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DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please
refer to:

77-16 S106 ltr

March 28, 2016

Mr. Alan Downer, Administrator
Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Kakuhihewa Building
601 Kamokila Blvd., Suite 555
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Dear Mr. Downer:

**Subject: Initiation of Consultation under Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
South Maui Recycled Water System Expansion (2nd Tank)
CWSRF Project No. C150077-16**

This letter is to initiate Section 106 of the NHPA consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800. In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated the Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH) to act on EPA's behalf, pursuant to 36 CFR §800.2 (c) (4), when initiating Section 106 the NHPA process in connection with projects funded under the Hawaii Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

The DOH is providing funding under the CWSRF to the County of Maui, Department of Environmental Management for South Maui Recycled Water System Expansion (2nd Tank). The proposed project will utilize federal funding and is considered an undertaking, as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA, 54 U.S.C. §306101 et seq., and 36 CFR Part 800.

Overview of the Undertaking

The County of Maui, Department of Environmental Management, Wastewater Reclamation Division (WWRD) operates the Kihei Wastewater Reclamation Facility

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(WWRF) and the South Maui Recycled Water System. The Kihei WWRF treats wastewater to R-1 quality, which is the highest grade of non-potable recycled water. R-1 quality recycled water is a valuable resource that is suitable for many uses, and particularly for irrigation. Currently during the summer months, the South Maui Recycled Water System delivers approximately 1.8 million gallons per day of recycled water to approximately 30 customers in South Maui. The existing system consists of a 1.0 million gallon (MG) recycled water storage tank and the distribution system extends service to commercial properties and public facilities from the area between the Kihei Police Station and Kalama Park to the south and Elleair Maui Golf Club and Waipuilani Park to the north.

The proposed project includes work as described below:

- Construct a second 1.0 MG recycled water storage tank and appurtenances adjacent to the existing tank. The tank dimensions would be similar to the existing tank, approximately 20 feet high and 100 feet in diameter.
- Upgrade approximately 400 feet of existing 14-inch recycled water line to 18-inch diameter, replace the effluent pump station flow meter and provide a new meter vault at the Kihei WWRF.

This project will create a more robust system that can accommodate the increase in recycled water demands during the summer months, provide redundancy and greater reliability, and allow for an increase in the number of recycled water customers. The overall effect would increase available potable water for current and future users and decrease the use of injection wells for effluent disposal.

Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed second 1.0 MG tank is at the existing 1.332 acre tank site, located approximately 0.5 miles mauka of the Kihei WWRF. The tank site is owned by the County of Maui and is identified by Tax Map Key (TMK) 2-2-002:075. The APE for the pipeline replacement is at the Kihei WWRF in parcel TMK 2-2-024:010. See the attached Location Map and Site Photos.

Historical, Cultural, and Archaeological Background

Background research for the project was performed by Scientific Consultant Service, Inc. and is summarized below:

- The project area falls into the “transitional/barren” zone with less than 30 inches of rainfall, relatively marginal for permanent habitation due to dryness, rocky soils, and dearth of natural resources (Cordy 1977).
- Archaeological surveys in the vicinity of the project area along the corridor of the Piilani Highway (Cox 1976) and to the south toward Makena (Kirch 1985) failed to find evidence of significant features or evidence of traditional Native Hawaiian activities in the barren zone.
- Twenty-three surface features within the Piilani Residential Community such as wall segments, small structures, cairns, historic structures, enclosures, and agricultural features related to temporary habitation and agricultural pursuits were documented and interpreted as traditional Hawaiian (with the exception of the concrete structure remnants) related to temporary habitation and agricultural pursuits (Cordy 1977, Donham 1989 and 1990). Based on similar findings in leeward East Maui, it was suggested that the “features within the survey area postdate c. AD 1500” (Donham 1995:15).
- An archaeological survey to the north of the project area, in TMK 2-2-024, for the then proposed Maui Research and Technology Park concluded no surface archaeological sites or features within the proposed site (Kennedy 1986).
- An archaeological survey west of the proposed Kihei Regional Park area between Piilani Highway and the coast revealed evidence of an historic ranch site, possible burials, a C-shaped structure, and a midden scatter (Hammatt and Shideler, 1989).
- An inventory survey in the makai portion of Kamaole Ahupuaa revealed a disturbed traditional Hawaiian site (Hammatt and Shideler, 1992).
- An archaeological reconnaissance of the Haleakala Greens Subdivision revealed a low, circular rock mound, a historical site with multiple features on the crest of a prominent ridge, a linear rock mound or wall remnant, a rock-filled terrace outlined with a low, rock wall, and other modifications along a rock outcrop, and shell midden inside an enclosure (Hibbard 1994).
- An archaeological inventory survey of a portion of the Maui Research and Technology Park revealed 10 archaeological features: remnant terraces, stone alignments, a mound, and a modified outcrop; and interpreted as agricultural

