

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



**STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA**

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

**AGENDA
MAUI LĀNA'I ISLAND BURIAL COUNCIL**

DATE: Wednesday, June 24, 2026

TIME: 09:00 AM

PLACE: Online via Teams

—AND—

**Department of Land and Natural Resources
Maui District Office Complex Conference Room
130 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, HI 96793**

This agenda and the listed submittals will be provided in the board packet. This meeting will be held using interactive conference technology under section 92-3.7, Haw. Rev. Stat. (HRS). Board members, staff, applicants, testifiers, and the public can choose to participate in person or online via Teams.

To Attend/Provide Testimony via Teams:

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NmQxZWNjMjgtNTJjZC00NzBmLWE3MjctY2FjOTAyMjAxYVWV%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%223847dec6-63b2-43f9-a6d0-58a40aaa1a10%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22b8f432d3-9111-42a2-9bb2-edb2895c4f60%22%7d

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL/PULE

III. MEETING MINUTES

A. Approval of the Minutes for February 25, 2026

B. Approval of the Minutes for April 08, 2026

IV. BUSINESS

A. Presentation by 'Āina Archaeology on the Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements West Maui, Ukumehame to Launiupoko on behalf of the Hawai'i Department of Transportation (HDOT).

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

- B. Presentation by ASM Affiliates to Present Burial Treatment Plans for the Upcoming Developmental Projects of Mākena Kā‘eo North Phase II with Regards to SIHP # 50-50-14-08385 and Mākena Kā‘eo South Phase I with Regards to SIHP # 50-50-14-09393, Ahupua‘a of Papa‘anui, Moku of Honua‘ula, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099.**
- C. Presentation by Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting to Present Burial Treatment Plan for Proposed Agricultural Subdivision with Regards to SIHP # 50-50-13-8317, Ahupua‘a of Kawaipapa, Moku of Hāna, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014.**
- D. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Wilson Neil Keali‘ima‘ema‘e Kanaka‘ole to Unidentified Native Hawaiian Human Skeletal Remains Located at Ka‘elekū Cave, 205 Ulaino Road, Ahupua‘a of Ka‘elekū, Moku of Hāna, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 1-3-009:100,101.**

The Council may elect to go into closed session pursuant to HRS § 6E-43.5. The Council may close a meeting whenever the location or description of Native Hawaiian burial site is under consideration. A majority of all members to which each council is entitled shall constitute a quorum to do business. Concurrence of a majority of the members present at a meeting shall be necessary to make any action of a council valid.

- E. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Buford Kamuela Kapua‘ala to Identified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of John Merrill Shaw, William Edward Shaw, Elizabeth Edmonds Shaw, John Frederick Freudenberg and Rosina Shaw Freudenberg Located at Heahea Place, Ahupua‘a of Waihe‘e, Moku of Pu‘ali Komohana, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 3-2-008:021.**

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- F. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Vernon Allan Kaumakaniokalani Kapua‘ala to Identified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of John Merrill Shaw, William Edward Shaw, Elizabeth Edmonds Shaw, John Frederick Freudenberg and Rosina Shaw Freudenberg Located at Heahea Place, Ahupua‘a of Waihe‘e, Moku of Pu‘ali Komohana, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 3-2-008:021.**

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- G. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Vernest Mabel Ku‘uleialoha Kapua‘ala to Identified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of John Merrill Shaw, William Edward Shaw, Elizabeth Edmonds Shaw, John Frederick Freudenberg and Rosina Shaw Freudenberg Located at Heahea Place, Ahupua‘a of Waihe‘e, Moku of Pu‘ali Komohana, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 3-2-008:021.**

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H. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Tovi Kalani Cacal to Identified Native Hawaiian Human Skeletal Remains of Ka‘ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua‘a of Aki, Moku of Lāhainā, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

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I. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Kanae Ikaika Loa Ke Akua Arcangel to Identified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of Ka‘ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua‘a of Aki, Moku of Lāhainā, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

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J. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Elisha Ka‘aumoana Clemons to Identified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of Ka‘ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua‘a of Aki, Moku of Lāhainā, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

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K. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Noah Ahonui Ah-Cheong Clemons to Identified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of Ka‘ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua‘a of Aki, Moku of Lāhainā, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

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L. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Leah Wailani Mui Lun Clemons to Identified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of Ka‘ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua‘a of Aki, Moku of Lāhainā, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

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M. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Leila Iwalani Elf-Lawrence to Identified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of Ka‘ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua‘a of Aki, Moku of Lāhainā, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

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O. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Duwayne Waipa Sr. to Identified Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of Ka‘ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua‘a of Aki, Moku of Lāhainā, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069

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P. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Duwayne Kaleo Kawai Holi Waipa to Identified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains of Ka‘ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua‘a of Aki, Moku of Lāhainā, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069

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R. Discussion and Determination of the Descendancy Claim Application of Tovi Kalani Cacal to Unidentified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua‘a of Waiokama and Lower Waine‘e, Moku of Lāhainā, Island of Maui TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002 and 036-038.

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BB. Election of the New Maui/Lāna‘i Island’s Burial Council Chairperson

V. INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

A. Inadvertent Discovery of Unidentified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains on April 20, 2026, discovered off South Kihei Road and Ka‘ono‘ulu Road, Ka‘ono‘ulu Ahupua‘a, Moku of Kula, Island of Maui.

Notification/Discussion: At about 2:05 p.m., Monday April 20, 2026, Maui County Archeologist Dr. Janet Six notified SHPD that Maui Police Department (MPD) retrieved human skeletal remains (HSR) that were discovered at the ma kai end of Ka‘ono‘ulu Street on the ocean side of Kihei Road. The MPD recovered the HSR and temporarily held them until The SHPD staff were able to respond. The SHPD’s Burial Sites Specialist Leinoa Kong retrieved the iwi from the Kihei police station at about 5:30 pm. on the same day, Monday, April 20, 2026. Iwi is currently being temporarily curated at the SHPD facilities in Wailuku.

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS

A. The Next MLIBC Meeting is Scheduled for Wednesday, July 15, 2026.

To Provide Written Testimony:

We encourage interested persons to submit written testimony in advance of the meeting, which will be distributed to Board members prior to the meeting and allow a timely review. Please submit written testimony via email to: Leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov. Written testimonies can also be mailed to 130 Mahalani Street, Wailuku, HI 96793. Written testimonies may be posted upon the MLIBC meeting website; as a precaution, please be mindful with any personal information prior to submitting unless you intend it to be shared. Late written testimony will be retained as part of the record and distributed to MLIBC members as soon as practicable, but we cannot ensure the MLIBC will receive it in sufficient time to review, prior to decision-making.

To Provide In-Person Oral Testimony

Attend in-person at: 130 Mahalani Street, Wailuku HI 96793.

To Provide Testimony by Telephone:

On the day of the meeting at the start of the agenda item you wish to testify on, <https://hawaii.zoom.us/j/98634757249>
Meeting ID: 986 3475 7249 Passcode: 799743 Find your local number: <https://hawaii.zoom.us/u/acB9pEdf0x> and follow the prompts.

To Provide Video/Teams Testimony:

Video/Teams testimony can be submitted via the Teams link on provided on page 1 of this agenda as part of the meeting location. Please send your request in a timely manner to: Leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov with your information, email address, and the agenda item you wish to testify on. Once your request has been received, you will receive a confirmation email with pertinent information. You may testify without signing up in advance.

We kindly ask that all oral/video testimony be limited to not more than three (3) minutes. We ask that you identify yourself and any affiliation before speaking, but you can choose not to do so.

Pursuant to HRS § 92-3 HRS, all interested persons shall be afforded an opportunity to present oral testimony or submit data, views, or arguments, in writing on any agenda item. We request that oral testimony for items listed on the agenda is limited to three minutes per person, per agenda item.

The MLIBC may go into Executive Session pursuant to HRS § 92-5(a)(4), HRS, to consult with its attorney on questions and issues pertaining to the Board's powers, duties, privileges, immunities, and liabilities.

Pursuant to HRS § 6E-43.5, the Council may go into a closed meeting to consider information that involves the location or description of a burial site.

Pursuant to HRS §92-2.5(d), if a meeting must be cancelled due to lack of quorum, the present council members may elect to continue to receive testimony and presentations on items on the agenda.

We request that a request to be placed on a burial council meeting agenda may be made with the Burial Sites Program staff at least two weeks preceding the scheduled meeting date. In addition, the request must be accompanied by all related documents. Failure to comply with this procedure will delay the item to the following month's agenda.

Materials related to items on the agenda are available for review at the State Historic Preservation Division located at 130 Mahalani St., Wailuku, HI 96793.

If you need an auxiliary aid/service or other accommodation due to a disability, please contact, Burial Sites Specialist, at (808) 652-1510 or leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov as soon as possible. Requests made as early as possible have a greater likelihood of being fulfilled. Upon request, this agenda and other materials are available in alternate/accessible formats.



Honoapi'ilani Highway Improvements

West Maui, Ukumehame
to Launiupoko

Briefing to the Maui and Lanai Island Burial Council

In partial compliance with Section 106
and HRS 6E

Maui and Lanai Island Burial Council
June 24, 2026



Presentation Overview

- Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) Overview
- NEPA/Section 106 Process to Date
- Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan (AISP):
 - January 21, 2026: Project submitted the Draft AISP to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD)
 - March 10, 2026: SHPD provided comments on the Draft AISP



Review Status of Draft AISP

- Project submitted the Draft AISP, seeking comments, to:
 - Maui and Lanai Island Burial Council (MLIBC)
 - Maui County CRC
- Project previously presented to the MLIBC:
 - October 16, 2024
 - February 19, 2025



Preferred Alternative



Legend

Proposed Action Alignments

- Proposed Alignment - Ukumehame
- Proposed Alignment - Olowalu
- Common Alignment
- Approximate Stormwater BMP Locations

Action Area

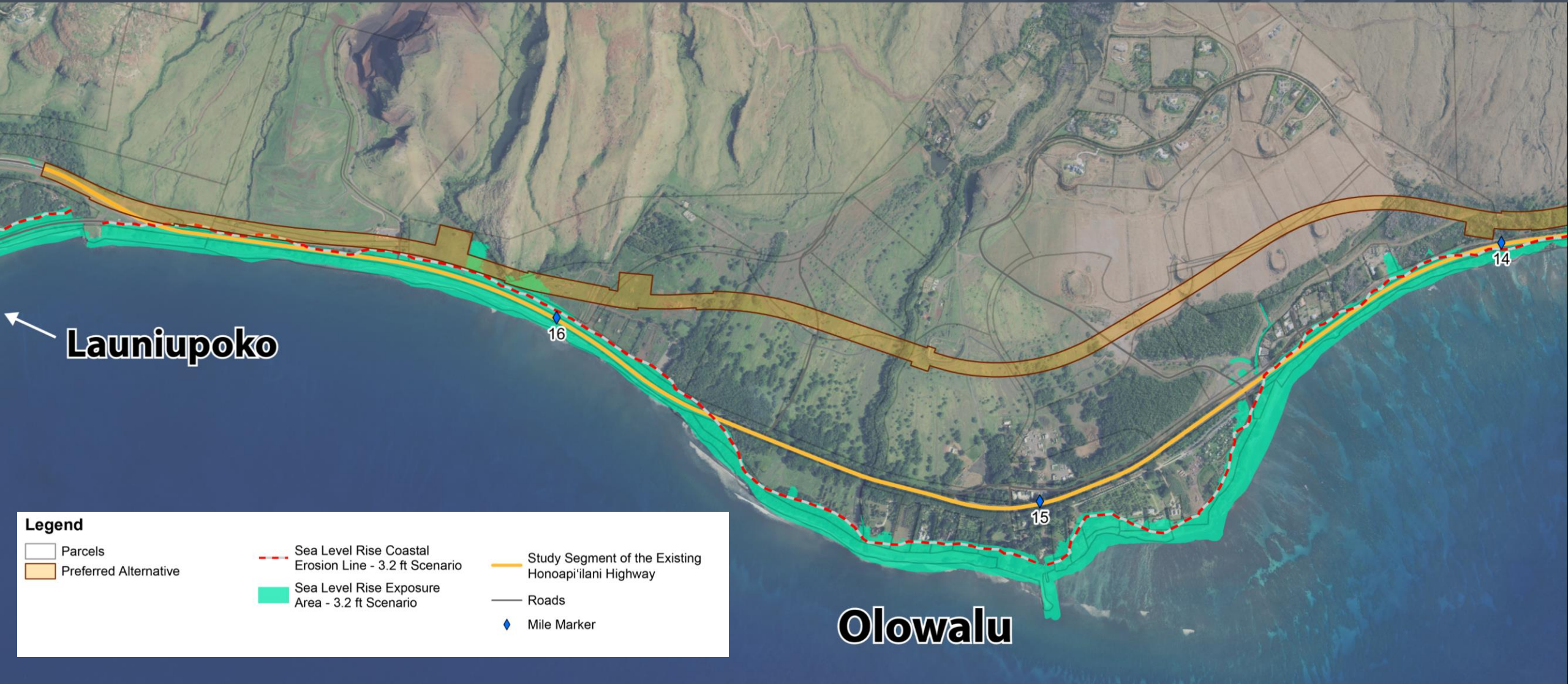
Sea Level Rise Features

- Sea Level Rise Coastal Erosion Line - 3.2 ft Scenario
- Sea Level Rise Exposure Area - 3.2 ft Scenario

