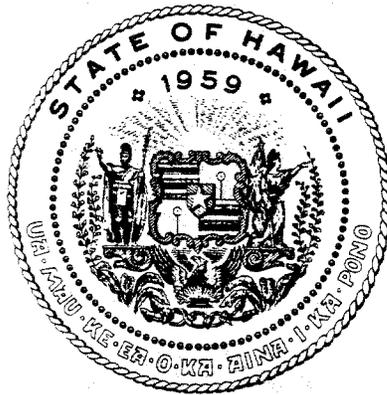


The Hawaii State Plan



HISTORIC PRESERVATION

STATE FUNCTIONAL PLAN

1991

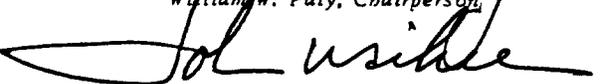
The Hawaii State Plan



HISTORIC PRESERVATION

*Preparation of this Functional Plan was coordinated by the
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
in accordance with Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes.*

Submitted by  Date JANUARY 8, 1991
William W. Paty, Chairperson

Approved by  Date May 22, 1991
John Waihee, Governor, State of Hawaii



EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

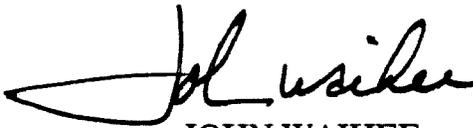
JOHN WAIHEE
GOVERNOR

FOREWORD

To look to the past is to understand the present and to clearly see our way into the future. The historic resources that speak of our past -- the evidence of the people and events that have made Hawaii the unique and special place that it is -- are threatened by the rapid changes occurring in our communities.

We have an obligation to ourselves and society to ensure that sites and structures, cultural skills, arts and artifacts, as well as records of historical significance are preserved and protected for future generations. Sharing this rich heritage and making information about our historical resources available to the public is vital to this effort.

Through this Plan, we can bring State, County, and community organizations together to become better stewards of these special resources that have been entrusted to all of us.



JOHN WAIHEE



DEPUTIES

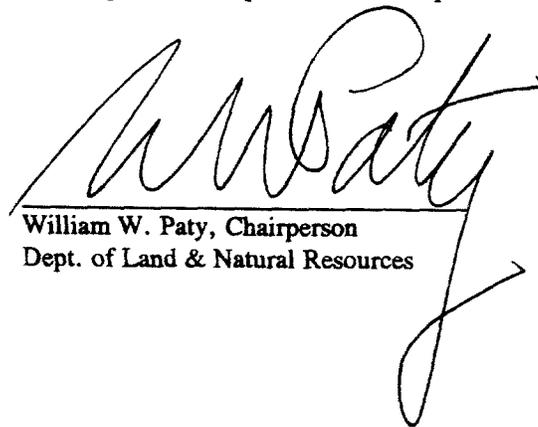
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AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT
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PREFACE

Over the past two decades, Hawaii has witnessed dramatic changes occurring in her landscape, economics and population. The present cries out for us to step back and assess what has come down and what has gone before, to temper the thrust of development, and to assess its cost in terms of human needs. Historic preservation is one response to this urgent request. Frequently, but erroneously, construed as being against progress, historic preservation merely questions whether the destruction of significant remnants of Hawaii's heritage must accompany the Islands' movement into the future, and attempts to devise ways for the past to continue to be part of the living fabric of Hawaii's culture. By such a process it hopes to preserve the important elements of our past not only as reminders of earlier times, but as bridges which link the past and the present and provide some hope of future continuity. Recognizing change, it provides stability.



William W. Paty, Chairperson
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The Hawaii State Plan, Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, provides a long-range guide for Hawaii's future. It establishes State goals, objectives and policies and a Statewide Planning System to carry them out. This system requires the development of State Functional Plans (SFP) which are approved by the Governor. The Functional Plans guide implementation of State and County actions in the following areas: agriculture, conservation lands, education, employment, energy, health, higher education, historic preservation, housing, human services, recreation, tourism, transportation and water resources development.

In 1984-85, the Legislature adopted the first 12 Functional Plans. Revisions to five SFPs related to human needs (education, employment, health, housing and human services) occurred in 1987-88. The Governor approved the plans in 1989 in accordance with amendments to Chapter 226, HRS, which changed approval responsibility to the Governor. In 1989-90, the SFP revision process has focused primarily on the preparation of seven SFPs relating to physical resource needs and development:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Coordinating Agency</u>
Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Conservation Lands	Department of Land and Natural Resources
Energy	Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
Historic Preservation	Department of Land and Natural Resources
Recreation	Department of Land and Natural Resources
Tourism	Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
Transportation	Department of Transportation

PURPOSE OF THE STATE FUNCTIONAL PLANS

In conjunction with County General Plans, State Functional Plans are the primary guideposts for implementing the Hawaii State Plan. While the Hawaii State Plan establishes long-term objectives for Hawaii, the State Functional Plans delineate specific strategies of policies and priority actions that need to be addressed in the short-term.

In addition, there is an increased emphasis on the implementation of programs and actions. Therefore, Functional Plans contain specific, implementable actions that can be directly related to budget items.

The purposes of the State Functional Plans with respect to Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, are to:

- Identify major statewide priority concerns;
- Define current strategies for the functional area;
- Identify major relationships among functional areas;
- Provide the direction and strategies for departmental policies, programs and priorities;
- Provide a guide for the allocation of resources to carry out various state activities in coordination with County activities; and
- Assist in reconciling and coordinating State and County roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the Hawaii State Plan.

ROLE OF THE STATE FUNCTIONAL PLANS

Functional Plans primarily address priority actions that should be taken within a two- to six-year period. This time frame coincides with the Biennial Budget and Capital Improvement Program budgetary cycles. The plans primarily affect State operations; however, recommendations for coordinated actions at the Federal, County and private sector levels are also included.

State Functional Plans are intended to act in a coordinated fashion with County General Plans and Development Plans. Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, states that County General Plans and Development Plans shall be used as a basis in the formulation of State Functional Plans. Conversely, the law also states that the Counties shall use approved State Functional Plans as guidelines in formulating, amending and implementing the County General Plans and Development Plans. Thus, State Functional Plans and the County General Plans and Development Plans each draw from the knowledge embodied in the other, and all are essential to implement the Hawaii State Plan. However, State Functional Plans are still not to be interpreted as law or statutory mandates, nor do they mandate County or private sector actions. The Functional Plans assure that problems and issues of statewide importance are addressed, while the County General and Development Plans indicate desired population and physical development patterns for each County, and assure that the unique problems and needs for each County are addressed.

THEME: BALANCED GROWTH

The major theme for these physical Functional Plans focuses on the promotion of a balanced growth approach in the use of our limited resources. This recognizes the need for economic development while preserving our fragile environment and multi-cultural lifestyles throughout our island State. The strategies for each SFP are aimed at initiating desired development, while at the same time limiting or discouraging development which would impact negatively on our resource base. It also means enhancing our natural environment and cultural resources through actions aimed at protecting, preserving and promoting their significance. In order to achieve balanced growth, the Functional Plans address issues through the following interrelated elements: Resource Management which ensures the preservation and conservation of fragile, unique ecosystems and other natural physical and historical/cultural resources from loss or degradation; Resource Development which ensures the compatibility of development activities with surrounding communities and infrastructure, and ensures the diversification of economic activities to increase the viability and stability of our economic, environmental and social base; and infrastructure and service supports that promote public and private partnerships for effective management and the timely provision of services and physical infrastructure.

STATE FUNCTIONAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Each Functional Plan has an Advisory Committee composed of State officials, County officials, members of the public from each County and experts in the particular functional area. Members are appointed by the Governor in accordance with provisions of the Hawaii State Plan, Section 226-57, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

The State Functional Plan Advisory Committee plays a major role in advising State Functional Plan agencies in the revision and implementation of the SFPS. The Committee provides an opportunity for other governmental agencies, the private sector and the public to participate in the revision process. Representation of County officials on each of the State Functional Plan Advisory Committees ensures that the SFPs take into account major concerns in each County. Once the Plan has been approved, the Committee meets on a periodic basis to monitor implementation of the Functional Plan.

REVIEW AND REVISION

In order to be responsive to constantly changing needs and conditions, Functional Plans are subject to review and revision at least every two years; the timing of which is linked to the review process of the Hawaii State Plan.

In undertaking these reviews, some of the State Functional Plan agencies have developed Technical Reference Documents and/or other technical studies and resource materials which provide background information and supporting rationale for policies and actions contained in the Functional Plan.

COORDINATION

This Functional Plan document has been produced by the Department of Land and Natural Resources through extensive meetings and consultations with the State Historic Preservation Functional Plan Advisory Committee, the Office of State Planning, other affected State and County agencies, the private sector, and the general public.

The Functional Plan agencies initiate interagency coordination by identifying areas with complementary and competing interests. The review and monitoring activities conducted by their Advisory Committees provide assurance that areas of complementary and competing relationships continue to be addressed in the implementation process.

While each Functional Plan agency develops a process for public and agency input, overall responsibility for assuring coordination among Functional Plans on a continuing basis rests with the Office of State Planning.

Each of the major participants in the SFP revision process with their corresponding functions are identified in Chart 1.

CHART 1

KEY PARTICIPANTS IN THE STATE FUNCTIONAL PLAN REVISION PROCESS ¹

PARTICIPANT	FUNCTION / ROLE	MANDATE
Governor	• Establishes Advisory Committees.	§226-55
	• Designates Functional Plan Agencies.	
	• Approves State Functional Plans (SFPs).	§226-55
	• Transmits Functional Plans to Legislature, Mayors, County Councils for information and use.	§226-56
Legislature	• Reviews approved Functional Plans to be used as guidelines for resource allocation in implementing State policies.	§226-57
Department of Budget and Finance	• Prepares guidelines for the preparation and revision of SFPs.	§226-56
	• Assures that the approved SFPs are used as guidelines in the budgetary review and allocation process.	§226-52
State Functional Plan Agency	• Responsible for preparing and updating SFP.	§226-52
	• Works with the SFP Advisory Committee, State and County agencies.	§226-55
	• Solicits public views and comments on the SFP.	§226-55
Functional Plan Advisory Committee	• Advises SFP agencies in preparing, implementing, monitoring, and updating SFPs.	§226-55
Office of State Planning	• Provides recommendations to the Governor, State and County agencies.	§226-53
	• Prepares reports and special studies for the Governor.	§226-53
	• Reports on emerging issues for use in the updating of SFPs.	§226-53
General Public	• Serves on SFP Advisory Committees.	§226-55
	• Provides comments, concerns, and input on Functional Plans to SFP agencies through public informational meetings, surveys or other agency contacts.	§226-55

¹ Based on the passage of Act 76, Session Laws of Hawaii 1991, enacted on April 30, 1991, which amended provisions of Part II of the Hawaii State Plan, Chapter 226, H.R.S.

