review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA), we recommend that one, 121 db(c) omni-directional, solar powered siren be installed at the site. Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HIEMA) will work with developers on the location of the siren.

Additionally, we recommend that any structure intended for emergency sheltering of the population be compliant with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and/or American Red Cross (ARC) guidelines for public sheltering.

If you have any questions please call Havinne Okamura, Hazard Mitigation Planner, at (808)733-4300, extension 556.

Sincerely,

DOUG MAYNE

Administrator of Emergency Management



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 14, 2015

Doug Mayne
State of Hawaii
Department of Defense
Office of the Director of Emergency Management
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-4495

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Mayne:

Thank you for the letter of July 20, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/ Emergency Relief Shelter. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- The developer will work with Hawaii Emergency management Agency (HIEMA) regarding your recommendation of one, 121db(c) omni-directional, solar powered siren be installed at site.
- Any structure intended for emergency sheltering of the population will be compliant with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and /or American Red Cross (ARC) guidelines for public sheltering.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

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## STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 869 PUNCHBOWL STREET HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

August 3, 2015

FORD N. FUCHIGAMI DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors

JADE T. BUTAY

ROSS M. HIGASHI

EDWIN H. SNIFFEN

DARRELL T. YOUNG

STP 8.1832

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P. O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96781

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

Subject: Kailapa Community and Resource Center,

Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground

Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA), Pre-Assessment Consultation

Kailapa, Kawaihae, Hawaii TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008

Our State Department of Transportation (DOT) previously commented on the subject project in our letter STP 8.1490 dated February 28, 2014 (copy attached) and now provides the following supplemental comments:

- While your letter states, "Access to the proposed project will be limited to Kalo'olo'o Drive from Akoni Pule Highway," your figure entitled "Overall Plan" shows another project access to Kai Opae Place from Akoni Pule Highway. However, based on our discussion with you, Kalo'olo'o Drive will be the only project access and there will not be-any direct access to Akoni Pule Highway. The DEA should correct and clarify the Overall Plan figure.
- While a traffic impact report (TIR) may not be required at this time, the DEA should discuss and evaluate the project's contribution to the cumulative traffic impacts on the State highway facilities in the area.

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Norren Kato of the DOT Statewide Transportation Planning Office at telephone number (808) 831-7976.

Sincerely,

FORD N. FOCHIGAMO Director of Transportation

Attachment: Ltr. STP 8.1490 dtd. 2/28/14



## STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 869 PUNCHBOWL STREET HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097 February 28, 2014

GLENN M DKIMOTO DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors
FORD IN FUCHIGAMI
RANDY GRUNE
AUDREY HIDANO
JADINE URASAKI

DIR 0154 STP 8.1490

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P. O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

Subject: Kailapa Community and Resource Center,

Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground

Draft Environmental Assessment, Pre-Assessment Consultation

TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008

Our Department of Transportation's (DOT) comments on the subject project are as follows:

- The Traffic Impact Report (TIR) should be submitted to the DOT Highways Division for review and acceptance.
- Project construction plans, including grading and drainage plans, within or affecting the Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way must be submitted to DOT Highways Division for review and approval.
- No additional surface water run-off from the project will be permitted onto Akoni Pule Highway rights-of-way.
- 4. The developer should be aware of DOT's plans for a bikeway on Akoni Pule Highway.
- The developer is required to obtain a permit from DOT Highways Division, Hawaii District Office, for the transport of oversized and/or overweight materials and equipment on State highway facilities.

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Norren Kato of the DOT Statewide Transportation Planning Office at telephone number (808) 831-7976.

Very truly yours,

GLENN M. OKIMOTO, Ph.D.

