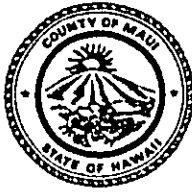


JAMES "KIMO" APANA
Mayor



FLOYD S. MIYAZONO
Director

GLENN T. CORREA
Deputy Director

(808) 270-7230
Fax (808) 270-7934

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION

1580-C Kaahumanu Avenue, Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

June 5, 2002

Ms. Genevieve Salmonson, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

02 JUN 12 P 1:18

RECEIVED

Dear Ms. Salmonson:


**Subject: FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI) FOR
HAIKU COMMUNITY CENTER PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENTS
TMK (2) 2-7-08:127, HAIKU, MAUI, HAWAII**

The Department of Parks and Recreation has reviewed the comments received during the 30-day public comment period which began on April 23, 2002. The agency has determined that this project will not have significant environmental effects and has issued a FONSI. Please publish this notice in the June 23, 2002, OEQC Environmental Notice.

We are enclosing a completed OEQC Publication Form and four copies of the final EA.

Please feel free to contact me or Patrick Matsui, Chief of Parks Planning and Development, at (808) 270-7387 should you have any questions on this matter.

Sincerely,


FLOYD S. MIYAZONO
Director

c: Patrick Matsui, Chief of Parks Planning and Development
Carl Takumi, C. Takumi Engineering, Inc.

FILE COPY

JUN 23 2002

2002-06-23-MA-FEA-

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
(FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT)

FOR

(HAIKU COMMUNITY CENTER)

PARKING IMPROVEMENTS

HAIKU, MAUI, HAWAII

TMK: (2) 2-7-04: 29

PREPARED FOR
Department of Parks & Recreation
County of Maui
1580 Kaahumanu Avenue
Wailuku, HI 96793

PREPARED BY
C. Takumi Engineering, Inc.
18 Central Avenue
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

May 2002

**FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR
HAIKU COMMUNITY CENTER
PARKING IMPROVEMENTS
HAIKU, MAUI, HAWAII
TMK: (2) 2-7-04:29**

1. SUMMARY

1.1. APPLICANT/PROPOSING AGENCY:

Department of Parks and Recreation
County of Maui
1580-C Kaahumanu Avenue
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

1.2. APPROVING AGENCY:

Department of Parks and Recreation
County of Maui
1580-C Kaahumanu Avenue
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

1.3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Maui County Department of Parks and Recreation is proposing parking improvements between the Haiku Community Center and Pauwela Road. The project would connect the existing parking lot to an adjacent lot, where an additional 26 lighted parking stalls would be constructed. In addition to the parking stalls, a new 6-foot wide sidewalk would be constructed to connect the existing community center parking lot, a new 9'x12' sheltered bus waiting area, and the existing sidewalk along Pauwela Road.

1.4. LOCATION:

Haiku, Maui, Hawaii, TMK: (2) 2-7-04:29. See attached figure. The land owner is the County of Maui .

1.5. LAND USE DESIGNATION:

State Land Use:	Agriculture
County Community Plan Designation:	Agriculture
County Zoning:	Agriculture

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location of Project.

The project site is located in Hakui, Maui, Hawaii. The site is adjacent to the Haiku Community Center and along the Hana Highway just east of Pauwela Road. The entire .85 acre lot will be used to construct the 26 stall parking lot. See Figure-1, Location Map.

2.2 Land Ownership.

The property is comprised of approximately .85 acres and under the County of Maui ownership.

2.3 Land Use.

The location of the proposed parking lot is presently covered with a mix of gravel, various grass, weeds, shrubs and a couple of trees. The subject property has been used in recent times as a drop off and pick up for children attending Haiku Elementary School and overflow parking for Haiku Community Center.

2.4 Applicable Government Permits.

County: Maui County Grading Permit

2.5 Proposed Improvements.

The proposed improvements consist of constructing a driveway between the existing parking area and the new parking lot, which would be located between the Haiku Community Center and Pauwela Road. The new parking lot construction would include paving and striping for 26 parking stalls, lights, and a 6-foot wide sidewalk. In addition to these improvements, a small (9'x12') pick-up and drop-off shelter would be constructed along the sidewalk for students attending Haiku Elementary School. Moreover, the project would include landscaping and irrigation. See Figure-2, Layout for New Parking Lot.

2.6 Development Schedule and Cost.

It is anticipated that the project will begin construction in 2002 and finish in approximately six months. The construction cost of the project, funded by the County of Maui, is approximately \$300,000.00.

2.7 Need for the Project.

The Maui County Department of Parks and Recreation's Haiku Community Center currently has inadequate parking facilities for its building and adjacent outdoor recreational amenities. In addition to the Community Center's need for additional parking, the unpaved parking area is currently being used as a pickup and drop-off area for students attending Haiku Elementary School. A paved, lighted, and sheltered area for pick-up and drop-off would provide benefits for Haiku Elementary School as well.

3. EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 Topography.

The topography of the area surrounding the project site is characterized as having very slight to flat slope. The elevation of the project site is approximately 330 feet above mean sea level, and the site has a slight slope of approximately 4.4% running south to north.

3.2 Drainage.

Currently run-off flows to Pauwela Road and down to a drainage inlet along Hana Highway and just west of Pauwela Road.

3.3 Soils.

The general soil classification for the site according to the Soil Survey of Hawaii prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, is Haiku Silty Clay (HaB) 3 to 7 percent slopes. Haiku Silty Clays are developed from material weathered from basic igneous rock. Soils are gently sloping from 3 to 15 percent and occur in elevations from sea level to 1,200 feet. Haiku Silty Clays have moderate to rapid permeability, runoff is slow, and erosion hazard is slight.

3.4 Climate.

Located on the coastal uplands of the east Maui, Haiku's climatic pattern is heavily influenced by the northeasterly trade winds as is typical of the windward areas of the Hawaiian Islands. In the absence of the trade winds, diurnal heating and cooling of the Island produces onshore sea breezes during the day and offshore land breezes at night. The average annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 60 inches, with showers usually more frequent during the night and early morning. Average temperatures range from lows in the mid 60's to highs in the mid 80's.

3.5 Flood Hazard.

According to the "Flood Insurance Rate Maps" for the Maui County, the project site falls within Zone "C". Zone "C" is designated as areas of minimal flooding. No above ground improvements

are proposed within these zones.

3.6 Surrounding Land Use.

Lands surrounding the proposed project have various uses, but in general the surrounding land is of rural character . Directly north of the site runs Hana Hwy, which is owned and maintained by the State of Hawaii. Most of the costal land below the Hana Hwy is owned by Maui Land & Pineapple and used as pineapple fields. The other sides of the project site are bounded by Haiku Elementary School to the south, Haiku Community Center to the east, and Pauwela Road to the west.

3.7 Flora and Fauna.

The parking lot site is situated within the pastoral setting of Haiku. Natural environment features, such as plant and animal life, therefore, are reflective of this pastoral setting. Existing vegetation within the project site includes various weeds, grasses, and shrubs. There are some rare and indigenous species of plants that exist on the fence line of Haiku Elementary School; however, these plants will not be affected by the construction of the proposed parking lot.

Animal life in the vicinity similarly reflects the pastoral setting of the region. Common animals in the area include cats, dogs, rodents, and other various stray animals.

There are no known significant habitats of rare, endangered or threatened species of flora and fauna located at the proposed project site. Therefore, the proposed parking lot will not have an adverse impact upon the flora or fauna found.

3.8 Archaeology/Historical Resources.

Results of an archaeological inventory survey performed for the project shows that no significant cultural sites were found. According to the report, shovel test probes indicate soil disturbance to an average depth of 1.2 feet (0.37 meters), with a culturally sterile clay layer thereafter, effectively erasing any archaeological remains. Based upon the results of the Inventory Survey, the report recommends that further archaeological research in the project area would not yield significant data on the prehistory or history of the local area or Hawaii in general. It is evident that the potential for increased archaeological Data Recovery in not warranted. See Appendix "C".

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

4.1 Construction Impacts.

The proposed project will generate short-term impacts that are typical of site preparation and construction activities. These impacts include air quality, water quality, noise, and potential impacts to vehicular traffic. The impacts are short-term and usually temporary conditions that occur only during the construction period. Most of the impacts are mitigated through compliance with the applicable state and county regulations.

4.1.1 Air Quality.

Haiku's constant exposure to trade winds creates a clean air environment. There are no point sources of airborne emissions in the immediate vicinity of the project site, and the air quality at the sites is considered good.

Air quality impacts attributed to the parking lot construction could include dust generated by short-term, grading and paving related activities. Mitigation measures for dust control, such as regular watering and sprinkling, will be implemented as needed to minimize wind-blown emissions. However, construction will adhere to the State Department of Health's rules and requirements for air emission controls. On the other hand, in the long-term, the proposed parking lot is not anticipated to be detrimental to local air quality.

4.1.2 Noise Impacts.

Background noise at the project site include noise generated by vehicles on Hana Highway, intermittent noise from the elementary school and community center.

In the short-term, ambient noise conditions could be impacted by construction related activities. In order to minimize related impacts to surrounding property owners, the applicant proposes to limit construction activities to normal daylight working hours and adhere to the State Department of Health's noise regulations.

Once completed, it is anticipated that the parking lot will have no adverse impact upon existing noise characteristics, since the lot is already used as such.

4.1.3 Drainage and Erosion.

Currently, storm water runoff generated at the project site either percolates into the ground or runs along Pauwela Road into a drainage inlet. The proposed project involves some land

alteration activities that will increase runoff minutely, but not alter drainage patterns in the area. However, increased runoff will be directed in the current runoff pattern and be handled by the a new 3'x3' drain-inlet.

Normal erosion control measures during construction should be adequate to control soil loss from the project site. These measures include the following:

- Leave natural vegetation undisturbed in areas not needed for immediate construction;
- Use sprinklers to control dust; and
- Water down any disturbed areas after construction activity has ceased for the day and during weekends and holidays;

It is anticipated that impacts due to oil spills and other parking lot related contaminants on the drainage system will be minimal, since the parking lot is relatively small. Furthermore, runoff will flow through vegetation, which is well known to be a good filter for contaminants, before entering the drainage system.

As such, the proposed parking lot is not anticipated to have an adverse affect upon the existing hydrologic conditions, adjoining or downstream properties, or coastal waters.

4.1.4 Traffic.

Construction will have little impact on traffic due to the nature of the project. Deliveries such as concrete, pipes, etc. will be occasional and will cause minimal traffic. Moreover, all construction will occur within the project site itself, but because some of the paving will be flush with Pauwela Road, it may be necessary to conduct some moderate traffic control. However, it is not anticipated that construction will have a significant effect on traffic in the area.

4.2 Impacts on Public Facilities.

The project site is in close proximity to a few recreational opportunities, including the Haiku Community Center and Maui War Memorial Complex. In addition, there are numerous ocean related activities near by. However, the proposed parking lot will not impact existing facilities.

4.2.1 Water and Wastewater.

There is no County water supply system in the Haiku Area. Residence's receive their water from private water wells. There are no known wells with in the project vicinity, but more importantly, the extent of construction for the proposed project would not affect groundwater in the area.

Like wise, wasterwater in the area is privately owned and maintained through cesspools or

individual wastewater treatment systems such as septic tanks. There are no existing County or private wastewater collection and treatment facilities in the area. As such, the extent of construction will not affect any wastewater systems in the area.

4.2.2 Electricity.

Electricity for the Haiku area is supplied by Maui Electric, and is easily tapped from existing lines within the project vicinity. Construction is not anticipated to require much energy.

Parking lot lights will require electricity, but only at minimum, since they will only be on during the evening hours. Furthermore, lighting should not have spillover or glare impacts on surrounding traffic, since all lighting fixtures will be constructed over 15 feet away from surrounding roads and over 50 feet away from the adjacent highway.

4.2.3 Fire, Police, and Medical Services.

Fire prevention, suppression, and protection services are provided by the County Department of Fire Control's Paia Station and Makawao Station. However, the proposed project is not anticipated to affect the police or fire department.

Police protection for the region is provided by the County Police Department headquartered at the Wailuku station approximately fifteen (15) miles away. The Central Maui Patrol includes approximately 100 full time personnel.

Medical facilities are located approximately fifteen (15) miles from the project site at Maui Memorial Hospital and at various private practices and clinics in Kahului and Wailuku. The proposed project is not anticipated to have an impact upon medical services in terms of service area.

4.3 Socio-Economic Conditions.

The population of the County of Maui has exhibited relatively strong growth over the past decade with the 1996 population estimated to be 117,013, a 16.6% increase over the 1990 population of 100,374. Growth in the County is expected to continue, with resident population to the year 2000 and 2010, estimated to be 124,561 and 138,378, respectively.