CHAPTER II APPROACH TO FUNCTIONAL PLAN ISSUES

Long-Term Philosophy Statement

"Change and recurrence are the sense of being alive — things gone by, death to come, and present awareness. The world around us, so much of it our own creation, shifts continually and often bewilders us. We reach out to the world to preserve or to change it and so to make visible our desire. The arguments of planning all come down to the management of change."

Kevin Lynch

History, the record of change and recurrence, is humanity's attempt to order the course of events through time. It provides a community with a comprehension of itself, and by illuminating what went before, it gives a glimmer of understanding into the present and our future destiny. The past tells us who we are and where we are; makes us aware of being alive in a common present in which we can sense the flow of events; and maintains our sense of continuity, stability and identity, all of which are crucial for individual and societal well-being.

For Hawaii, the preservation of history is a vital public concern. Our multi-cultural society is experiencing rapid changes, which have been accompanied by a high rate of in-migration. Rapid change and a multi-ethnic population can foster psychological and social instability. The preservation of history responds to this problem by maintaining a familiar environment and a thread to the past. The past reinforces the identity and values of the Islands and fosters a sense of pride and belonging within our community. By grounding Hawaii in time and place, history provides tangible evidence of our continuity as a people.

Besides defining a communal identity, history encompasses other functions:

- Aesthetic: Objects from the past are distinctive in terms of their materials, craftsmanship and design. Their presence contributes to the character and individuality of Hawaii, enriching our environment.
- Research: Such characteristics as a tropical island geography, a Polynesian heritage, and a melding of Eastern and Western cultures, although somewhat common throughout the Pacific Basin, make Hawaii unique among the fifty States. Hawaii's unique past forms a data base for future research.
- Guidance: From tradition a society's timeless truths might be gleaned, and the lessons of the past, if not a model for the present, remain a guide for what we might do.

Economic: Economic benefits of preservation of the past include:

- a) The reuse of the built environment rather than its demolition is cost-effective, with rising construction and permit costs. The restoration, and rehabilitation of existing structures can be cheaper and the value returned greater than that offered by new construction. Not only is preservation desirable but the destruction of buildings and neighborhoods which still have a useful function is an extravagance that can no longer be afforded in either physical or human terms.
- b) Retention of historic buildings and sites has enhanced the desirability and economic value of communities.
- c) The use of historic properties and museums as visitor destinations, and other historic resources as information sources complements the tourist industry. Although the primary purpose of historic preservation efforts is to enhance the lives of Island residents, areas which distinctly bespeak their heritage are becoming increasingly alluring to travelers who wish to escape their daily environments. The remnants of the past represent another world, a major source of variation, to be sought out and appreciated.

The rapid change presently occurring in the Islands threatens our irreplaceable historic resources and intensifies the urgency to identify, protect and preserve the essence of the past that remains.

Issues Addressed in the Functional Plan

The preservation of history is a multi-faceted undertaking, covering a broad range of activities. These include:

1. The preservation of historic properties;
2. The collection and preservation of historic records, artifacts and oral histories;
3. The provision of public information and education on the ethnic and cultural heritages and history of Hawaii.

Issue Assessments

Issue Area I: PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The preservation of historic properties involves three major areas of activity: the identification, protection, and management and treatment of historic properties. Each of these areas of activity has its own specific problems and needs.

A. Identification:

- The majority of historic properties in Hawaii are currently identified as a result of compliance actions in response to historic preservation program comments in the development project review process. As such, the expansion of the State's historic properties inventory primarily has become a reactive, rather than directed, activity.
- Although inventory is rarely directed by the SHPD, the preparation of regional syntheses identifies areas that have been surveyed and areas in need of survey. Based on the syntheses, it is possible to predict types of sites which might exist in the unsurveyed sections. In addition, research questions may be formulated which would help direct future archaeological work in the area and assist in the prioritization of areas to be surveyed and preserved.
- Computerization of the inventory of historic properties will result in an efficient information retrieval system accessible to permitting agencies. A computerized system will allow DLNR to be a centralized, comprehensive statewide archaeological site information center.

B. Protection:

- The primary means of protecting historic properties in Hawaii remains the review of land alteration projects. A need exists to assure that such reviews are carried out in a timely and thorough manner. Archaeological work undertaken by consultants needs to be closely monitored by DLNR to assure the quality of the endeavor.
- Laws protecting historic properties and artifacts need to be enforced and offenders prosecuted.
- The potential for stringent and specific legal protection for historic properties lies at the local level. As such, Counties should be encouraged to enact and implement Cultural Resource Management Plans as a part of the County General Plan.
- A process to manage the discovery of human remains in a culturally sensitive and timely manner needs to be developed and implemented. Often the presence of burials can be predicted and arrangements for their preservation and/or protection can be made early in the planning process.

C. Management and Treatment of Historic Properties:

- The greatest need encountered in the preservation of historic properties is additional funding. The proper rehabilitation or restoration of buildings and the stabilization, or restoration of archaeological sites by private property owners should be encouraged through a variety of economic incentives.
- Government agencies need to be encouraged to maintain their older structures, rather than assume these buildings will be replaced.
- A method needs to be devised to accommodate public access to archaeological sites on private property with appropriately trained managers on site. The State's liability law, Chapter 520, HRS, needs to be re-examined as it appears to be too vague to protect owners who wish to make their historic properties available for public purposes.
- Properties need to be preserved within a district wide setting that is sympathetic to and respectful of their historic context.
- People need to be made more aware of the devastating loss which destroyers of archaeological sites inflict upon the public's knowledge and appreciation of ancient Hawaii and the culture of the host people.
- More support needs to be given to the protection, preservation and interpretation of State-owned properties. This would include increased support for the historic sites curator program, which organizes community and private organizations to assist in the enforcement of the laws and maintenance and management of the sites. In addition to this program, an historic preserve program needs to be developed for select State-owned historic properties. These historic preserves would be managed by the State with the preservation of their historic character as the primary goal.

Issue Area II: COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC RECORDS, ARTIFACTS AND ORAL HISTORIES AND PERPETUATION OF TRADITIONAL SKILLS

The overwhelming problem confronting almost all institutions involved with the collection and preservation of records and artifacts is that of conservation. The conservation of paper, bound and moving image materials is vital but costly, and requires more funding to help preserve the important collections which exist throughout the State.

In addition, surveys need to be undertaken and user access systems developed for the various collections and holdings of institutions throughout Hawaii.

Another major problem confronting a number of repositories is the need for additional storage space and improved security to discourage theft. The need to establish a repository to handle church and business records also relates to space problems. In addition, a need exists for an increased and coordinated commitment to the collection and preservation of plantation era artifacts and materials associated with other aspects of Hawaii's nineteenth and twentieth century history.

In the area of oral history, problems include the high cost of preliminary research and transcription, and limited public access to the tapes or transcripts which have been collected. Many organizations which presently house tapes do not have the space or the staff to accommodate public needs. Many of these organizations also do not have proper storage facilities which, in the future, may cause preservation problems. A need exists to establish a central repository which would not only insure better maintenance of the tapes, but would make the tapes, as well as transcripts, available to the public.

In the area of traditional arts and skills, the responsibility of perpetuating cultural heritage lies in the hands of those who have knowledge of their culture's traditions. The highly specialized knowledge required to perpetuate traditional arts and skills demands time to learn and understand, plus a high personal interest to maintain. While more modern art forms can maintain themselves through their roles in modern society, traditional culture and art forms have had difficulty in finding support due to their limited audience. As this is a major problem, the State needs to take a visible role in this area. The perpetuation of traditional arts and skills involves the economic feasibility of devoting a lifetime to the continuation of cultural forms and having the materials used by the various traditional artists and practitioners accessible to them.

Finally, no State history center exists which might assume a leadership and coordinating role in the area of collecting, preserving and presenting Hawaii's history.

Issue Area III: PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ON THE ETHNIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGES AND HISTORY OF HAWAII

Historic preservation is not simply the collection and preservation of historic materials and properties, but the maintenance of a response to the past. Any comprehensive preservation program must address the issue of making the past accessible to the public. The perpetuation and enhancement of public knowledge of Hawaii's cultural heritage and history fosters a pride in our past, and the possibility for the preservation of Hawaii's historic and cultural resources is furthered. In addition, the quality of Hawaii's visitor industry is augmented and visitor satisfaction is maintained and enhanced.

Historic properties themselves can be educational experiences, and State and County agencies which administer historic properties need to expand their efforts in the area of interpretation of their sites.

Publications, special exhibitions, video tapes and films are other vehicles to convey information to the public concerning Hawaii's history. A need exists for more public support in this area.

Public presentations, meetings, seminars, conferences and lectures are an extremely popular and cost-efficient means of conveying information on Hawaii's heritage to the public. There is a need for more of these sessions aimed not only at public education but also professional training.

Museums, as life-long learning institutions, provide not only students, but also out-of-school adults with the leisure time alternative of cultural education as recreation. The major problems confronting Hawaii's museums are: 1) financial; and 2) finding locally available personnel with sufficient skills and training.

The educational system is an important means of providing the public with knowledge of Hawaii's past and traditions. A need exists to assure that the teachers in our elementary and secondary schools have sufficient knowledge to teach these subjects and that adequate materials and resources are available for their use.

At the University level, only limited opportunities exist to obtain training related to the resources used to develop state and local histories. Nor are courses available on how to conserve these resources and on how to present historic information to the public. The Interpret Hawaii Program at Kapiolani Community College is a good first step in interpretive education, and its expansion needs to be supported.

Functional Plan Strategies

The need for increased financial support for the preservation of history is paramount in the topic area. A number of State agencies involved with the preservation of history have limited staffing and budgets. Furthermore, within the private sector, a number of non-profit organizations have encountered the perpetual problem of how to meet their annual operating expenses. Thus, as a primary concern, this Plan endorses enhanced public support of historic preservation. This includes the minimal increasing of SFCA staff by two, the University of Hawaii faculty by one, University of Hawaii's Hamilton Library staff by three, and the State Historic Preservation Division staff by thirteen (See Appendix A).

A second major concern addressed within the framework of the Plan involves the need to create preservation priorities and parameters. Time, although the subject of history, works against the preservation of history. Indeed, time keeps slipping into the future, creating an ever-expanding historic resource base. Information is needed to help agencies and organizations decide what should be preserved, collected and carried into the future. Many of the actions in this Plan address this need. Further, the temporal pathway leads to aging, and the need to maintain, repair, and conserve historic resources becomes another major problem of today. A need exists to prioritize preservation actions with regard to these materials.