Director of Transportation

EKT:cc

be: HWY-H (w/incoming), HWY-P (w/incoming), STP (6-1-010-008)

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P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 14, 2015

Ford N. Fuchigami Department of Transportation State of Hawaii 869 Punchbowl Street Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

## Dear Mr. Fuchigami:

Thank you for the letter of August 3, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/ Emergency Relief Shelter. The following are offered in response to your comments:

1. The DEA will correct and clarify the Overall Plan figure.

The cumulative traffic impacts on State highway facilities in the area will be addressed.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

Shan Hit



## STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

P. O. BOX 3378 HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

July 21, 2015

in repty, please reter to

LUD - 3 6 1 010 008 DEA Kailapa Comm & Resource Center-ID2341

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa, Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

Subject:

Request for Comments on Additional Information for the Draft Environmental Assessment for an Application for Approval of the Proposed Kailapa Community &

Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground,

In Kailapa, Kawaihae, Hawaii

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to provide comments on the above subject project. We have the following information to offer.

The subject project is located in the critical wastewater disposal area (CWDA) as determined by the Hawaii County Wastewater Advisory Committee. It is also, not connected to the County sewer service system. We have a treatment individual wastewater system (IWS), septic tank on file, Permit ID 49842, for the proposed pavilion, plan approved for construction May 23, 2013.

As there is no County sewer system within the vicinity, the wastewater system for this proposed project shall conform to applicable provisions of the Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems."

Please be informed that the proposed wastewater systems for the subdivision/development may have to include design considerations to address any effects associated with the construction of and/or discharges from the wastewater systems to any public trust, Native Hawaiian resources or the exercise of traditional cultural practices.

Should you have any questions please contact Mr. Mark Tomomitsu at (808) 586-4294.

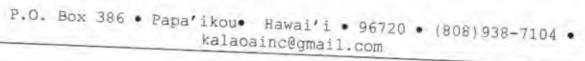
Sincerely,

SINA PRUDER, P.E., CHIEF

Wastewater Branch

LM/MST:lmj

Ms. Laura McIntyre, DOH-Environmental Planning Office, via email Mr. Dane Hiromasa, DOH-WWB's Kona Staff, via email





September 14, 2015

Sina Pruder, P.E., Chief State of Hawaii Department of Health Wastewater Branch 919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 309 Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Ms. Pruder:

Thank you for the letter of July 21, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/ Emergency Relief Shelter. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- The wastewater system for this proposed project shall conform to applicable provisions of the Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems."
- The developer is informed that the proposed wastewater systems for the subdivision/development may have to include design considerations to address any effects associated with the construction of and/or discharges from the wastewater systems to any public trust, Native Hawaiian resources or the exercise of traditional cultural practices.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. lena Het



(808) 935-3311 \* Fax (808) 961-2389

Harry S. Kubojiri

Police Chief

Paul K. Ferreira Deputy Police Chief

July 16, 2015

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96781

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

This is in response to your correspondence of July 7, 2015 with regard to the above-referenced project.

We have reviewed the additional information and have no comments or objections to offer at this time.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Captain Randall Medeiros, Captain of the South Kohala District, at 887-3080.

Sincerely,

HARRY S. KUBO POLICE CHIEF



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808) 938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 14, 2015

Harry S. Kubojiri, Chief Hawaii Police Department in Hilo 349 Kapiolani Street Hilo, HI 96720

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAIL

Dear Mr. Kubojiri:

Thank you for the letter of July 16, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/ Emergency Relief Shelter.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz

Whena Elit

Kalaoa Inc.



### STATE OF HAWAI'I OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

560 N. NIMITZ HWY., SUITE 200 HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96817

HRD 15-7035D

August 17, 2015

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa, Inc. P.O. Box 386 Papa'ikou, Hawai'i 96781

Re: Request for Comments on Additional Information for the Draft Environmental Assessment for an Application for Approval of the Proposed Kailapa Community and Resource Center, Emergency Relief Shelter and Playground Kailapa Ahupua'a, Kawaihae Moku, Hawai'i Mokupuni

TMK: 3-6-1-010:008

Aloha Ms. Ortiz:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) received your letter dated July 7, 2014 [sic], requesting comments on the above-titled project. Given the project descriptions provided, our agency has no comments at this time. Should you have any questions, please contact Everett Ohta at 594-0231 or everetto@oha.org.

