Draft

Interim Protection Plan for
Kamehameha Schools Kakaʻako Block I,
Honolulu Ahupuaʻa, Honolulu (Kona) District, Oʻahu,

TMKs: [1] 2-1-056:002, 007, and 008

Prepared for
Kamehameha Schools

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August 2014

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Section 1  Introduction

At the request of Kamehameha Schools (KS), Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i, Inc. (CSH) prepared this Interim Protection Plan (IPP) for the Kamehameha Schools Kaka‘ako Block I development project. This document was prepared for the review and acceptance of the Hawai‘i Community Development Authority (HCDA) and the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). As outlined below, its overall purpose is to support the project’s State of Hawai‘i historic preservation review compliance, and to ensure the maximum protection of identified archaeological historic properties in the project area while this historic preservation review process is completed.

Section 2  Project Description

The project area is in downtown Honolulu in the area known as Kaka‘ako, on the southern coastline of O‘ahu [Honolulu Ahupua‘a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O‘ahu Island, Tax Map Key (TMK): [1] 2-1-056:002, 007, and 008]. The project area is in downtown Honolulu in the area known as Kaka‘ako, which is on the southern coastline of O‘ahu. The project area is within the block bounded by Ala Moana Boulevard, Koula and Auahi Streets. The Diamond Head border adjoins the former Bank of Hawaii property on the corner of Ward Avenue and Ala Moana Boulevard. The project area is depicted on the 1998 Honolulu U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1), a tax map plat (Figure 2), and a 2013 aerial photograph (Figure 3).

The Block I project, known as Vida at 888 Ala Moana Boulevard, is a mixed-use joint development between The MacNaughton Group and Kobayashi Group (MK) on land presently owned by Kamehameha Schools (Figure 4).

Project details include:
- The project will include a 400-foot tall, 38-story mixed-use building consisting of approximately 265 residential units over 20,000 square feet of ground floor commercial space
- Structured parking for cars of above-grade parking on Levels 2, 3 and 4
- Amenity Podium at Level 5
- Landscaping and open spaces occur at the ground floor and Amenity Level

Ground-disturbing construction activities associated with the Project will include (i) the demolition of existing structures, foundation slabs, and utility lines, (ii) the construction of new foundations, building footings, and retaining walls, and (iii) the installation of new utility lines (water, electrical, sewer and drainage).

The project area is owned by KS, and the project construction will be developed by The MacNaughton Group and the Kobayashi Group (MK). The project’s area of potential effect (APE) for archaeological historic properties is defined as the entire approximately 3.4-acre project area. The project area’s surrounding built environment is urban (paved streets and low-rise commercial buildings).
Figure 1. 1998 Honolulu USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing the location of the project area
Figure 2. Tax map key (TMK): [1] 2-1-056, showing the location of the project area
Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing the location of the project area (base map: Google Earth 2013)
Figure 4. Block I Landscape Plan detailing proposed redevelopment (source: MK 2014)
Section 3  Historic Preservation Regulatory Context and KS Block I AIS Summary

The KS Kaka’ako Block I project, located on private land and privately funded, is subject to Hawai‘i State historic preservation review legislation (Hawai‘i Revised Statutes HRS §6E-42 and Hawai‘i Administrative Rules [HAR] §13-284). An archaeological inventory survey testing strategy (Tulchin 2013) for this project was accepted by the SHPD in a letter dated 31 May 2013 (LOG NO: 2013.3486, DOC. NO: 1305SL43). The KS Kaka’ako Block I archaeological inventory survey (AIS) report (Tulchin et al. 2014) was prepared to address the Block I component of the KS Kaka’ako Master Plan and was prepared in accordance with the requirements for an AIS report as stated in HAR § 13-276-5.

This IPP is based on the project’s on-going historic preservation review process. The project’s AIS report has been written and was submitted to SHPD for review and acceptance on 21 April 2014. This AIS report describes the archaeological historic properties in the project’s area of potential effect (APE), assesses the significance of these identified historic properties, evaluates the project’s potential effect on the significant archaeological historic properties, and recommends mitigation measures that will mitigate the project’s effect on these archaeological historic properties.

As described in the KS Kaka’ako Block I AIS report (Tulchin et al. 2014), six significant archaeological historic properties were documented in the KS Kaka’ako Block I project area. These archaeological historic properties are depicted in Figure 5, and described and their mitigation recommendations summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of All Archaeological Historic Properties and Their Mitigation from the KS Kaka’ako Block I AIS (Tulchin et al. 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Inventory of Historic Property (SIHP) #</th>
<th>Description/Formal Type</th>
<th>Significance Per HAR 13-284-6</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50-80-14-7578</td>
<td>Subsurface cultural layer “d”</td>
<td>Archaeological monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-80-14-7579</td>
<td>Subsurface cultural layer “d”</td>
<td>Archaeological monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-80-14-7580</td>
<td>Subsurface cultural layer “d” and “e”</td>
<td>Archaeological data recovery, burial treatment, preservation, and archaeological monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-80-14-7581</td>
<td>Traditional Hawaiian bundle burial “d” and “e”</td>
<td>Burial treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-80-14-7582</td>
<td>Disarticulated human skeletal remains “d” and “e”</td>
<td>Burial treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-80-14-7583</td>
<td>Disarticulated human skeletal remains “d” and “e”</td>
<td>Burial treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5. Aerial photograph showing the location of the six significant archaeological historic properties identified during the AIS of the KS Kaka’ako Block I project area (base map: Google Earth 2013)
Section 4  Statutory/Legal Authority

This IPP is provided pursuant to the following Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) and Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR):

- **HRS § 6E: Historic Preservation.** Including, but not limited to the following sections:
  - HRS § 6E-42: Review of proposed projects