The relationship of development to the preservation of history, especially the preservation of the physical and cultural environment, is a third concern probed by this Plan. Development should be undertaken in a responsible manner which is sensitive to existing cultural environments. However, in order for this to occur in an orderly manner, a cost-efficient review process, based on community input and as systematic and comprehensive an inventory as is economically feasible, should be maintained. As such, the need for increased and methodical survey, the development of regional syntheses which consolidate and analyze existing historical and archaeological information at a regional level, and a more streamlined, computer-based review process is proposed.

A fourth area of concern involves community interest and involvement with the remnants of its past. The Plan calls for the further nurturing of such feelings through increased educational and informational programs, and it also supports more active involvement as with the island burial councils and curator programs.

A final concern, that of developing a Statewide History Center, is not directly addressed by this Plan. This proposal has been under consideration for several years, and the Department of Accounting and General Services currently has a consultant studying this idea. The State Historic Preservation Functional Plan supports the concept of a centralized historic preservation program, and many of the policies and actions in this plan, especially those proposing additional repository space, collections accessibility and management support, might complement the development of such a Center.

CHAPTER III
OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND ACTIONS

I. ISSUE AREA: PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES

OBJECTIVE A: Identification of Historic Properties

POLICY A.1. Expand Statewide Historic Sites Inventory Program.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION A.1.a. Accelerate the development and publication of regional archaeological syntheses using the district/ahupua'a as a reference base, and develop corresponding architectural and historical syntheses.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Private organizations involved in archaeology, history and architecture, County Planning agencies

Start date: FY 94

Budget: \$65,000/year

Comment: This action will allow for a comprehensive understanding of how much of a region has been inventoried and will identify areas still in need of study in order to eliminate significant data gaps. These syntheses also provide an information base for evaluation of sites for preservation, for review and compliance activities and for defining research scopes of work for archaeological projects within the regions. Because of limited staff time, only three syntheses have been developed in the past four years. With the computerization of the inventory, and increased staffing more syntheses should be developed. Two temporary positions would accelerate this process. See Appendix C for more information on Regional Syntheses.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION A.1.b. Expand the computerization of the inventory of historic properties, including the further development of a Geographic Information System (G.I.S.), and establish an efficient information retrieval system accessible to permitting agencies.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: BUF-Information and Communication Services Division (ICSD)

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$100,000/year for two years

Comment: A computer program resides on ICSD computers. Currently the computerization of the inventory is backlogged. In addition the bibliographic file of the archaeological library is on the computer; however, geographic information needs to be extrapolated from the reports and entered so this data base can be utilized by the G.I.S. All these systems will require updating and continual maintenance so that the information will be accurate. By expanding DLNR's repository capabilities, a centralized, comprehensive statewide archaeological site information center will be developed. Funding would be utilized to hire temporary staff to complete the file clean up and data entry. Staffing for maintenance of the system is covered under Action F.1.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION A.1.c. Expand DLNR's archaeological services to meet basic State agency needs.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: HHL, DWRM, DAGS, DOT, HFDC and other State agencies.

Start Date: FY 92

Budget: \$300,000 from various agencies' C.I.P. funds

Comment: A pilot program with Hawaiian Home Lands has demonstrated an inter-agency archaeological program can be established and operated in a feasible manner. The archaeological staff and operating costs can be covered via CIP related funds so that DLNR could at a minimum draft archaeological scopes of work for State agencies, provide reconnaissance level survey work for agencies, and handle any emergency archaeological projects which might arise.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION A.1.d. Encourage the systematic survey of historic properties which would develop comprehensive inventories of: 1) Hawaiian burial sites; 2) intact cultural landscapes; and 3) sites and areas with significant cultural and historical associations.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Private organizations involved in preservation, contract archaeological consultants, County Planning agencies

Start Date: FY 92

Budget: \$150,000/year

Comment: This might take the form of consultant contracts or the hiring of temporary, project specific staff, to undertake specialized ethnographic and historic studies, and high priority and/or innovative inventory projects to fill informational gaps. These projects would be consistent with the Inventory Action Priorities enumerated in Appendix D.

OBJECTIVE B: Protection of Historic Properties

POLICY B.1. Provide timely historic property reviews which are integrated effectively into the land use regulatory system.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION B.1.a. Expand DLNR's archaeological services by placing an archaeologist on the Island of Kauai.

Lead organization: DLNR

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$50,000/year

Comment: The placement of archaeologists on the neighbor islands will enhance the review of development projects by DLNR. In addition, it will allow for closer monitoring of contract archaeological work, and provide an on-island visibility for enforcement of historic preservation laws. Positions for Maui and Hawaii island archaeologists will be established in January 1991. A position needs to be established for Kauai as well.

POLICY B.2. Establish and make available a variety of mechanisms to better protect historic properties.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION B.2.a. Encourage Counties to enact and implement Cultural Resource Management Plans as a part of the County General Plan, and pass ordinances allowing for local enforcement.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: AG, County Planning offices and Local Historic commissions

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$45,000/year

Comment: This would require the hiring of a staff person to coordinate statewide preservation activities with the various counties. This person would also be involved in carrying out Implementing Actions B.2.b, C.3.c., C.3.d. and C.4.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION B.2.b. Support and assist the Counties to protect historic properties through zoning ordinances and other mechanisms.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: County Planning offices

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: Refer to B.2.a.

Comment: This would require the hiring of a staff person to coordinate statewide preservation activities with the various Counties. This person would also be involved in carrying out Implementing Actions B.2.a., C.3.c., C.3.d. and C.4.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION B.2.c. Respond to the discovery of prehistoric/historic burials in a timely and sensitive manner, which takes into consideration cultural concerns.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organization: County Planning offices, OHA

Start Date: FY 92

Budget: \$145,000/year

Comment: This would be implemented utilizing the Island Burial Councils which were established by Act 306, SLH, 1990. To effectively coordinate with the various Councils, additional staffing in the form of clerical support and three professional positions will be required.

OBJECTIVE C: Management and Treatment of Historic Properties

POLICY C.1. Evaluate and designate significant historic properties for legal recognition in a timely manner.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.1.a. Follow Hawaii & National Register Action Priorities enumerated in Appendix E to determine which sites to nominate to the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places. Emphasis should be placed on preparing historic district nominations, thematic and multiple resource nominations.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Private organizations and agencies which prepare nominations

Time Frame: Ongoing since 1979

Budget: Handle with existing funding

Comment: By this method, major sites within the context of their entire geographic areas will be systematically and comprehensively documented and registered. Multiple property nominations will alleviate certain judgmental problems, as sites can be viewed within a totality and their relationships better recognized.

POLICY C.2. Encourage the preservation and maintenance of historic properties through economic incentives and support.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.2.a. Increase support for and streamline the awarding of moneys from the historic preservation special fund which provides moneys for State historic preservation grants-in-aid.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: Historic Hawaii Foundation

Start Date: FY 93

Budget: \$6,000,000

Comment: This special endowment fund was established by Act 388, SLH 1989, to generate revenues from which historic preservation grants-in-aid might be provided to encourage the preservation of properties listed in the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places. Measures should be explored to allow these funds to be awarded on less than a biennial basis in order to address emergency situations and other structural failures which cannot fulfill long-term planning requirements.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.2.b. Develop State economic incentives for property owners who rehabilitate and/or actively preserve their historic properties.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Historic Hawaii Foundation, Department of Taxation

Start Date: FY93

Budget: No cost

Comment: A federal income tax credit applies to commercial buildings. An initial State incentive might expand upon this credit to encompass all historic properties, thus encouraging the rehabilitation and/or preservation of residential and archaeological properties as well.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.2.c. Reorganize the administration of the Main Street Program and continue to support the program.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: DBED, Historic Hawaii Foundation, National Trust for Historic Preservation, various county governments

Time Frame: FY 92

Budget: \$300,000/year

Comment: The State should continue to provide economic support for the administration of this program, which has played an active role in the rehabilitation of Hawaii's historic small towns. The moneys would provide for an administrative position with clerical support and funds for use by the various small towns.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.2.d. Encourage State and County agencies to maintain and preserve historic buildings under their administration.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Historic Hawaii Foundation, DAGS, DOE, County Departments of Public Works

Start Date: FY 92

Budget: Existing staff and various agency CIP budgets

POLICY C.3. Explore innovative means to better manage historic properties.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.3.a. Increase efforts to organize and train community and private organizations as curators of sites to assist in enforcement of the laws, and maintenance and management of the sites.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Community and private organizations, OHA

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$80,000/year

Comment: If this on-going program is to be expanded an additional staff position will be required, as well as additional operating costs. This program offers opportunities for community involvement with historic sites and can provide enhanced protection as well as management.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.3.b. Establish a property management program within the State Historic Preservation Division to oversee historic preserves and provide moneys for the acquisition of such properties.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Community and private organizations, Land Management, OHA

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$20,250,000 (\$10,250,000/year)

Comment: Some of the acquisition funds might be obtained through the land banking funds appropriated by the Legislature. Additional funds would have to be provided if these properties are to be developed for public enjoyment. Of the funds requested, \$250,000 a year would be utilized for the management and protection of lands classified as historic preserves. This action corresponds with Action IID(3)a in the Conservation Lands Functional Plan.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.3.c. Explore ways of easing private property owners' liability concerns relating to the opening of historic sites for public use.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: AG, private property owners

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: Refer to Action B.2.a.

Comment: This would be undertaken by the position mentioned in Implementing Actions B.2.a., B.2.b., C.3.d. and C.4.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.3.d. Encourage greater support for historic property management by the private sector, especially the visitor industry.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: DBED-Tourism, HVB, Hawaii Hotel Association, Hawaii Resort Developers Conference, and others involved in the visitor industry.

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: Refer to Action B.2.a.

Comment: Such support would go beyond that proposed in Implementing Action III A.2.d of the Tourism Functional Plan, as it would apply to sites located off resort premises but visited by the clientele. Possible areas to initiate this program would be West Hawaii and Hana. An additional staff position would be needed to manage this program. This position would also implement Actions B.2.a., B.2.b., C.3.c., and C.4.b.

POLICY C.4. Encourage proper preservation techniques.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.4.a. Provide technical information and assistance to people involved in preservation projects, and hold workshops to further disseminate such information.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: National Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Hawaii Foundation, U. S. Department of the Interior, AIA

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$9,000/year

Comment: This can be accomplished with existing staff, but will require a small operating budget.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.4.b. Encourage Counties to adopt the Uniform Code for Building Conservation.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: County Councils, Hawaii Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: Refer to Action B.2.a.