'O wau iho no me ka 'oia 'i'o.

Kamana opono M. Crabbe, Ph.D. Ka Pouhana, Chief Executive Officer

KC: kkk/rg

\*Please address replies and similar, future correspondence to our agency:

Dr. Kamana opono Crabbe Attn: OHA Compliance Enforcement 560 N. Nimitz Hwy., Ste. 200 Honolulu, Hawai i 96817



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 14, 2015

Kamana'opono M. Crabbe State of Hawaii Office of Hawaiian Affairs 560 N. Nimitz Hwy., Suite 20 Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Crabbe:

Thank you for the letter of August 17, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/ Emergency Relief Shelter.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.

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## United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122 Honolulu, Hawaii 96850



JUL 3 0 2015

In Reply Refer To: 01EPIF00-2015-TA-0352

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Incorporated Post Office Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96781

Subject:

Comments for Draft Environmental Assessment for Proposed Community and

Resource Center in Kailapa, Kawaihae, Hawaii

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received your correspondence on July 10, 2015, inviting comment for a Draft Environmental Assessment on the construction of a community and resource center. The proposed action is at the intersection of Kailapa Stree and Kai Opae Place on Hawaii (TMK: 3-6-1-010-008) and includes construction of a plant nursery, office space, pavilion, gymnasium, playground, and covered lanai. Based on information you provided and pertinent information in our files, including data compiled by the Hawaii Biodiversity Program (ECP), there are 4 listed species possibly in the vicinity of the project area that are of concern: the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat (Lasiurus cinereus semotus), Hawaiian Petrel (Pterodroma sandwichensis), and Hawaiian hawk (Io, Buteo solitarius), and threatened Newell's Shearwater (Puffinus newelli).

## Hawaiian hoary bat

The Hawaiian hoary bat is known to occur across a broad range of habitats throughout the State of Hawaii. This bat roosts in both exotic and native woody vegetation and, while foraging, leaves young unattended in "nursery" trees and shrubs. If trees or shrubs suitable for bat roosting are cleared during the Hawaiian hoary bat breeding season (June 1 to September 15), there is a risk that young bats that cannot yet fly on their own could inadvertently be harmed or killed. As a result, the Service recommends that woody plants greater than 15 feet tall should not be removed or trimmed during the Hawaiian hoary bat breeding season. Additionally, Hawaiian hoary bats forage for insects from as low as three feet to higher than 500 feet above the ground. When barbed wire is used in fencing, Hawaiian hoary bats can become entangled. The Service, therefore, recommends that barbed wire not be used for fencing as part of this proposed action.

## Hawaiian seabirds

The endangered Hawaiian Petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*) and threatened Newell's Shearwater (*Puffinus newelli*), collectively seabirds, may traverse the project area at night during the breeding season. Outdoor lighting at this project site could result in seabird disorientation,

Ms. Alana Ortiz 2

fallout, and injury or mortality. Seabirds are attracted to lights and after circling the lights they may collide with nearby wires, buildings, or other structures or they may land on the ground due to exhaustion. Downed seabirds are subject to increased mortality due to collision with automobiles, starvation, and predation by dogs, cats, and other predators. Young birds (fledglings) traversing the project area between September 15 and December 15, in their first flights from their mountain nests to the sea, are particularly vulnerable.

To minimize potential project impacts to seabirds during their breeding season, all outdoor lights should be fully shielded so the bulb can only be seen from below bulb height and only used when necessary. Automatic motion sensor switches and controls should be installed on all outdoor lights or lights should be turned off when human activity is not occurring in the lighted area. Any increase in night-time lighting, particularly during each year's peak fallout period (September 15 through December 15), could result in seabird injury or mortality. Nighttime construction should be avoided during the seabird fledging period, September 15 through December 15. If nighttime construction occurs during other times of year, all lighting should be shielded and directed toward the ground to avoid attracting adult seabirds as they travel from the ocean to their breeding areas.

