
Final
Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the
Kaua‘i Community College Rezone Campus Project,
Ha‘ikū, Niunalu, Nāwiliwili Ahupua‘a,
Līhu‘e District, Kaua‘i
TMKs: [4] 3-4-007:001, 002, 003, and 006

Prepared for
Wilson Okamoto Corporation

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(Job Code: NIUMALU 3)

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Management Summary

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| Reference | Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the Kaua'i Community College Rezone Campus Project, Ha'ikū, Niumalu, Nawiliwili Ahupua'a, Līhu'e District, Kaua'i, TMKs: [4] 3-4-007:001, 002, 003, and 006 (Kamai et al. 2016) |
| Date | April 2016 |
| Project Number(s) | Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. (CSH) Job Code: NIUMALU 3 |
| Investigation Permit Number | CSH completed the archaeological inventory survey (AIS) fieldwork under archaeological permit number 15-03 and 16-26, issued by the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) per Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) §13-13-282. |
| Agencies | SHPD |
| Land Jurisdiction | State of Hawai'i |
| Project Proponent | University of Hawai'i; Wilson Okamoto Corporation |
| Project Funding | State of Hawai'i |
| Project Location | The project area consists of a portion of the 198.8-acre (80.45 hectares) Kaua'i Community College (KCC) campus as well as a portion of Puhi Stream as shown on the 1996 Lihue U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. |
| Project Description | <p>The project consists of re-designating an approximately 148.50-acre portion of the KCC campus from its current classification as Agricultural District to Urban District. A Special Permit was granted by the State Land Use Commission in 1973 for construction of the college campus within an approximately 99-acre parcel situated within TMK: [4] 3-4-007:003. Most of the additional approximately 100 acres (within TMKs: [4] 3-4-007:001, 002, and 006) is undeveloped, except for two Hawaiian language immersion schools, Pūnana Leo o Kaua'i Pre-School and Kawaikini New Century Public Charter School. Pūnana Leo o Kaua'i Pre-School occupies school facilities built before the KCC campus. Kawaikini New Century Public Charter School occupies existing buildings and was granted a Special Permit, Use Permit, and Class IV Zoning Permit in 2009 to construct additional buildings.</p> <p>The purpose of the rezoning is for a proposed future project that consists of the construction of new buildings, additions to buildings, and new parking.</p> |
| Project Acreage | The project area includes approximately 148.5-acres (60.1 hectares) |
| Project Areaⁱ and Survey Area Acreage | The approximately 148.5-acre (60.1 hectares) project area is defined in this study as the project area (PA) and the area of potential effect (APE). |

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| <p>Historic Preservation Regulatory Contextⁱⁱ</p> | <p>In 1973, Archaeological Research Center Hawai'i conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of a portion of the New Kaua'i Community College (Palama 1973).</p> <p>CSH conducted an archaeological and cultural impact evaluation (Hammatt and Shideler 2004) for the KCC One-Stop Center in a small portion of the project area in the developed KCC campus. No cultural material was observed or expected. SHPD concurred that no cultural material was observed or expected and no further work was recommended (LOG NO.: 2004.0039, DOC. NO.:0401NM05; see Appendix A).</p> <p>A literature review and archaeological field inspection (LRFI) was conducted by CSH (Groza and Hammatt 2010) for this project with recommendations for additional research, further documentation on surface features, subsurface testing, and consultation with former Puhi Camp residents. The recommendations were accepted by the SHPD in a letter dated 4 June 2012 (LOG NO.: 2011.1458, DOC NO.: 0512TS09).</p> <p>The archaeological reconnaissance (Palama 1973) and LRFI (Groza and Hammatt 2010) do not fulfill the requirements of an archaeological inventory survey investigation (per HAR §13-276), which serves as a document to facilitate the proposed project's planning and supports historic preservation review compliance by assessing if there are any archaeological concerns within the study area and to develop data on the general nature, density and distribution of archaeological resources.</p> <p>In 2012, a cultural impact assessment (CIA) was completed for the current rezoning project (Fa'anunu et al. 2012). The CIA included archival and background research as well as community consultation involving letter mail-outs and interviews.</p> <p>This AIS investigation fulfills the requirements of HAR §13-276 and was conducted to identify, document, and assess significance of any historic properties. This document is intended to support the proposed project's historic preservation review under Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) §6E-8 and HAR §13-275, as well as the amendment of land use boundaries of approximately 148.50 acres of land from the 198.8-acre property. It is intended to support any project-related historic preservation consultation with stakeholders, such as state and county agencies and interested Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) and community groups.</p> |
| <p>Fieldwork Effort</p> | <p>Fieldwork was accomplished 6 April 2015 through 10 April 2015 and 22 April 2015 by CSH archaeologists Richard Stark, Ph.D., Gerald Ida, B.A., Tyler Turran, B.A., and Missy Kamai, B.A. and from 4 January 2016 through 8 January 2016 by CSH archaeologists Scott Belluomini, B.A., Thomas Martel, B.A., and Trevor Yucha, B.S., under the general supervision of Hallett H. Hammatt, Ph.D. This work required approximately 30 person-days to complete.</p> |