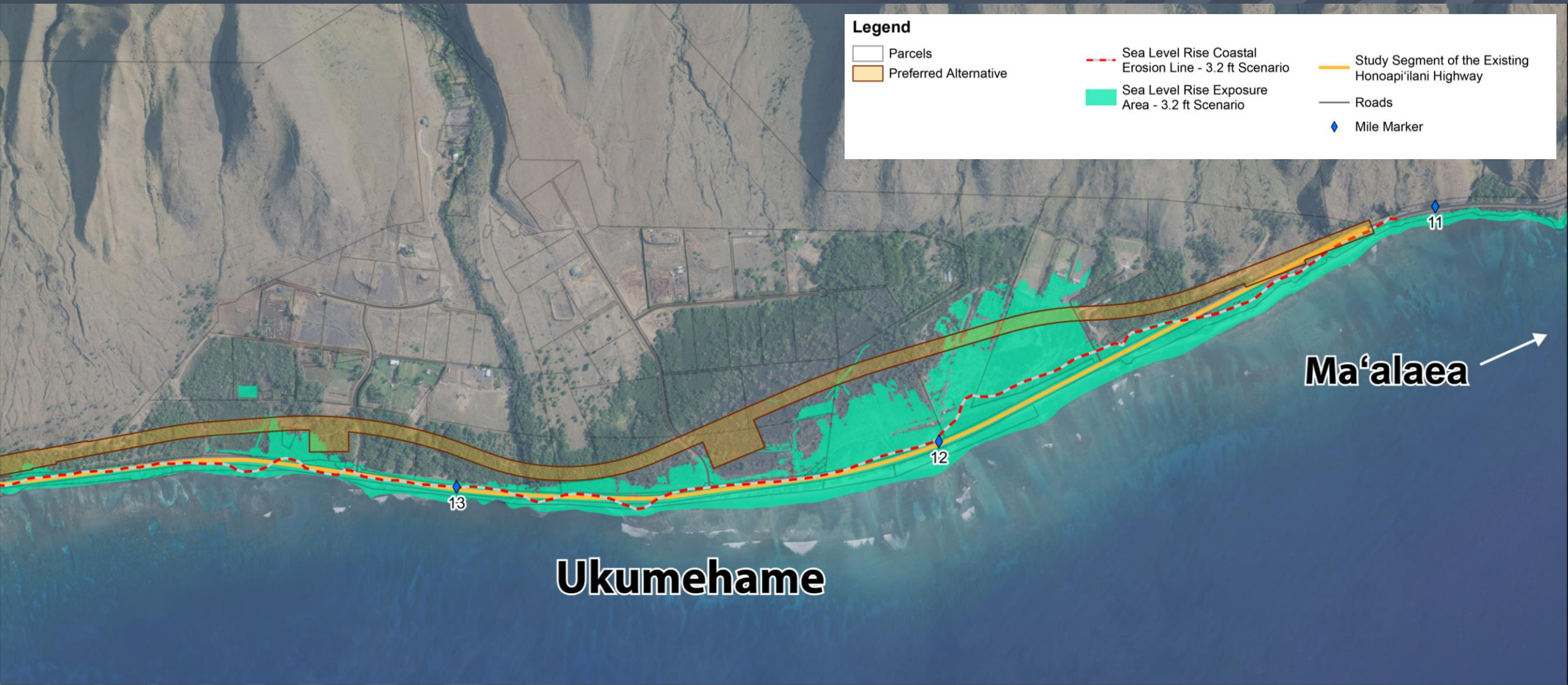
- Study Segment of the Existing Honoapi'ilani
- Roads
- Streams
- Mile Marker



Preferred Alternative – Olowalu



Preferred Alternative Ukumehame



Legend

- Parcels
- Preferred Alternative
- Sea Level Rise Coastal Erosion Line - 3.2 ft Scenario
- Sea Level Rise Exposure Area - 3.2 ft Scenario
- Study Segment of the Existing Honoapi'ilani Highway
- Roads
- Mile Marker





NEPA EIS/Section 106 Process for the Project

NEPA EIS Notice of Intent

- Area of Potential Effects submitted to SHPD
- Consulting Party Outreach
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Architecture) of entire APE submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence. SHPD concurred with the eligibility determinations.
- Reconnaissance Level Survey (Archaeology) for Project Alternatives submitted to SHPD for review and concurrence with eligibility determinations.

NEPA Draft EIS (Alternatives Analysis and Selection of Preferred Alternative)

- Continued Consultation
- Develop Programmatic Agreement
- Develop plan for subsurface archaeology survey

NEPA Final EIS and Record of Decision

- Execute Programmatic Agreement (prior to Final EIS and Record of Decision)
- Continued Consultation

Project is here: Post Final EIS

- Implement Programmatic Agreement:
 - Continued Investigations (AIS)
 - Archaeological Monitoring
- Draft AISP under review
- Community Dialogue Plan underway





Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan (AISP)

Research Design and Methods



Known Archaeological Context

The AIS Project Area has already been the subject of a pedestrian survey and reconnaissance documentation.

17

intersecting archaeological site extents

Design implication

The AIS emphasizes documentation standards plus targeted subsurface testing where sensitivity and construction impacts intersect.

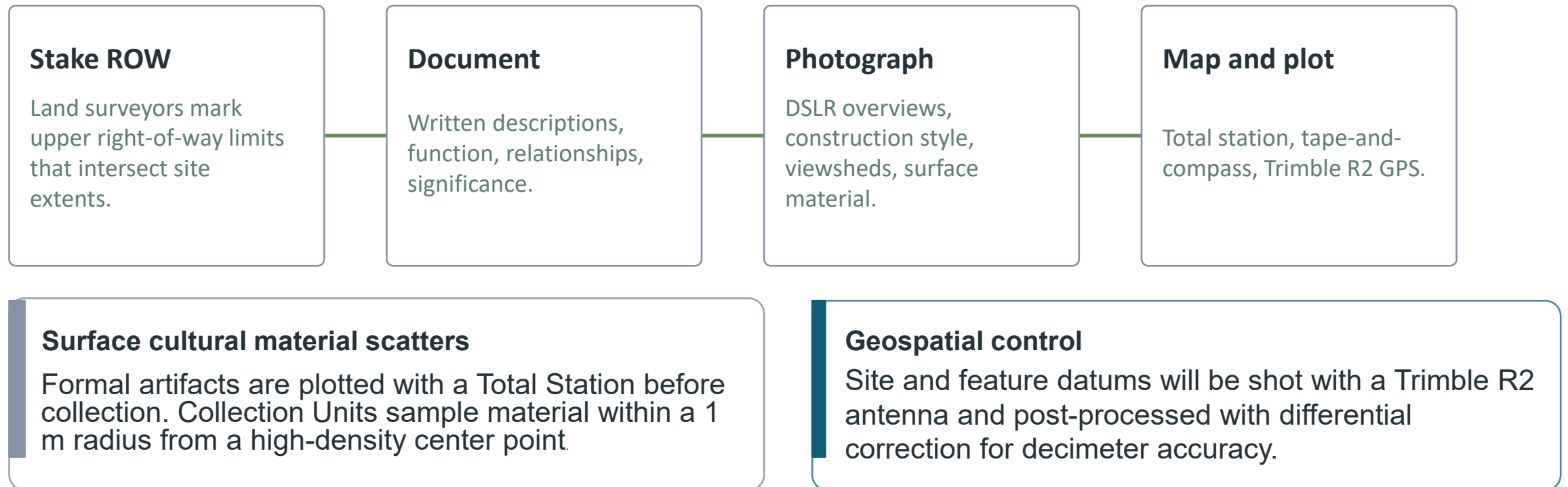
SIHP 50-50-08-	Formal Type	Function	Inferred Age
04700	Rock Shelters, C-shape, Wall, Extensive Cultural Material Scatter	Habitation Complex	Precontact
04821	Secondary Surface Scatter of Fragmentary Remains	Secondary Burial Context	Indeterminate
04823	Environmental Deposit	Marsh/Lagoon (potential for early cultural and climate data)	N/A
05954	Wall	Animal Husbandry	Historic
09030	Surface Scatter	Tool Production	Precontact
09031	Habitation and Tool Production	Precontact-Early Historic	Habitation and Tool Production
09033	Well	Water access	Historic
09114	Enclosure, Mound, Wall	Agriculture and Habitation	Precontact
09120	Surface Scatter	Habitation	Precontact to Early 20th Century
09127	Rock shelter	Temporary Habitation	19th-20th Century
10060	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Mound, Terrace	Agricultural Complex, Military Training	Precontact and Possible Historic Military
10061	Wall, Fenceline	Animal Husbandry – Pasture Delineation	Early 20th Century Ranch
10064	Terraces, Circular Alignments, Small Semi-Circular Terraces, Enclosures	Habitation and Agricultural Complex	Precontact
10065	Alignment, C-Shape, Enclosure, Modified Outcrop, Terrace	Agricultural and Habitation Complex	Precontact to Early Historic
10071	Surface Scatter	Habitation	Continuous Occupation
10072	Surface Scatter	Unknown	Indeterminate
10073	Surface Scatter	Unknown	Indeterminate



Above-Ground Site and Feature Documentation

Sites documented during reconnaissance and Section 106 identification efforts for the project EIS will be brought to AIS documentation standards, as outlined in HAR §13-276-5(d)(4), where they intersect the project footprint.

FIELD SEQUENCE (Section 4.2.1.1 of the AISP).





Subsurface Survey

Manual and mechanically assisted methods escalate based on context and findings (Sections 4.2.1.2 and 4.2.2 of the AISP).

SP

30-centimeter (cm) shovel probes

Cultural material scatters lacking architecture will be tested for intact subsurface deposits via shovel probes placed at 10 m intervals along N-S transects spaced approximately 15 m apart within the known surface extent, depending on vegetation and landforms.

ST

0.5-meter (m) x 0.5 m shovel tests

Constructed areas with potential for function, chronology, or integrity data.

TU

1 m x 1 m or 1 m x 0.5 m test units

Expanded controlled excavation when features or deposits are encountered.

BT

Backhoe trenches

Dense cobble or targeted survey areas utilizing 6-inch lifts, depending on subsurface conditions; document stratigraphy and cultural layers.

**All manual units:
screened, profiled, provenienced, logged**

**All mechanically excavated units:
profiled, provenienced, logged**





Targeted Mechanical Excavation Strategy

Trenches are concentrated where archaeological sensitivity and anticipated disturbance overlap

TESTING FOCUS AREAS

Stormwater facilities

Detention, filtration, and infiltration basins focus on potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits.

Deep construction

Bridge abutments, stream crossings, and viaduct piers target deposits where vertical excavation may exceed 50 ft.

LCA intersections

Testing addresses pahale, kalo and lo'i lands, kula lands, 'uala areas, and dryland or pondfield agriculture potential.

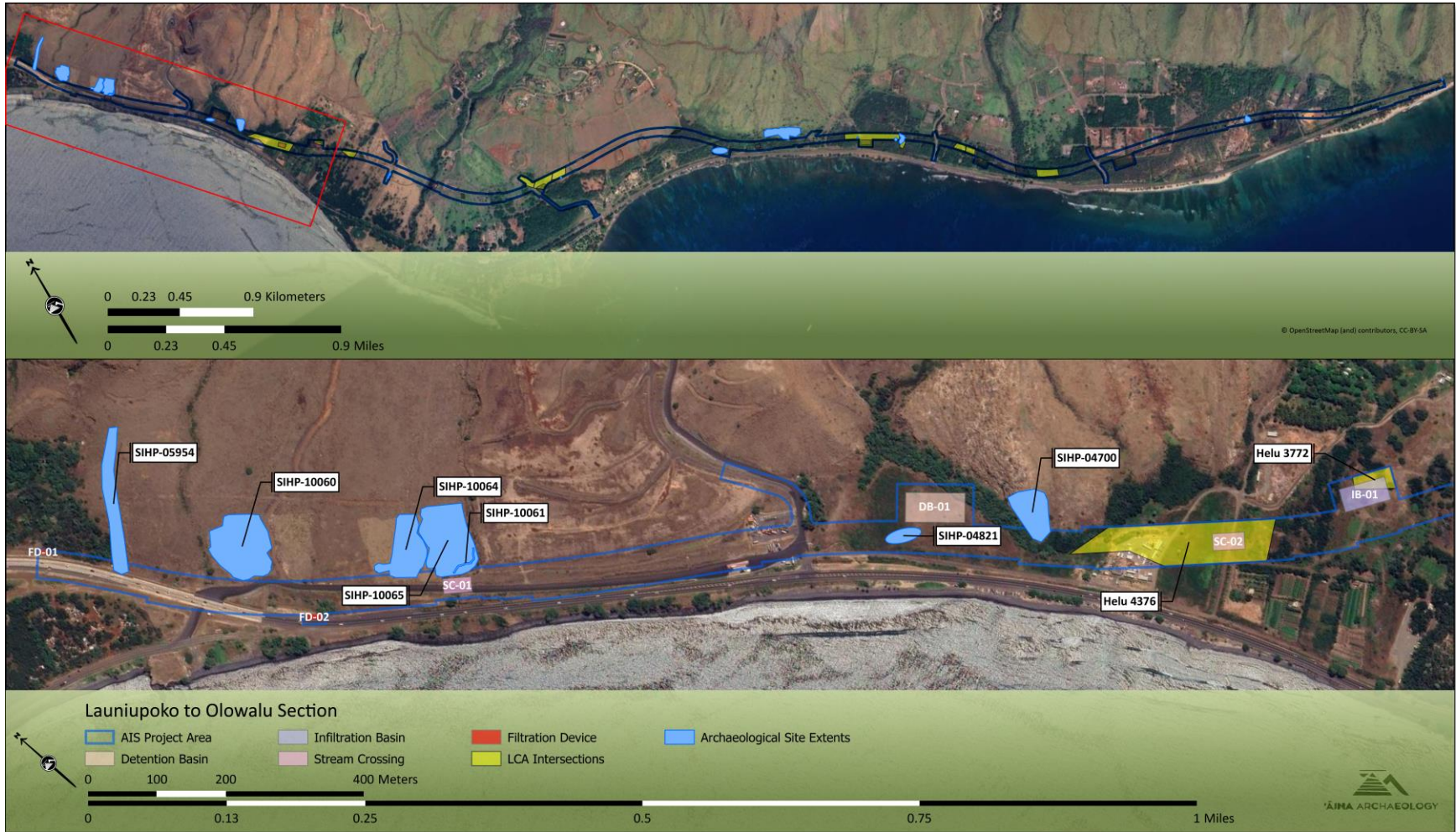
Historic enclosure HE-01

Testing addresses potential subsurface deposits associated with this former structure.