The Haiku region, also known as "Upcountry", is a more rural area of the island. However, there is a significant development of residential neighborhoods within the Haiku area. This increase in population has increased the need for adequate parking for the Haiku Community Center as well as Haiku Elementary School.

Moreover, the construction and development of the proposed parking lot will, in the short-term,

provide a positive economic impact, as the need for labor and the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies will increase the construction-related employment and revenues.

5. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PLAN

5.1 No-Action Alternative.

The only alternative to the proposed parking lot is a no-action alternative. However, this alternative is not recommended, because the County of Maui and the Haiku area would be losing valuable infrastructure for the existing community facilities.

6. MITIGATIVE MEASURES

6.1 MITIGATIVE MEASURES FOR SHORT-TERM IMPACTS

Short-term impacts will occur mainly during construction. The mitigative and environmental measures to be implemented during the design, construction, and post-construction phases of the project to minimize short-term impacts are as follows:

The use of mufflers on construction equipment, together with restricting construction activities to standard working hours, will help mitigate noise impacts. All operations will be in compliance with the State Department of Health's rules and regulations, including the need for a Noise Permit, if necessary.

Impacts from dust created by the movement of construction equipment, construction vehicles, and excavation can be mitigated through frequent watering of the site. Watering will occur through the weekend, on holidays, and on other non-working days to reduce the impacts from dust and to limit the potential of a fire hazard.

In addition, impacts to traffic will be kept at a minimum through time management. Construction tasks that may affect traffic will be done during times of the day when they are least likely to disturb normal traffic flow.

7. FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

(1) Involve a loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resource;

The project site is over 2500 feet south from the shoreline and over 5200 feet east of Maliko Gulch. These natural and cultural resources will not be altered since construction of the site, including transportation of labor and materials, will occur at great distances from their locations.

As noted in Section 3.8, the project will have “no effect” on significant archaeological or historical sites. If any archaeologically significant artifacts or other indicators of activity be uncovered during the construction phases of development, their treatment will be conducted in strict compliance with the requirements of the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

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

The proposed parking lot will help reduce dust that is currently created because the lot is used while unpaved. In addition, the project will provide safe pick-up and drop-off areas for students attending Haiku Elementary School.

(3) Conflict with the State’s long-term goals or guidelines as expressed in Chapter 343, HRS;

The proposed improvements do not conflict with the Environmental Policies established in Chapter 344, HRS, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

(4) Substantially affect the economic or social welfare of the community or state;

In the short term, the project will provide some economic benefits, such as jobs and material revenue. In the long term, the parking lot will provide essential access to the Haiku Community Center and Haiku Elementary School, which is beneficial to all sectors within the community.

(5) Substantially affect public health;

Once the Project is completed, impacts on air, noise, and water quality will be insignificant or not detectable. Overall, the improvements will be positive as compared to the “no-action” alternative since it will give individuals in the community to additional access to various public buildings.

(6) Involve substantial secondary effects, such as population changes or infrastructure

demands;

The proposed project will not in itself generate new population growth, but it will provide an already augmented population with better access to existing public facilities.

(7a) Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality;

Once the Project is completed, impacts on air, noise, and water quality will be insignificant or not detectable. Overall, the improvements will not substantially degrade the area's environmental quality. In fact, new landscaping, which includes 5 new trees, will improve the project area's environment.

(7b) Cumulatively have a considerable effect on the environment or involve a commitment to larger actions;

Once the Project is completed, impacts from air, noise, and water quality impacts will be insignificant or not detectable. Moreover, the new parking lot does not commit to any larger actions.

(8) Substantially affect a rare, threatened, or endangered species or its habitat;

No endangered plant or animal species was observed within the project site.

(9) Detrimentially affect air or water quality or ambient noise levels;

Since minimum amounts of pollution will be produced from construction and all sensitive natural or cultural resources are over 1000 feet from the project site, there will be minimal to non-detect levels of air, noise, and water quality impacts during construction. All construction activities will comply with the State Department of Health noise and clean water regulations.

(10) Affect an environmentally sensitive area, such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, erosion prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, freshwater area, or coastal waters;

The proposed project lies within Flood Zone C, an area of minimal flood and tsunami hazard, as determined by the Flood Insurance Rate Map for the region. As such, there is minimal affect on environmentally sensitive areas. However, if necessary, a Drainage and Erosion Control Plan conforming to the Maui County Grading Permit requirements will be prepared to mitigate local flooding and erosion during construction.

(11) Substantially affect any scenic vista or viewplane;

The proposed project will be situated over 2500 feet south of the shoreline. As such, visual resources will not be substantially affected.

(12) Require substantial energy consumption.

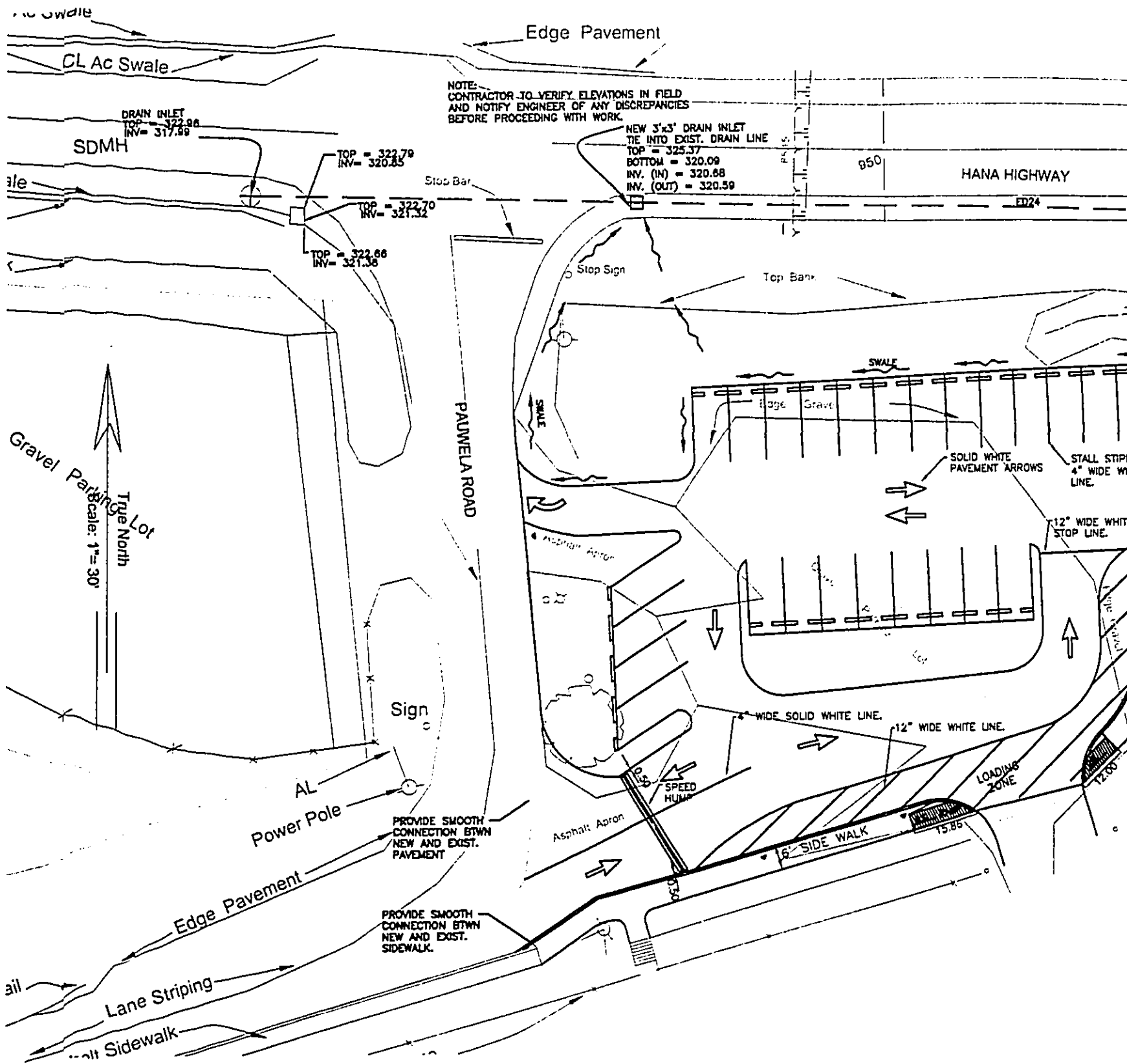
Some energy will be required for construction activities, but it is not anticipated that this energy consumption will be substantial. Once the project is complete, parking lot lighting will require some energy consumption; however, energy saving methods, such as timers and low watt bulbs, will be used to minimize energy consumption.

8. REFERENCES

Soil Survey of the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, August 1972.

FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Map, Maui County, Hawaii, March 16, 1995, Federal Emergency Agency.

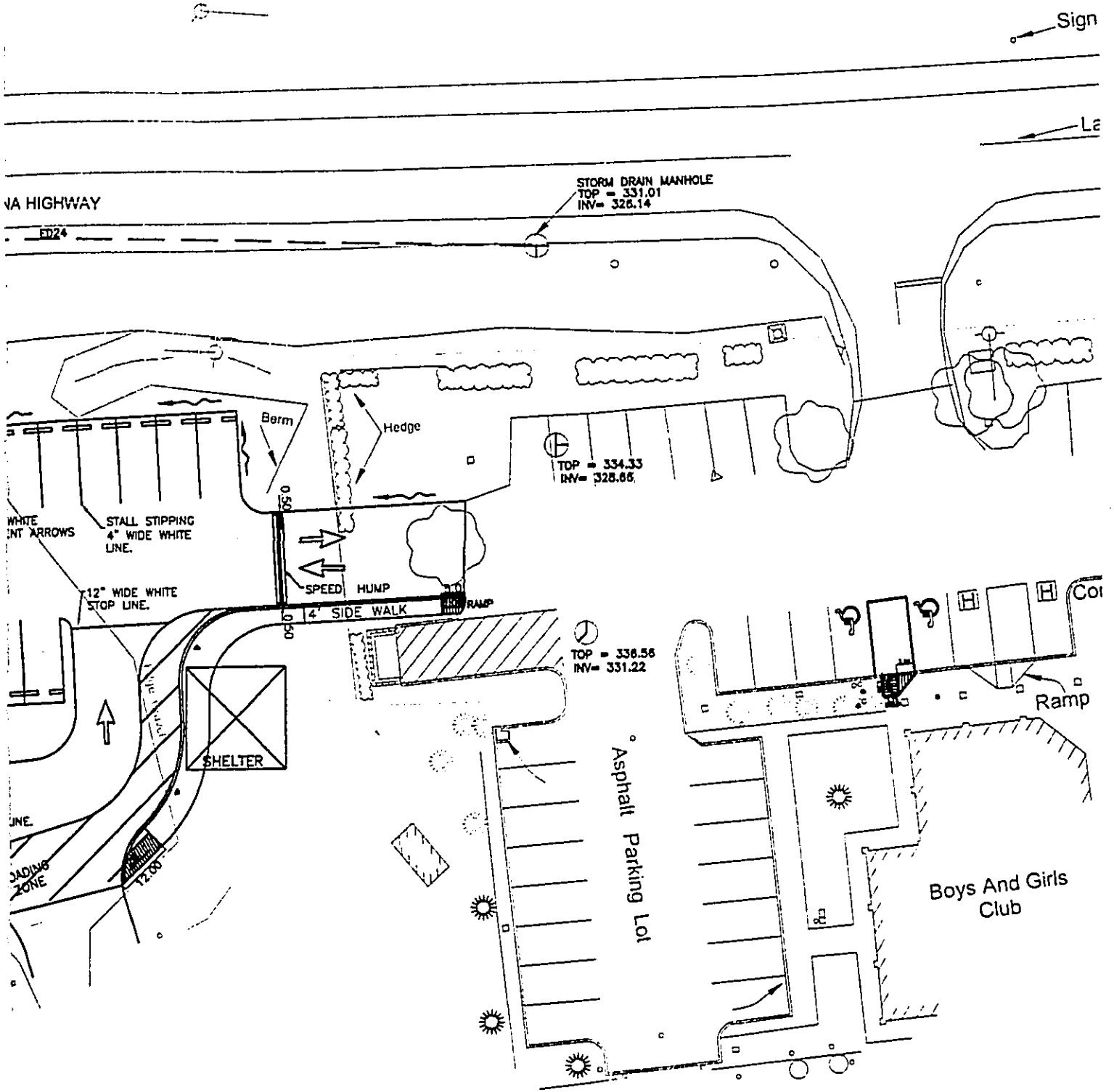
Atlas of Hawaii (Second Edition). Department of Geography, University of Hawaii, University Hawaii Press, Honolulu, 1983.