## Hawaiian hawk

The reproductive success of the Hawaiian hawk may be reduced if they are disturbed at their nest site during the breeding season. Therefore, where noise greater than 60 dB (at five feet) or vegetation clearing is proposed during the March through September Hawaiian hawk breeding season, surveys of the trees within 328 feet (100 meters) of the project site should be conducted; if a hawk nest is found, work should be delayed until the nest is no longer occupied.

Implementation of these measures will minimize but does not ensure that take of listed species associated with this proposed action will be fully avoided. Thank you for your efforts to conserve listed species and native habitats. Please contact Fish and Wildlife Biologist Jon Sprague (808-792-9573) if you have any questions or for further guidance.

Sincerely,

Michelle Bogardus Island Team Leader

Maui Nui and Hawaii Island



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 14, 2015

Michelle Bogardus US Fish and Wildlife Service Pacific Island Regional Office 300 Ala Moana Boulevard Room 3-122 Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-0056

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Ms. Bogardus:

Thank you for the letter of July 3, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/Emergency Relief Shelter. The following are offered in response to your comments:

- The developer shall be notified that barbed wire is not recommended for use as part
  of fencing to reduce the possibility of the Hawaiian hoary bats of becoming
  entangled.
- The developer shall be notified that all outdoor lights should be fully shielded so the bulb can only be seen from below bulb height and only used when necessary. If nighttime construction occurs, all lighting should be shielded and directed toward the ground to avoid attracting adult seabirds as they travel from the ocean to their breeding areas.
- A survey of the trees with 328 feet of the project site will be conducted to identify hawks nest. If found, work should be delayed until the nest is no longer occupied.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc.



## DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY . COUNTY OF HAWAI'I

345 KERÜANAÖ'A STREET, SUITE 20 . HILO, HAWAI'I 96720 TELEPHONE (808) 961-8050 . FAX (808) 961-8657

August 7, 2015

Ms. Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. P.O. Box 386 Pāpa ikou, HI 96720

PRE-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER
AND PLAYGROUND
TAX MAP KEY 6-1-010:008

We have received your request for the subject project on July 10, 2015, and have no additional comments to offer at this time.

Should there be any questions, please contact Mr. Ryan Quitoriano of our Water Resources and Planning Branch at 961-8070, extension 256.

Sincerely yours.

Keith K. Okamoto, P.E. Manager-Chief Engineer

RQ:dfg



P.O. Box 386 • Papa'ikou• Hawai'i • 96720 • (808)938-7104 • kalaoainc@gmail.com

September 14, 2015

Keith K. Okamoto Department of Water Supply County of Hawaii 345 Kekuanaoa Street, Suite 20 Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Subject:

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED KAILAPA COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE CENTER, EMERGENCY RELIEF SHELTER AND PLAYGROUND, IN KAILAPA, KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.

Dear Mr. Okamoto:

Thank you for the letter of August 7, 2015 regarding your review of the additional information for the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the Kailapa Community and Resource Center/ Emergency Relief Shelter.

You will be contacted regarding any DEA updates for this project. We appreciate your participation in the environmental review process

Sincerely,

Han Elit

Alana Ortiz

Kalaoa Inc.

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#### STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION 601 KAMOKII A BOULEVARD, ROOM 555 KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

October 23, 2014

Alana Ortiz Kalaoa Inc. PO Box 386 Papaikou, Hawaii 96720 kalaoainc@gmail.com

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES MMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

WILLIAM M. TAM DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
HOATING AND OCYAN INCREATION
BURGAL OF CONSETYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONTROLATION AND DOSTAL LAVING
CONSERVATION AND DOSTAL LAVING
PORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KATIO LAND STATE PARKS

LOG NO: 2014,4597 DOC NO: 1410MV17 Archaeology

SUBJECT:

Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review -Early Consultation for Draft Environmental Assessment Department of Hawaiian Homelands Kailapa Community

Kawaihae Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, Island of Hawai'i

TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008 (portion)

Thank you for the opportunity to review this request for consultation that was originally received by our office on February 28, 2014. According to this submittal, the Kailapa Community Association plans to construct a community center, resource center, emergency relief shelter and play ground on Department of Hawaiian Homelands. Our office previously reviewed this project and requested that an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) be conducted in order to identify, adequately record and determine the appropriate treatment for any historic properties (Log 2014.0911, Doc 1404MV20).