Trench standard: minimum 5 m length, excavated to water table, C-Horizon, or bedrock. Cultural layers trigger manual excavation, samples, scaled profiles, and plan views as appropriate.

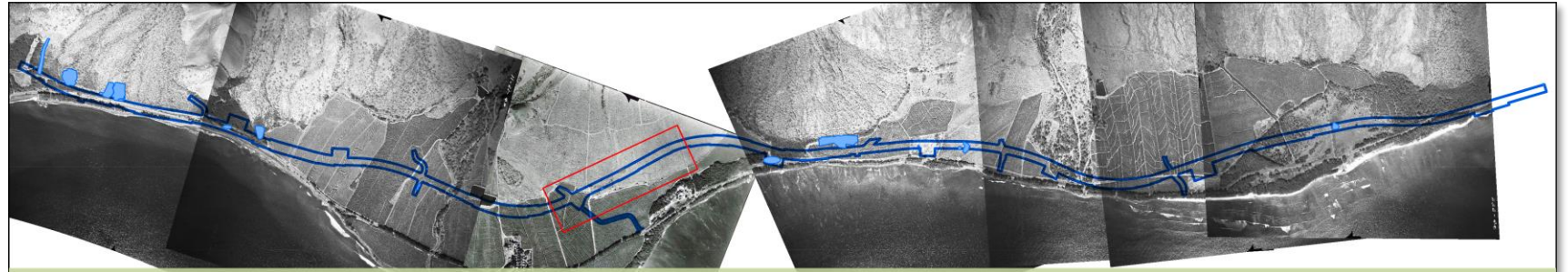


Location	Potential Historic Property Type	Anticipated Construction Activity	Anticipated Testing Coverage
Detention Basins (DB-01-04)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	4-10 ft. of vertical excavation	Between 3 and 6 trenches based on horizontal extent (0.5–1.4 acres [ac]);
Filtration Devices (FD-01-04)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	4-10 ft. of vertical excavation	0.02–0.05 ac; 1 trench/FD location
Infiltration Basin (IB-01-03)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	4-10 ft. of vertical excavation	Between 2 and 3 trenches based on horizontal extent (0.58–0.45 ac)
Stream Crossings (SC-01-05)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	>50 ft. of vertical excavation	0.69-0.22 ac; 4 trenches, two per abutment
Helu 4376 Apana 1 to Keahi	Kula lands; potential for evidence of dryland agriculture	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction; Partially covered by SC-02 (4 trenches), >50 ft. of vertical excavation	Portion of overall LCA (3.48 ac); 10 trenches for within the AIS Project Area and outside of the SC-02 area
Helu 3772 Apana 2 to Alapai	Kula lands; potential for evidence of dryland agriculture	Partially covered by IB-01 (3 trenches), >50 ft. of vertical excavation	Portion of overall LCA (0.37 ac); 1 trench within the AIS Project Area and outside of the IB-01 area

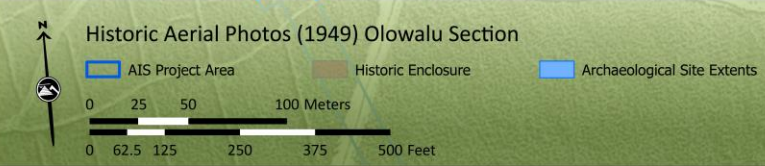


Location	Potential Historic Property Type	Anticipated Construction Activity	Anticipated Testing Coverage
Infiltration Basin (IB-01-03)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	4-10 ft. of vertical excavation	Between 2 and 3 trenches based on horizontal extent (0.58-0.45 ac)
Bridge (B-01 and 02)	Potential habitation deposits	>50 ft. of vertical excavation	0.14 ac; 4 trenches, two per abutment
Stream Crossings (SC-01-05)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	>50 ft. of vertical excavation	0.69-0.22 ac; 4 trenches, two per abutment
Helu 9906 Apana 1 to Pikao	Pahale and lo'i kalo; potential for habitation deposits and evidence of pondfield taro cultivation	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (0.71 ac); 3 trenches
Helu 10128 Apana 4 to E Maui	Kula lands; potential for evidence of dryland agriculture	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (130 sq. ft); 1 trench
Helu 5829E Apana 3 to Kaweheha	Kula lands; potential for evidence of dryland agriculture	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (0.05 ac); 1 trench
Helu 5113 to Kailaa	Kula lands; potential for evidence of dryland agriculture	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (0.91 ac); 4 trenches
Helu 1742 Apana 3. to Z Kauuawai	Farm lands; potential for evidence of dryland or pondfield agriculture	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction; partially covered by IB-02 (2 trenches), >50 ft. of vertical excavation	Portion of overall LCA (1.59 ac); 5 trenches within the AIS Project Area and outside of the IB-02 area
Helu 6058 Apana 3 to Peekauai	Kalo lands; potential for evidence of pondfield taro cultivation	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (1.06 ac); 5 trenches





Location	Potential Historic Property Type	Anticipated Construction Activity	Anticipated Testing Coverage
Historic Enclosure (HE-01)	Potential for habitation or related deposits	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	0.15 ac; 1 trench





Location	Potential Historic Property Type	Anticipated Construction Activity	Anticipated Testing Coverage
Detention Basins (DB-01-04)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	4-10 ft. of vertical excavation	Between 3 and 6 trenches based on horizontal extent (0.5–1.4 acres [ac]); minimum 50% overall coverage
Filtration Devices (FD-01-04)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	4-10 ft. of vertical excavation	0.02–0.05 ac; 1 trench/FD location
Infiltration Basin (IB-01-03)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	4-10 ft. of vertical excavation	Between 2 and 3 trenches based on horizontal extent (0.58-0.45 ac); minimum 50% overall coverage
Bridge (B-01 and 02)	Potential habitation deposits	>50 ft. of vertical excavation	0.14 ac; 4 trenches, two per abutment
Stream Crossings (SC-01-05)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	>50 ft. of vertical excavation	0.69-0.22 ac; 4 trenches, two per abutment
Helu 3702_5410 Apana 4 to David Malo	Kalo lands; potential for evidence of pondfield taro cultivation	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction; partially covered by IB-03 (2 trenches), >50 ft. of vertical excavation	Portion of overall LCA (4.52 ac); 17 within the AIS Project Area and outside of the IB-03 area
Helu 6751 Apana 3 to Aloī	Kula lands; potential for evidence of dryland agriculture	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (0.74 ac); 3 trenches
Helu 5380 Apana 5 to Huhu	Pahale; potential for habitation deposits	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (0.43 ac); 2 trenches
Helu 8559 Apana 4 to Kanaina	‘ili Āina; potential for habitation deposits	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (0.63 ac); 3 trenches



Location	Potential Historic Property Type	Anticipated Construction Activity	Anticipated Testing Coverage
Detention Basins (DB-01-04)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	4-10 ft. of vertical excavation	Between 3 and 6 trenches based on horizontal extent (0.5–1.4 acres [ac])
Stream Crossings (SC-01-05)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	>50 ft. of vertical excavation	0.69-0.22 ac; 4 trenches, two per abutment
Viaduct Piers (VP-01-19)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	>50 ft. of vertical excavation	1 trench per pier
Helu 8859 Apana 4 to Kanaina	‘Ili Āina; potential for habitation deposits	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (0.63 ac); 3 trenches
Helu 6079_6609 to Popolo	Pahale and ‘uala; potential for habitation deposits and evidence of dryland agriculture	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (0.125 ac); 1 trench
Helu 6408_5124 to Kalaikini	Kula lands; potential for evidence of dryland agriculture	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (1.62 ac); 7 trenches
Helu 6751 Apana 3 to Aloī	Kula lands; potential for evidence of dryland agriculture	Standard grubbing and grading for highway construction	Portion of overall LCA (0.74 ac); 3 trenches





Location	Potential Historic Property Type	Anticipated Construction Activity	Anticipated Testing Coverage
Filtration Devices (FD-01-04)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	4-10 ft. of vertical excavation	0.02–0.05 ac; 1 trench/FD location
Viaduct Piers (VP-01-19)	Potential habitation and paleoenvironmental deposits	>50 ft. of vertical excavation	1 trench per pier



Discovery Protocols and Field Safeguards

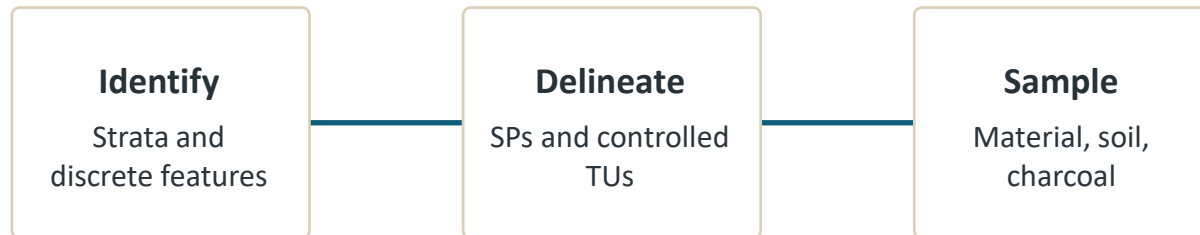
Human remains response

Any human remains encountered during this AIS will be treated in accordance with HRS §6E-43 (b) and HAR §13-300-31(b), as well as the applicable terms of the Programmatic Agreement (Appendix C).

- Immediate stop work within 10 feet
- No screening, cleaning, or further excavation.
- Secure and respectfully cover discovery area.
- Proceed only under SHPD written directives.

CULTURALLY ENRICHED LAYERS

When cultural layers or discrete features are encountered during trenching, machine excavation shifts to overburden removal and manual investigation following the completion of the 5 m-long trench.



Bone screening safeguard

All bone will be identified by an archaeologist or osteologist as non-human before any collection or transport for laboratory analysis.



Where We Are and Next Steps

- Construction:
 - Tentatively scheduled to begin Summer of 2028
 - Best Management Practices (BMPs) include:
 - No night work during turtle nesting / seabird fledging season (May 1 – December 15)
 - No in-water work





Mahalo



Burial Treatment Plan for Site 50-50-14-08385

TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099

Pāpa‘anui Ahupua‘a
Honua‘ula District
Island of Maui

DRAFT VERSION



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ASM Project Number 3989.01

Burial Treatment Plan for Site 50-50-14-08385

TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099

Pāpa‘anui Ahupua‘a
Honua‘ula District
Island of Maui



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1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of ATC Mākena Holdings, LLC (developer), ASM Affiliates (ASM) has prepared this Burial Treatment Plan (BTP) for State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) Site 50-50-14-08385, located on Tax Map Key (TMK): (2) 2-1-008:099, Pāpaʻanui Ahupuaʻa, Honuaʻula District, Island of Maui (Figures 1, 2, and 3). ATC Mākena Holdings is proposing to subdivide a 4.1-acre portion of the subject parcel (owned by Mākena Golf & Beach Club) into five single-family house lots (Lots 26 through 29; Figure 4). The proposed development, referred to as the Mākena Kāʻeo North Phase II Development, will involve mass grading and excavation to install utilities and related infrastructure, including a roadway, retaining wall, and drainage and stormwater infrastructure.

Site 50-50-14-08385 was formally identified and brought to the attention of the Department of Land and Natural Resources-State Historic Preservation Division (DLNR-SHPD) by a local resident in 2015. The site contains a single individual interred within a natural cavity underneath a historic wall (SIHP Site 50-50-14-07054). In 2016, Scientific Consulting Services, Inc. (SCS) prepared a Burial Treatment Plan (BTP) for the site (Dega 2016); however, the plan was never approved by the DLNR-SHPD. During a Supplemental Archaeological Inventory Survey (SAIS) of the Mākena Kāʻeo North Phase II project area conducted by ʻĀina Archaeology (Lee-Greig and Taylor 2023), Site 8385 was reidentified, along with eight other historic properties (Sites 50-50-14-07054, -07055, -08775, -08776, -08985, -08986, -08987, and 08988; Figure 5). Lee-Greig and Taylor (2023) recommended preservation for Sites 7054, 8385, 8775, 8985, and 8986 and a combination of preservation, data recovery, and monitoring for Site 7055. Avoidance and monitoring were recommended for Sites 8987 and 8988, and no further work was recommended for Site 8776. In addition, Lee-Greig and Taylor (2023:317) recommended archaeological monitoring during all grading and construction activities within the project area “to ensure that any identified material cultural remains, if present in the previously disturbed areas, will be appropriately documented and the preservation areas provided with regular oversight.”