Comment: The staff person hired to coordinate statewide preservation activities with the various Counties, who would also be involved in carrying out Implementing Actions B.2.a., B.2.b., C.3.c. and C.3.d., would be responsible for implementing this Action.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.4.c. Support preservation studies for specific problem areas such as fishponds, petroglyphs and coral block.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Private organizations involved in the appropriate areas

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget: \$100,000-\$250,000/year

Comment: Costs will vary depending upon the complexity of the problem and nature of the study to be undertaken. Such studies will be undertaken by consultants and the results will be published.

II. **ISSUE AREA:** COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC RECORDS, ARTIFACTS AND ORAL HISTORIES AND PERPETUATION OF TRADITIONAL SKILLS

OBJECTIVE D: Provision of Adequate Facilities to Preserve Historic Resources.

POLICY D.1. Provide adequate facilities to preserve historic resources.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.a. Construct a new State Archives building.

Lead organization: DAGS

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget: \$15,000,000 total estimated construction cost

Comment: The current structure cannot accommodate the increasing materials and demands for service. This cost estimate reflects a 51,000 square foot building and does not include land acquisition. Moneys have already been appropriated for planning and design.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.b. Investigate the establishment of a repository for ethnic, business and church records and twentieth century materials in the State, and provide for the efficient management in the collection and conservation of these records.

Lead Organization: DAGS

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget: \$100,000

Comment: This would require the hiring of a consultant to prepare a plan of action via a Project Development Report. The Hawaii ethnic records survey is almost completed. Although more descriptive than evaluative, it will be a useful document for the Project Development Report. Staff would have to be added once the extent of the project became evident and the repository designated.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.c. Provide funding on a matching basis to museums and historical records collections for the maintenance of buildings and operating costs incurred in the conservation and storage of artifacts and records.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organization: Appropriate private institutions

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$250,000/year

Comment: Many of the museums in the State are operating at a deficit, and although performing public services receive minimal compensation in the form of admission fees for their services. Just as various art groups, the theater and symphony receive public subsidies, so should museums. The position required to implement Action D.1.d. would also oversee this program.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.d. Establish repositories on each island for the curation and storage of archaeological materials.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Bishop Museum, local historical societies and museums and other appropriate private institutions.

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$1,900,000

Comment: Private contractors have been accumulating materials for the past twenty years. Two collections have been lost as a result of inadequate storage facilities. These repositories would be developed in conjunction with existing historical societies and organizations as a joint venture.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.e. Establish a mechanism and repository(s) for the preservation of moving image materials.

Lead Organization: DAGS

Assisting organizations: DLNR, DOE, Bishop Museum, East-West Center, Department of Commerce & Consumer Affairs-Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority and others involved in the production and collection of moving image materials.

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: In existing budgets

Comment: The repository for government moving image materials can be incorporated into the new State Archives building (See Action D.1.a.). Private collections will continue to be managed by their owners.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.f. Establish an official State repository for the collection, conservation and distribution of oral histories.

Lead Organizations: UH-Hamilton Library and UH-Oral History Project

Assisting organization: Organizations and institutions involved in the preparation and collection of oral histories

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$65,000/year

Comment: This repository would be responsible for the conservation and cataloguing of all oral history tapes in the State, providing, as far as access laws allow, transcripts of all tapes in its collection to the library system, and providing public access to its tape collection. It will require two positions to handle this increase in responsibility.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.g. Convene a task force to assess needs and make recommendations as to how to preserve local government records by the Counties.

Lead Organization: DAGS-Archives

Assisting organization: City and County Municipal Records Center

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$1,000

Comment: Additional monies may have to be appropriated by the Legislature to assist the Counties in implementing the recommendations.

OBJECTIVE E: The Establishment of Programs to Collect and Conserve Historic Records, Artifacts, and Oral Histories and to Document and Perpetuate Traditional Arts, Skills and Culture.

POLICY E.1. Provide support and coordination to activities involved with the collection and conservation of historic records and materials.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION E.1.a. Increase funding to assist with the costs of conserving historic resources, be they records or artifacts, held by museums and archives.

Lead organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organizations: Appropriate private institutions

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$500,000/year

Comment: The monies will be awarded according to priorities established by the SFCA, and will include conservation studies, collection management programs and general operating costs.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION E.1.b. Expand financial support to both private organizations and public agencies for oral history projects, increase the coordination of oral history efforts, provide training opportunities in the field and include oral histories as a mitigation measure for projects impacting ways of life.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organizations: UH-Oral History Project and organizations involved in the development of oral histories

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget \$110,000/year

Comment: The State has been actively funding oral history projects since 1976. Additional funding will allow for the development of special projects.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION E.1.c. Increase the coordination of private and public historic resource collection and management efforts to avoid duplication and encourage better efficiency.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: Appropriate private institutions such as museums, historical societies, and other heritage oriented non-profit organizations

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$30,000/year

Comment: This would require the addition of one staff position for the SFCA's history and humanities program.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION E.1.d. Increase the documentation of Hawaii's history, heritage and traditional arts and skills.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: DLNR, Public Television, museums, historical societies, and other heritage oriented non-profit organizations

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$500,000/year

Comment: Activity in this area is limited at the present time, and requires substantial expansion.

III. **ISSUE AREA:** PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ON THE ETHNIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGES AND HISTORY OF HAWAII

OBJECTIVE F: Provision of Better Access to Historic Information

POLICY F.1. Support programs to facilitate the public's gathering of historic information.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.a. Expand the preparation of guides to historic resource holdings within the various institutions of Hawaii.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: Hawaiian Historical Society, DAGS-Archives, DOE Library, UH Library

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$10,000/year

Comment: A guide on coffee, rice, maritime, ranching and sugar have already been produced. Others to follow include pineapple. Other future projects might include an updating of existing ethnic resource guides and data base sharing.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.b. Develop a centralized, comprehensive, computerized statewide historic property information center.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organization: Bishop Museum, UH, private archaeological contractors, Society for Hawaiian Archaeology, and the Pacific Association of Professional Archaeologists

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$35,000/year

Comment: DLNR already has an extensive inventory system and library of archaeological reports. These must be kept current, expanded and made available for public use. A computerized inventory, bibliography and Geographic Information System are being developed, and will need to be maintained on an ongoing basis. To provide current information and public service, one staff position will be required. The position would maintain the system noted in A.1.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.c. Maintain an inventory of historic/cultural moving image materials, and make it available to the public.

Lead Organization: UH Library System

Assisting Organizations: DOE-State Library, DAGS-Archives, and other organizations with moving image collections

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$40,000/year

Comment: This will require an increase in library staff and operating costs.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.d. Update the catalogue of oral history resources in Hawaii.

Lead organization: UH-Oral History Project

Assisting organizations: Organizations involved in the development of oral histories

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$30,000

Comments: The catalogue of oral histories was last updated in 1982; these funds would be utilized to hire a consultant or temporary staff position and cover expenses to undertake the updating.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.e. Support the preparation of an index to the Hawaiian language newspapers.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting Organizations: OHA and the University of Hawaii

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$100,000

Comment: These newspapers are now being microfilmed with an NEH grant. The index would make them more accessible to researchers and the public.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.f. Promote, encourage and support the translation of historical materials written in the Hawaiian language.

Lead organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: OHA, the University of Hawaii, Alu Like, and the Hawaiian Historical Society's Committee on Translations

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$50,000/year

POLICY F.2. Coordinate and support programs to disseminate information to the public.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.a. Establish a center to develop a data base of statewide historic interpretive activity, and to coordinate and enhance interpretive programs by better assessing needs, sharing expertise, and avoiding duplication of efforts.

Lead Organization: UH
Assisting organizations: DAGS, DOE-Hawaiian Studies Program and UH-CRDG-Social Studies, Historic Hawaii Foundation, DLNR-State Historic Preservation Division, Bishop Museum, OHA, HVB, DBED, County Parks and Recreation agencies

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$70,000

Comment: Kapiolani Community College's Interpret Hawaii Program has taken the first steps to develop the data base of interpretive activities throughout the State.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.b. Develop reflective, informed, culturally sensitive, site specific interpretation programs at a statewide level for publicly-owned historic properties.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$100,000/year

Comment: Requires one professional staff with technical expertise in the presentation of educational and informational materials, one on-site person to network with the community so they might assist in the development of a site, and a clerical position. Development moneys would also be required. This action would dovetail with the Actions under Policy C.3 and be coordinated with Implementing Action G.1.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.c. Expand the promotion of public appreciation of historic/cultural resources through supporting the production of materials via publishing and other media communications forms, including exhibitions, films and videos.

Lead organizations: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organizations: DCCA-Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority; DLNR; DOE; and UH

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget: \$500,000/year

Comment: This would include the hiring of an additional position within the SFCA's Humanities Program.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.d. Increase support for and conduct workshops, seminars, and conferences that promote further understanding of Hawaii's heritage and historic/cultural resources.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$50,000/year in additional funding

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.e. Increase support of public performances and exhibitions to allow for greater citizen exposure to Hawaii's traditional arts and skills.

Lead organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organizations: Organizations involved with the cultural heritage of Hawaii

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$50,000/year in additional funding

Comment: These performances and exhibitions will feature the traditional arts and skills of the variety of ethnic groups in the islands.

OBJECTIVE G: Enhancement of Skills and Knowledge Needed to Preserve Historical Resources.

POLICY G.1.: Provide opportunities for continuing education for persons involved with collecting and preserving historical resources.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION G.1.a. Increase support for and conduct training workshops to improve professional resource management skills of people working with historical and cultural records and materials.

Lead organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: Hawaii Museums Association

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget \$30,000/year

Comment: Such workshops give museum and historical society staff the opportunity to stay abreast of current thinking and techniques in their field. The bringing in of outside professionals to conduct these workshops should be encouraged.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION G.1.b. Establish a resource information center on interpretive techniques.

Lead Organization: UH

Assisting organization: DOE, UH, Kamehameha Schools, DAGS-SFCA, DLNR, HVB, DBED

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$85,000/year

Comment: Such a center should not only provide classes that cover current state of the art interpretive techniques and approaches, but should also offer technical workshops taught by outside professionals, including those from the Mainland. The funding would be utilized for a position, honorariums and travel moneys. This would be coordinated with Implementing Actions F.1.b. and F.2.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION G.1.c. Establish cultural resource management training opportunities at the University level.

Lead Organization: UH

Assisting organization: Hawaii Museum Association

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$50,000

Comment: These funds would be utilized to fund a position to handle this area. This position might also fulfill part of the requirements for Actions G.1.b. and F.2.a.

APPENDIX A

New Position Requests

State Foundation on Culture & the Arts (SFCA)

Two new positions to:

Positions

- 1 Assist with expanded coordination and management efforts by the history and humanities program (Action E.1.d.), and
- 1 Assist with the management of purchase of service awards associated with an expansion in this program area (Action F.2.c.).