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| <p>Consultation</p> | <p>A cultural impact assessment (CIA) was conducted for the current project by CSH (Fa'anunu et al. 2012). Hawaiian organizations, agencies and community members were contacted in order to identify potentially knowledgeable individuals with cultural expertise and/or knowledge of the project area and the vicinity. Outreach included efforts to contact 32 individuals and agencies. The organizations consulted included the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), the Kaua'i/Ni'ihau Island Burial Council (KNIBC), the Hui Mālama I Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, the Kaua'i /Ni'ihau Ho'okipa Network, the Kaumuali'i Hawaiian Civic Club, the Kaua'i Historical Society, Mālama Kaua'i, and community members of the Līhu'e District.</p> <p>CSH attempted to contact 32 community members, government agencies, community organizations, and individuals, including residents, "recognized" (either cultural or lineal) descendants, and cultural practitioners. Community consultations began in September 2011 and continued until February 2012. Of the 22 people who responded, eight <i>kūpuna</i> (elders) and/or <i>kama'āina</i> (Native-born) participated in formal interviews for more in-depth contributions to the CIA and two people provided a statement via email and telephone.</p> <p>Additional consultation was conducted with a former Puhi Camp resident Mr. Rex Acosta during the subsurface testing of this AIS to determine the trench locations within the old Puhi Camp area.</p> |
| <p>Historic Properties Identified and Historic Property Significanceⁱⁱⁱ</p> | <p>A total of four historic properties, three previously identified and one newly identified, are located within or near the project area of the present archaeological inventory survey.</p> <p>State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) # 50-30-11-B006, Puhi Camp Cemetery previously identified by Kikuchi and Remoaldo (1992), is located outside of, but encompassed by, the project area. SIHP # -B006 is evaluated as significant pursuant to HAR §13-275-6, under Criterion "d" (have yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history) and "e" (have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity). This assessment is based on the historic property's potential to provide information regarding the history of the Puhi Camp, as well as burial practices of plantation workers, and its value to the current community.</p> <p>SIHP # -2179, irrigation complex previously identified by Hunkin et al. (2014), is assessed as significant pursuant to HAR §13-275-6 under Criterion "d" (have yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history). This assessment is based on the historic</p> |