**C. TAKUMI
ENGINEERING, INC.**
18 CENTRAL AVENUE
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII

HAIKU COMMUNITY CENTER PA
TMK:(2) 2-7-08:127
HAIKU, MAUI, HAWAII

PROPOSED CONDITIONS
FIGURE-2



ENTER PARKING LOT

17-08:127

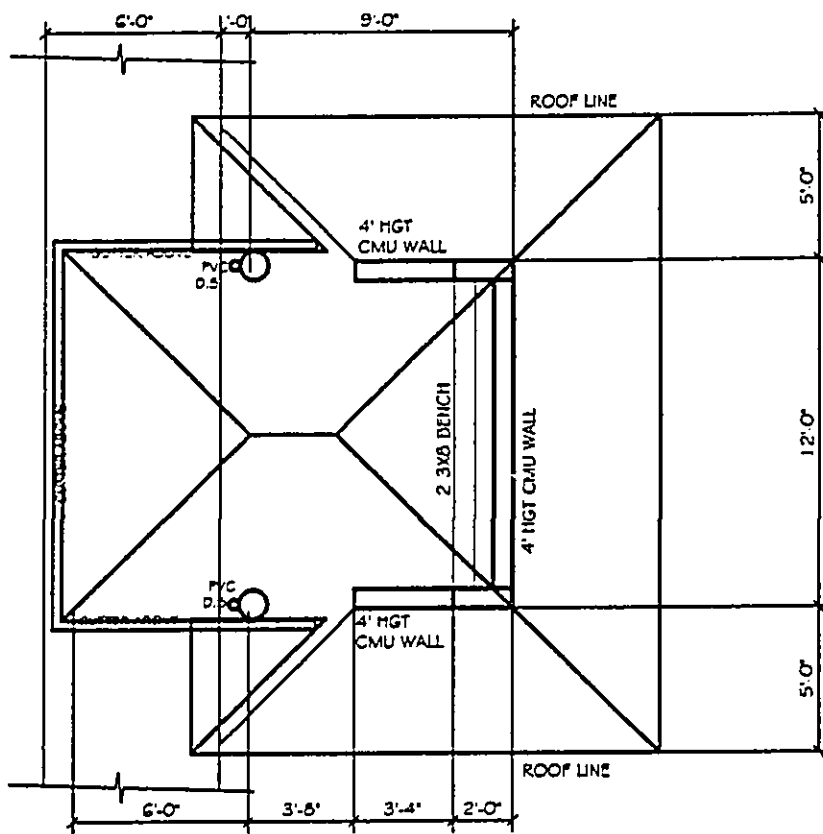
HONOLULU, HAWAII

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

RE-2

DATE:

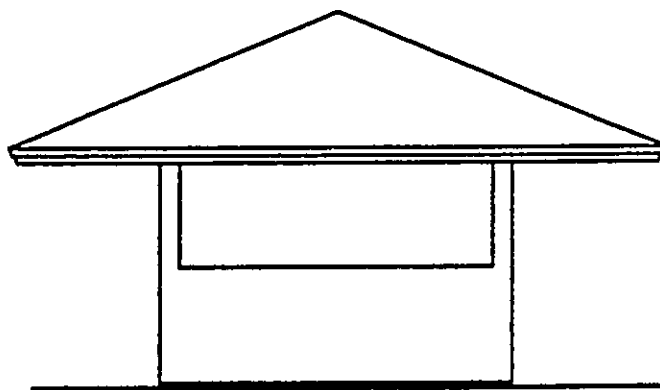
05/24/02



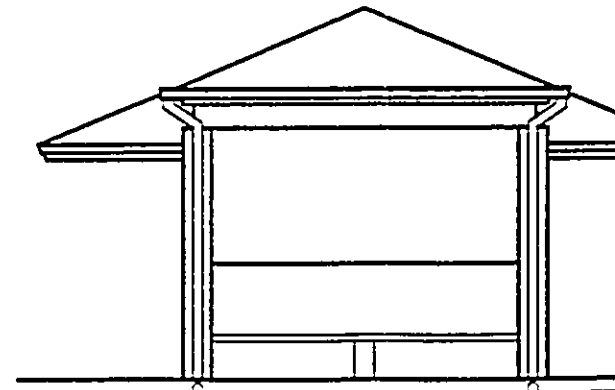
SHELTER PLAN

GUTTER @
HIGH FASCIA
4X12
PERIMETER
BEAM

8'-0"



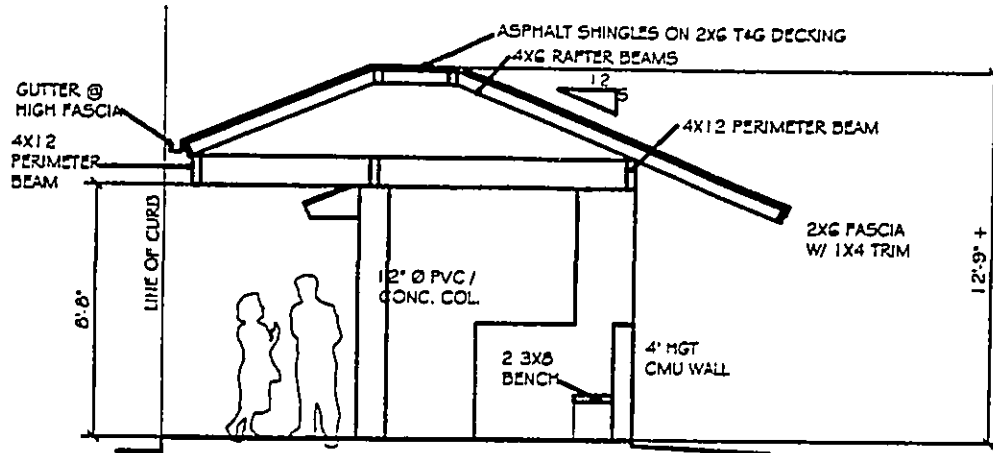
REAR ELEVATION



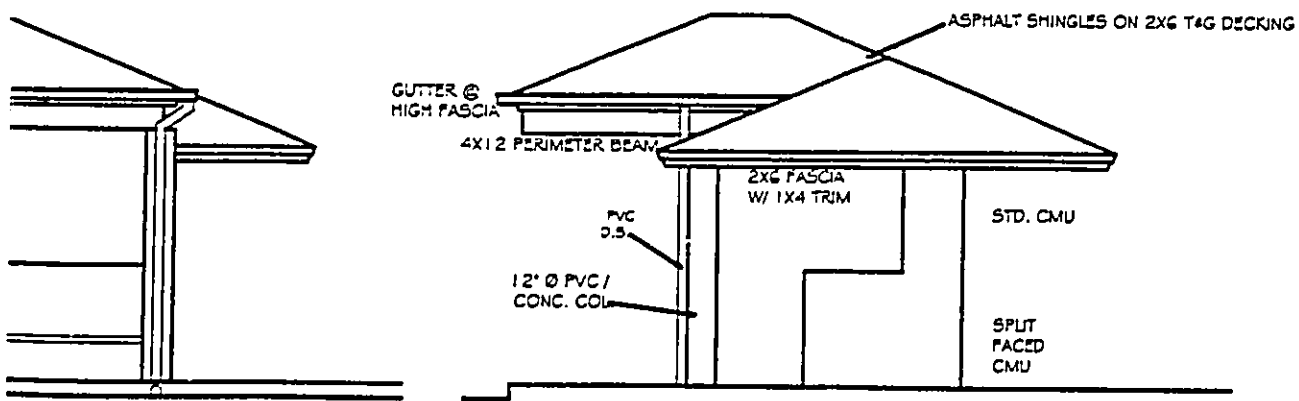
FRONT ELEVATION

**C. TAKUMI
ENGINEERING, INC.**
18 CENTRAL AVENUE
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII

HAIKU COMMUNITY CENTER PARK
TMK:(2) 2-7-08:127
HAIKU, MAUI, HAWAII
BUS SHELTER



BUILDING SECTION



SIDE ELEVATION

ENTER PARKING LOT
 -7-08:127
 UI, HAWAII
 ALTER

DATE: 04/25/02

SCALE: 1" = 80'

APPENDIX A: PRE-CONSULTATION LETTERS

Organization	Response		Date
	Yes	No	
Natural Resources Conservation Service			
State Historic Preservation Division			
Department of Land and Natural Resources			
Department of Fire Control			
Department of Planning	X		2/26/2002
Department of Water Supply			
Department of Public Works and Waste Management	X		2/26/02
Haiku Elementary School		X	
State Highways Division		X	

APPENDIX B: COMMENT LETTERS AND RESPONSES

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR



GENEVIEVE SALMONSON
DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT QUALITY CONTROL
235 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
SUITE 702
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE (808) 586-4185
FACSIMILE (808) 586-4186

May 13, 2002

Mr. Floyd S. Miyazono, Director
Department of Parks and Recreation
County of Maui
1580-C Kaahumanu Avenue
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Mr. Miyazono:

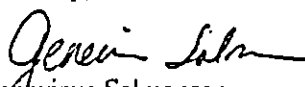
Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Haiku Community Center Parking Lot Improvements, Maui

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document. We have the following comments.

1. Please describe the mitigation measures to minimize spillover, glare and other impacts of the parking lot lighting.
2. Please attach the Archaeological Inventory Survey to the Final Environmental Assessment.
3. Please describe the long-term mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of oil spills and other parking lot related contaminants from entering the drainage system.
4. This project should comply with sections 103D-407 and 408 of Hawaii Revised Statutes concerning the use of indigenous plants and recycled glass.
5. Section 7 of the environmental assessment (Finding of No Significant Impact) is missing the discussion whether the project "involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality."

Should you have any questions, please call Jeyan Thirugnanam at 586-4185.

Sincerely,


Genevieve Salmonson
Director

C. TAKUMI ENGINEERING, INC.
18 Central Avenue
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793
Ph. (808) 249-0411
Fax: (808) 249-0311

DATE: May 23, 2002

TO: Office of Environmental Quality Control
State of Hawaii
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

JOB NO.: CPK-007

SUBJECT: Haiku Community Center Parking Lot Improvements
Haiku, Maui, Hawaii
TMK: (2) 2-7-04:029

Dear Sir:

Thank you for comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment for the above referenced project. The following are your comments and our response to your office's comments.

1. **Please describe the mitigation measures to minimize spillover, glare and other impacts of the parking lot lighting.**

The following was added to Section 4.2.2 Electricity of the Final EA.

Parking lot lights will require electricity, but only at minimum, since they will only be on during the evening hours. Furthermore, lighting should not have spillover or glare impacts on surrounding traffic, since all lighting fixtures will be constructed over 15 feet away from surrounding roads and over 50 feet away from adjacent highway.

2. **Please attach the Archaeological Inventory Survey to the Final Environmental Assessment.**
Done.
3. **Please describe the long-term mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of oil spills and other parking lot related contaminants from entering the drainage system.**

The following was added to section 4.1.3 Drainage and Erosion.

It is anticipated that impacts due to oil spills and other parking lot related contaminants on the drainage system will be minimal, since the parking lot is relatively small. Furthermore, runoff will flow through vegetation, which is well known to be a good filter for contaminants, before entering the drainage system.

4. **This project should comply with section 103D-407 and 408 of Hawaii Revised Statutes concerning the use of indigenous plants and recycled glass.**

The proposed project does comply with the above referenced statute.

5. **Section 7 of the environmental assessment (Finding of No significant Impact) is missing the discussion whether the project "involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality."**

The following was added to the Final EA.

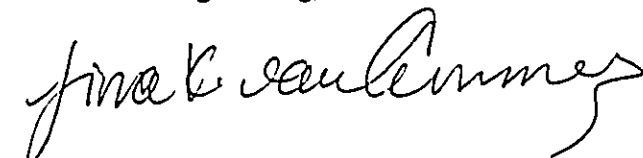
- (7a) Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality;

Once the Project is completed, impacts on air, noise, and water quality will be insignificant or not detectable. Overall, the improvements will not substantially degrade the area's environmental quality. In fact, new landscaping, which includes 5 new trees, will improve the project area's environment.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (808) 249-0411.

Very truly yours,

C. Takumi Engineering, Inc.



Carl K. Takumi



DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS AND RECREATION
COUNTY OF MAUI

1580-C KAAHUMANU AVENUE
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793

PLANNING and DEVELOPMENT

M E M O

S H E E T

FAX

To: Fiona, C. Takumi Engineering
Fax: 249-0311
Subject: Haiku Community Center Parking Lot
Date: April 23, 2002
Pages: 1, including this cover sheet.