Our office was subsequently notified that an archaeological survey was conducted for the larger subdivision area by Hammatt et. al. (1991). The SHPD letter that accepts this survey indicates that the report was not comprehensively reviewed, and accepts the report by default after the review period had elapsed (Log 3027 Doc 3254C). The report indicates that three historic properties were located on this subject parcel. These sites include SIHP 50-10-05-13789, 13790, and 13791. The Hammatt et. al. (1991) archaeological survey does not meet the current standards for an archaeological inventory survey established in HAR 13-276, and is therefore not determined to be an adequate survey pursuant to HAR 13-275(b)(4). Aerial photographs indicate that extensive ground disturbance has occurred on the subject parcel. SHPD requests that an archaeological field inspection be conducted by a qualified archaeologist to determine if the previously identified historic properties, or any undocumented historic properties, exist within this project area. If historic properties are present, we request that the results of the field inspection are presented in an addendum archaeological inventory survey. We hope that the field inspection is completed prior to the publication of the Draft EA so that the effects of the project on historic properties can be adequately considered during the environmental review process.

Please contact Mike Vitousek at (808) 652-1510 or Michael. Vitousek@Hawaii.gov if you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter.

Aloha,

Theresa Donham

Archaeology Branch Chief

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII





SUZANNE D. CASE CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

> W. ROY HARDY ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENPORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE PARKS

LOG NO: 2014.00386

DOC NO: 1507MV01

Archaeology

#### STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING 601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555

July 9, 2015

Windy Keala McElroy Ph.D. Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting LLC 47-724D Ahuimanu Loop Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. McElroy:

SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review -

**Draft Archaeological Inventory Survey of 10.71 acres** 

Department of Hawaiian Homelands – Kailapa Community Center Kawaihae Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, Island of Hawai'i

TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft report titled: Addendum Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Proposed Kailapa Community Center, Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, Island of Hawaii TMK (3) 6-1-010:008 (W. McElroy, D. Duhaylonsod and N. Garcia, January 2015). This document was received by our office on January 30, 2015. We apologize for the delayed review, and thank you for your patience.

The archaeological inventory survey (AIS) was undertaken in preparation for ground disturbance associated with construction of the Kailapa Community Center. According to the report, the field work involved a 100% pedestrian survey of the project area using transects spaced 5-8 meters apart; no subsurface testing was conducted.

The AIS further documented two previously recorded historic sites, the Kawaihae-Pu'uhue Trail (SIHP 50-10-05-13728) and a complex of seven features (SIHP 50-10-05-13791). Both are described as being significant under criterion d and both sites are recommended for "avoidance." In addition the AIS recommends that an archaeological monitor be onsite during construction.

While SHPD agrees that archaeological monitoring will eventually be necessary, we are not prepared to concur with the assessments and treatment recommendations presented in this report. We believe that additional information is needed regarding the methods used to identify historic properties, background history, and the identification of the historic properties. The attachment identifies the issues and concerns in need of revision prior to acceptance of this report pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rule (HAR) §13-284-5. To aid in our rapid review of the revised report, please include a cover letter that specifies the changes made to this document and their page numbers.

Please contact Mike Vitousek at (808) 692-8029 or at Michael.Vitousek@hawaii.gov for any questions or concerns regarding this letter.