On December 12, 2024, as part of their Chapter 6E-42 historic preservation review of a County of Maui grading permit application (HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00554; Doc. No. 2412SN03) for the proposed project, the DLNR-SHPD agreed with the integrity and significance assessments, as well as the recommended treatment, for the nine historic properties documented by Lee-Greig and Taylor (2023). In their letter, the DLNR-SHPD issued a project determination of “Effect, with agreed upon mitigation commitments” and requested that detailed mitigation plans be developed and submitted for review and acceptance prior to project initiation. In response, ASM is currently preparing four mitigation plans for the proposed Mākena Kāʻeo North Phase II Development, including this BTP, an Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP; Oordt et al. 2025a), an Archaeological Preservation Plan (APP) for Sites 7054, 7055 (por.), 8775, 8985, 8986, 8987, and 8988 (Oordt et al. 2025b), and a Data Recovery Plan (DRP) for portions of Site 7055 (Oordt et al. 2025c). Copies of all relevant DLNR-SHPD correspondence are included in Appendix A.

This BTP outlines the short-term and long-term measures to ensure the management and protection of the site in accordance with Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HAR) §13-300-34. The site is located within the larger long-term preservation area established by the APP (Oordt et al. 2025b), and this plan is intended as a companion document to that plan. The landowner will ultimately be responsible for the long-term preservation of Site 8385, and this document will serve as a formalized preservation commitment on their behalf. This report, divided into five chapters, begins with an introduction that includes a description of the project area, followed by a chapter on the cultural-historical background of the subject parcel. Chapter 3 provides a description of Site 8385 reproduced from Dega (2016) and Taylor and Lee-Greig (2023). Chapter 4 details ASM’s search for and consultation with lineal and cultural descendants, and Chapter 5 describes the specific preservation measures proposed for the interim and permanent protection of Site 8385.

1. Introduction

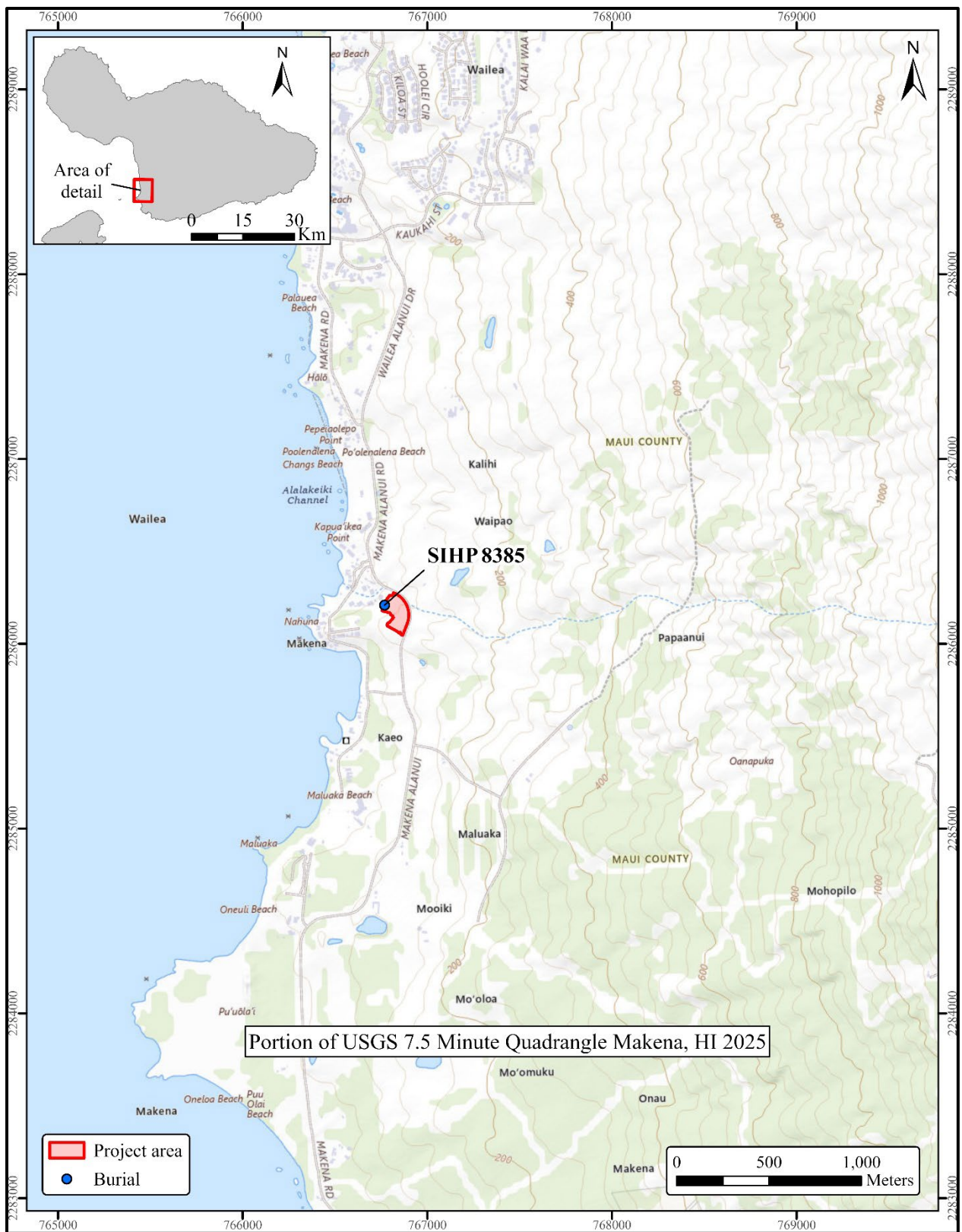


Figure 1. Location of Site 8385 and the project area.



Figure 2. Recent satellite image showing Site 8385 and the project area location.

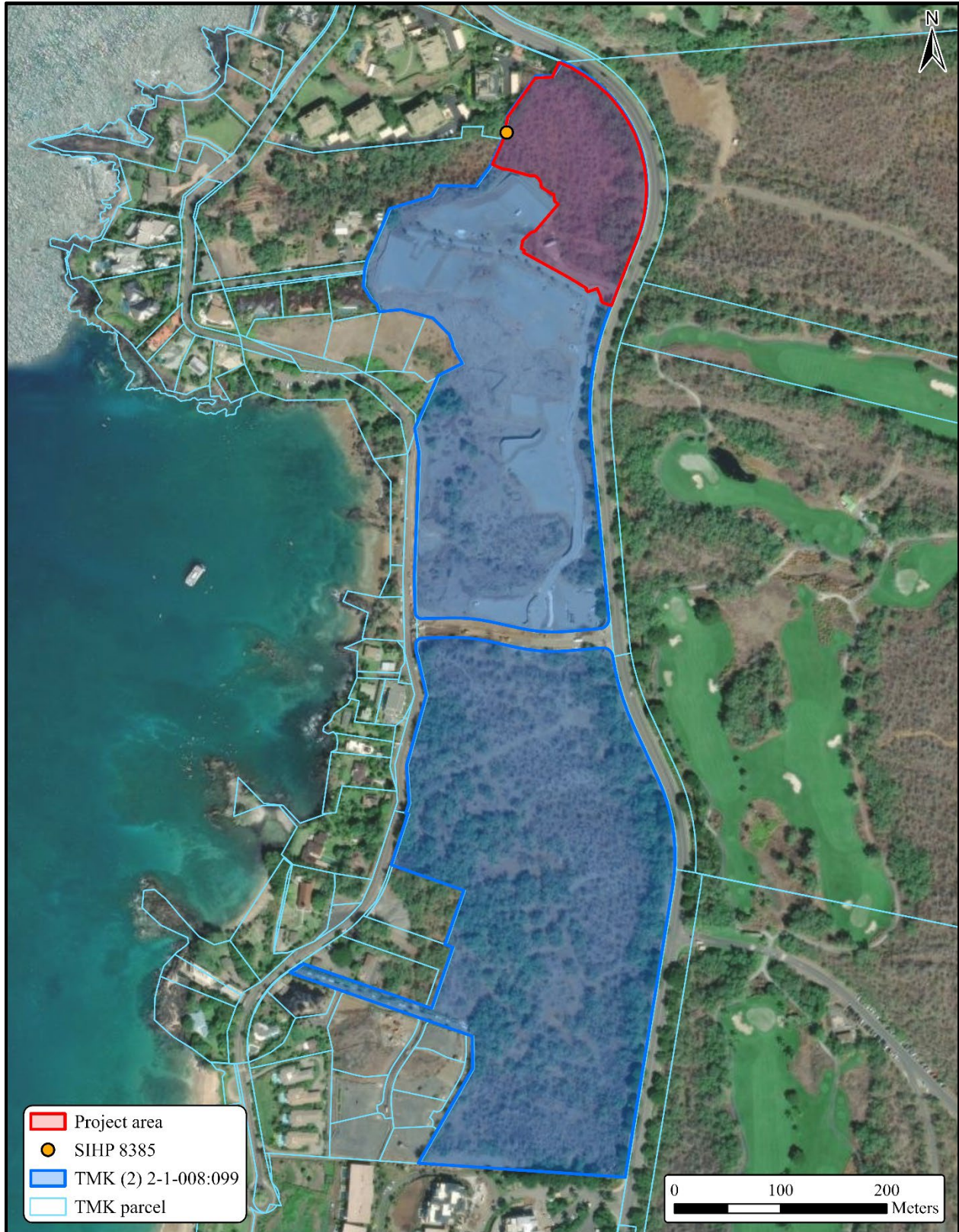


Figure 3. Tax Map Key (TMK): (2) 2-1-008:099 showing Site 8385 and the current project area.

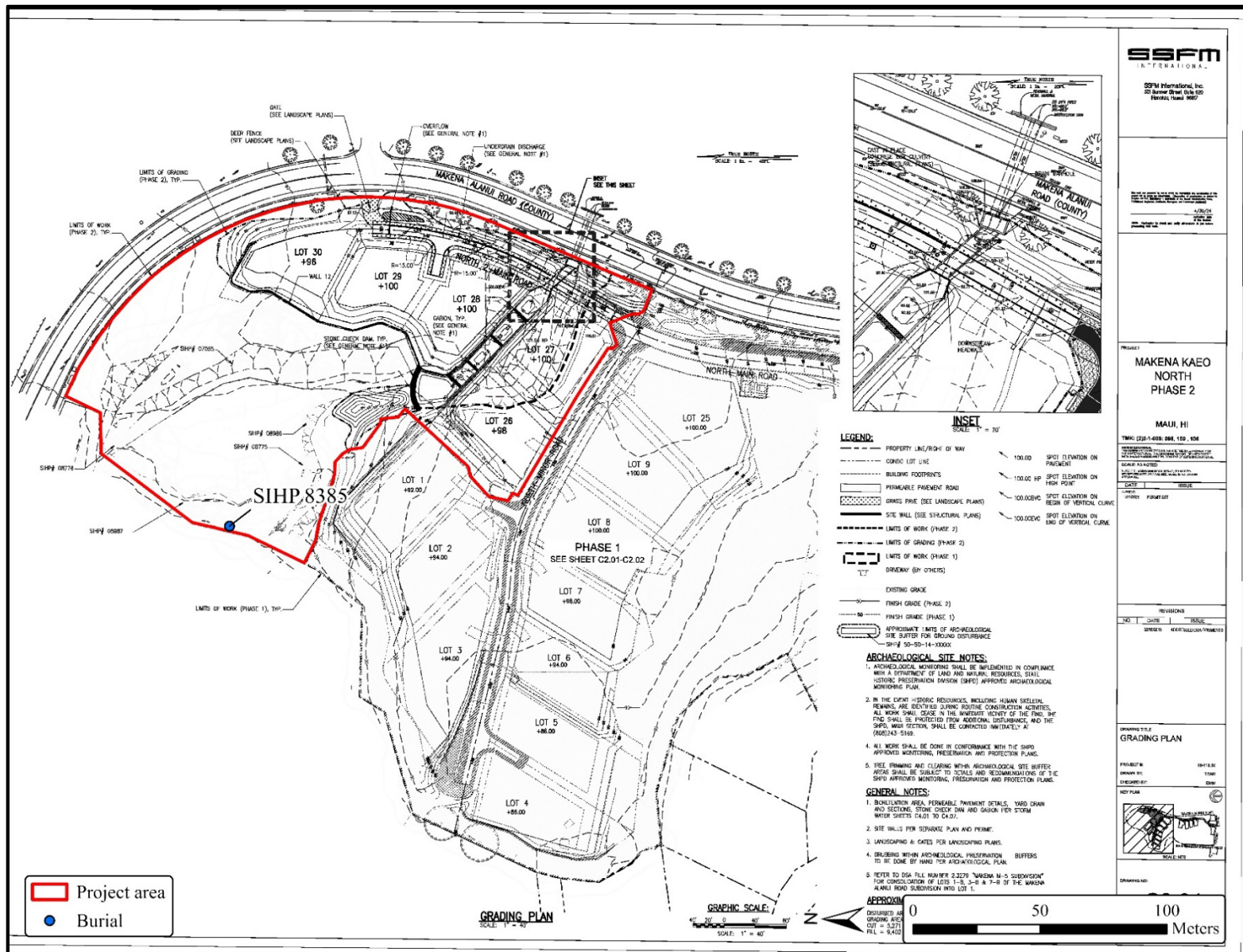


Figure 4. Plat drawing showing location of Site 8385 within the proposed subdivision.