State Historic Preservation Division

Thirteen positions are needed to perform the following:

- 4 To establish a burials program (Action B.2.c.);
- 1 To place a DLNR staff archaeologist on the island of Kauai (Action B.1.a.);
- 1 To provide a staff position to work with the County governments to expand their historic preservation programs, and to work with the private sector to enhance its support of State preservation efforts and to open private properties for public benefit. (Actions B.2.a., B.2.b, C.3.c., C.3.d. and C.4.b.)
- 1 To expand the curator program (Actions C.3.a. and F.2.b.)
- 1 To oversee the management and administration of curational facilities located on each island, and to work with other museums and historical societies regarding their facilities (Actions D.1.c. and D.1.d.);
- 1 To administer a property management program within the State Historic Preservation Division (Action C.3.b.);
- 2 To administer the Main Street Program (Action C.2.c);
- 1 To manage and maintain the computerized historic properties data bases (Actions A.1.b. and F.1.b.); and
- 1 To develop interpretive programs at historic properties (Action F.2.b.)

- 13 TOTAL

University of Hawaii

One new position to: establish a cultural resource management program (Action G.1.c.)

University of Hawaii - Hamilton Library

Three new positions to perform the following:

- 2 Establish a statewide oral history repository (Action D.1.f.); and
- 1 Establish a moving images repository (Action F.1.c.).

APPENDIX B

Budget Increases Requested to Implement This Plan

The State Historic Preservation Functional Plan favors increased State support for the preservation of Hawaii's history. The following totals indicate the amounts deemed necessary to implement the proposed actions presented in this plan. Although the various departments recognize the desirability to accomplish all these actions, budgetary constraints and departmental, as well as administrative, priorities have resulted in budget requests which do not include funding for implementation of all actions. This constraint was recognized at the on-set of the planning process, however it was decided to include many actions despite limited funding in order to surface directions in which the State should consider moving.

D.A.G.S.

Operating:	FY	92:	\$1,941,000
	FY	94:	\$90,000

C.I.P.:	FY	92:	\$15,000,000
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DLNR

Operating:	FY	92:	\$695,000
	FY	94:	\$799,000

C.I.P.:	FY	92:	\$1,900,000
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Special: \$26,250,000

University of Hawaii

Operating:	FY	92:	\$70,000
	FY	94:	\$270,000

Other Agencies

C.I.P.: \$300,000

APPENDIX C

Regional Syntheses/Historic Contexts

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior has issued Standards for comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning, which serve as a foundation for those sections of the State Historic Preservation Functional Plan involved with the preservation of historic properties. Decisions about the identification, evaluation, registration, protection and treatment of historic properties are most reliably made when the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties is understood. Thus, at the heart of the Standards is the development of historic contexts, or themes, which describe the broad patterns of development in an area that may be represented by historic properties. These contexts serve as the basis for historic property identification, evaluation, registration and treatment.

For Hawaii, these contexts utilize geography as the basic theme. For historic/architectural properties, an entire island, such as Lanai or Molokai, or a specific district of an urban area, such as Tantalus or Manoa, serve as the context, depending upon which is more appropriate. For archaeological properties, the contexts are based on either traditional districts or ahupua'a, as appropriate, and take the form of "regional syntheses".

The regional syntheses review archaeological and historic documents to establish land use patterns at and since European contact. These syntheses review existing archaeological information from previous studies and surveys. This review:

1. Documents the amount, extent, and level of survey coverage. It shows gaps in survey coverage and areas needing more intensive survey.
2. Identifies the number and types of sites, which are presented as an updated summary of the State of Hawaii's inventory of Historic Places for the area. Although not in the synthesis reports, the inventory is upgraded at this time, with files prepared for each site. These files contain site information, including condition and significance, and map locations.

The syntheses also include a summary of what is known about past land use in the area, and address concerns for management. Major research problems are identified. Research goals to be achieved through future archaeological survey and archival/oral historical studies are noted, and site registration and preservation recommendations are made based on an overall view of the area. Drafts of the syntheses are then submitted to appropriate parties for their review and comments.

Once produced, these regional syntheses serve as planning tools for researchers, park planners, general planners involved in compliance with Federal, State and County laws, and as an inventory summary for the general public.

In order to be responsive to constantly changing needs and conditions, the contexts will be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary. As additional information comes into DLNR from survey, registration, review, and other activities, this information will be routinely incorporated into the computerized data base. This data base will form the foundation for the revision of the contexts. In addition to updating the data within a context, the registration, survey and preservation priorities, research goals, and management recommendations and strategies will be reevaluated. The DLNR anticipates that contexts will be formally reviewed and updated every four to ten years, as determined by such factors as the amount of new information developed for an area; the intensity of development pressures within the area; the development of new, or a shift in emphasis within established, research goals; the development of new preservation tools and incentives; and the availability of sufficient staff time.

APPENDIX D

Inventory Action Priorities

The following priorities will be applied in determining any major survey activities by the State Historic Preservation Division:

- * Lands identified by the regional syntheses as high priority areas for further investigation will be given high consideration;
- * State and County-owned property will be given high consideration;
- * Areas whose integrities are threatened will be given high consideration;
- * Surveys that open new informational vistas in the field of historic preservation either through their method or subject matter will be given high consideration.
- * Properties that contribute information for thematic and district studies will be given high consideration.

APPENDIX E

Hawaii & National Register Action Priorities

Nominations of historic properties to the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places will be prioritized and prepared by the State Historic Preservation Division staff. The following priorities will be taken into consideration:

- * State and County-owned property will be given high consideration;
- * Properties whose integrities are threatened will be given high consideration;
- * Properties for which information is readily available and have been identified by either the regional syntheses or through subgrant inventory projects as worthy of preservation will be given high consideration;
- * Properties that are identified in the historic contexts as significant examples of a type will be given high consideration;
- * Thematic and district nominations will be given high consideration;
- * Properties whose formal recognition as historic places will enhance the potential for preservation by the property owner will be given high consideration.

In addition, the State Historic Preservation staff will assist in the registration of privately-owned properties whenever the owners or interested parties request such assistance, and either:

- * The integrity of the property is threatened; or
- * Information is readily available and the property has been identified by the regional syntheses as worthy of preservation; or
- * The property is a significant private residence which the owner is interested in registering; or
- * The property is identified within an historic context as a significant example of a site type; or
- * The formal recognition of the property as an historic place will enhance the potential for preservation by the property owner.

APPENDIX F

List of Acronyms

The following is a list of acronyms of various agencies and organizations referred to in the Plan:

AG	Attorney General
BUF	Department of Budget and Finance
CRDG	Curriculum Research and Development Group
DAGS	Department of Accounting and General Services
DBED	Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
DCCA	Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOE	Department of Education
DOT	Department of Transportation
DWRM	Division of Water and Resource Management
HFDC	Hawaii Finance Development Corporation
HHL	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
HVB	Hawaii Visitors Bureau
ICSD	Information and Communication Services Division
NEH	National Endowment for the Humanities
OHA	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
SFCA	State Foundation on Culture and the Arts
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
UH	University of Hawaii

Other acronyms used in the plan include the following:

CIP	Capital Improvement Project
FY	Fiscal Year
HRS	Hawaii Revised Statutes
SFP	State Functional Plan
SLH	Session Laws of Hawaii

B. Protection:

- The primary means of protecting historic properties in Hawaii remains the review of land alteration projects. A need exists to assure that such reviews are carried out in a timely and thorough manner. Archaeological work undertaken by consultants needs to be closely monitored by DLNR to assure the quality of the endeavor.
- Laws protecting historic properties and artifacts need to be enforced and offenders prosecuted.
- The potential for stringent and specific legal protection for historic properties lies at the local level. As such, Counties should be encouraged to enact and implement Cultural Resource Management Plans as a part of the County General Plan.
- A process to manage the discovery of human remains in a culturally sensitive and timely manner needs to be developed and implemented. Often the presence of burials can be predicted and arrangements for their preservation and/or protection can be made early in the planning process.

C. Management and Treatment of Historic Properties:

- The greatest need encountered in the preservation of historic properties is additional funding. The proper rehabilitation or restoration of buildings and the stabilization, or restoration of archaeological sites by private property owners should be encouraged through a variety of economic incentives.
- Government agencies need to be encouraged to maintain their older structures, rather than assume these buildings will be replaced.
- A method needs to be devised to accommodate public access to archaeological sites on private property with appropriately trained managers on site. The State's liability law, Chapter 520, HRS, needs to be re-examined as it appears to be too vague to protect owners who wish to make their historic properties available for public purposes.
- Properties need to be preserved within a district wide setting that is sympathetic to and respectful of their historic context.
- People need to be made more aware of the devastating loss which destroyers of archaeological sites inflict upon the public's knowledge and appreciation of ancient Hawaii and the culture of the host people.
- More support needs to be given to the protection, preservation and interpretation of State-owned properties. This would include increased support for the historic sites curator program, which organizes community and private organizations to assist in the enforcement of the laws and maintenance and management of the sites. In addition to this program, an historic preserve program needs to be developed for select State-owned historic properties. These historic preserves would be managed by the State with the preservation of their historic character as the primary goal.

Issue Area II: COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC RECORDS, ARTIFACTS AND ORAL HISTORIES AND PERPETUATION OF TRADITIONAL SKILLS

The overwhelming problem confronting almost all institutions involved with the collection and preservation of records and artifacts is that of conservation. The conservation of paper, bound and moving image materials is vital but costly, and requires more funding to help preserve the important collections which exist throughout the State.

In addition, surveys need to be undertaken and user access systems developed for the various collections and holdings of institutions throughout Hawaii.

Another major problem confronting a number of repositories is the need for additional storage space and improved security to discourage theft. The need to establish a repository to handle church and business records also relates to space problems. In addition, a need exists for an increased and coordinated commitment to the collection and preservation of plantation era artifacts and materials associated with other aspects of Hawaii's nineteenth and twentieth century history.

In the area of oral history, problems include the high cost of preliminary research and transcription, and limited public access to the tapes or transcripts which have been collected. Many organizations which presently house tapes do not have the space or the staff to accommodate public needs. Many of these organizations also do not have proper storage facilities which, in the future, may cause preservation problems. A need exists to establish a central repository which would not only insure better maintenance of the tapes, but would make the tapes, as well as transcripts, available to the public.

In the area of traditional arts and skills, the responsibility of perpetuating cultural heritage lies in the hands of those who have knowledge of their culture's traditions. The highly specialized knowledge required to perpetuate traditional arts and skills demands time to learn and understand, plus a high personal interest to maintain. While more modern art forms can maintain themselves through their roles in modern society, traditional culture and art forms have had difficulty in finding support due to their limited audience. As this is a major problem, the State needs to take a visible role in this area. The perpetuation of traditional arts and skills involves the economic feasibility of devoting a lifetime to the continuation of cultural forms and having the materials used by the various traditional artists and practitioners accessible to them.