The following is a list of concerns given verbally by Fern Markgraf, Principal of Haiku School:

1. There are some native plants along the fence line that need to be identified and not disturbed. Two species are located on the hillside.
2. The concrete steps are not used and the existing sidewalk along the school is in very poor condition.
3. The current exit is one-way only. The new exit should be kept a one-way only exit.
4. The general traffic flow needs to be reviewed.

As I mentioned to Carl, the overall intent of the meeting is to present the layout and take any comments they have to offer. We will try to incorporate these only if possible. Please call me if there are any questions.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Karla Peters".

Karla Peters
Parks Planning & Development

c: Project Files

C. TAKUMI ENGINEERING, INC.

**18 Central Avenue
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793
Ph. (808) 249-0411
Fax: (808) 249-0311**

DATE: May 23, 2002

TO: Principle Markgraf
Haiku Elementary School
105 Pauwela Road
Haiku, HI 96708

JOB NO.: CPK-007

SUBJECT: Haiku Community Center Parking Lot Improvements
Haiku, Maui, Hawaii
TMK: (2) 2-7-04:029

Dear Madam:

Thank you for comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment for the above referenced project. The following are your comments and our response to your office's comments.

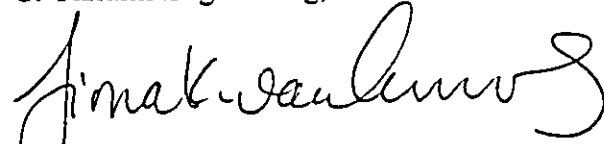
1. **There are some native plants along the fence line that need to be identified and not disturbed. Two species are located on the hillside.**

There are some rare species of plants that exist on the fence line of Haiku Elementary School; however, these plants will not be affected by the construction of the proposed parking lot.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (808) 249-0411.

Very truly yours,

C. Takumi Engineering, Inc.



for: Carl K. Takumi

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKULIHEWA BUILDING, ROOM 565
801 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

207
GILBERT S. COLOMA-AGARAN, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
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FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
LAND
STATE PARKS

April 29, 2002

Mr. Carol K. Takumi
C. Takumi Engineering, Inc.
18 Central Avenue
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

LOG NO: 29757 ✓
DOC NO: 0204CD46

Dear Mr. Takumi,

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review Pertaining to the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Ha'iku Community Center Parking Lot Improvements
Ha'iku Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Island of Maui
TMK: (2) 2-7-004:029**

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) pertaining to the proposed Ha'iku Community Center Parking Lot Improvements Project, which was received by our staff on April 4, 2002. Our review is based on reports, maps, and aerial photographs maintained at the State Historic Preservation Division; no field inspection was conducted of the subject property.

Based on the submitted DEA, we understand the proposed undertaking will consist of the construction of 26 parking stalls, a 6-foot wide sidewalk, and a bus shelter. In addition, the proposed project would include landscaping and the installation of an irrigation system. We understand from the DEA states that an archaeological inventory survey has recently been conducted of the proposed project area. However, the DEA states that the archaeological report documenting the findings of the survey is not yet available and has not yet been sent to us for review.

We are unable to provide comments pertaining to the proposed undertaking as the archaeological report documenting the findings of the inventory survey has not yet been submitted to this office for review. Please provide us with a copy of the survey report so that we may complete the review process.

If you have any questions, please call Cathleen Dagher at (808) 692-8023.

Aloha,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Don Hibbard".

Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

CD:jen

C. TAKUMI ENGINEERING, INC.
18 CENTRAL AVENUE
WAILUKU, HI 96793
PHONE: 249-0411 FAX: 249-0311

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO: Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land & Natural Resources
Kakuhihewa Building, Suite 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, HI 96707

DATE: May 3, 2002

JOB NO. CPK-007

SUBJECT: Haiku Community Center Parking Lot Improvements
Haiku, Maui, Hawaii
TMK: (2) 2-7-04:029

We are sending you X Attached _____ Under separate cover the following:

NO. OF COPIES	DESCRIPTION
1	Archaeological Inventory Survey Report

THESE ARE TRANSMITTED (AS CHECKED BELOW):

____ For Signature/Approval

____ For Information/Use

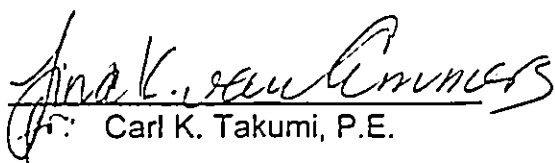
X For Review and Comment

X As Requested

REMARKS: Per your request, dated April 29, 2002, we are submitting a copy of the Archaeological Inventory Survey Report to supplement the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) sent out previously. We would appreciate your comments on the DEA and attached report no later than May 23, 2002.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (808) 249-0411.

C. TAKUMI ENGINEERING, INC.


Carl K. Takumi, P.E.

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING, ROOM 555
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

GILBERT S. COLOMA-AGARAN, CHAIRPERSON
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LAND
STATE PARKS

May 7, 2002

Robert Spear, Ph.D.
Scientific Consultant Services, Inc
711 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 1475
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

LOG NO: 29823 ✓
DOC NO: 0204MK17

Dear Dr. Spear:

SUBJECT: Historic Preservation Review - 6E-42 - Archaeological Inventory Survey
Approximately 0.2 Acre Parcel for the Ha'iku Community Center
Pauwela Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Maui
TMK (2) 2-7-04:29

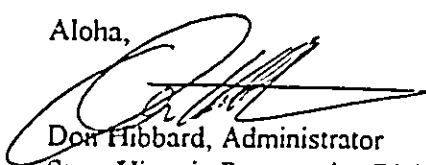
Thank you for the opportunity to review this report which our staff received on April 4, 2002 (Zachman and Spear, 2002, *An Archaeological Inventory Survey of an Approximately 0.2 Acre Parcel for the Ha'iku Community Center, Pauwela Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Maui, Hawai'i, TMK 2-7-04:29*)...SCS ms.

The background section acceptably summarizes the traditional and historical documentation, and establishes the ahupua'a settlement pattern.

The survey has adequately covered the project area documenting no historic properties in the project area. Subsurface investigation consisted of the excavation of nine shovel probes. The testing yielded evidence of massive landscape alterations during recent construction of roads and parking lots. No cultural materials were identified within the project area.

We find this report to be acceptable. The historic preservation review process is concluded. Development of the project areas will have "no effect" on significant historic sites. As a contingency, should historic remains be inadvertently encountered during construction activities, all work needs to cease in the immediate vicinity, and the State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted immediately. If you have questions, please contact Dr. Melissa Kirkendall (Maui/Lana'i SHPD 243-5169) as soon as possible to resolve these concerns.

Aloha,


Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

MK: jen

c: John Min, Director, Department of Planning, County of Maui, FAX 270-7634
Bert Ratte, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972
Glen Ueno, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972

APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY


SCS Project No. 299-1

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY
OF AN APPROXIMATELY 0.2-ACRE PARCEL
FOR THE HA'IKŪ COMMUNITY CENTER,
PAUWELA *AHUPUA`A*, MAKAWAO DISTRICT,
MAUI, HAWAII [TMK: 2-7-04: 29]**

Prepared by:
John Zachman, B.A.
and
Robert L. Spear, Ph.D.
April 2002

Prepared for:
C. Takumi Engineering, Inc.
18 Central Ave.
Wailuku, HI 96793

SCIENTIFIC CONSULTANT SERVICES Inc.



711 Kapiolani Blvd. Suite 1475 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

ABSTRACT

Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) conducted Archaeological Inventory Survey on approximately 0.2-acres of land within the Pauwela Ahupua`a, Makawao District, Island of Maui [TMK: 2-7-04:29]. The property is being developed for the use as a community center parking lot.

A 100% systematic survey of the parcel did not reveal sites. In addition, nine shovel probes were manually excavated to representatively sample the project area in order to determine the presence/absence of subsurface deposits. During the course of the project, no archaeological sites, features, or deposits were identified.

Due to extensive modern landscape modifications in and adjacent to the project area, coupled with negative results of shovel probe testing, the current level of investigation has determined that the area is of low archaeological sensitivity. The subject parcel does not contain archaeological sites, and is therefore not considered significant. No further archaeological work is recommended for this parcel.

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of C. Takumi Engineering, Inc., Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) conducted Archaeological Inventory Survey on approximately 0.2-acres of land within the Pa'uwela Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Island of Maui [TMK: 2-7-04:29] for use as a community center parking lot (Figures 1 and 2). Inventory Survey operations were completed in accordance with HAR 13-13-276 (DLNR/SHPD 2001).

The goals of this project were to determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites within the project area, to systematically document any *identified sites*, to assess their significance, and to make appropriate recommendations for mitigating impact to any such sites. Recommendations for future work in the area are also provided.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

LOCATION

The project area consists of approximately 0.2 acres of land and is located nearly 2.0 kilometers from the northeastern coast of Maui Island above Pa'uwela Point (see Figure 1). The parcel is bounded on its north side by the Hana Highway, to the south by the playing fields of the Ha'ikū Elementary School, by Pa'uwela Road to the west, and the Ha'ikū Community Center to the east. The project area is located on a broad, gently sloping bench flanked by Konanui Gulch to the east and Kulaha Gulch to the west. The bench slopes south to north, increasing in slope as it approaches the coast. The elevation of the project area is approximately 300 feet (c. 91 m) above mean sea level (amsl).

Soils in the project area are classified as Ha'ikū silty clay, found on 7 to 15 percent slopes. Runoff is slow and erosion is slight to moderate. This soil is used primarily for pineapple growing, pasture, and water supply. Annual rainfall ranges from 50 to 75 inches and runoff is rapid (Foote *et al.*: Sheet 112).

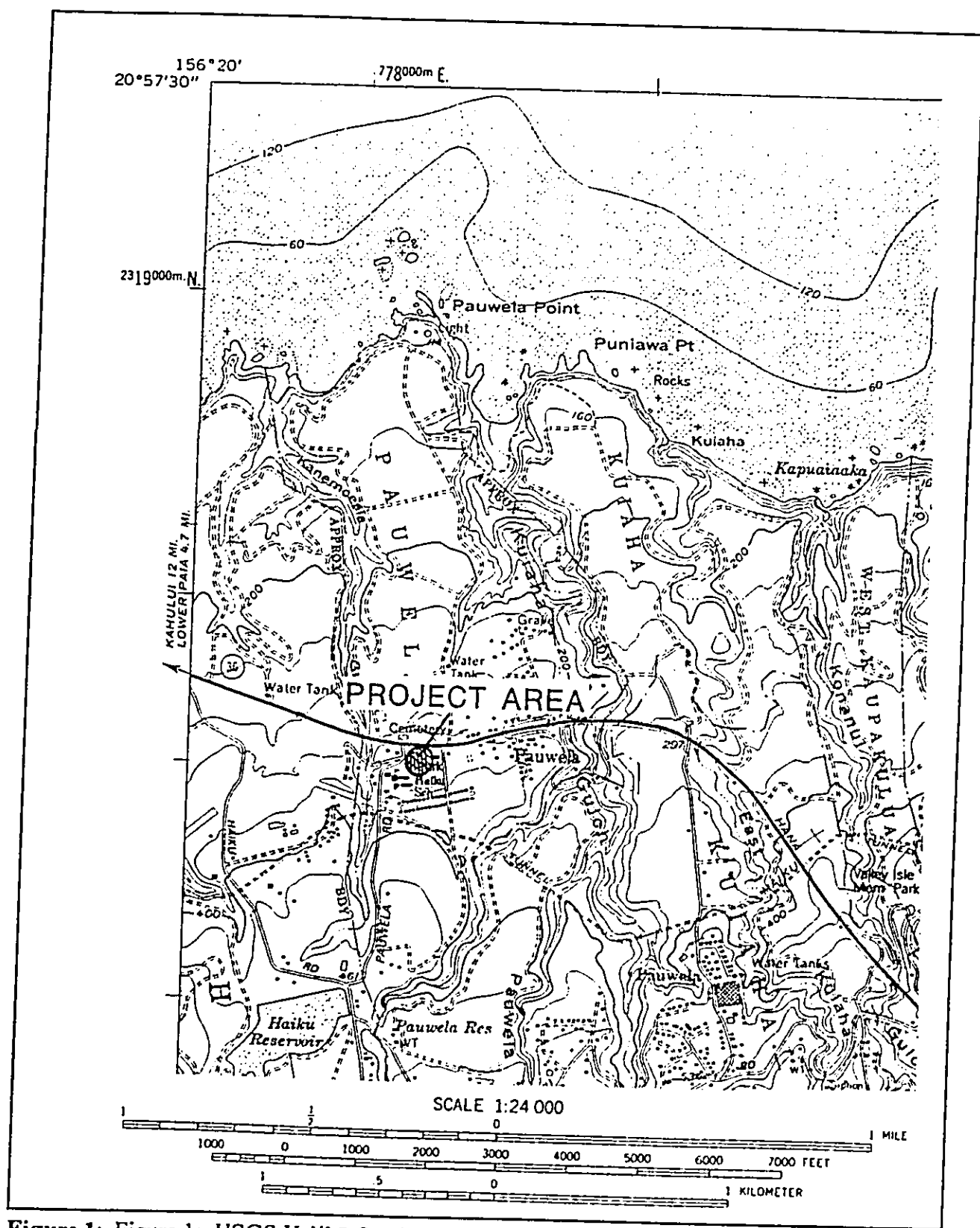


Figure 1: Figure 1: USGS Ha'ikū Quadrangle Showing Project Area Location.