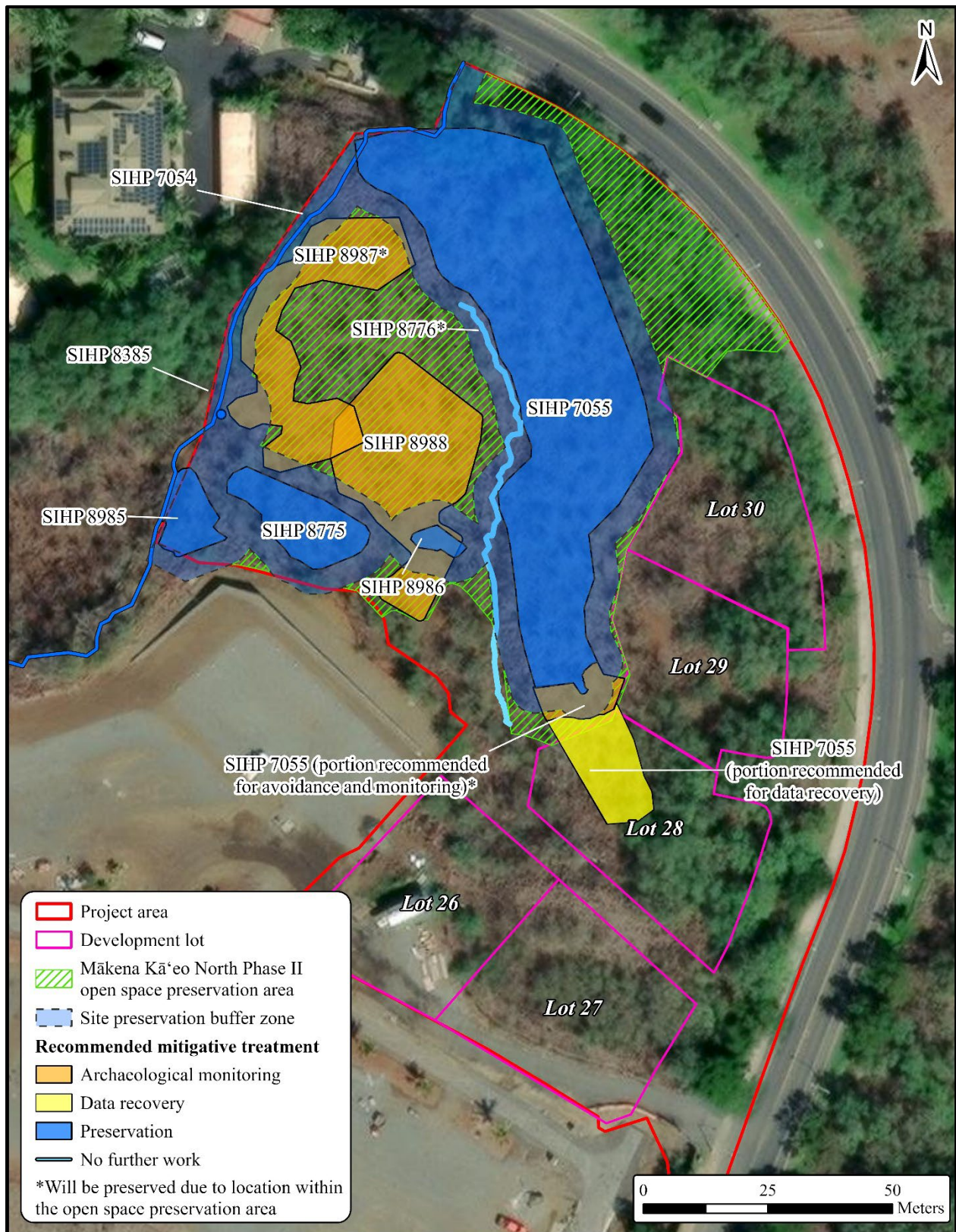


Figure 5. Historic properties identified by Lee-Greig and Taylor (2023) within the project area, showing recommended treatment (archaeological monitoring, data recovery, and/or preservation).

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The 4.1-acre project area is located in the northernmost portion of TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099, Pāpa‘anui Ahupua‘a, Honua‘ula Moku, Makawao District, Island of Maui (see Figures 1, 2, and 3). It is situated on the leeward slopes of Haleakalā along the coast of South Maui and is bounded by the Mākena Alanui to the north and east, the Mākena Kā‘eo North Phase I project area to the south, and Mākena Road (sometimes referred to as Mākena-Keonē‘o‘io Road) and residential parcels to the west. The project area is undeveloped; however, the central and southern sections were previously disturbed during the construction of Mākena Alanui and other land-clearing activities (Lee-Greig and Taylor 2023:90). Site 50-50-14-08385 is located within a small natural outcrop cavity located along the western boundary of the project area. The natural cavity is located beneath a Historic Period wall (Site 7054).

The project area’s topography generally consists of sloping alluvium with areas of exposed bedrock in the western portion of the project area. Vegetation within the project area consists of an understory of non-native grasses and weeds, with native ‘ilima (*Sida fallax*) and ‘ūhaloa (*Waltheria indica*), along with a sparse forest of *kiawe* trees (*Prosopis pallida*) and *koa haole* (*Leucaena glauca*) (Figure 6). The climate in this area is typically very arid, with an average annual rainfall ranging from 261 to 700 millimeters (10.3 to 30.0 inches) (Giambelluca et al. 2013).

Soils within the project area are mapped as Mākena loam, stony complex on 3 to 15 percent slopes (MXC; Figure 7). This soil type, which develops from volcanic ash overlying ‘a‘ā, is commonly found on the lower leeward slopes of Haleakalā and contains a combination of Mākena loam and Stony land (Foote et al. 1972). The Mākena loam deposits occur within the sloping land between the low ridges, while the Stony land deposits are present on the low ridges. A typical soil profile associated with Mākena loam, stony complex, typically consists of loam to silty loam becoming increasingly more cobbly with depth; a Mākena loam, stony complex deposit typically extends more than 1 meter (40 inches) in depth before ‘a‘ā lava is encountered. This soil type is commonly used as pasture and wildlife habitat (Foote et al. 1972:91). The Mākena series soil overlies a geologic substrate comprised of 50,000 to 140,000-year-old Hāna Volcanics, labeled “Qhn0” on Figure 8 (Sherrod et al. 2007).



Figure 6. Overview of vegetation within the project area, view to northwest.

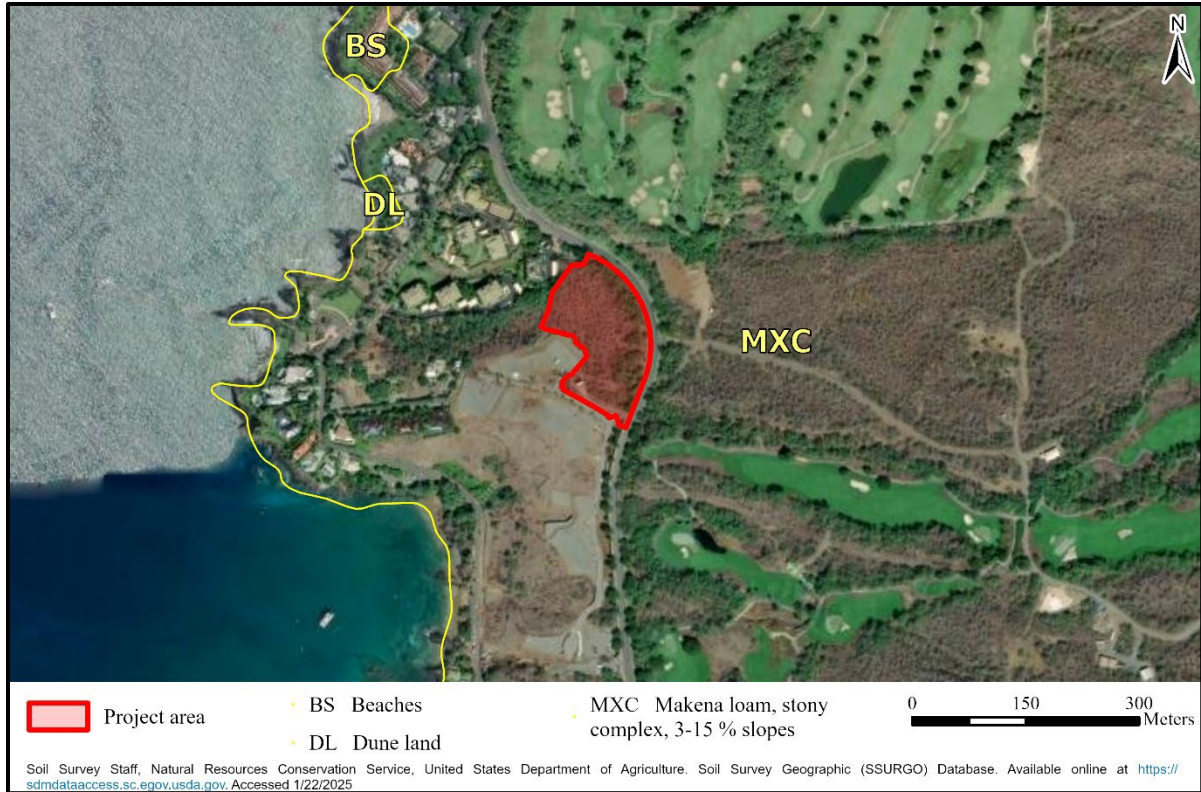


Figure 7. USDA soil map of the project area (Soil Survey Staff 2025).

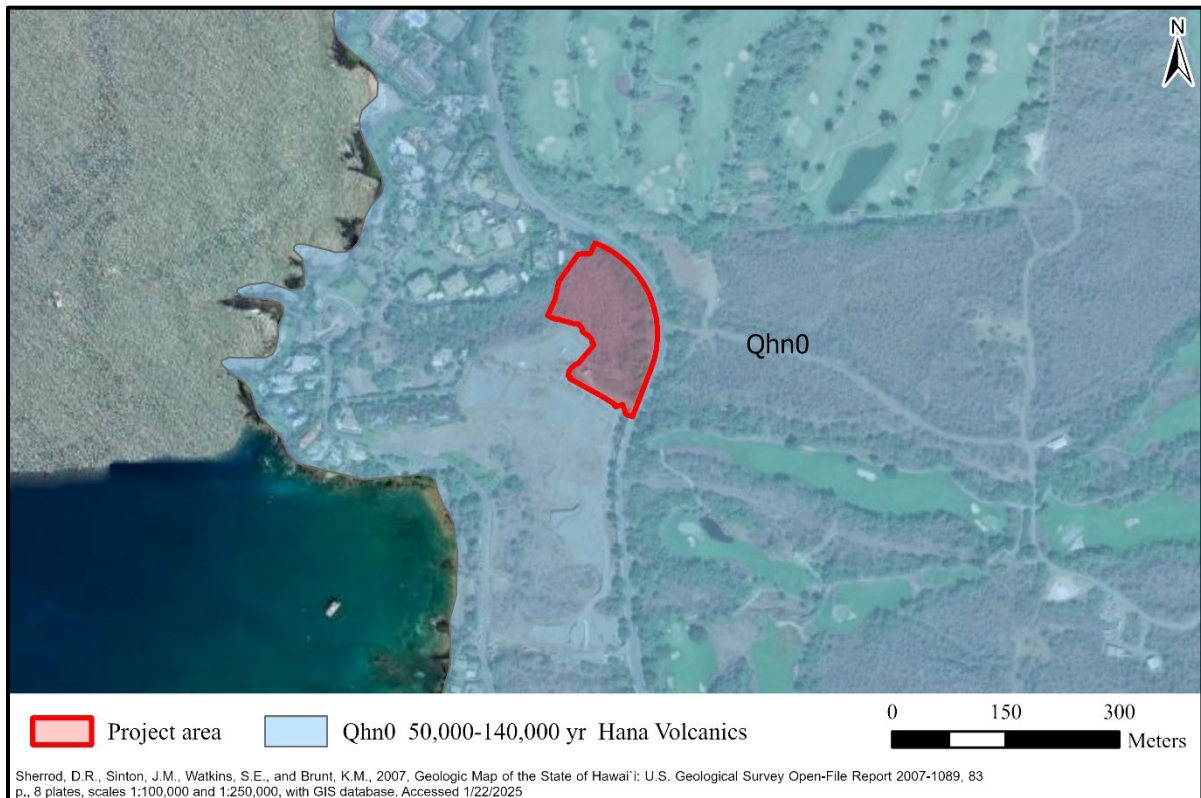


Figure 8. Map geologic substrate within the project area (Sherrod et al. 2007).

2. CULTURE-HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located in the ahupua‘a of Pāpa‘anui within the traditional *moku* of Honua‘ula. The settlement of Honua‘ula is believed to have occurred as the population increased in East Maui’s more hospitable windward areas and gradually expanded into less hospitable leeward districts, including Honua‘ula Moku (Matsuoka et al. 1996). Initial settlement is believed to have occurred in the coastal (*makai*) areas, such as the current project area, where fresh water and marine resources were easily accessible. Settlement expanded into the upland elevations, which were characterized by productive soils that could be cultivated in dryland taro (*Colocasia esculenta*), sweet potatoes (‘*uala*; *Ipomoea batatas*), *wauke* (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), and medicinal plants (Matsuoka et al. 1996). Ethnographic research indicates that traditional settlement patterns within Honua‘ula were dictated by “planting cycles which were dependent upon the variations in rainfall according to elevation and seasons” (Matsuoka et al. 1996:8). During the rainy season, families would cultivate land in lowlands while living in coastal habitation sites, and when the climate became dry, they would return to their upland habitation sites, where planting could be done year-round (Matsuoka et al. 1996). Fishing and aquaculture were other important subsistence strategies within the region, especially when the *mauka* (inland) lands experienced seasonal droughts and the dryland crops perished (de Naie and Donham 2007). In addition, coastal settlements in Honua‘ula were frequently connected to *heiau* or other sacred places of worship, reflecting how religious practices were deeply woven into daily life (de Naie and Donham 2007). Closest to the current project area, Walker (1931) recorded Pohakunahaha Heiau (Site 50-50-14-0197), roughly 25 meters *makai* of the project area (Figure 9). Walker (1931) described the heiau as small but well preserved. It consisted of multiple platforms and an enclosure in the northeast part of the heiau.