Aloha,

Susan A. Lebo, PhD Archaeology Branch Chief

usan A. Letoo

#### ATTACHMENT

Comments and Questions: Addendum Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Proposed Kailapa Community Center, Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, Island of Hawaii TMK (3) 6-1-010:008 (W. McElroy, D. Duhaylonsod and N. Garcia, January 2015)

#### Introduction

1. Page 5 describes "the undertaking." Undertaking is a term used in the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Review. Is there federal money or federal permits associated with this construction that would trigger section 106? If not the work should be referred to as a "Project" pursuant to HRS chapter 6E-2.

#### **Background**

- 1. The description of the Mahele Page 20 is inaccurate. Page 20 states states that the Mahele allowed the king to divide landownership for three groups of people: the king, the chiefs, and the commoners. There is no citation for this information. Chinnen (1957) and Garavoy (2005) indicate that the Mahele divided land between the King "Crown Lands", the Government "Government Lands" and the Chiefs, "Konohiki Lands" with the fee simple ownership of these lands being subject to the rights of the native tenants "Ua koe na kuleana o na kanaka." Subsequently the Kuleana Act of 1850 allowed for the fee simple ownership of land by common Hawaiians.
- 2. Page 20 also states that the new system of land tenure (the Mahele) was another influence of Westerners in Hawai'i. Again, there is no citation for this statement. Others have argued that the Mahele was conscious effort by the Hawaiian Royalty to incorporate modernism as a way or retaining property and governance (Beamer 2014).
- 3. Pg. 22 states: "Within a few decades after the Māhele, much of the land was owned by foreign businessmen." There is no citation for this statement included in the AIS. Does this statement refer to the land within the project area? If so this is incorrect, as this land was retained by the Hawaiian Kingdom Government in the Mahale, which transitioned to territorial government land and was subsequently converted into DHHL jurisdiction through the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921. If this refers to land in Hawaii in general it would also appear to be incorrect as 2/3 of all land in Hawaii was retained by either the King "Crown Lands" or the Government "Government Lands."
- 4. Pg. 23-25. Please identify the project area in figures 5 through 7.

#### Methods

5. Pg. 34. Please include a description of the method used to determine a site and its boundaries pursuant to HAR 13-276-5(c)(8). This is significant because there are multiple historic features within this project area however, some features are listed as sub features, and others are given individual site numbers. The limited site definition on page 34 states "Archaeological sites and their boundaries were identified visually, with any feature possibly made or used by humans and more than 50 years old considered a site." However SIHP 13791 is describes as a site with multiple features.

#### Results

- 6. Throughout the results section the term "cobbles and stones" is used to describe multiple archaeological sites and features. The term cobble refers to a unit of particle size between for stones between 32mm and 256 mm. The term "stones" is a generic term for rocks. Please describe the stones in terms of particle size: Pebbles are less than 32mm cobbles are between 32mm and 256 mm and boulders are greater than 256mm.
- 7. Page 35: The condition of SIHP 13928 is described as "poor." Please assess the condition of the sites integrity based on the criteria of integrity established in HAR 13-276-6.
- 8. Page 35: The condition of SIHP 13971 is described as "poor to fair." Please assess the condition of the sites integrity based on the criteria of integrity established in HAR 13-276-6
- 9. Page 40, 44, and 45: Multiple pages reference the occurrence of concrete at feature A of SIHP 13971 and subsequently interpret the site as post-contact as a result. The photograph of the feature (figure 20) indicates

that what was stated to be concrete is actually a natural calcium limestone deposit accumulated in soil by precipitation and then exposed through the erosion of topsoil.

- 10. Page 42: Was the midden scatter described in Hammatt et al. 1991 encountered?
- 11. Page 47: We believe that feature E should be classified as a possible burial.
- 12. Page 53: Were isolated traditional artifacts recovered from midden scatter?
- 13. SHPD request the opportunity to conduct a site visit to determine if the remaining features of SIHP 13791 are still present.
- 14. Please document describe and graphically display the previous land disturbance on this parcel pursuant to HAR 13-276-5(e)
- 15. Please include the results of consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the project area pursuant to HAR \$13-276-5(g). This consultation should include DLNR's Na Ala Hele Program and the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail to determine if SIHP 13928 is eligible for incorporation into the state trail system.