Both active and abandoned pineapple fields are located across the Hana Highway to the north of the project area, as well as to the southeast. It is probable that the project area has been extensively altered by a multitude of cultivation activities through time.

Vegetation in the abandoned fields consist of exotic weeds, grasses, and ratoon pineapples (*Ananas comosus* [L.] Merr.). Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), hau (*Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.), laua'e (*Microsorium scolopendria* [Burm.] Copel.), mango (*Mangifera indica* L.), false staghorn fern (*Diacranopteris linearis* [Burm.] Underw.), and buffalo grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum* [Walt.] Ktze.) are present in the gulch areas and uplands around the project area.

TRADITIONAL AND HISTORIC SETTING

Pauwela *Ahupua`a* is located on the windward side of Maui, in the district of Makawao (formerly Hāmakuā Loa District). Situated on the northwestern slope of the east Maui volcano, Hale`akalā, this *ahupua`a* is distinguished by abundant rainfall and perennial streams. Surrounded by gently-sloping regions, lands within this district were capable of supporting both wetland pond fields and dryland agriculture; however, the latter were much more prevalent (Kolb *et al.* 1997, Handy and Handy 1978).

PRE-CONTACT TO EARLY HISTORIC ERA

The traditional and early historic setting of the project area is directly tied with that of the northern portion of Makawao District. One of the few descriptions of the current project area, including portions of Kuiaha Gulch, is provided by Handy and Handy (1978: 498). They note:

Hamakua Poko (Short Hamakua) and Hamakua Loa (Long Hamakua) are to coastal regions where gently sloping *kula* lands intersected by small gulches come down to the sea along the northern coast line of East Maui. Maliko Gulch, in pre-sugar-plantation days had a considerable number of *lo`i*. East of Maliko the number of named *ahupua`a* is evidence of habitation along this coast. Kuiaha Gulch, beyond Maliko, has a good stream and there were probably a few *lo`i*... Stream taro was probably planted along the watercourses well up into the higher *kula* land and forest taro throughout the lower forest zone. The number of the very narrow *ahupua`a* thus utilized along the whole of the Hamakua coast indicates that there must have been a

very considerable population.... It was probably a favorable region for breadfruit, banana, sugar cane, arrowroot; and for yams and `awa in the interior. The slopes between gulches were covered with good soil, excellent for sweet-potato planting. The low coast is indented by a number of small bays offering good opportunity for fishing.

This description provides several revealing insights into project area land use over time. First, likely during traditional times, irrigated and/or dryland taro were cultivated within Kuiaha Gulch. Second, due to the lack of alluvial expanses within the narrow drainage, cultivation of taro would likely have occurred on a non-intensive scale. Third, at least some taro and possibly some banana, yams, `awa, or sweet-potato, is suggested to have been cultivated even in these narrow drainages as, presumably, a dense population inhabited the area (as seen by the numerous *ahupua`a* and Land Commission Awards in the vicinity of the project area).

Sterling (1998:101-103) summarizes additional descriptions for traditional subsistence in the general Hamakualoa area. From Handy's (1940) text and Walker's (1931) island-wide survey, both cultigens and archaeological sites are mentioned. First, Handy (1940:160) notes that "on eastern Maui the semi-dry slopes of Hamakua must have been planted with sweet potatoes by the people living along the coast from Maliko to Waipio." Thus, both taro and sweet potato cultivation in the area could have provided some measure of subsistence to Hamakualoa residents. In characteristic *ahupua`a* fashion, both marine and more upland resources would have been available to the population of this area.

Second, Walker (1931:154) noted eight *heiau* (see below) occurring within a c. 2-mile radius of the current project area. A majority of the *heiau* sites recorded by Walker occurred along coastal reaches, presumably within the densely inhabited zones (see Handy 1940:109, Sterling 1998).

Besides archaeological discussions of traditional and early historic resources occurring in Pa`uwela *Ahupua`a*, ethnographic and/or oral historic knowledge about the area is fairly diffuse. However, the land parcel of current study lay adjacent to several Land Commission Awards (LCAs); this data provides for a more robust interpretation of past settlement and land use of the area (see below).

THE MĀHELE AND THE LATE HISTORIC PERIOD

In 1848, during the late historic period, the Great *Māhele* instigated an extreme modification to

traditional land tenure of all islands which resulted in a division of lands and a system of private ownership. The *Māhele* was based upon the principles of western law. While a complex issue, many scholars believe that in order to protect Hawaiian sovereignty from foreign powers, Kamehameha III (Kamehameha III) was forced to establish laws changing the traditional Hawaiian society to that of a market economy (Daws 1968:111; Kuykendall Vol. I, 1938:145 footnote 47, 152, 165-6, 170; Kame`eleihiwa 1992:169-170, 176). The dramatic shift from a redistributive economy to one based upon a market economy resulted in drastic changes to land tenure. Among other things, the foreigners demanded private ownership of land to ensure their investments (Kuykendall Vol. I, 1938, 145, 178, 184, 202, 206, 271; Kame`eleihiwa 1992:178; Kelly 1998:4).

Once lands were made available and private ownership was instituted, native Hawaiians, including the *maka`āinana* (commoners), were able to claim land plots upon which they had been cultivating and living. However, such was the case only if they had been made aware of the foreign procedures (*kuleana* lands, land commission awards). These claims could not include any previously cultivated or currently fallow land, *okipu`u*, stream fisheries, or many other natural resources necessary for traditional survival (Kame`eleihiwa 1992:295; Kirch and Sahlins 1992).

Awarded parcels were labeled as Land Commission Awards (LCAs). If occupation could be established through the testimony of witnesses, the petitioners were issued a Royal Patent number and could then take possession of the property. Commoners claiming houselots in Honolulu, Hilo, and Lāhianā were required to pay commutation to the government before obtaining a Royal Patent for their awards (Chinen 1961:16).

During the *Māhele* of 1848, a total of three land claims were awarded within c. 200 m of the current project area; however, none were found within the immediate project location (see Figure 2). The LCAs near the current project area reflect *kalo* cultivation and *kula* lands (Table 1; Waihona `Aina Corp. 2000). These are in keeping with the overall LCA pattern of the project area intimating small scale agricultural cultivation endeavors. Such a pattern is historically documented from 1848 but likely extended deeper into the past. However, much or all of the evidence related to such settlement of the current project area has been effaced by modern ground-altering activities. A complete listing can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1. Land Commission Awards Nearest to the Project Area.

Claim Number	Claimant	District	Claim
03829	Paele, Nahemia; Leikona, heir	Hamakualoa	7 loi, 3 kula
04579	Daniela Ii	Hamakualoa	7 loi, 2 kula
06510	Apiki	Hamakuapoko	not awarded

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

A search of files at SHPD Maui and Oahu offices indicate that no previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within the project area.

Ten sites that have been recorded within a c. two-mile radius of the current study area are listed in the Statewide Inventory Files for Maui County (Connolly 1973). These are as follows:

Site 50-50-06-61: Heiau Kapulai O Menehune was reportedly located inland at Kuoli in Opana. The 1973 Statewide Inventory lists the site as destroyed.

Site 50-50-06-62: Pahoia Heiau, on the coast at Opana Point, is listed in the Statewide Inventory as having been destroyed during pineapple cultivation.

Site 50-50-06-63: Pu`uokaniau Heiau, located c. one mile inland of the Coast in Peahi, is also listed in the Statewide Inventory as destroyed during pineapple cultivation.

Site 50-50-6-64: Mokahio Heiau, located in Keali`inui Gulch, c. one-quarter miles inland of the coast, was also reported as destroyed. Walker's 1931 report listed the site as irregular terraces.

Site 50-50-06-65: Ka`apahu Heiau, located in Kapiki Gulch, one-half miles inland from the coast, was also reported as destroyed.

Site 50-50-06-66: a *heiau* with an unrecorded name, located inland of Pilale Bay in Halehaku, was reported to have been partially destroyed.

Site 50-50-06-67: Pi'ilani Heiau, located on the beach at Pilale Bay, was originally recorded by Walker in 1931. Further inland, along Kapiki Stream, a large, unrecorded agricultural complex is reported to exist. Only the *heiau* was relocated during the 1973 Statewide Inventory.

Site 50-50-06-68: Po'oho'olewa Heiau is located approximately one-half mile inland from Ho'olawa Bay. This *luakini* class *heiau*, originally recorded by Walker, is reportedly one of the largest on Maui. The Statewide Inventory describes this site as having been partially destroyed by pineapple cultivation.

Site 50-50-06-1221: the Kaupakalua Agricultural Complex, consisting of irrigated terraces and associated features, is located in East Kaupakalua Gulch approximately one-half miles inland of the coast. The site was re-recorded during the 1973 Statewide Inventory.

Site 50-50-06-1223: Honopou Burial State Reserve, is a three-tiered burial platform located approximately 1/3 mile inland of Ho'olawa Bay. The site was also re-recorded during the 1973 Statewide Inventory.

Sinoto (1992) conducted a reconnaissance survey of the proposed Pili Hale Agricultural Subdivision, on the coastal portion of Peahi Ahupua'a. The survey led to the identification of two sites. Site 50-50-06-2798, a terrace retaining wall, was identified in Keali'iki Gulch. At the time of the survey the terrace was planted in *ti* and coconut. A historic roadway with a dry masonry retainment, Site 50-50-06-2799, was identified in Uaoa Gulch.

SCS conducted an archaeological Inventory Survey of the proposed Maui Ocean Vista Estates Subdivision, Kea'alua Ahupua'a (Dunn, Burgett, and Spear 1995). The survey led to the identification of 11 sites (50-50-06-4085 through 4095) containing twenty-one component features. Four sites and one feature at an additional site represented the historic period, including water and vehicle transportation (4086, 4092, 4093, 4094 Feature 1, 4095). The remaining seven sites represented the pre-Contact period, and included agriculture or possible agricultural sites (4085, 4087, 4089, 4091), a quarry (4088), habitation (4090), and a lithic scatter (4094 Feature 2). Formal feature types included terraces, rock alignments, mound, ditches, quarry, lithic scatter, and roads.

More immediate to the current project location, SCS (Cordero and Dega 2000) conducted archaeological Inventory Survey within the *ahupua'a* of Kuiaha-Pa'uwela-Kapukalua, which led to the

identification of a retaining wall (50-50-06-4968) in Kuiaha Gulch, and an historic house site (50-50-06-5004). Several small terraces were also observed immediately outside of the project area in Kuiaha Gulch. The agricultural systems (taro production) in Kuiaha Gulch are assumed to reflect traditional/early historic use of the land.

In summary, background research of previous archaeological investigations indicate that a total of eight *heiau* were present within close proximity to the current project area. In addition, a wide variety of site types have been found in the near-by vicinity. Combined, these factors intimate that this area at one time supported a relatively dense population. Furthermore, the majority of located sites within the area suggest widespread agricultural use of the land, as is further corroborated by LCA documentation (above) and modern pineapple cultivation on neighboring parcels. The site types have been interpreted as representing both pre-Contact and historic occupation of the land—this based on construction and artifact association, rather than radiocarbon data—and demonstrate recurrent occupation through time.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Sinoto and Pantaleo (1992:8) comment that the earliest settlements on Maui Island occurred between A.D. 300-600 in windward and coastal areas, with population expanding into dry leeward areas and into the uplands by A.D. 1000 (see also Kolb *et al.* 1997; Kirch 1985). However, while coastal settlement flourished, the middle zones, such as the present project area, contain little empirical evidence for such expansion between A.D. 1000 into historic times.