Archaeological evidence (see Lee-Greig et al. 2020; Lee-Greig and Taylor 2023) indicates that the project area was likely a part of a coastal settlement, with permanent and temporary habitation sites surrounded by dryland agricultural features. People living along the coastal region, such as where the current project area is located, likely relied on marine resources supplemented with dryland agriculture, such as sweet potato and taro. Habitation within the project area appears to have been temporary or seasonal, suggesting that the occupants may have followed seasonal planting cycles as discussed above. As noted, Pohakunahaha Heiau (Site 50-50-14-0197) is located near the project area, while occupational, familial, and/or personal shrines have been identified in association with the larger agricultural and habitation complexes within and near the project area, reflecting how ritual permeated everyday activities (Lee-Greig et al. 2020; Lee-Greig and Taylor 2023).

The first European explorers arrived in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778 during a period of ongoing warfare between the inter-island chiefdoms (Kamakau 1992). Although the visits of foreign sailors, such as the French explorer Jean François de La Pérouse, who called at Maui’s southwest coast in 1786, to Maui were initially sporadic and brief, the increasing presence of foreigners created dramatic repercussions for the Hawaiian people and their land. By the early 1800s, both the sandalwood trade, promoted by Kamehameha I, who had executed his successful invasion of Maui in 1795, and the introduction of cattle to the island were contributing greatly to deforestation and environmental degradation in the Honua‘ula region, including within the project area (Maly and Maly 2005).

As a result of the Māhele of 1848 and the subsequent Kuleana Act of 1850, Pāpa‘anui Ahupua‘a was claimed by Lunalilo, who later returned it to the Government (Soehren 2010). According to the *Buke Māhele* (1848), 19 kuleana claims were brought before the Land Commission for land in Pāpa‘anui (n=19). Native and foreign testimonies indicate that the claims include agricultural land cultivated with sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and dryland taro, as well as kula, grassland, and house lots (Lee-Greig et al. 2014). Only two Land Commission Awards (LCAw.) were actually awarded within Pāpa‘anui: one to Nahualaalau (Helu 2566, Grant 3335) and another to Ohule (Helu 2502, Grant 6275). These LCAw., the exact locations of which are unknown, included two house lots by the coast. None of the claims for cultivated agricultural lands were awarded; these lands were likely instead incorporated into Royal Patent Land Grant No. 234, awarded to Torbert and his business partner William Wilcox.

While traditional methods of agriculture began to decline in the Historic Period, agricultural production remained an important economic force in Honua‘ula through the 19th century. Sugarcane and sweet potato plantations emerged in the *mauka* lands of Honua‘ula. Linton L. Torbert, who arrived in Hawai‘i in 1845, established an expansive potato and sugarcane plantation in ‘Ulupalakua and Honua‘ula on land obtained through land grants (Royal Patent Land Grant Nos. 120, 223, and 234) (Maly and Maly 2005). Portions of Royal Patent Land Grant Nos. 223 and 234 are located within the current project area (Figure 10). Royal Patent Land Grant No. 234 consisted of roughly 1,986 acres located between Torbert’s ‘Ulupalakua lands (Royal Patent Grant No. 120) and the shoreline. Royal Patent Land Grant No. 223 consisted of a 68-acre strip of land purchased by Torbert to construct a harbor and a road that connected his

‘Ulupalakua property to the shoreline. The harbor became known as Torbert’s Landing or Mākena Landing and became a prominent hub for commerce and settlement during the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century. The road, known as Torbert’s Road, was a crucial element in providing access between the plantation lands and the coast (Lee-Greig et al. 2014). A 1850 map depicting ‘Ulupalakua (Hawai‘i Registered Map 170; Figure 11)

In 1856, James Makee purchased Torbert’s Plantation and renamed the property “Rose Ranch” (Maly and Maly 2005) Makee continued to expand commercial cultivation of sugarcane in Honua‘ula and ‘Ulupalakua, while also expanding into ranching. By the 1880s, due to an intense drought, Makee had transitioned all his land in Honua‘ula to cattle pastures (de Naie and Donham 2007). A newspaper article in the *Polynesian* (1859:2) indicates that Makee constructed stone walls to divide his land, thereby allowing him to control the location of cattle and their grazing.. Hawai‘i Registered Map 170 (see Figure 11) depicts a possible three-walled enclosure surrounding the project area, with a portion of it running along the western boundary of the current project area. This wall may be associated with attempts to control the feral cattle by Torbert or others, or it may have served as a boundary wall.

During the mid and latter half of the 19th century, the project area was likely used for ranching activities by Torbert’s Plantation and, later, Rose Ranch. It may have remained as part of a coastal settlement associated with Mākena, particularly with the increasing prominence of Mākena Landing. During the latter 19th century and early 20th century, the people living in these coastal settlements focused on fishing, gathering coastal resources, raising pigs, and subsistence farming (particularly of potatoes) (de Naie and Donham 2007:201). In 1924, ‘Ulupalakua Road or Mākena-‘Ulupalakua Road was constructed along a similar alignment to Torbert’s road, and consequently, Torbert’s Road fell out of use.

Ranching remained a dominant enterprise in the region through the end of the 19th century and into the first half of the 20th century. After Rose Ranch, the project area became part of Raymond Ranch before eventually being incorporated into ‘Ulupalakua Ranch. A 1951 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) aerial photograph (Figure 13) shows that, aside from unimproved roadways, the project area and the surrounding area remained mostly undeveloped ranch lands. ‘Ulupalakua Road is clearly visible in the 1951 aerial, running along the southern portion of the project area. The former alignment of Torbert’s Road is not discernible from the surrounding landscape in the figure, indicating that it had fallen out of use. In 1957, ‘Ulupalakua Ranch sold 1,500 acres of its’ coastal lands, including the project area, to Matson Navigation Company.

In 1959, Hawai‘i was admitted as the 50th state of the United States, and, in the following decades, plans to transform the islands into a major tourist destination became a growing focus of local development initiatives. By 1975, the Seibu Group had proposed large-scale plans for the Po‘olenalena area, located inland of Mākena Landing and west of the project area. Their plans included over 3,300 apartment units, over 300 single-family homes, a golf course, and the rerouting of the coastal road (Lee-Greig et al. 2020) . Around the same time, Rolph Furman of Oregon separately proposed a 184-unit luxury condominium on the oceanfront at Chang’s Beach (Dyer 1981). An aerial photo taken in 1977 (Figure 14) shows the early stages of construction of the Wailea Golf Course to the west of the project area. Resort and residential condominium development expanded steadily southward throughout the 1980s. By 1981, Seibu’s Mākena Golf Course had opened to the public; the golf course is depicted on a 1983 USGS map (Figure 15). During this period, Seibu also agreed to the construction of a new road, Mākena Alanui Road, in exchange for closing Mākena-Keone‘o‘io Road (Lee-Greig et al. 2020). The new roadway and the surrounding resort are depicted on a 1995 USGS map (Figure 16).

The remainder of the 20th century was characterized by the continued expansion of resort development and luxury residential construction in the Wailea-Mākena area. In 1983, the Maui Prince Hotel, a six-story, 310-room hotel, was constructed on a 38-acre beachside parcel along the coastline (DBEDT 1999). By the fall of 1993, the Mākena Golf Course had been renovated and expanded into two separate golf courses, the North Golf Course and the South Golf Course, as shown in a 2000 aerial photograph (Figure 17). In 2001, Na Hale O Mākena, consisting of six condominiums and associated infrastructure, was constructed on the parcel northwest of the current project area. Despite all the surrounding resort development, the current project area has remained largely untouched by modern development.

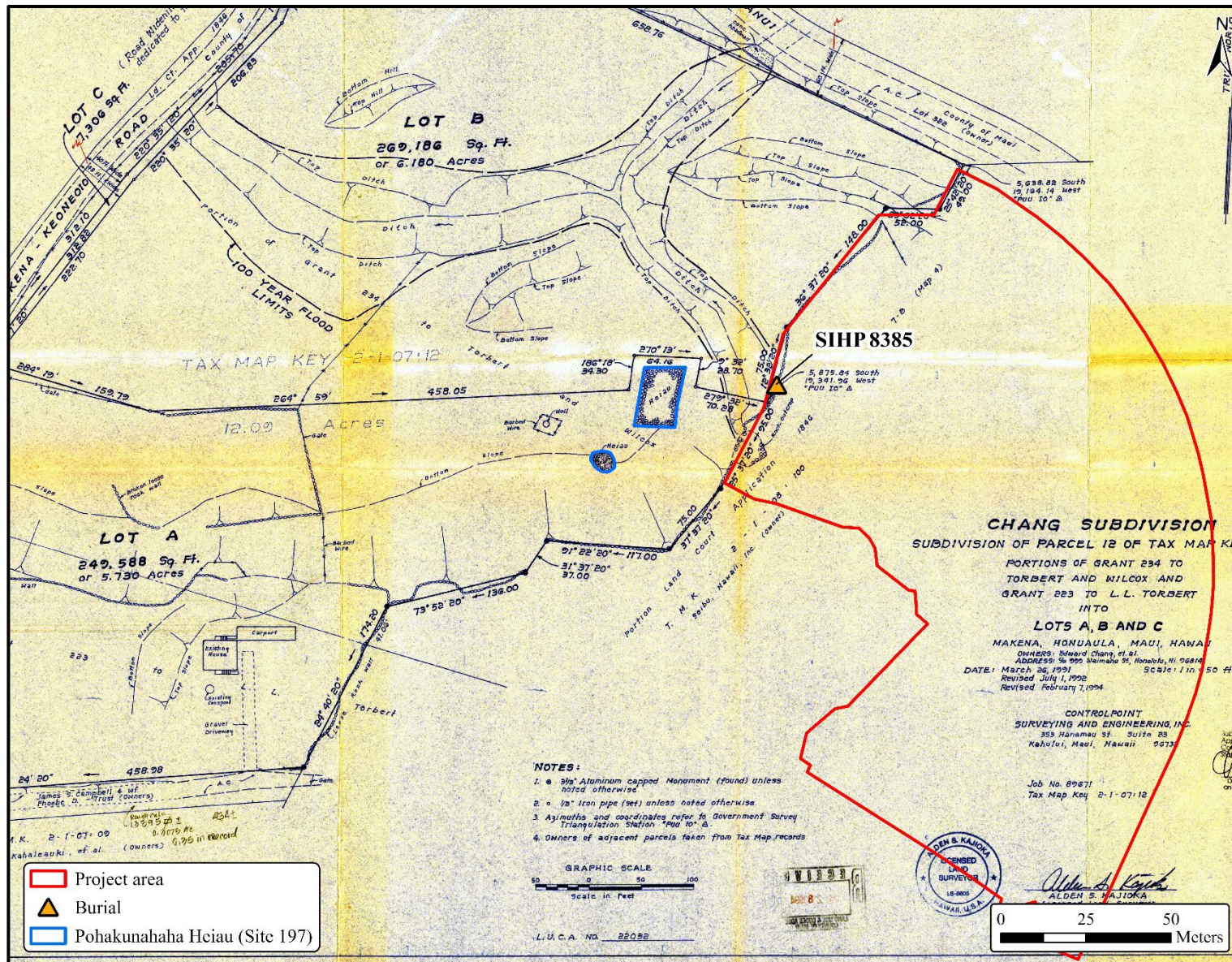


Figure 9. Pohakunahaha Heiau (Site 197) and Preservation Area located on map of subdivision of TMK: (2) 2-1-007:012.

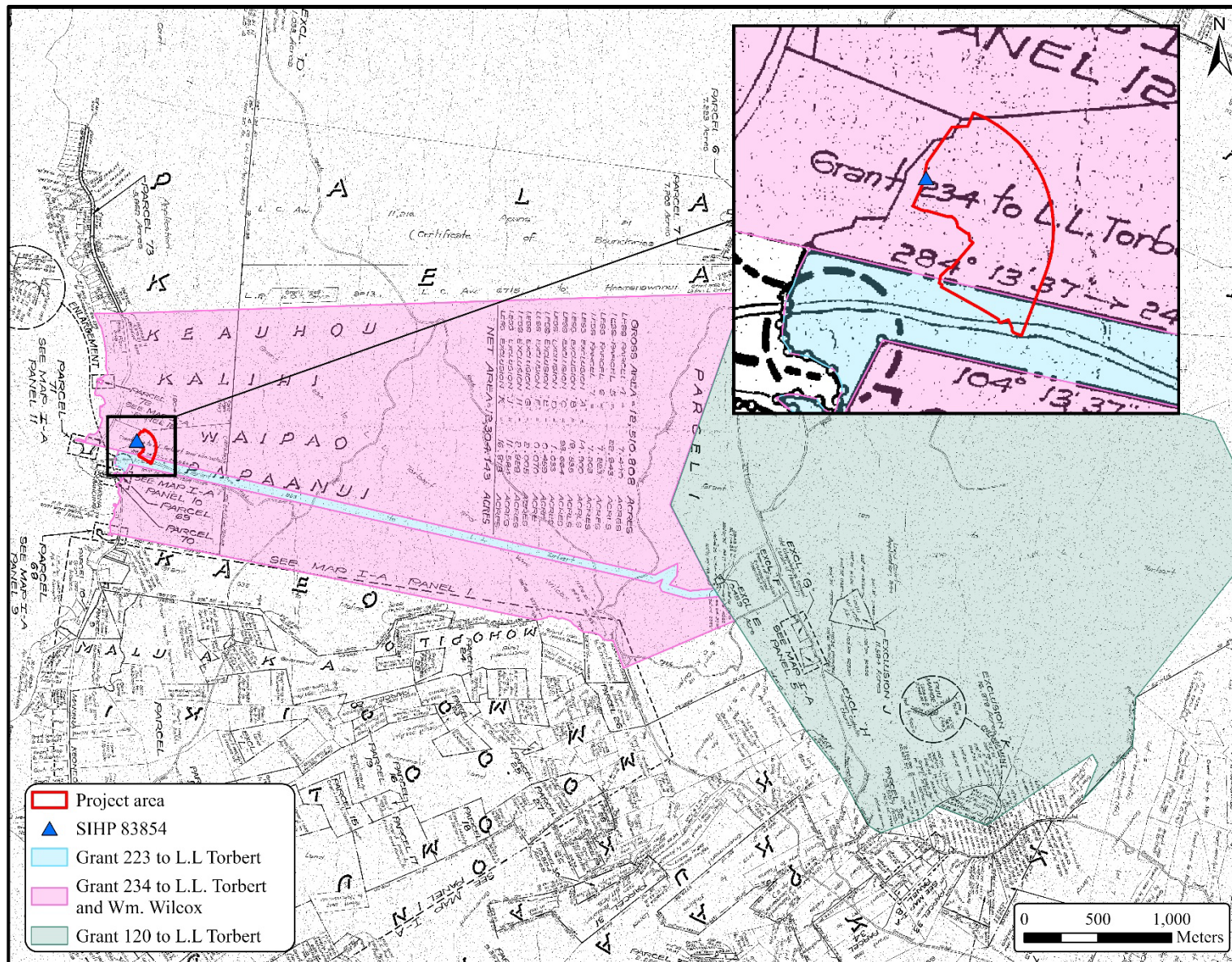


Figure 10. Hawai'i Registered Map 4131 depicting grants near the project area.