in function with the exception of a rock mound that may have functioned as a religious feature (Chaffee et al. 1997).

- A survey south of the project area identified 33 sites consisting of at least 69 features interpreted as agricultural, habitation, and military structures (Mayberry and Haun 1998).
- A survey within the Elleair Maui Golf Club identified seven surface features interpreted as agricultural terraces, perhaps dating from the pre-Contact period; and C-shaped rock formations (fighting positions) built during World War II training; but no cultural material (McGerty et al. 2000).
- An archaeological inventory survey for a retention basin adjacent to the project area on the south side of Waipuilani Gulch identified historic properties consisting of stone cairns, modified outcrop enclosures, terraces, stone mounds and alignments thought to indicate traditional Hawaiian temporary habitations or ancillary features associated with the habitations (McDermott 2001).
- An inventory survey approximately 400 m inland from the Kamaole coastline revealed one traditional archaeological site, four surface midden scatters, and a basalt alignment indicating a single-use site (Tome and Dega 2002).
- An archaeological inventory survey along the northeastern flank of the Elleair Maui Golf Club identified a historical ranching corral and a short agricultural wall (designated State Site No. 50-50-10-5233); however, no traditional Native Hawaiian sites or features were identified (Tome and Dega 2002). Survey along the southern flank failed to yield archaeological or historical site features (Dega 2003).
- An inventory survey in Kihei Town failed to yield significant deposits or burials. However, the Waiakoa Ahupuaa (Hamada-Takatani Subdivision at TMK: 3-9-006:40) revealed a large number of burials, (Dega and Tome 2003).
- A survey located near Elleair Golf Course identified stacked basalt stones interpreted as traditional Hawaiian temporary habitation and work areas (Monahan 2004).
- An archaeological inventory survey in Kaonolulu Ranch, which includes a portion of the project area, identified eight precontact sites consisting of

temporary rock shelters with petroglyph components, enclosures, platforms, a mound and a wall; and historic sites pertaining to agriculture and military training activities (Shefcheck, et al 2008).

- An archaeological inventory survey in the northeastern portion of the project area, approximately 300 m from Piilani Highway revealed a series of low mounds and one alignment constructed of basalt cobbles and boulders, interpreted as being associated with the historic period ranching activities (Perzinski and Dega 2010).

Summary of Archaeological, Cultural and Architectural Sites within the APE

Based on previous research no archaeological, cultural and architectural sites within or directly adjacent to the project area have been previously identified. A field inspection conducted by Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. on January 7, 2016 failed to find historic properties on the ground surface. Surfaces have been heavily modified by mechanical grading and use and consist of contemporary built environments; see attached Site Photos. Due to the shallow soils and landscape modifications, there is little possibility that historic properties would occur in subsurface contexts.

As a result of the absence of historical properties and the extensive prior ground disturbance in the project area, a formal inventory survey is not recommended. However, an archaeological monitoring plan has been developed for the project and submitted to the SHPD for review.