Evidence denoting possible traditional loci across the present project parcel have likely been extinguished by massive concentrations of landscape alterations (pineapple cultivation, pasture lands) during historic times. As noted by Fredericksen and Fredericksen (1990: 6), this marginal area was most likely not utilized by Hawaiians during traditional or early historic times for permanent habitation nor intensive agriculture. At least, there is no such hard evidence at present to denote such activity. However, this middle zone could have been utilized for small scale endeavors (agriculture, trails, temporary habitation within rock shelters or overhangs, etc.) within the gulches, leaving the more coastal reaches for the dense population base.

One line of evidence to suggest traditional-historic landscape utilization was gained through a review of project area LCAs. In sum, these depict an *ahupua`a* settlement pattern of densely occupied coastal reaches with agricultural endeavors (taro cultivation, *wauke* harvesting, potato *malas*, pasture land) occurring with some frequency in more upland reaches, particularly within drainages which contained enough hydrological output to feed small-scale valley taro systems. Upper plateau reaches were predominantly utilized for pasture, as was the trend through more modern times.

PROJECT AREA EXPECTATIONS

Previous archaeological work conducted in the area has led to the identification a variety of surface features, with the recorded majority constructed for agricultural and ceremonial purposes. However, no subsurface features have been located with the immediate proximity of the current project area. Given that the current project location has been intensively modified by ground-altering activities, it was highly unlikely that Inventory Survey would find any extant surface features. Furthermore, given that no subsurface sites are known to originate in the general area, it was unlikely that any subsurface cultural deposits would be encountered as well. Prior to modifications, though, this naturally benched area flanked by gulches would have been a likely candidate for traditional agricultural endeavors.

METHODOLOGY

Archaeological Inventory Survey was conducted by John Zachman, B.A., under the overall supervision of Robert L. Spear, Ph.D. The purpose of fieldwork was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the project area.

SCS determined that an adequate inventory level survey should include systematic pedestrian sweeps of the entire project area and shovel probe tests to determine the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological deposits. The shovel probes were placed across the project area following a grid pattern to ensure representative coverage. Systematic pedestrian survey sweeps were conducted during February 27, 2002. Transect lines were established along cardinal points and compass bearings taken in true north readings. Transect intervals were five meters.

Nine shovel test probes were excavated during February 27th and March 3rd, 2002. Shovel

test probes were placed along grid lines established during the survey. All soil was screened with quarter and eighth-inch wire mesh. Artifacts were counted and recorded by type on standard SCS excavation forms. Soil layer colors were recorded using Munsell color charts, soil composition recorded according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey Manual on standard soil stratigraphy forms, and profiles were drawn. Shovel test probes were photographed after excavation. Overview photographs were taken of the project area. Photographs were taken of the shovel probes with a 35 mm camera using color film.

LABORATORY METHODS

All laboratory work took place at the offices of Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. (SCS) in Honolulu. As no cultural materials were recovered during Inventory Survey, this phase of work consisted solely of drafting project area maps. All field notes, illustrations, and photographs related to this project have been catalogued and are being curated at the SCS laboratory in Honolulu.

FIELDWORK RESULTS

Systematic pedestrian survey of the project area did not lead to the identification of any surface archaeological resources. These negative results may be a product of recent utilization of the parcel: the majority of the project area is currently used as a parking lot, with only the margins escaping traffic.

In addition to survey, nine shovel probes (SPs) were excavated in the project area. Five were placed along the northern margin of the parcel approximately five meters south of an existing Hana Highway right-of-way. Three SPs were placed through the center of the parcel. One SP was placed along the boundary between the aforementioned parking lot and the Haiku Elementary School's playing fields (Figure 3). The results of each SP are discussed individually below.

Shovel Probe 1 (SP-1)

SP-1, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and placed in the northeast corner of the project area, was excavated to a depth of 0.40 meters below surface (mbs). Two soil layers were identified in the shallow probe (Figure 4). Layer I (0-0.30 mbs) was composed of brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silt with strong, well defined crumb ped structure, very few fine, tubular roots, and 30% gravel content. The layer was

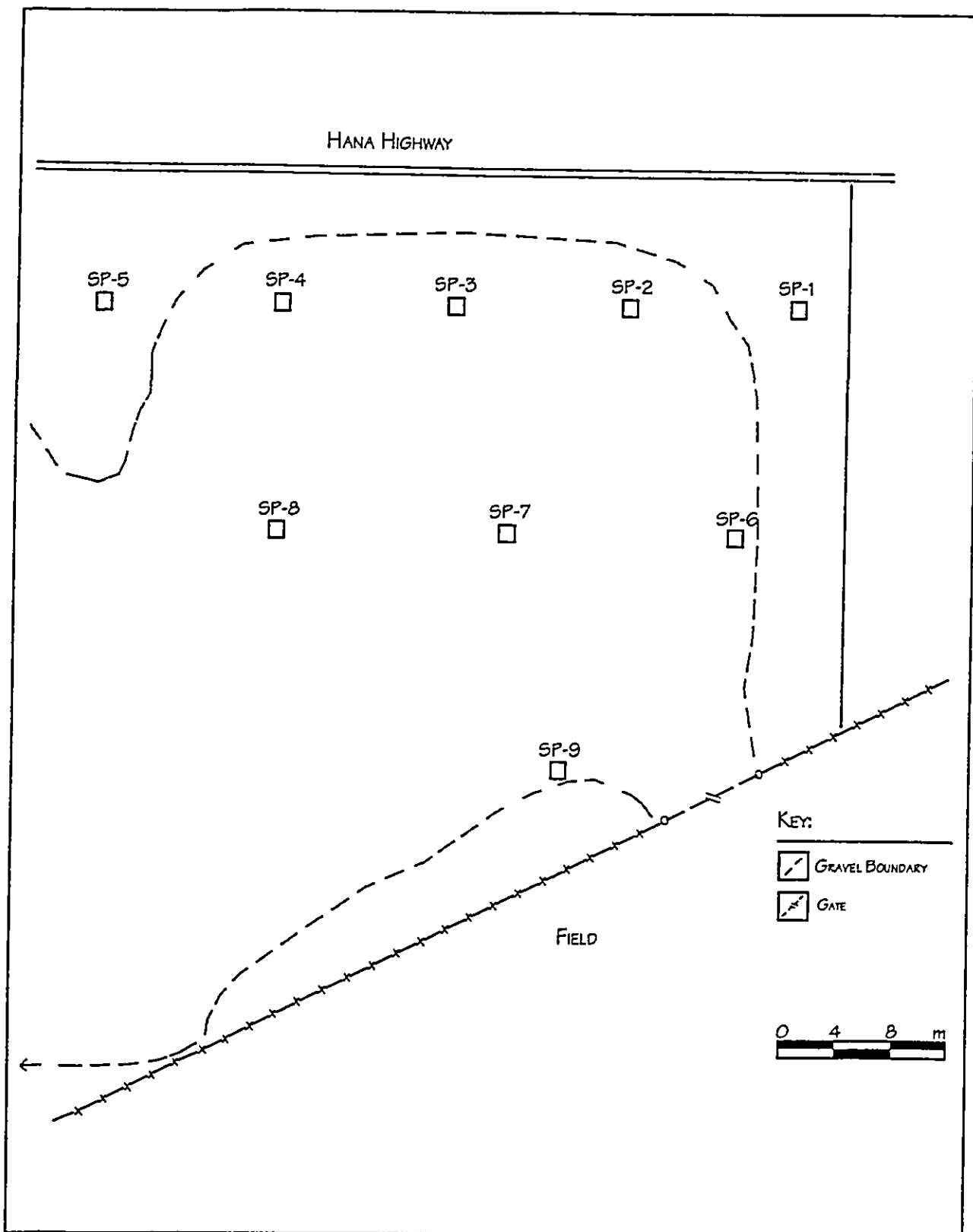


Figure 3: Plan View Map of the Current Project Area Showing Shovel Probe Locations.

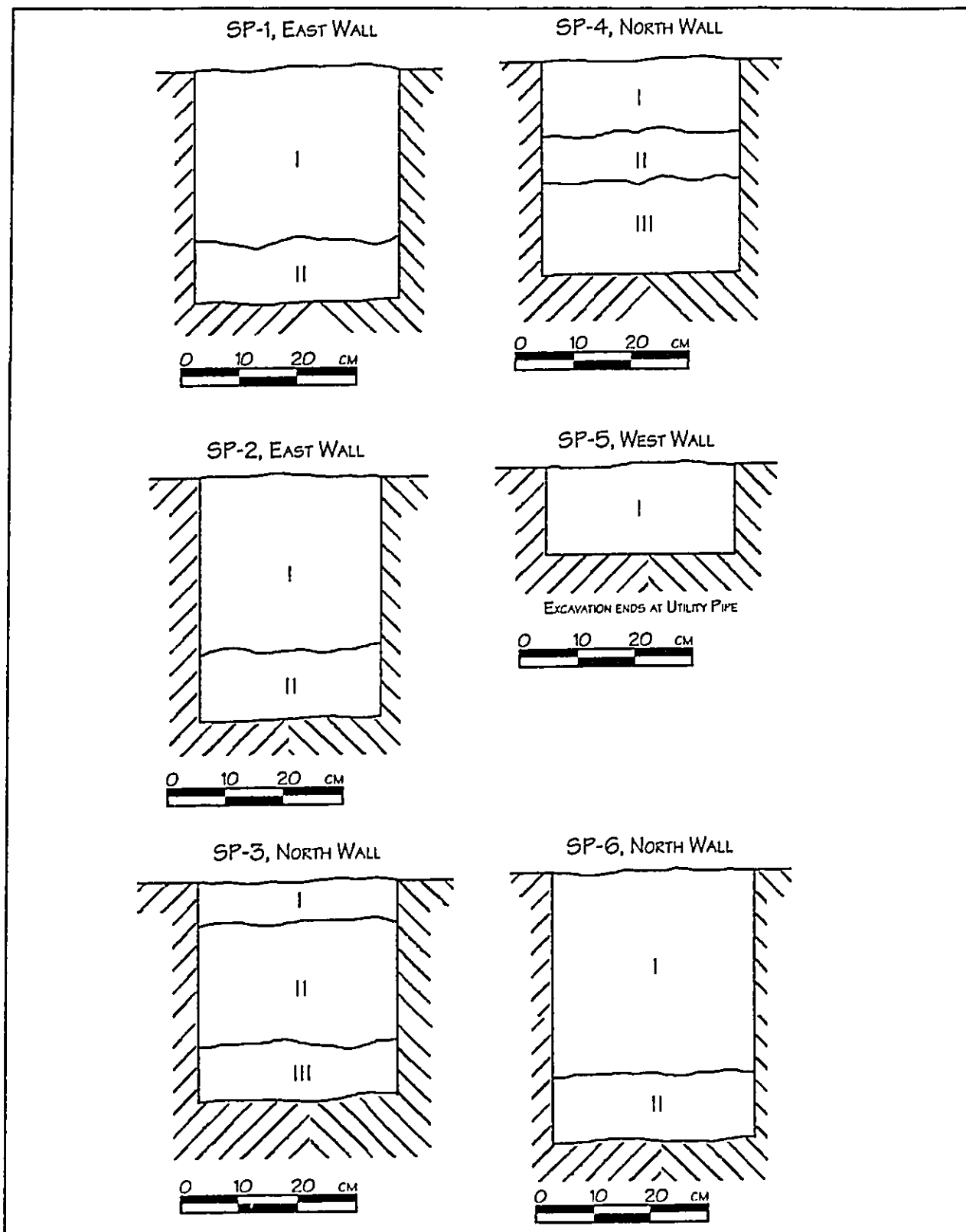


Figure 4: Profiles of Shovel Probes 1-6.

interpreted to be a fill layer and had been heavily compacted by contemporary use as a parking lot. Modern refuse represented the only cultural material recovered from Layer I. Layer II (0.30-0.40 mbs) consisted of red (2.5 YR 4/8) silty clay with weak, very fine platy structure, and very few, very fine tubular roots. Layer II did not contain cultural material nor were gravels present.

Shovel Probe 2 (SP-2)

SP-2, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and located 12 m west of SP 1, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42 m. Two soil layers were encountered (see Figure 4). Layer I (0-0.30 mbs) was composed of brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty fill with strong, well defined crumb ped structure, very few fine, tubular roots and 30% gravel content. Modern refuse represented the only cultural material recovered from Layer I. Layer II (0.30-0.42 mbs) was composed of red (2.5 YR 4/8) silty clay with weak, very fine platy structure, and very few, very fine tubular roots. Layer II was void of cultural material.