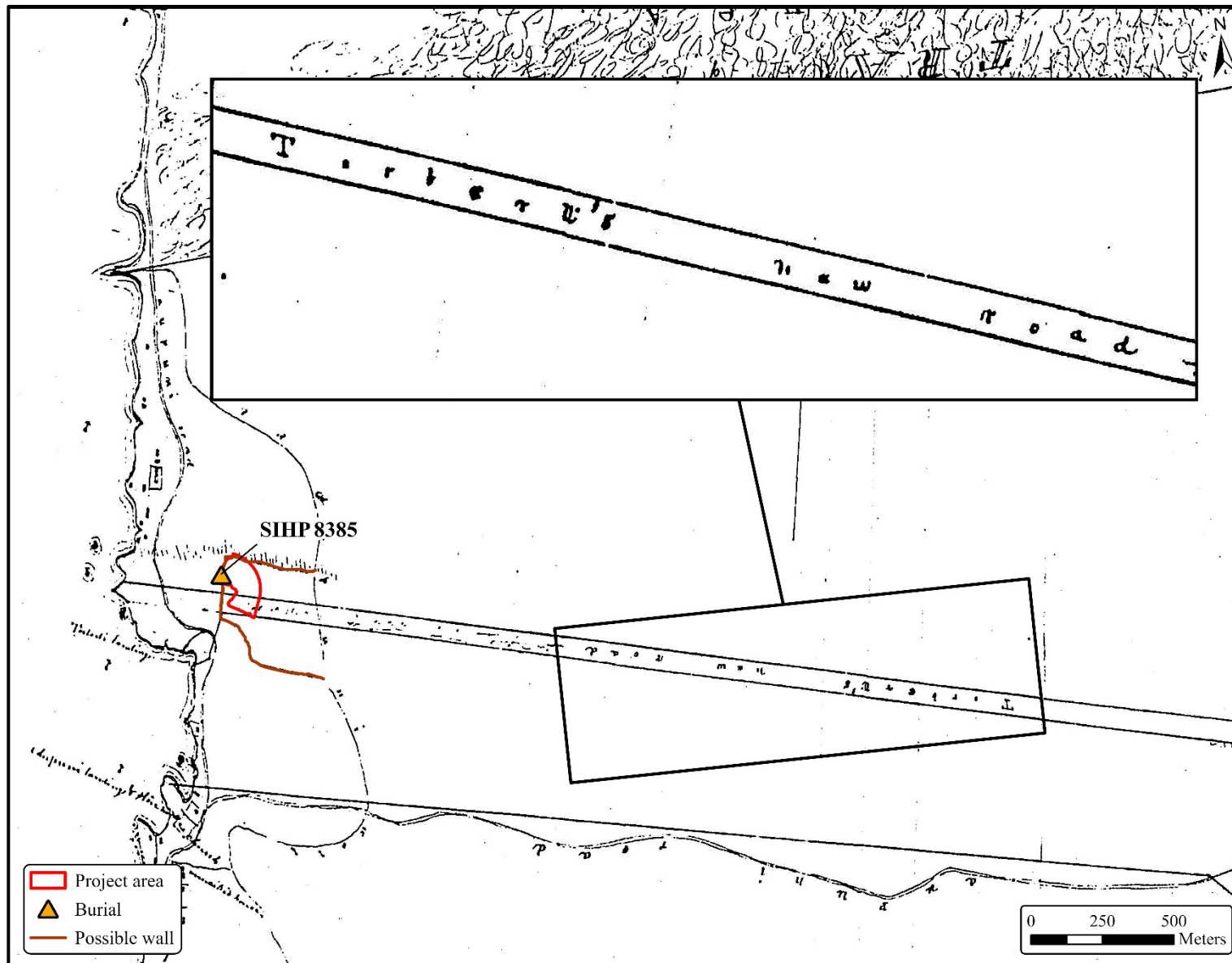


Figure 11. Hawai'i Registered Map No. 170, dating to 1850, depicting the project area and Torbert's Road.

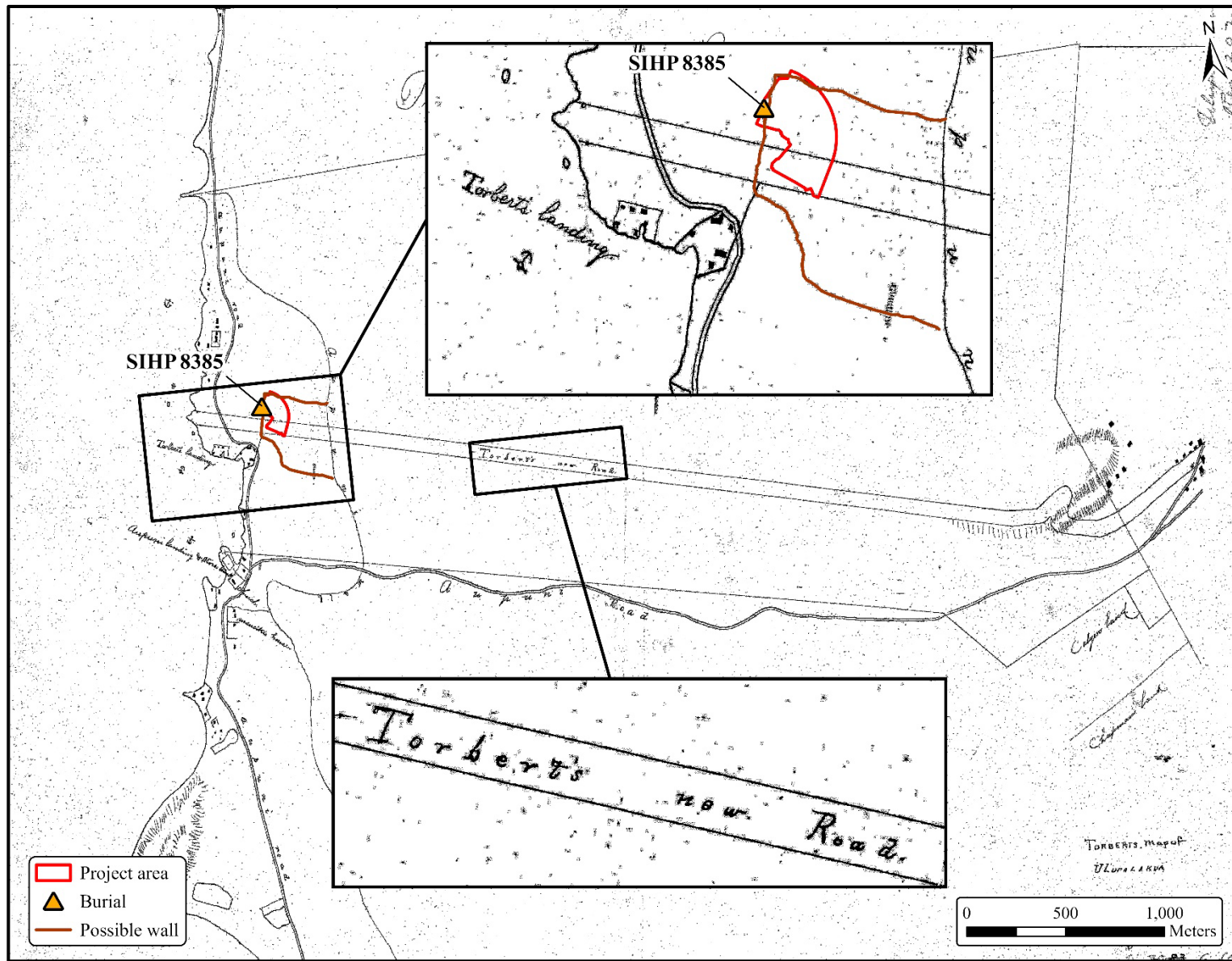


Figure 12. Undated Hawai'i Registered Map No. 1202 depicting the project area, Torbert's Road, and Torbert's Landing.

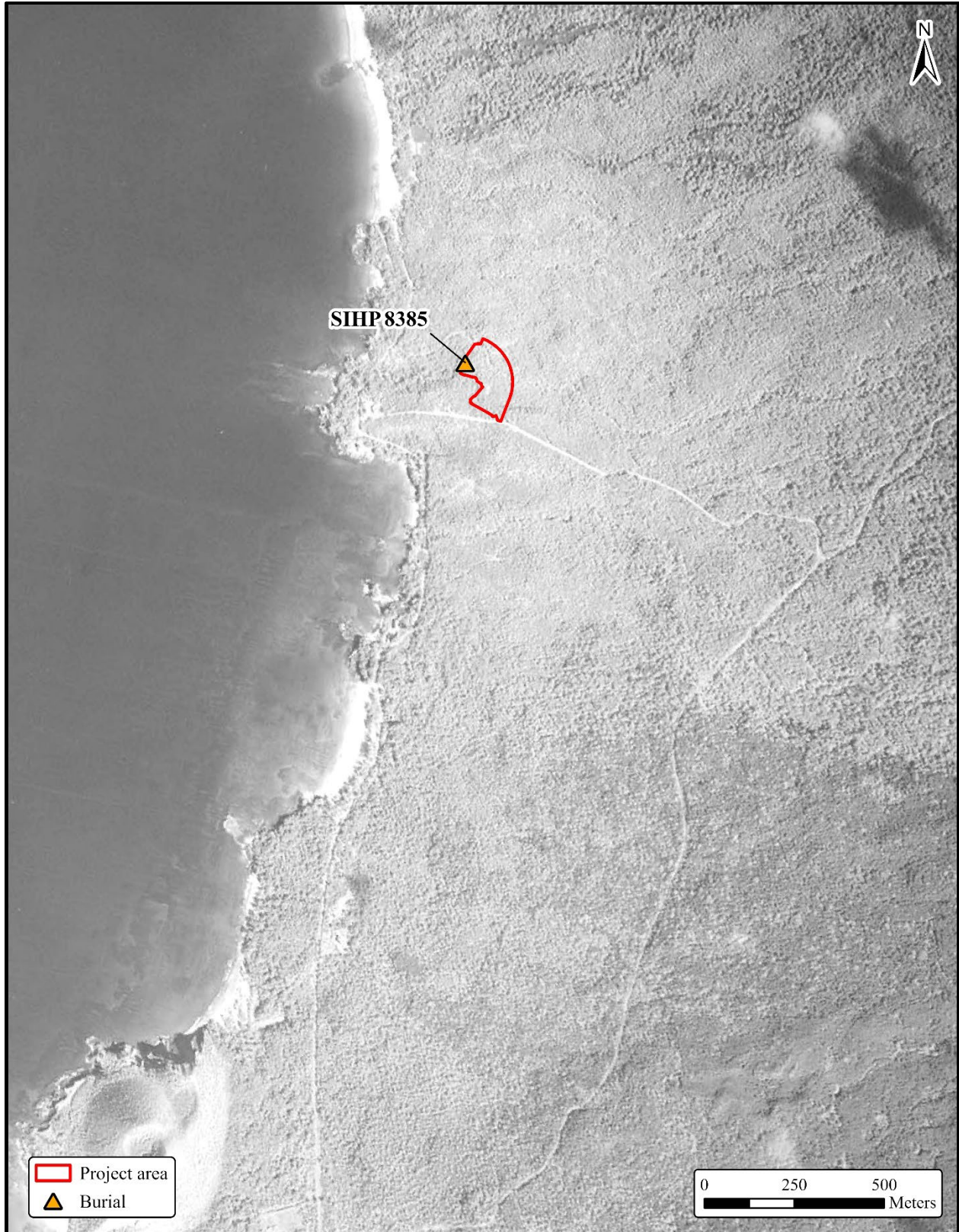


Figure 13. 1951 USGS aerial photograph showing several unimproved roads extending through the project area.