Public Involvement/Public Participation

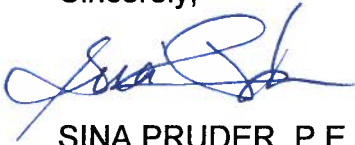
Section 106 consultation letters were also sent to the other organizations or individuals indicated above that might attach significance to this area and invited them to participate in the process.

Based on the above information, the DOH has concluded that no sites of historical importance are expected to be affected by the project, and requests concurrence with the above described APE. Please inform us within 30 days if you concur with our proposed determination. If you do not reply within this 30 day review period, the DOH will consider the lack of reply to be SHPD's agreement with DOH's determination.

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We welcome any comments you may have on this project. Should you have any questions or need further information, please contact Ms. Sue Liu of our branch at 586-4294 or email sue.liu@doh.hawaii.gov.

Sincerely,

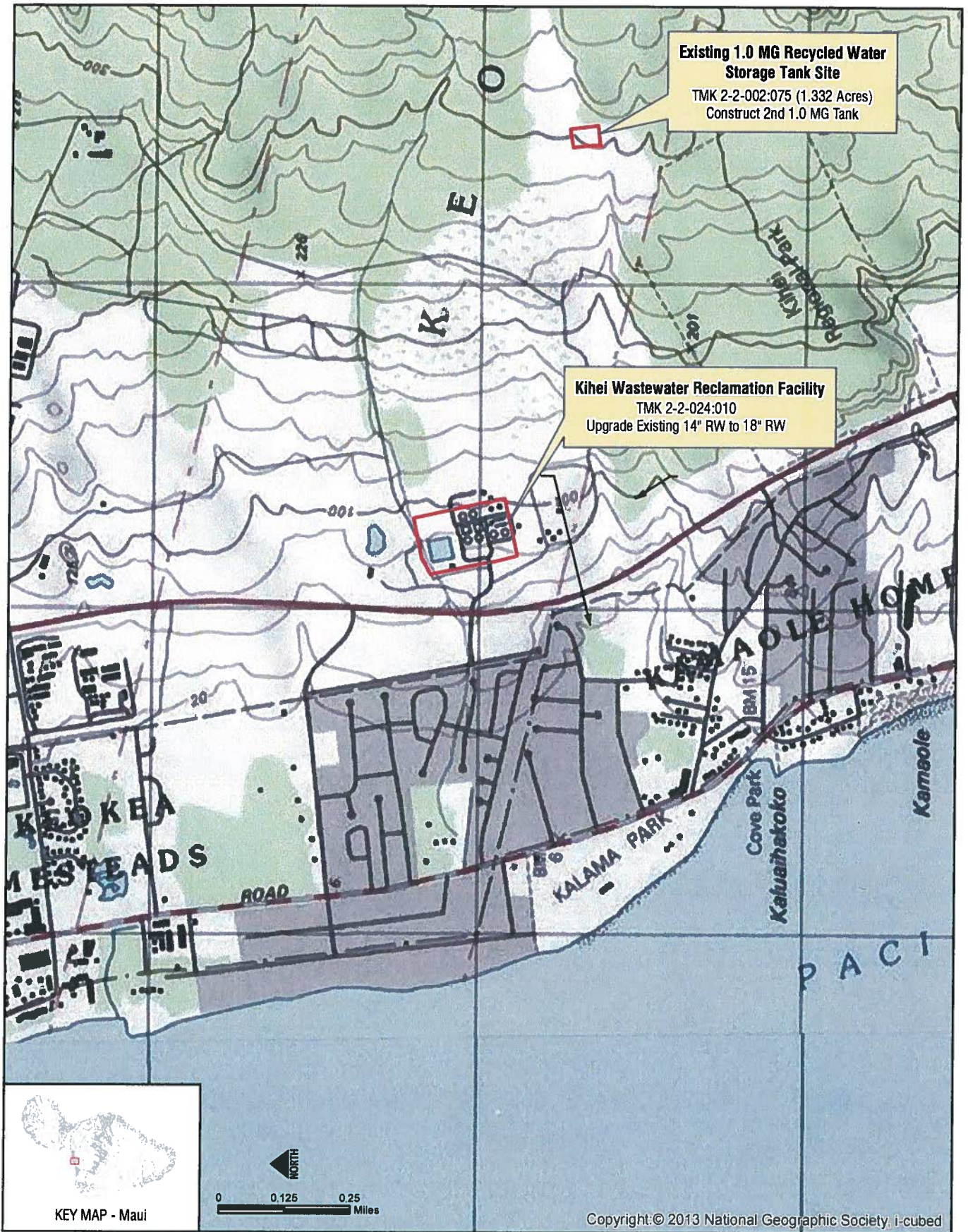


SINA PRUDER, P.E., CHIEF
Wastewater Branch

SL:lmj

Enclosures: Location Map and Site Photos