Shovel Probe 3 (SP-3)

SP-3, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and located 24 m west of SP 1, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38 mbs. Three stratigraphic layers were encountered in the unit (see Figure 4). Layer I (0-0.07 mbs) was composed of brown (10 YR 5/3) coarse sand fill with massive, coarse granular structure, no root content, and 50% + gravel content. Modern refuse represented the only cultural material recovered in Layer I. Layer II (0.07-0.28 mbs) consisted of brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silt with strong, well defined crumb ped structure, very few fine, tubular roots and 30% gravel content. Modern refuse represented the only cultural material recovered in Layer II fill. Layer III (0.28-0.38 mbs) was composed of red (2.5 YR 4/8) silty clay with weak, very fine platy structure, and very few, very fine tubular roots. Layer III did not contain the gravels common in Layers I and II. No cultural materials were recovered from the stratum.

Shovel Probe 4 (SP-4)

SP-4, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and located 36 m west of SP 1, was excavated to a final depth of 0.37 mbs. Three stratigraphic layers were identified in the SP (See Figure 4). Layer I (0-0.13 mbs) was composed of brown (10 YR 5/3) coarse sand fill with massive, coarse granular structure and 50% + gravel content. No cultural materials besides modern rubbish were recovered from Layer I. Layer II (0.13-0.21 mbs) was composed of brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silt with strong, well

defined crumb ped structure, very few fine, tubular roots and 30% gravel content. As was common in the project area fill layers, only modern refuse was recovered from the stratum. Layer III (0.21-0.37 mbs) consisted of red (2.5 YR 4/8) silty clay with weak, very fine platy structure and very few, very fine tubular roots. Layer III was also devoid of contain cultural materials.

Shovel Probe 5 (SP-5)

SP-5, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and located 48 m west of SP 1 in the northwest corner of the project area, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.15 mbs. Only one stratigraphic layer was encountered (see Figure 4). Layer I (0-0.15 mbs) was composed of brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silt with strong, well defined crumb ped structure, very few fine, tubular roots and 30% gravel content. Modern refuse represented the only cultural material recovered in Layer I. The shovel test probe was terminated at contact with PVC utility piping at 0.15 m below surface.

Shovel Probe 6 (SP-6)

SP-6, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and located 16 m south of SP 1, was excavated to a final depth of 0.47 mbs. Two stratigraphic layers were identified in SP-6 (see Figure 4). Layer I (0-0.35 mbs) was composed of brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silt with strong, well defined crumb ped structure, very few fine, tubular roots, and 30% gravel content. As was common for the area's fill strata, modern refuse represented the only cultural material recovered in Layer I. Layer II (0.35-0.47 mbs) was composed of red (2.5 YR 4/8) silty clay with weak, very fine platy structure, and very few, very fine tubular roots. Layer II was sterile.

Shovel Probe 7 (SP-7)

SP-7, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and located 16 m west of SP 6, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37 mbs. Three stratigraphic layers were identified in the SP (Figure 5). Layer I (0-0.05 mbs) was composed of brown (10 YR 5/3) coarse sand with massive, coarse granular structure and 50% + gravel content. Only modern refuse was recovered from the stratum. Layer II (0.05-0.30 mbs) consisted of brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silt with strong, well defined crumb ped structure, very few fine, tubular roots and 30% gravel content. This fill layer only yielded modern refuse. Layer III (0.30-0.37 mbs) was composed of red (2.5 YR 4/8) silt clay with weak, very fine platy structure and very few, very fine tubular roots. Layer III was sterile.

Shovel Probe 8 (SP-8)

SP-8, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and located 32 m west of SP 6, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30 mbs. Two stratigraphic layers were identified (see Figure 5). Layer I (0-0.17 mbs) was composed of dark red (2.5 YR 3/6) silty clay fill. Modern refuse represented the only cultural material recovered in Layer I. Layer II (0.17-0.30 mbs) was composed of brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silt with strong, well defined crumb ped structure, very few fine, tubular roots and 30% gravel content. This stratum was sterile.

Shovel Probe 9 (SP-9)

SP-9, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and located 18 m southwest of SP 6 adjacent to the Haiku Elementary School's playing fields gate, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41 mbs. Three stratigraphic layers were identified in SP-9 (see Figure 5). Layer I (0-0.12 mbs) was composed of brown (10 YR 5/3) coarse sand with massive, coarse granular structure and 50% + gravel content. Modern refuse represented the only cultural material recovered from Layer I. Layer II (0.12-0.37 mbs) was composed of brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silt with strong, well defined crumb ped structure, very few fine, tubular roots and 30% gravel content. Layer II was sterile but for modern debris. Layer III (0.37-0.41 mbs) consisted of red (2.5 YR 4/8) silty clay with weak, very fine platy structure and very few, very fine tubular roots. Layer III did not contain cultural material.

Synthesis of Stratigraphic Soil Analysis: SP-1 through SP-9

Analysis of the soil layers encountered in the shovel test probes indicates the pattern of use for the parking lot and the nature of disturbance throughout the parcel. SP-1, SP-2, and SP-6 were placed in the margins of the parking lot. Within each SP, brown silt was occurred at the surface and continued to a relatively smooth boundary with Layer II red silty clay. The red silty clay constituted Layer II in this portion of the parcel and presumably continued beyond the terminal depth of the SP's. SP-3, SP-4, SP-7, and SP-9 were placed in gravel-covered portion of the parking lot. At each location, the surface of the SP consisted of brown, coarse grain sand and gravel. This matrix continued to an abrupt boundary with Layer II, a brown silt. The brown silt then continued to a relatively smooth boundary with the Layer III, red silt clay, the terminal point of testing. None of these units contained cultural material.

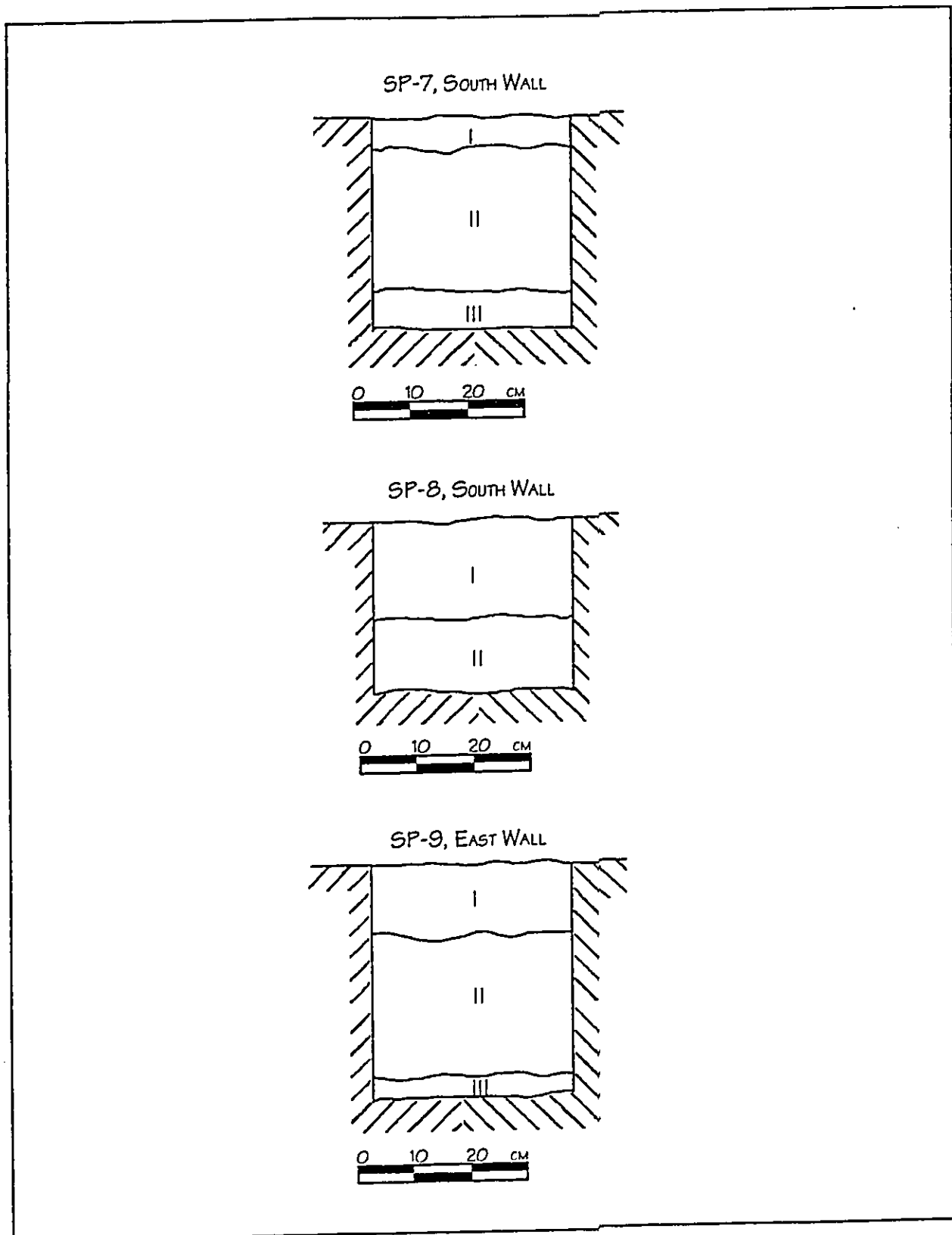


Figure 5: Profiles of Shovel Probes 7-9.

SP-5 and SP-8, also placed in the gravel-covered portion of the parking lot, contained variable stratigraphic profiles. SP-5 exposed a layer of brown silt with high gravel content without a stratum of coarse grain sand and gravel. Presumably the layer of coarse grain sand and gravel was removed during excavation for utility piping. The brown silt fill continued to termination at PVC utility piping. SP-8 was placed approximately five meters east of Pauwela Road. Within SP-8 a layer of dark red gravel was encountered from the surface to a smooth boundary with Layer II, the latter composed of brown silt. The sterile brown silt fill continued beyond the termination of the shovel test probe. The dark red gravel layer likely represents a gravel bed laid down during construction of adjacent Pauwela Road.

Overall, the varying stratigraphic layers identified in representative portions of the parcel indicate that the subject parcel has been subject to massive landscape alterations during recent construction of adjacent roads and parking lots. Predominantly, Layers I and II are fill layers indicative of such filling during construction. Signatures such as clay fill and gravels are consistent with road and parking lot construction materials. Second, use of the parcel area as an informal community center parking lot provides a secondary line of evidence that compacted fill layers were utilized on the parcel. Lower strata (Layers III and IV) appear to have been natural layers. These strata were devoid of cultural materials.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Based on extensive land alterations that have occurred historically in the plateau areas within which the project is located in association with pineapple cultivation, and the project area's current use as an unpaved gravel parking lot, it is not surprising that no archaeological remains were encountered. Information recovered from the shovel test probes indicates soil disturbance to an average depth of 0.37 m, with a culturally sterile clay layer thereafter, effectively erasing any archaeological remains from the physical record.

It is unclear if the parcel has been mechanically altered for pineapple production or to create a level surface for the current parking lot (or both). Further, it is not known if the parcel has been used within recent history for some other purpose, such as housing or commerce. Its location at the junction

of Hana Highway and Pa`uwela Road, and fronting the Ha`ikū Elementary School, suggests that such a prominent location would be ideal for such activities; however, archaeological signatures are lacking.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the results of this Inventory Survey, it appears that further archaeological research in the project area would not yield significant data on the prehistory or history of the local area or Hawai`i in general. While little is known of this parcel, it is evident that the potential for increased archaeological Data Recovery is not warranted. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

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Waihona 'Aina Corp.

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APPENDIX A:
Mahele Land Claim Awards

Claim Number: 04579

Claim Number: 04579
 Claimant: Daniela II
 Other claimant:
 Other name:
 Island: Maui
 District: Hamakualoa
 Ahupuaa: Huele, Pauwela, Halku
 Ili: Kahaloa, Kahalii, Kapuna, Hoopauwahie, Waikina.

Apana:	9	Awarded:	1
Loi:	7	FR:	
Plus:		NR:	184v6
Mala Taro:		FT:	73v8
Kula:	2	NT:	450v5
House lot:		RP:	4995
Kihapai/Pakanu:		Number of Royal Patents:	1
Salt lands:		Koele/Poalima:	False
Wauke:		Loko:	False
Olona:		Lokoia:	False
Noni:		Fishing Rights:	False
Hala:		Sea/Shore/Dunes:	False
Sweet Potatoes:		Auwai/Ditch:	False
Irish Potatoes:		Other Edifice:	False
Bananas:		Spring/Well:	False
Breadfruit:		Pigpen:	False
Coconut:		Road/Path:	False
Coffee:		Burial/Graveyard:	False
Oranges:		Wall/Fence:	False
Bitter Melon/Gourd:		Stream/Muliwai/River:	False
Sugar Cane:		Pali:	False
Tobacco:		Disease:	False
Koa/Kou Trees:		Claimant Died:	False
Other Plants:		Other Trees:	
Other Mammals:	False	Miscellaneous:	

No. 4579, Daniela Ii, Haiku, January 18, 1848
N.R. 184-185v6

Hear ye, ye Land Commissioners: I hereby state my claims for land in Hamakua. The names /of the ahupua`as/ are: 1. Huelo, 2. Pauwela. These are the large claims. The claims which I have are: 1. Kahaloa, 2. Kahalii, of Huelo. My `ilis which I claim in Pauwela are: 1. Kapuna, 2. Hoopauwahie, 3. Waikina.