Finally, no State history center exists which might assume a leadership and coordinating role in the area of collecting, preserving and presenting Hawaii's history.

Issue Area III: PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ON THE ETHNIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGES AND HISTORY OF HAWAII

Historic preservation is not simply the collection and preservation of historic materials and properties, but the maintenance of a response to the past. Any comprehensive preservation program must address the issue of making the past accessible to the public. The perpetuation and enhancement of public knowledge of Hawaii's cultural heritage and history fosters a pride in our past, and the possibility for the preservation of Hawaii's historic and cultural resources is furthered. In addition, the quality of Hawaii's visitor industry is augmented and visitor satisfaction is maintained and enhanced.

Historic properties themselves can be educational experiences, and State and County agencies which administer historic properties need to expand their efforts in the area of interpretation of their sites.

Publications, special exhibitions, video tapes and films are other vehicles to convey information to the public concerning Hawaii's history. A need exists for more public support in this area.

Public presentations, meetings, seminars, conferences and lectures are an extremely popular and cost-efficient means of conveying information on Hawaii's heritage to the public. There is a need for more of these sessions aimed not only at public education but also professional training.

Museums, as life-long learning institutions, provide not only students, but also out-of-school adults with the leisure time alternative of cultural education as recreation. The major problems confronting Hawaii's museums are: 1) financial; and 2) finding locally available personnel with sufficient skills and training.

The educational system is an important means of providing the public with knowledge of Hawaii's past and traditions. A need exists to assure that the teachers in our elementary and secondary schools have sufficient knowledge to teach these subjects and that adequate materials and resources are available for their use.

At the University level, only limited opportunities exist to obtain training related to the resources used to develop state and local histories. Nor are courses available on how to conserve these resources and on how to present historic information to the public. The Interpret Hawaii Program at Kapiolani Community College is a good first step in interpretive education, and its expansion needs to be supported.

Functional Plan Strategies

The need for increased financial support for the preservation of history is paramount in the topic area. A number of State agencies involved with the preservation of history have limited staffing and budgets. Furthermore, within the private sector, a number of non-profit organizations have encountered the perpetual problem of how to meet their annual operating expenses. Thus, as a primary concern, this Plan endorses enhanced public support of historic preservation. This includes the minimal increasing of SFCA staff by two, the University of Hawaii faculty by one, University of Hawaii's Hamilton Library staff by three, and the State Historic Preservation Division staff by thirteen (See Appendix A).

A second major concern addressed within the framework of the Plan involves the need to create preservation priorities and parameters. Time, although the subject of history, works against the preservation of history. Indeed, time keeps slipping into the future, creating an ever-expanding historic resource base. Information is needed to help agencies and organizations decide what should be preserved, collected and carried into the future. Many of the actions in this Plan address this need. Further, the temporal pathway leads to aging, and the need to maintain, repair, and conserve historic resources becomes another major problem of today. A need exists to prioritize preservation actions with regard to these materials.

The relationship of development to the preservation of history, especially the preservation of the physical and cultural environment, is a third concern probed by this Plan. Development should be undertaken in a responsible manner which is sensitive to existing cultural environments. However, in order for this to occur in an orderly manner, a cost-efficient review process, based on community input and as systematic and comprehensive an inventory as is economically feasible, should be maintained. As such, the need for increased and methodical survey, the development of regional syntheses which consolidate and analyze existing historical and archaeological information at a regional level, and a more streamlined, computer-based review process is proposed.

A fourth area of concern involves community interest and involvement with the remnants of its past. The Plan calls for the further nurturing of such feelings through increased educational and informational programs, and it also supports more active involvement as with the island burial councils and curator programs.

A final concern, that of developing a Statewide History Center, is not directly addressed by this Plan. This proposal has been under consideration for several years, and the Department of Accounting and General Services currently has a consultant studying this idea. The State Historic Preservation Functional Plan supports the concept of a centralized historic preservation program, and many of the policies and actions in this plan, especially those proposing additional repository space, collections accessibility and management support, might complement the development of such a Center.

**CHAPTER III
OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND ACTIONS**

I. ISSUE AREA: PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES

OBJECTIVE A: Identification of Historic Properties

POLICY A.1. Expand Statewide Historic Sites Inventory Program.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION A.1.a. Accelerate the development and publication of regional archaeological syntheses using the district/ahupua'a as a reference base, and develop corresponding architectural and historical syntheses.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Private organizations involved in archaeology, history and architecture, County Planning agencies

Start date: FY 94

Budget: \$65,000/year

Comment: This action will allow for a comprehensive understanding of how much of a region has been inventoried and will identify areas still in need of study in order to eliminate significant data gaps. These syntheses also provide an information base for evaluation of sites for preservation, for review and compliance activities and for defining research scopes of work for archaeological projects within the regions. Because of limited staff time, only three syntheses have been developed in the past four years. With the computerization of the inventory, and increased staffing more syntheses should be developed. Two temporary positions would accelerate this process. See Appendix C for more information on Regional Syntheses.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION A.1.b. Expand the computerization of the inventory of historic properties, including the further development of a Geographic Information System (G.I.S.), and establish an efficient information retrieval system accessible to permitting agencies.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: BUF-Information and Communication Services Division (ICSD)

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$100,000/year for two years

Comment: A computer program resides on ICSD computers. Currently the computerization of the inventory is backlogged. In addition the bibliographic file of the archaeological library is on the computer; however, geographic information needs to be extrapolated from the reports and entered so this data base can be utilized by the G.I.S. All these systems will require updating and continual maintenance so that the information will be accurate. By expanding DLNR's repository capabilities, a centralized, comprehensive statewide archaeological site information center will be developed. Funding would be utilized to hire temporary staff to complete the file clean up and data entry. Staffing for maintenance of the system is covered under Action F.1.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION A.1.C. Expand DLNR's archaeological services to meet basic State agency needs.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: HHL, DWRM, DAGS, DOT, HFDC and other State agencies.

Start Date: FY 92

Budget: \$300,000 from various agencies' C.I.P. funds

Comment: A pilot program with Hawaiian Home Lands has demonstrated an inter-agency archaeological program can be established and operated in a feasible manner. The archaeological staff and operating costs can be covered via CIP related funds so that DLNR could at a minimum draft archaeological scopes of work for State agencies, provide reconnaissance level survey work for agencies, and handle any emergency archaeological projects which might arise.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION A.1.d. Encourage the systematic survey of historic properties which would develop comprehensive inventories of: 1) Hawaiian burial sites; 2) intact cultural landscapes; and 3) sites and areas with significant cultural and historical associations.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Private organizations involved in preservation, contract archaeological consultants, County Planning agencies

Start Date: FY 92

Budget: \$150,000/year

Comment: This might take the form of consultant contracts or the hiring of temporary, project specific staff, to undertake specialized ethnographic and historic studies, and high priority and/or innovative inventory projects to fill informational gaps. These projects would be consistent with the Inventory Action Priorities enumerated in Appendix D.

OBJECTIVE B: Protection of Historic Properties

POLICY B.1. Provide timely historic property reviews which are integrated effectively into the land use regulatory system.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION B.1.a. Expand DLNR's archaeological services by placing an archaeologist on the Island of Kauai.

Lead organization: DLNR

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$50,000/year

Comment: The placement of archaeologists on the neighbor islands will enhance the review of development projects by DLNR. In addition, it will allow for closer monitoring of contract archaeological work, and provide an on-island visibility for enforcement of historic preservation laws. Positions for Maui and Hawaii island archaeologists will be established in January 1991. A position needs to be established for Kauai as well.

POLICY B.2. Establish and make available a variety of mechanisms to better protect historic properties.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION B.2.a. Encourage Counties to enact and implement Cultural Resource Management Plans as a part of the County General Plan, and pass ordinances allowing for local enforcement.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: AG, County Planning offices and Local Historic commissions

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$45,000/year

Comment: This would require the hiring of a staff person to coordinate statewide preservation activities with the various counties. This person would also be involved in carrying out Implementing Actions B.2.b, C.3.c., C.3.d. and C.4.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION B.2.b. Support and assist the Counties to protect historic properties through zoning ordinances and other mechanisms.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: County Planning offices

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: Refer to B.2.a.

Comment: This would require the hiring of a staff person to coordinate statewide preservation activities with the various Counties. This person would also be involved in carrying out Implementing Actions B.2.a., C.3.c., C.3.d. and C.4.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION B.2.c. Respond to the discovery of prehistoric/historic burials in a timely and sensitive manner, which takes into consideration cultural concerns.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organization: County Planning offices, OHA

Start Date: FY 92

Budget: \$145,000/year

Comment: This would be implemented utilizing the Island Burial Councils which were established by Act 306, SLH, 1990. To effectively coordinate with the various Councils, additional staffing in the form of clerical support and three professional positions will be required.

OBJECTIVE C: Management and Treatment of Historic Properties

POLICY C.1. Evaluate and designate significant historic properties for legal recognition in a timely manner.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.1.a. Follow Hawaii & National Register Action Priorities enumerated in Appendix E to determine which sites to nominate to the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places. Emphasis should be placed on preparing historic district nominations, thematic and multiple resource nominations.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Private organizations and agencies which prepare nominations

Time Frame: Ongoing since 1979

Budget: Handle with existing funding

Comment: By this method, major sites within the context of their entire geographic areas will be systematically and comprehensively documented and registered. Multiple property nominations will alleviate certain judgmental problems, as sites can be viewed within a totality and their relationships better recognized.