- **HAR § 13-277: Rules Governing Requirements for Archaeological Site Preservation and Development.** Including, but not limited to, the following sections:
  - HAR § 13-277-4: Buffer zones
  - HAR § 13-277-5: Interim protection measures

- **HAR § 13-284: Procedures for Historic Preservation Review to Comment on Section 6E-42, HRS, Projects.** Including, but not limited to, the following sections:
  - HAR § 13-284-3: Conducting a historic preservation review; generally
  - HAR § 13-284-9: Verification of completion of the detailed mitigation plan

In addition, the Supreme Court of Hawai‘i stated that “the rules permit a project to commence where an “interim protection plan is in place… [I]t is apparent that an interim protection plan is a form of mitigation that, under the sequential approach of the rules, can be developed only after an AIS has been completed.” Kaleikini v. Yoshioka, 128 Hawaii 53, 57, 283 P.3d 60, 64 (2012). The AIS for the entire project has been completed and is currently under SHPD review. See also id. at 76 n.31, 283 P.3d. at 83 n.31 (explaining that “[a]lthough HAR § 13-284-3(a) is worded in the conjunctive, the additional insertion of the word ‘any’ appears to suggest that the intent was not to require both an interim protection plan and data recovery fieldwork. This makes sense since there could be projects where, for example, an interim protection plan would be adequate to protect existing burials from damage during construction and, therefore, there would be no need to recover data from those burial sites since they would presumably remain intact.”)

Per HAR §13-284-9(d): In cases involving preservation, archaeological data recovery, or architectural recordation, the agency has the option to request an accelerated, two-step verification, understanding that construction projects often need to proceed rapidly and that a completion report is often finished months after fieldwork is completed. Step 1: The agency shall submit documentation to the SHPD indicating that data recovery fieldwork, recordation, or interim protection measures for properties to be preserved have been successfully completed. The SHPD writes a letter within thirty days to the agency agreeing and stating construction may proceed, with the understanding that Step 2 (submital of a completion report for the data recovery work, architectural recordation, or final preservation work at a future date) must be completed to conclude the historic preservation process.
Section 5  Interim Protection Measures

The following interim protection measures are based on the KS Kaka‘ako Block I project’s AIS report (Tulchin et al. 2014), which is currently under SHPD review, including the historic property descriptions, significance assessments, project effect assessment, and mitigation measures. These protection measures ensure the maximum interim protection. No project-related construction or ground disturbing activities that could potentially affect the project’s six significant archaeological historic properties will take place until the project has completed the State of Hawai‘i historic preservation review process, which, based on the projects AIS investigation and on consultation with SHPD, and where appropriate, consultation with Recognized Cultural Descendants and Oahu Island Burial Council., will include the following steps:

1. SHPD’s acceptance of the project’s AIS report;
2. The preparation, SHPD-acceptance, and implementation of the project’s archaeological monitoring plan (prepared pursuant to HAR § 13-279);
3. The preparation, SHPD-acceptance, and implementation of the project’s burial treatment plan (prepared pursuant to HAR § 13-300-33);
4. The preparation, SHPD-acceptance, and implementation of the project’s archaeological preservation plan (prepared pursuant to HAR § 13-277);
5. The preparation and SHPD-acceptance of the project’s archaeological data recovery plan (prepared pursuant to HAR § Chapter 13-278); and
6. The completion of the project’s archaeological data recovery fieldwork (pursuant to the SHPD-accepted data recovery plan) and acceptance by SHPD of the data recovery end-of-fieldwork letter [pursuant to HAR § 13-284-9(d)].

Interim protection measures for the proposed preservation of a portion of the SIHP # 50-80-14-7580 subsurface cultural layer during project construction will include the following measures:

1. Ensure that no subsurface ground disturbance will take place within the boundaries of the proposed preservation area.
2. Ensure all construction crews are aware of the preserve area and the need to minimize traffic within this area as much as possible.
3. The installation of “Bristle flags” and barricade fencing to make the preserve area boundaries highly visible, while still allowing for pedestrian and limited vehicular traffic through the preserve. Bristle flags are highly visible, bristle-like plastic markers that are set in the ground surface and protrude approximately 1 ft above the surface.
4. Temporary signage along the preserve area boundaries will remind construction crews of the preserve area and its limitations to vehicular traffic and subsurface ground disturbance.

Interim protection measures for the proposed SIHP -7580, -7581, -7582, and -7583 burial preserve during project construction will include the following measures:

1. Prior to the commencement of project construction, an interim construction buffer of 10 feet will be set around the burial preserve area (Note that the buffer will only be 8 feet along the Diamondhead (eastern) side of the burial preserve due to space constraints from an existing building.).
2. Construction buffer boundaries will be marked with an eight-foot high plywood barricade, which will serve to keep construction activity away from the burials. The barricade will be removed as necessary for the completion of the long term improvements to the burial preserve.

3. The burial preserve area and its construction buffer will be recorded on all construction plans.

4. All construction personnel will be instructed on the importance of the burial buffer remaining free of all construction activity.

5. During construction, the fenced-off burial preserve area will be kept free of construction materials and windblown trash.

6. As part of the project’s archaeological monitoring program, the on-site archaeological monitor will help ensure that the burial preserve buffer is maintained.

Further protection measures may be developed through the preparation and SHPD-acceptance of the project’s mitigation plans by including appropriate use of buffer zones and interim protection measures as necessary, and as outlined in the HAR listed above.
Section 6 References Cited

**Google Earth**

**Hawai‘i TMK Service**

**Tulchin, Jon**

**Tulchin, Jon, Constance O’Hare and Hallett H. Hammatt**

**U.S. Geological Survey**
1998 Honolulu USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Available at USGS Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, Colorado.