Here is my claim for a house lot /at a place/ named Kalanikahua. It is finished.
DANIEL II

F.T. 73-74v8
Cl. 4579, Daniela Ii

Paele, sworn, The claimant's land are of seven pieces. They are as follows:

- No. 1 is a kalo land in the ili of Eleili.
- No. 2 is a kalo land in the ili of Eleili.
- No. 3 is a kula land in the ili of Puukoa and Kanemolala.
- No. 4 is a kula land in Puuohala.
- No. 5 is a kalo land in Hoopauwahie.
- No. 6 is a kalo land in Kanemolala, Kuemakaanuaina, Puukoa.
- No. 7 is a kaalo land in the ili of Paukei.

The claimant received these lands from Auhea in the year 1842. His title has not been disputed.

No. 1 is bounded:
Mauka by Niu's land
Koolau by a pali
Makai by the sea shore
Wailuku by the pali of Pauwela.

No. 2 is bounded:
Mauka by Kaupahua's land
Koolau by the pali
Makai by Naana's land
Wailuku by the pali of Pauwela.

No. 3 is bounded:
Mauka by Kaili's land
Koolau by Kupa's land
Makai by Pilipili's land
Wailuku by the pali.

No. 4 is bounded:

Mauka by Mahina's land
Koolau by the pali
Makai by my land
Wailuku by the pali.

No. 5 is bounded:
Mauka by Kupa's land
On the other three sides by the pali.

No. 6 is bounded:
Mauka by the road leading to the mountain
Koolau by pali
Makai by Kauhi's land
Wailuku by the pali.

No. 7 is bounded:
Mauka by Naone's land
Koolau by Onaha's land
Makai by Holoka's land
Wailuku by the pali of Pauwela.

Mahoe, sworn, The claimant's land are of two pieces of land.

No. 1 is a kalo land in the ili of Kahaloa, Huelo.
No. 2 is a kalo land in the ili of Kalaii.

The claimant received these lands from Kamehameha II in 1820. His title has never been disputed.

No. 1 is bounded:
Mauka by Paukei's land
Koolau by the pali
Makai by Naiwe
Wailuku by pali.

No. 2 is bounded:
Mauka by Kaleohee
Koolau by the pali
Makai by Kawaa
Wailuku by the pali.

N.T. 450-451v5
No. 4579, D. Ii, July 13, 1849

Pacle, sworn, He has seen Ii's land of 7 sections in the ili lands as listed below in the district of Hamakua.

Section 1 - Taro at Eleili ili land.

Section 2 - Taro at Eleili ili land.
Section 3 - Pasture at Puukoa ili land.
Section 4 - Pasture at Puuohala ili land.
Section 5 - Taro at Hoopauwahie ili.
Section 6 - Taro at Kanemolala in Puukoa.
Section 7 - Taro at Paukei.

Land from Auhea in 1842. No one has objected.

Section 1:
Mauka by Niu
Koolau by pali
Makai by sea
Wailuku by Pauwela pali.

Section 2:
Mauka by Kaupahua
Koolau by pali
Makai by Naana
Wailuku by pali.

Section 3:
Mauka by Kaili
Koolau by Kupa
Makai by Pilipili
Wailuku by pali.

Section 4:
Mauka by Mahina
Koolau by pali
Makai by Paele
Wailuku by pali.

Section 5:
Mauka by Kupa
Koolau by pali
Makai by Halia
Wailuku by pali.

Section 6:
Mauka by Climbing road
Koolau by pali
Makai by Kauhi
Wailuku by pali.

Section 7:
Mauka by Naone
Koolau by Onaha
Makai by Holoka
Wailuku by pali.

Mahoe, sworn, He has seen two sections, one taro section at Kahaloa ili and the other at Kalalāi ili of Huelo ahupuaa. No objections.

Section 8:
Mauka by Kaukei
Koolau by pali
Makai by Paelc
Wailuku by pali.

Section 9:
Mauka by Kaleohec
Koolau by pali
Makai by Kawaa
Wailuku by pali.

These sections were from Kamehameha II, in 1820 to Daniel Ii.

[Award 4579; R.P. 4995; Pauwela Hamakualoa; 2 ap.; .88 Ac.;
Opauwahie Pauwela; 1 ap.; 2.21 Acs; Awardee index lists total of 4
ap.; 6.07 Acs]

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Waihona 'Aina

Claim Number: 03829

Claim Number: 03829
Claimant: Paelc, Nehemia
Other claimant: Laikona, heir
Other name:
Island: Maui
District: Hamakualoa, Kula
Ahupuaa: Pauwela, Kuiaha, Pulehu
Ili: Puukoa, Naelc, Kuemakaanuanu, Mooiki, Halaula,
Kahaleula, Kapoe, Ululoo, Hohoka

Apana:	9	Awarded:	1
Loi:	7	FR:	
Plus:	+	NR:	125v6
Mala Taro:		FT:	
Kula:	3	NT:	449v5
House lot:		RP:	2168 & 7895
Kihapai/Pakanu:		Number of Royal Patents:	2
Salt lands:		Kocle/Poalima:	False
Wauke:		Loko:	False
Olona:		Lokoia:	False
Noni:		Fishing Rights:	False
Hala:		Sea/Shore/Dunes:	False
Sweet Potatoes:		Auwai/Ditch:	False
Irish Potatoes:		Other Edifice:	False
Bananas:		Spring/Well:	False
Breadfruit:		Pigpen:	True
Coconut:		Road/Path:	True
Coffee:		Burial/Graveyard:	False
Oranges:		Wall/Fence:	False
Bitter Melon/Gourd:		Stream/Muliwai/River:	True
Sugar Cane:		Pali:	False
Tobacco:		Disease:	False
Koa/Kou Trees:		Claimant Died:	False
Other Plants:		Other Trees:	
Other Mammals:	False	Miscellaneous:	government road, See claim 6613

No. 3829, N. Paele, Hamakualoa, January 12, 1848
N.R. 125-126v6

Greetings to the Land Commissioners: You have directed us to state our claims to you. I am a claimant of land at Pauwela. There are three 'Ili from Kalola and Kamehameha I /which have been held/ until this very time of Kamehameha III by my kupunas, to my makuas, and to myself at this time. Daniel II is the Luna of the po'alima days. Here is another claim at Kuiaha, for 7 lo'i. At Kula are some scattered potato malas. At Mapulchu are two mala; those are the little claims which are stated here. Because the time is so close for administering /the claims/, they are not all stated.

There remain my 2 lands, Number Two and 2 lands, No. 3, that is the nature of the large and the small. ??

NEHEMLA PAELE

F.T. 62-63v8

Cl. 3453! & 3904!, Paele
[should be 3829 & 6613]

Kaloma, sworn, The claimant's land are 6 pieces in the ili of the Ahupuaa of Pauwela. 3 of the pieces are in the ili of Puukoa and the fourth in the ili of Naele. The claimant received them from his parents ever since the days of Kamehameha I. His title has never been disputed.

No. 1 is a section of kalo.
No. 2 is a section of kula.
No. 3 is a section of kula.
No. 4 is a section of kula.

No. 1 is bounded:
Mauka by Kauhi's land
Koolau by the pali
Makai by Pilipili
Wailuku by the pali.

No. 2 is bounded:
Mauka by Pilipili's land
Koolau by Aupuni waste land
Makai by Kaloma's land
Wailuku by poalima for Daniela II.

No. 3 is bounded:
Mauka by Naeole
Koolau by Alanui leading to the beach
Makai by Opunui's land
Wailuku by Kalia's land.

No. 4 is bounded:
Mauka by Ala aupuni
Koolau by aupuni waste land
Makai by the same
Wailuku by Kaniau's land.

Haleole, sworn, The claimant's land is one piece in the ili of Kuemakaanuanu of kula land. The claimant received it from Hoapili wahine in the year 1841.

No. 5 is bounded:
Mauka by Daniela's land
Koolau by Creck of Haiku
Makai by poalima of Daniela and Nahinu
Wailuku by Pilipili's land.

Pilipili, sworn, I know one piece of the claimant is kula land. The claimant received it from Hoapili wahine in 1841. His title has never been disputed.

No. 6 is bounded:

Mauka by [illegible]
Koolau by Creek of Pauwela
Makai by Ala aupuni
Wailuku by Nahina's land.

Naeole, sworn, I know six pieces of the claimant's land, in the ili of Halaula is one piece, one piece in the ili of Ululoloa and another in the ili of Hohoka. The claimant received these lands from Laikona in the year 1845. He is a heir to Laikona.

N.T. 440-441v5

Nos 3829 and 6613, Paele, Hamakua, July 13, 1849, Laikona, heir is Paele

Kaloma, sworn, He has seen Paele's land of 4 sections in the ilis of Pauwela.

Section 1 - Taro pasture in Puukoa ili.
Mauka by Kaloma/Kauhi's land
Koolau by Pauwela pali
Makai by Pilipili
Wailuku by Pauwela pali.

Section 2 - Taro pasture in Kanacle ili.
Mauka by Pilipili
Koolau by Aupuni
Makai by Kaloma's land
Wailuku by Ii's Poalima.

Section 3:
Mauka by Naeole
Koolau by Road which goes up and then down
Makai by Opunui
Wailuku by Kalia road.

Section 4:
Mauka by Government road
Koolau and Makai by Aupuni
Wailuku by Kaniau

Haleole, sworn, He has seen Paele's taro pasture and land in the ili of Kuemakaanuanu. Mrs. Hoapili had given in 1841 and that is section 5.

Section 5:
Mauka by D. Ii
Koolau by Pauwela stream

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3/28/2002

Ahupuaa: Paia
Ili: Kuhao, Kikalapaakea, Poala

file://C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\scsf.htm

3/28/2002

Apana:	Awarded:	0
Loi:	FR:	
Plus:	NR:	397v6
Mala Taro:	FT:	128v8
Kula:	NT:	9v7
House lot:	RP:	
Kihapai/Pakanu:	Number of Royal Patents:	
Salt lands:	Koele/Poalima:	False
Wauke:	Loko:	False
Oiona:	Lokoia:	False
Noni:	Fishing Rights:	False
Hala:	Sea/Shore/Dunes:	False
Sweet Potatoes:	Auwai/Ditch:	False
Irish Potatoes:	Other Edifice:	False
Bananas:	Spring/Well:	False
Breadfruit:	Pigpen:	False
Coconut:	Road/Path:	False
Coffee:	Burial/Graveyard:	False
Oranges:	Wall/Fence:	False
Bitter Melon/Gourd:	Stream/Muliwai/River:	False
Sugar Cane:	Pali:	False
Tobacco:	Disease:	False
Koa/Kou Trees:	Claimant Died:	False
Other Plants:	Other Trees:	
Other Mammals: False	Miscellaneous:	

No. 6510, Apiki, Hamakuapoko, Maui
N.R. 397v6

Greetings to the Land Commissioners: I, Apiki, am a claimant at

Cl. 6510, Apiki

Paka, sworn, The claimant's land are of two pieces in Paia.

No. 1 is kula land in the ili of Kuhao and Kekalapaakea.

No. 2 is kula land in the ili of Poala.

The claimant received these lands from his parents ever since the days of Kamehameha I. His title has never been disputed.

No. 1 is bounded:

Mauka by Kahana's land

Koolau by Kekipi's land

Makai by Hookano

Wailuku by Kamakaala

No. 2 is bounded:

Mauka by Huna's land

Koolau by Kekipi's land

Makai by Kapaka's land

Wailuku by Kamahaala's land.

N.T. 9-10v7

No. 6510, Apiki, July 19, 1849

Paka sworn:

Section 1 - Pasture in Kuhao, Paia ahupuaa.

Mauka by Hana

Koolau by Kekipi

Makai by Hookano

Wailuku by Kamakaala

Section 2 - Pasture in Kikalapaakea, Paia ahupuaa.

Mauka by Huna

Koolau by Kekipi

Makai by Owai

Wailuku by Kamahaala.

Section 3 - Pasture in Poala, Paia ahupuaa.

Inherited land from Parents at the time of Kamehameha I, no poalimas, no objections.

[No. 6510 not awarded]