POLICY C.2. Encourage the preservation and maintenance of historic properties through economic incentives and support.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.2.a. Increase support for and streamline the awarding of moneys from the historic preservation special fund which provides moneys for State historic preservation grants-in-aid.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organization: Historic Hawaii Foundation

Start Date: FY 93

Budget: \$6,000,000

Comment: This special endowment fund was established by Act 388, SLH 1989, to generate revenues from which historic preservation grants-in-aid might be provided to encourage the preservation of properties listed in the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places. Measures should be explored to allow these funds to be awarded on less than a biennial basis in order to address emergency situations and other structural failures which cannot fulfill long-term planning requirements.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.2.b. Develop State economic incentives for property owners who rehabilitate and/or actively preserve their historic properties.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Historic Hawaii Foundation, Department of Taxation

Start Date: FY93

Budget: No cost

Comment: A federal income tax credit applies to commercial buildings. An initial State incentive might expand upon this credit to encompass all historic properties, thus encouraging the rehabilitation and/or preservation of residential and archaeological properties as well.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.2.c. Reorganize the administration of the Main Street Program and continue to support the program.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: DBED, Historic Hawaii Foundation, National Trust for Historic Preservation, various county governments

Time Frame: FY 92

Budget: \$300,000/year

Comment: The State should continue to provide economic support for the administration of this program, which has played an active role in the rehabilitation of Hawaii's historic small towns. The moneys would provide for an administrative position with clerical support and funds for use by the various small towns.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.2.d. Encourage State and County agencies to maintain and preserve historic buildings under their administration.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Historic Hawaii Foundation, DAGS, DOE, County Departments of Public Works

Start Date: FY 92

Budget: Existing staff and various agency CIP budgets

POLICY C.3. Explore innovative means to better manage historic properties.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.3.a. Increase efforts to organize and train community and private organizations as curators of sites to assist in enforcement of the laws, and maintenance and management of the sites.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Community and private organizations, OHA

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$80,000/year

Comment: If this on-going program is to be expanded an additional staff position will be required, as well as additional operating costs. This program offers opportunities for community involvement with historic sites and can provide enhanced protection as well as management.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.3.b. Establish a property management program within the State Historic Preservation Division to oversee historic preserves and provide moneys for the acquisition of such properties.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Community and private organizations, Land Management, OHA

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$20,250,000 (\$10,250,000/year)

Comment: Some of the acquisition funds might be obtained through the land banking funds appropriated by the Legislature. Additional funds would have to be provided if these properties are to be developed for public enjoyment. Of the funds requested, \$250,000 a year would be utilized for the management and protection of lands classified as historic preserves. This action corresponds with Action IID(3)a in the Conservation Lands Functional Plan.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.3.c. Explore ways of easing private property owners' liability concerns relating to the opening of historic sites for public use.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: AG, private property owners

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: Refer to Action B.2.a.

Comment: This would be undertaken by the position mentioned in Implementing Actions B.2.a., B.2.b., C.3.d. and C.4.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.3.d. Encourage greater support for historic property management by the private sector, especially the visitor industry.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: DBED-Tourism, HVB, Hawaii Hotel Association, Hawaii Resort Developers Conference, and others involved in the visitor industry.

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: Refer to Action B.2.a.

Comment: Such support would go beyond that proposed in Implementing Action III A.2.d of the Tourism Functional Plan, as it would apply to sites located off resort premises but visited by the clientele. Possible areas to initiate this program would be West Hawaii and Hana. An additional staff position would be needed to manage this program. This position would also implement Actions B.2.a., B.2.b., C.3.c., and C.4.b.

POLICY C.4. Encourage proper preservation techniques.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.4.a. Provide technical information and assistance to people involved in preservation projects, and hold workshops to further disseminate such information.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: National Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Hawaii Foundation, U. S. Department of the Interior, AIA

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$9,000/year

Comment: This can be accomplished with existing staff, but will require a small operating budget.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.4.b. Encourage Counties to adopt the Uniform Code for Building Conservation.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting Organizations: County Councils, Hawaii Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: Refer to Action B.2.a.

Comment: The staff person hired to coordinate statewide preservation activities with the various Counties, who would also be involved in carrying out Implementing Actions B.2.a., B.2.b., C.3.c. and C.3.d., would be responsible for implementing this Action.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION C.4.c. Support preservation studies for specific problem areas such as fishponds, petroglyphs and coral block.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Private organizations involved in the appropriate areas

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget: \$100,000-\$250,000/year

Comment: Costs will vary depending upon the complexity of the problem and nature of the study to be undertaken. Such studies will be undertaken by consultants and the results will be published.

II. ISSUE AREA: COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC RECORDS, ARTIFACTS AND ORAL HISTORIES AND PERPETUATION OF TRADITIONAL SKILLS

OBJECTIVE D: Provision of Adequate Facilities to Preserve Historic Resources.

POLICY D.1. Provide adequate facilities to preserve historic resources.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.a. Construct a new State Archives building.

Lead organization: DAGS

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget: \$15,000,000 total estimated construction cost

Comment: The current structure cannot accommodate the increasing materials and demands for service. This cost estimate reflects a 51,000 square foot building and does not include land acquisition. Moneys have already been appropriated for planning and design.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.b. Investigate the establishment of a repository for ethnic, business and church records and twentieth century materials in the State, and provide for the efficient management in the collection and conservation of these records.

Lead Organization: DAGS

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget: \$100,000

Comment: This would require the hiring of a consultant to prepare a plan of action via a Project Development Report. The Hawaii ethnic records survey is almost completed. Although more descriptive than evaluative, it will be a useful document for the Project Development Report. Staff would have to be added once the extent of the project became evident and the repository designated.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.c. Provide funding on a matching basis to museums and historical records collections for the maintenance of buildings and operating costs incurred in the conservation and storage of artifacts and records.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organization: Appropriate private institutions

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$250,000/year

Comment: Many of the museums in the State are operating at a deficit, and although performing public services receive minimal compensation in the form of admission fees for their services. Just as various art groups, the theater and symphony receive public subsidies, so should museums. The position required to implement Action D.1.d. would also oversee this program.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.d. Establish repositories on each island for the curation and storage of archaeological materials.

Lead organization: DLNR

Assisting organizations: Bishop Museum, local historical societies and museums and other appropriate private institutions.

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$1,900,000

Comment: Private contractors have been accumulating materials for the past twenty years. Two collections have been lost as a result of inadequate storage facilities. These repositories would be developed in conjunction with existing historical societies and organizations as a joint venture.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.e. Establish a mechanism and repository(s) for the preservation of moving image materials.

Lead Organization: DAGS

Assisting organizations: DLNR, DOE, Bishop Museum, East-West Center, Department of Commerce & Consumer Affairs-Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority and others involved in the production and collection of moving image materials.

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: In existing budgets

Comment: The repository for government moving image materials can be incorporated into the new State Archives building (See Action D.1.a.). Private collections will continue to be managed by their owners.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.f. Establish an official State repository for the collection, conservation and distribution of oral histories.

Lead Organizations: UH-Hamilton Library and UH-Oral History Project

Assisting organization: Organizations and institutions involved in the preparation and collection of oral histories

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$65,000/year

Comment: This repository would be responsible for the conservation and cataloguing of all oral history tapes in the State, providing, as far as access laws allow, transcripts of all tapes in its collection to the library system, and providing public access to its tape collection. It will require two positions to handle this increase in responsibility.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION D.1.g. Convene a task force to assess needs and make recommendations as to how to preserve local government records by the Counties.

Lead Organization: DAGS-Archives

Assisting organization: City and County Municipal Records Center

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$1,000

Comment: Additional monies may have to be appropriated by the Legislature to assist the Counties in implementing the recommendations.

OBJECTIVE E: The Establishment of Programs to Collect and Conserve Historic Records, Artifacts, and Oral Histories and to Document and Perpetuate Traditional Arts, Skills and Culture.

POLICY E.1. Provide support and coordination to activities involved with the collection and conservation of historic records and materials.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION E.1.a. Increase funding to assist with the costs of conserving historic resources, be they records or artifacts, held by museums and archives.

Lead organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organizations: Appropriate private institutions

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$500,000/year

Comment: The monies will be awarded according to priorities established by the SFCA, and will include conservation studies, collection management programs and general operating costs.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION E.1.b. Expand financial support to both private organizations and public agencies for oral history projects, increase the coordination of oral history efforts, provide training opportunities in the field and include oral histories as a mitigation measure for projects impacting ways of life.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organizations: UH-Oral History Project and organizations involved in the development of oral histories

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget: \$110,000/year

Comment: The State has been actively funding oral history projects since 1976. Additional funding will allow for the development of special projects.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION E.1.c. Increase the coordination of private and public historic resource collection and management efforts to avoid duplication and encourage better efficiency.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: Appropriate private institutions such as museums, historical societies, and other heritage oriented non-profit organizations

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$30,000/year

Comment: This would require the addition of one staff position for the SFCA's history and humanities program.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION E.1.d. Increase the documentation of Hawaii's history, heritage and traditional arts and skills.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: DLNR, Public Television, museums, historical societies, and other heritage oriented non-profit organizations

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$500,000/year

Comment: Activity in this area is limited at the present time, and requires substantial expansion.

III. ISSUE AREA: PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ON THE ETHNIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGES AND HISTORY OF HAWAII

OBJECTIVE F: Provision of Better Access to Historic Information

POLICY F.1. Support programs to facilitate the public's gathering of historic information.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.a. Expand the preparation of guides to historic resource holdings within the various institutions of Hawaii.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: Hawaiian Historical Society, DAGS-Archives, DOE Library, UH Library

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$10,000/year

Comment: A guide on coffee, rice, maritime, ranching and sugar have already been produced. Others to follow include pineapple. Other future projects might include an updating of existing ethnic resource guides and data base sharing.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.b. Develop a centralized, comprehensive, computerized statewide historic property information center.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Assisting organization: Bishop Museum, UH, private archaeological contractors, Society for Hawaiian Archaeology, and the Pacific Association of Professional Archaeologists

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$35,000/year

Comment: DLNR already has an extensive inventory system and library of archaeological reports. These must be kept current, expanded and made available for public use. A computerized inventory, bibliography and Geographic Information System are being developed, and will need to be maintained on an ongoing basis. To provide current information and public service, one staff position will be required. The position would maintain the system noted in A.1.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.c. Maintain an inventory of historic/cultural moving image materials, and make it available to the public.

Lead Organization: UH Library System

Assisting Organizations: DOE-State Library, DAGS-Archives, and other organizations with moving image collections

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$40,000/year

Comment: This will require an increase in library staff and operating costs.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.d. Update the catalogue of oral history resources in Hawaii.

Lead organization: UH-Oral History Project

Assisting organizations: Organizations involved in the development of oral histories

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$30,000

Comments: The catalogue of oral histories was last updated in 1982; these funds would be utilized to hire a consultant or temporary staff position and cover expenses to undertake the updating.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.e. Support the preparation of an index to the Hawaiian language newspapers.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting Organizations: OHA and the University of Hawaii

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$100,000

Comment: These newspapers are now being microfilmed with an NEH grant. The index would make them more accessible to researchers and the public.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.1.f. Promote, encourage and support the translation of historical materials written in the Hawaiian language.

Lead organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: OHA, the University of Hawaii, Alu Like, and the Hawaiian Historical Society's Committee on Translations

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$50,000/year

POLICY F.2. Coordinate and support programs to disseminate information to the public.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.a. Establish a center to develop a data base of statewide historic interpretive activity, and to coordinate and enhance interpretive programs by better assessing needs, sharing expertise, and avoiding duplication of efforts.