#### **Summary and Recommendations**

- 16. Please provide determinations of effect for the historic properties identified in this report pursuant to HAR 13-275-7.
- 17. SIHP 13928 and 13971 are both assessed as significant under criterion d only. In a recent Section 106 undertaking, a portion of the Pu'u Hu'e trail that did not have any physical rements of the original trail was assessed as significant under criteria a, d, and e (LOG NO 2013.4090, DOC NO 1307MV16). Because this portion of the trail retains its original construction SHPD would add criterion c. Therefore, the trail would be assessed as significant under criteria a,c,d, and e. We believe the same significance could apply to SIHP 13971, but would like to visit the site before assigning the significance criteria.
- 18. Revise in all locations within report to indicate that site significance was assessed per HAR §13-275-6, Criteria "a" through "e." [note small letters, not capitals].
- 19. SIHP 13928 and 13971 are both recommended for "avoidance." However this is not an approved mitigation commitment pursuant to HAR 13-276-8. We believe that preservation is the most appropriate form of mitigation for these sites.

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII





SUZANNE D. CASE CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

> W. ROY HARDY ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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

STATE PARKS

LOG NO: 2015.03120

DOC NO: 1508MV32

Archaeology

#### STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING 601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555

August 27, 2015

Windy Keala McElroy Ph.D. Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting LLC 47-724D Ahuimanu Loop Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. McElroy:

SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review -

> Revised Draft Archaeological Inventory Survey of 10.71 acres Department of Hawaiian Homelands – Kailapa Community Center Kawaihae Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, Island of Hawai'i

TMK: (3) 6-1-010:008

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft report titled Addendum Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Proposed Kailapa Community Center, Kawaihae 1 Ahupua'a, South Kohala District, Island of Hawaii TMK (3) 6-1-010:008 (McElroy et al., August 2015). This document was received by our office on August 14, 2015. We apologize for the delayed review, and thank you for your patience. The archaeological inventory survey (AIS) was undertaken in preparation for ground disturbance associated with construction of the Kailapa Community Center. According to the report, the field work involved a 100% pedestrian survey of the project area using transects spaced 5-8 meters apart; no subsurface testing was conducted. The AIS further documented two previously recorded historic sites, the Kawaihae-Pu'uhue Trail (SIHP 50-10-05-13728) and a complex of ten features (SIHP 50-10-05-13791). In addition a newly identified site consisting of a trail remnant (SIHP 50-10-05-30391) was located in the project area. All three sites are described as being significant under criteria c, d, and e and are recommended for preservation. In addition the AIS recommends that an archaeological monitor be onsite during construction. SHPD agrees with these assessments and recommendations.

The changes that were made to this report are the result of the SHPD review of a previous draft (LOG NO: 2015.00386, DOC NO: 1507MV01) as well as an SHPD field visit of the project area. The questions and concerns that were raised in our previous correspondence have been addressed. This report provides an excellent description of the mahele, adequately identified all features of SIHP 13791, and recorded SIHP 30391. We believe that this report meets the requirements of HAR 13-276 and is therefore accepted by SHPD. Please send one hardcopy of the document, clearly marked FINAL, along with a copy of this review letter and a text-searchable PDF version on CD to the Kapolei SHPD office, attention SHPD Library. We agree that an archaeological monitor should be onsite and we look forward to the opportunity to review an Archaeological Monitoring Plan that meets the standards of HAR 13-279. As well as a preservation plan that meets the standards of HAR 13-277.

Please contact Mike Vitousek at (808) 692-8029 or Michael Vitousek@hawaii.gov for any questions or concerns relating to this letter.

Michael Vitousek,

Lead Archaeologist Hawaii Island Section

Historic Preservation Division