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| | <p>property’s potential to provide information regarding plantation-era agricultural practices and the extensive irrigation systems in the area.</p> <p>SIHP # -2220, Hawaii Territory Survey Marker and Transit Station previously identified by Hunkin et al. (2014), is assessed as significant pursuant to HAR §13-275-6 under Criterion “d” (have yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history) pursuant to HAR §13-13-284-6, for its potential to provide information about plantation-era operations and infrastructure.</p> <p>SIHP # -2307, a newly identified subsurface trash deposit, is assessed as significant pursuant to HAR §13-275-6 under Criterion “d” (have yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history) pursuant to HAR §13-13-284-6, for its potential to provide information about Puhi Camp and its former residents.</p> |
| <p>Effect Recommendation^{iv}</p> | <p>CSH’s project specific effect recommendation is “effect, with agreed upon mitigation commitments.” The recommended mitigation measures will reduce the project’s effect on identified historic properties within the project area. While the rezoning alone will not immediately affect the historic properties within or near the project area, proposed campus improvements may adversely affect the historic properties. This AIS is designed to inform the proposed development on the locations and necessary mitigation for the significant historic properties.</p> |
| <p>Mitigation Recommendations</p> | <p>No further historic preservation work is recommended for the portion of SIHP # -2179 (plantation era irrigation complex), SIHP # -2220 (Hawaii Territory Survey Marker and Transit Station) and SIHP # -2307 (subsurface trash pit) within the project area. Sufficient information regarding the location, extent, function, and age of the historic properties has been generated by the current archaeological inventory survey investigation to mitigate any adverse effect caused by the proposed project.</p> <p>Portions of SIHP # -2179 (irrigation complex) are still in use and, if deemed appropriate, are recommended to be incorporated into the proposed campus improvements design. This may include the use of portions of the historic property for its educational potential for interpretation of the land use history of the area. It is recommended that educational use or adaptive reuse of portions of SIHP # -2179 be coordinated with the SHPD.</p> <p>Preservation is recommended for SIHP # -B006 (Puhi Camp Cemetery). This historic property has been excluded from the current project area and will not be affected. Preservation through avoidance and protection is recommended. In order to ensure the adequate preservation of this historic property, a preservation plan in accordance with HAR §13-277-3 for SIHP # -B006 may be required.</p> |

ⁱ “Project Area” is defined (HAR §13-284-2) as “the area the proposed project may potentially affect, either directly or indirectly. It includes not only the area where the proposed project will take place, but also the proposed project’s area of potential effect.” “Effects include, but are not limited to, partial or total destruction or alteration of the historic property, detrimental alteration of the properties’ surrounding environment, detrimental visual, spatial, noise or atmospheric impingement, increasing access with the chances of resulting damage, and neglect resulting in deterioration” (HAR §13-284-7[b]). Based on these definitions of “project area” and “effects” there is potential for project effects to historic properties to extend outside the footprint of project construction. Accordingly a definition and justification of the “project area” and “area of potential effect” employed in the AIS study is required.

ⁱⁱ The State of Hawai'i historic preservation review process is designed to identify and mitigate a project’s impacts to significant historic properties. Historic properties are defined as “any building, structure, object, district, area, or site, including *heiau* [temple] and underwater site, which is over fifty years old” (HAR §13-284-2). The six potential historic preservation review steps include the following: 1) identification and inventory, to determine if historic properties are present in the project’s area and, if so, to identify and document (inventory) them; 2) evaluation of historic property significance; 3) determination of project effect (impact) on significant historic properties; 4) mitigation commitments that commit to acceptable forms of mitigation in order to properly handle or minimize impacts to significant historic properties; 5) detailed mitigation plan, scope of work to properly carry out the general mitigation commitments; and 6) verification of completion of detailed mitigation plan (HAR §13-284-3). A project’s effect and potential mitigation measures are evaluated based on the project’s potential impact to “significant” historic properties (those historic properties determined significant following their evaluation of significance [HAR §13-284-6]).

ⁱⁱⁱ Once a historic property is identified, then an assessment of significance shall occur pursuant to HAR §13-284-6. To be significant, a historic property shall possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet one or more of the following significance criteria: “a” be associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history; “b” be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; “c” embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value; “d” have yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history; or “e” have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations being important to the group’s history and cultural identity. By convention criterion “e” usually includes human skeletal remains and/or burials and religious sites.

^{iv} One of two effect determinations must be established: 1) “No historic properties affected,” the project will have no effect on significant historic properties; or 2) “Effect, with agreed upon mitigation commitments,” the project will affect one or more significant historic properties, and the effects will potentially be harmful. However, the agreed upon mitigation commitments involving one or more forms of mitigation will reasonably and acceptably mitigate the harmful effects (HAR §13-284-7).