Lead Organization: UH
Assisting organizations: DAGS, DOE-Hawaiian Studies Program and UH-CRDG-Social Studies, Historic Hawaii Foundation, DLNR-State Historic Preservation Division, Bishop Museum, OHA, HVB, DBED, County Parks and Recreation agencies

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$70,000

Comment: Kapiolani Community College's Interpret Hawaii Program has taken the first steps to develop the data base of interpretive activities throughout the State.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.b. Develop reflective, informed, culturally sensitive, site specific interpretation programs at a statewide level for publicly-owned historic properties.

Lead Organization: DLNR

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$100,000/year

Comment: Requires one professional staff with technical expertise in the presentation of educational and informational materials, one on-site person to network with the community so they might assist in the development of a site, and a clerical position. Development moneys would also be required. This action would dovetail with the Actions under Policy C.3 and be coordinated with Implementing Action G.1.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.c. Expand the promotion of public appreciation of historic/cultural resources through supporting the production of materials via publishing and other media communications forms, including exhibitions, films and videos.

Lead organizations: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organizations: DCCA-Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority; DLNR; DOE; and UH

Start Date: FY 92, subject to availability of funds

Budget: \$500,000/year

Comment: This would include the hiring of an additional position within the SFCA's Humanities Program.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.d. Increase support for and conduct workshops, seminars, and conferences that promote further understanding of Hawaii's heritage and historic/cultural resources.

Lead Organization: DAGS-SFCA

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$50,000/year in additional funding

IMPLEMENTING ACTION F.2.e. Increase support of public performances and exhibitions to allow for greater citizen exposure to Hawaii's traditional arts and skills.

Lead organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organizations: Organizations involved with the cultural heritage of Hawaii

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget: \$50,000/year in additional funding

Comment: These performances and exhibitions will feature the traditional arts and skills of the variety of ethnic groups in the islands.

OBJECTIVE G: Enhancement of Skills and Knowledge Needed to Preserve Historical Resources.

POLICY G.1.: Provide opportunities for continuing education for persons involved with collecting and preserving historical resources.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION G.1.a. Increase support for and conduct training workshops to improve professional resource management skills of people working with historical and cultural records and materials.

Lead organization: DAGS-SFCA

Assisting organization: Hawaii Museums Association

Start Date: FY 92, subject to the availability of funds

Budget \$30,000/year

Comment: Such workshops give museum and historical society staff the opportunity to stay abreast of current thinking and techniques in their field. The bringing in of outside professionals to conduct these workshops should be encouraged.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION G.1.b. Establish a resource information center on interpretive techniques.

Lead Organization: UH

Assisting organization: DOE, UH, Kamehameha Schools, DAGS-SFCA, DLNR, HVB, DBED

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$85,000/year

Comment: Such a center should not only provide classes that cover current state of the art interpretive techniques and approaches, but should also offer technical workshops taught by outside professionals, including those from the Mainland. The funding would be utilized for a position, honorariums and travel moneys. This would be coordinated with Implementing Actions F.1.b. and F.2.b.

IMPLEMENTING ACTION G.1.c. Establish cultural resource management training opportunities at the University level.

Lead Organization: UH

Assisting organization: Hawaii Museum Association

Start Date: FY 94

Budget: \$50,000

Comment: These funds would be utilized to fund a position to handle this area. This position might also fulfill part of the requirements for Actions G.1.b. and F.2.a.

APPENDIX A

New Position Requests

State Foundation on Culture & the Arts (SFCA)

Two new positions to:

Positions

- 1 Assist with expanded coordination and management efforts by the history and humanities program (Action E.1.d.), and
- 1 Assist with the management of purchase of service awards associated with an expansion in this program area (Action F.2.c.).

State Historic Preservation Division

Thirteen positions are needed to perform the following:

- 4 To establish a burials program (Action B.2.c.);
- 1 To place a DLNR staff archaeologist on the island of Kauai (Action B.1.a.);
- 1 To provide a staff position to work with the County governments to expand their historic preservation programs, and to work with the private sector to enhance its support of State preservation efforts and to open private properties for public benefit. (Actions B.2.a., B.2.b, C.3.c., C.3.d. and C.4.b.)
- 1 To expand the curator program (Actions C.3.a. and F.2.b.)
- 1 To oversee the management and administration of curational facilities located on each island, and to work with other museums and historical societies regarding their facilities (Actions D.1.c. and D.1.d.);
- 1 To administer a property management program within the State Historic Preservation Division (Action C.3.b.);
- 2 To administer the Main Street Program (Action C.2.c);
- 1 To manage and maintain the computerized historic properties data bases (Actions A.1.b. and F.1.b.); and
- 1 To develop interpretive programs at historic properties (Action F.2.b.)

- 13 TOTAL

University of Hawaii

One new position to: establish a cultural resource management program (Action G.1.c.)

University of Hawaii - Hamilton Library

Three new positions to perform the following:

- 2 Establish a statewide oral history repository (Action D.1.f.); and
- 1 Establish a moving images repository (Action F.1.c.).

APPENDIX B

Budget Increases Requested to Implement This Plan

The State Historic Preservation Functional Plan favors increased State support for the preservation of Hawaii's history. The following totals indicate the amounts deemed necessary to implement the proposed actions presented in this plan. Although the various departments recognize the desirability to accomplish all these actions, budgetary constraints and departmental, as well as administrative, priorities have resulted in budget requests which do not include funding for implementation of all actions. This constraint was recognized at the on-set of the planning process, however it was decided to include many actions despite limited funding in order to surface directions in which the State should consider moving.

D.A.G.S.

Operating:	FY	92:	\$1,941,000
	FY	94:	\$90,000
C.I.P.:	FY	92:	\$15,000,000

DLNR

Operating:	FY	92:	\$695,000
	FY	94:	\$799,000
C.I.P.:	FY	92:	\$1,900,000

Special: \$26,250,000

University of Hawaii

Operating:	FY	92:	\$70,000
	FY	94:	\$270,000

Other Agencies

C.I.P.: \$300,000

APPENDIX C

Regional Syntheses/Historic Contexts

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior has issued Standards for comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning, which serve as a foundation for those sections of the State Historic Preservation Functional Plan involved with the preservation of historic properties. Decisions about the identification, evaluation, registration, protection and treatment of historic properties are most reliably made when the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties is understood. Thus, at the heart of the Standards is the development of historic contexts, or themes, which describe the broad patterns of development in an area that may be represented by historic properties. These contexts serve as the basis for historic property identification, evaluation, registration and treatment.

For Hawaii, these contexts utilize geography as the basic theme. For historic/architectural properties, an entire island, such as Lanai or Molokai, or a specific district of an urban area, such as Tantalus or Manoa, serve as the context, depending upon which is more appropriate. For archaeological properties, the contexts are based on either traditional districts or ahupua'a, as appropriate, and take the form of "regional syntheses".

The regional syntheses review archaeological and historic documents to establish land use patterns at and since European contact. These syntheses review existing archaeological information from previous studies and surveys. This review:

1. Documents the amount, extent, and level of survey coverage. It shows gaps in survey coverage and areas needing more intensive survey.
2. Identifies the number and types of sites, which are presented as an updated summary of the State of Hawaii's inventory of Historic Places for the area. Although not in the synthesis reports, the inventory is upgraded at this time, with files prepared for each site. These files contain site information, including condition and significance, and map locations.

The syntheses also include a summary of what is known about past land use in the area, and address concerns for management. Major research problems are identified. Research goals to be achieved through future archaeological survey and archival/oral historical studies are noted, and site registration and preservation recommendations are made based on an overall view of the area. Drafts of the syntheses are then submitted to appropriate parties for their review and comments.

Once produced, these regional syntheses serve as planning tools for researchers, park planners, general planners involved in compliance with Federal, State and County laws, and as an inventory summary for the general public.

In order to be responsive to constantly changing needs and conditions, the contexts will be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary. As additional information comes into DLNR from survey, registration, review, and other activities, this information will be routinely incorporated into the computerized data base. This data base will form the foundation for the revision of the contexts. In addition to updating the data within a context, the registration, survey and preservation priorities, research goals, and management recommendations and strategies will be reevaluated. The DLNR anticipates that contexts will be formally reviewed and updated every four to ten years, as determined by such factors as the amount of new information developed for an area; the intensity of development pressures within the area; the development of new, or a shift in emphasis within established, research goals; the development of new preservation tools and incentives; and the availability of sufficient staff time.

APPENDIX D

Inventory Action Priorities

The following priorities will be applied in determining any major survey activities by the State Historic Preservation Division:

- * Lands identified by the regional syntheses as high priority areas for further investigation will be given high consideration;
- * State and County-owned property will be given high consideration;
- * Areas whose integrities are threatened will be given high consideration;
- * Surveys that open new informational vistas in the field of historic preservation either through their method or subject matter will be given high consideration.
- * Properties that contribute information for thematic and district studies will be given high consideration.

APPENDIX E

Hawaii & National Register Action Priorities

Nominations of historic properties to the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places will be prioritized and prepared by the State Historic Preservation Division staff. The following priorities will be taken into consideration:

- * State and County-owned property will be given high consideration;
- * Properties whose integrities are threatened will be given high consideration;
- * Properties for which information is readily available and have been identified by either the regional syntheses or through subgrant inventory projects as worthy of preservation will be given high consideration;
- * Properties that are identified in the historic contexts as significant examples of a type will be given high consideration;
- * Thematic and district nominations will be given high consideration;
- * Properties whose formal recognition as historic places will enhance the potential for preservation by the property owner will be given high consideration.

In addition, the State Historic Preservation staff will assist in the registration of privately-owned properties whenever the owners or interested parties request such assistance, and either:

- * The integrity of the property is threatened; or
- * Information is readily available and the property has been identified by the regional syntheses as worthy of preservation; or
- * The property is a significant private residence which the owner is interested in registering; or
- * The property is identified within an historic context as a significant example of a site type; or
- * The formal recognition of the property as an historic place will enhance the potential for preservation by the property owner.

APPENDIX F

List of Acronyms

The following is a list of acronyms of various agencies and organizations referred to in the Plan:

AG	Attorney General
BUF	Department of Budget and Finance
CRDG	Curriculum Research and Development Group
DAGS	Department of Accounting and General Services
DBED	Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
DCCA	Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOE	Department of Education
DOT	Department of Transportation
DWRM	Division of Water and Resource Management
HFDC	Hawaii Finance Development Corporation
HHL	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
HVB	Hawaii Visitors Bureau
ICSD	Information and Communication Services Division
NEH	National Endowment for the Humanities
OHA	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
SFCA	State Foundation on Culture and the Arts
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
UH	University of Hawaii

Other acronyms used in the plan include the following:

CIP	Capital Improvement Project
FY	Fiscal Year
HRS	Hawaii Revised Statutes
SFP	State Functional Plan
SLH	Session Laws of Hawaii