c: Susan Lebo, PhD, SHPD, Archaeology Branch Chief
Morgan Davis, SHPD, Maui Lead Archaeologist
Hinano Rodrigues, JD, SHPD, Culture and History Branch Chief
Lynn Malinger, Fukunaga & Associates, Inc.
Joanie Gushiken, Project Manager, County of Maui, WWRD



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South Maui Recycled Water System Expansion
 2nd 1.0 MG Tank and Pipeline Improvements
 Fukunaga & Associates, Inc.

LOCATION MAP

**South Maui Recycled Water System Expansion Project - 2nd 1.0 MG Tank and Pipeline Improvements
Site Photos**

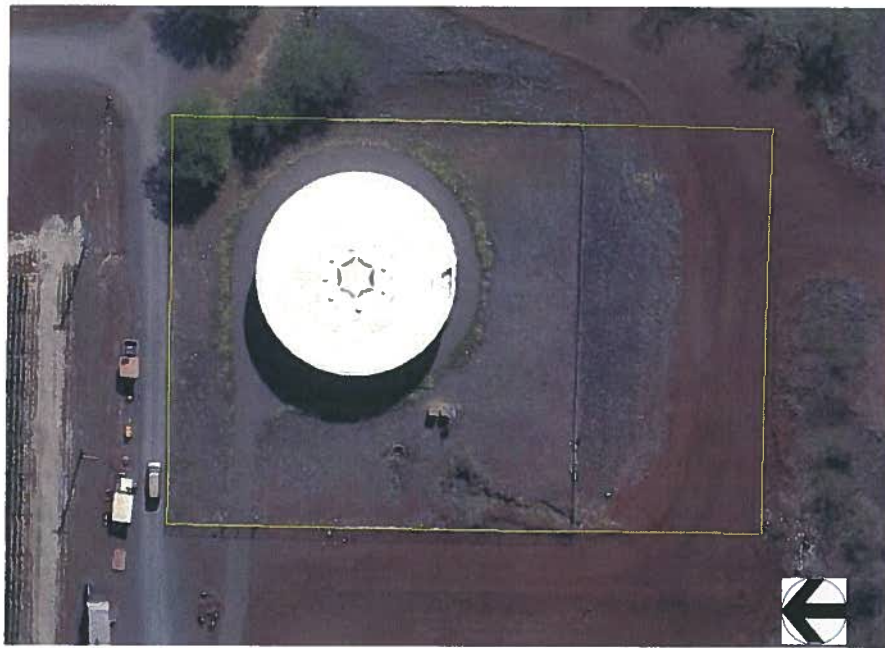


Photo 2: Existing 1.0 MG recycled water storage tank; approximate boundary of TMK 2-2-002:075 delineated in yellow. (Source: Google Maps)



Photo 1: Existing 1.0 MG recycled water storage tank looking east/mauka.

**South Maui Recycled Water System Expansion Project - 2nd 1.0 MG Tank and Pipeline Improvements
Site Photos**



Photo 3: Existing Kihei Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WWRF); general location of new 18-inch recycled water line.