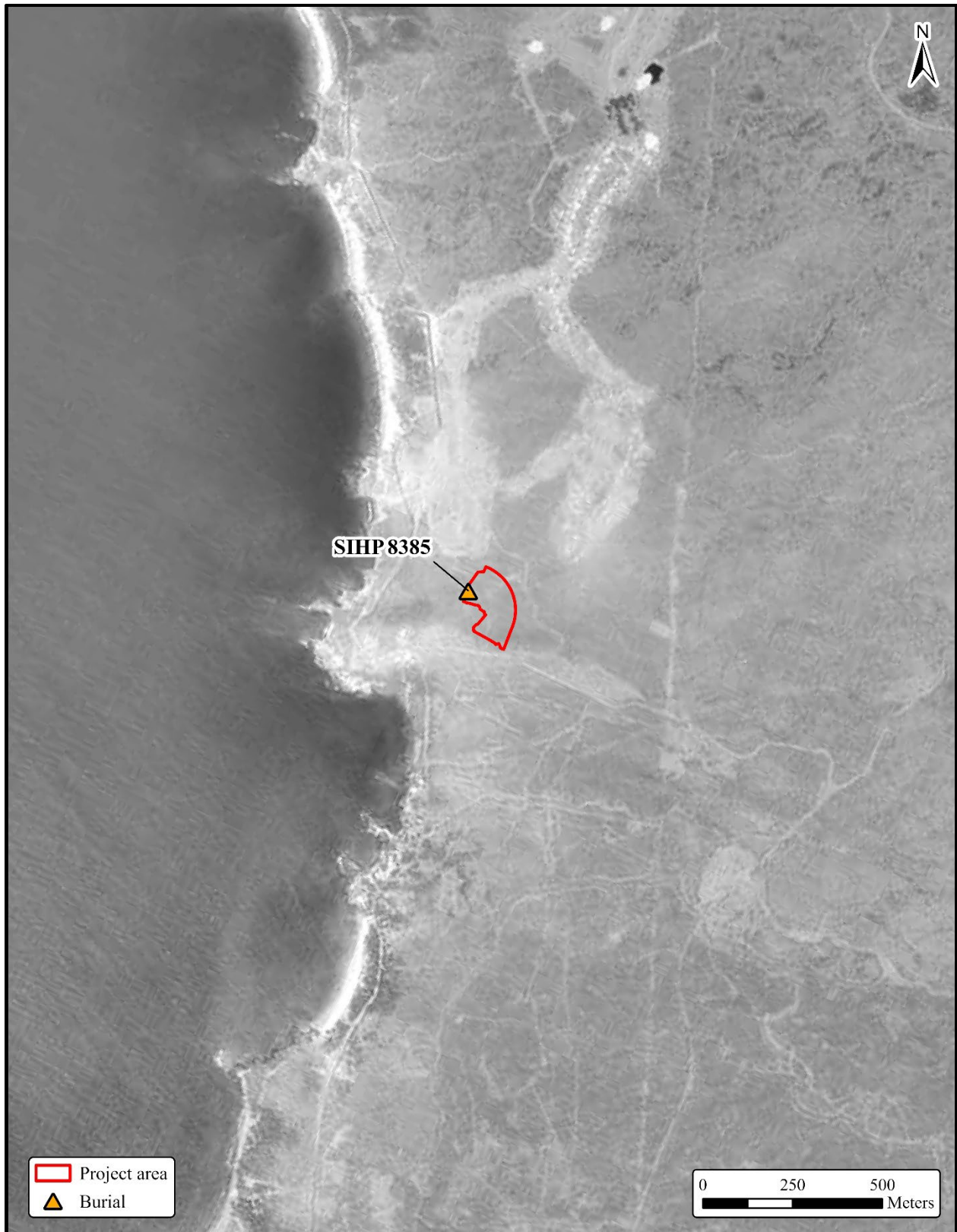


Figure 14. 1977 USGS aerial photo showing the location of the project area.

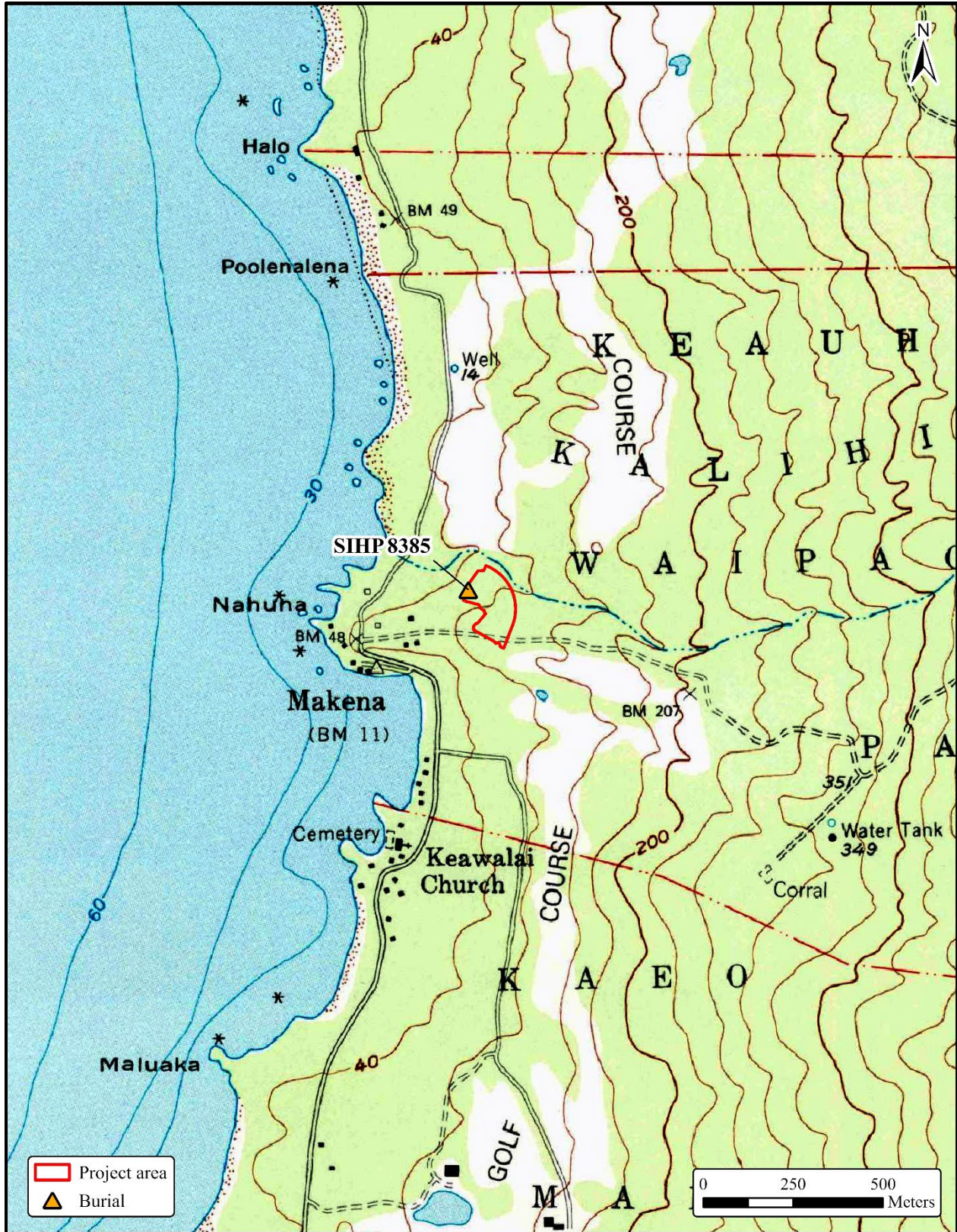


Figure 15. USGS topographic map from 1983 depicting project area.

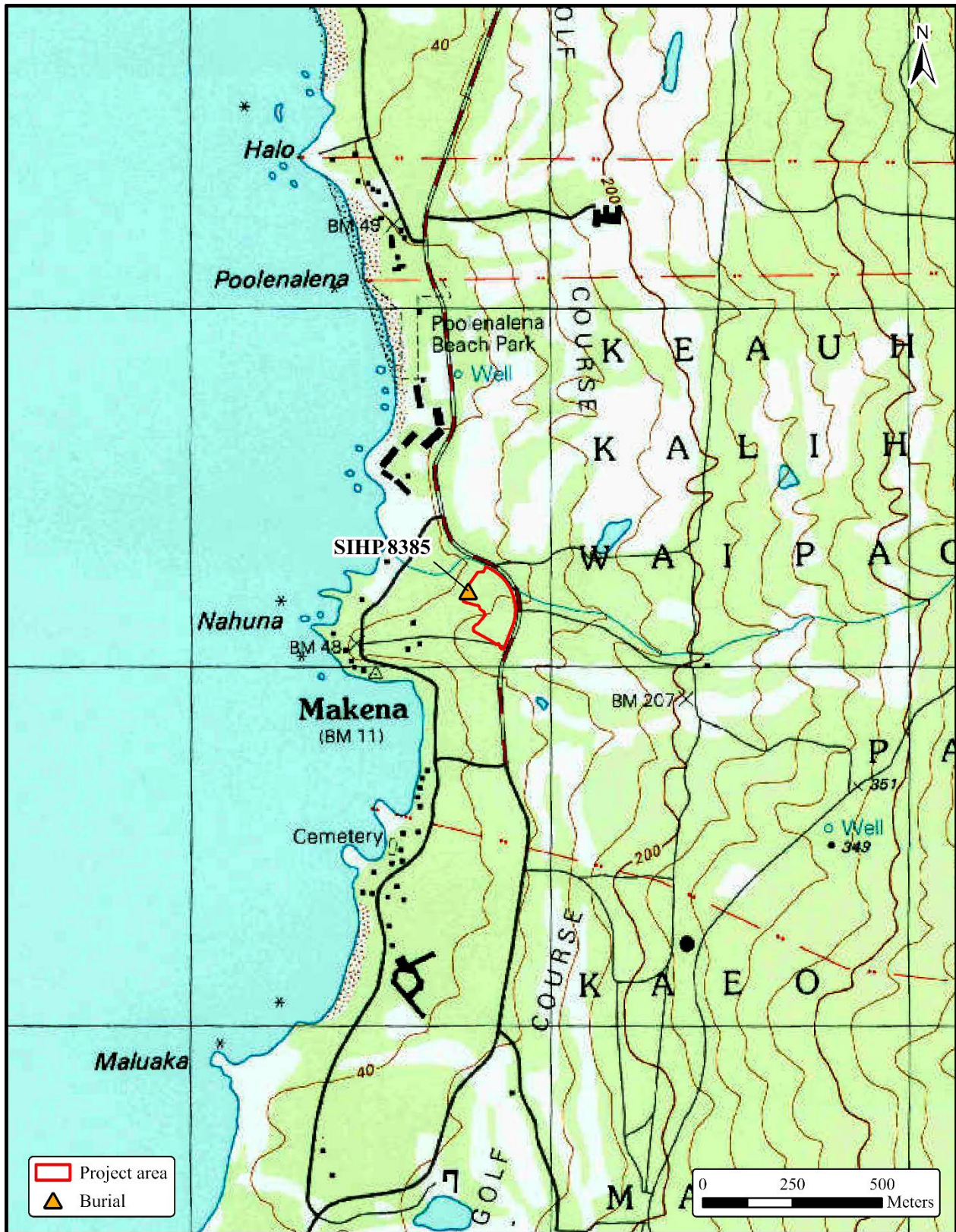


Figure 16. USGS topographic map from 1995 depicting project area.



Figure 17. 2000 NOAA aerial photo showing the project area and development along the Mākena coastline.

3. DESCRIPTION OF SITE 50-50-14-08385

Site 50-50-14-08385 is a Precontact Period burial site located near the western boundary of the current project area (Figure 18 and 19). The burial was first brought to the attention of DLNR-SHPD by Mr. Brad Anderson, a local Mākena resident. The DLNR-SHPD Culture History Branch classified the site as “previously identified” rather than an inadvertent find, as members of the community were already aware of the burial and its location. Following its identification, SCS drafted a BTP for the burial (Dega 2016). According to the minutes from the September 21, 2016, meeting of the Maui/Lāna‘i Island Burial Council, the draft BTP was submitted for discussion but was removed from the meeting’s agenda as it had been submitted to the DLNR-SHPD in an incomplete form. Ultimately, the BTP was never reviewed or approved by the DLNR-SHPD. In 2023, Taylor and Lee-Grieg (2023) revisited Site 8385 as a part of their SAIS fieldwork and updated the burial’s location using a GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy.

Dega (2016: 15) described the burial site as follows:

The Site -8385 burial occurs within a small cavity of natural rock outcropping below the wall [Site 7054]. The Site -7054 wall was constructed directly over this natural outcropping. A small cavity in the outcropping contained the *iwi*, which were visible from the surface. At some point in time, the *iwi* was likely covered or sealed in the outcrop. Based on the context of the remains and the burial style, the *iwi* are presumed to be of Native Hawaiian origin. There is no information as to the age or sex of the single individual, as the remains were not examined more fully and were kept in place.

During the 2023 SAIS fieldwork, Taylor and Lee-Grieg (2023) found the burial in the same condition as described by Dega (2016). Taylor and Lee-Grieg (2023) evaluated the burial as significant under criteria “d” and “e” per the standards outlined in HAR § 13-284-6 and recommended that the burial be preserved in place.

In 2025, ASM conducted a field visit to the Mākena Kā‘eo North Phase II project area and relocated the burial. The burial was found to be in good condition. The basalt cobbles used to seal the burial cavity’s entrance remain in place (Figure 20) and the section of the wall (Site 7054) located immediately above the burial is intact. However, a portion of the wall to the north of the burial has partially collapsed, and basalt cobbles and boulders have fallen to the west of the wall, adjacent to the burial (Figure 17).

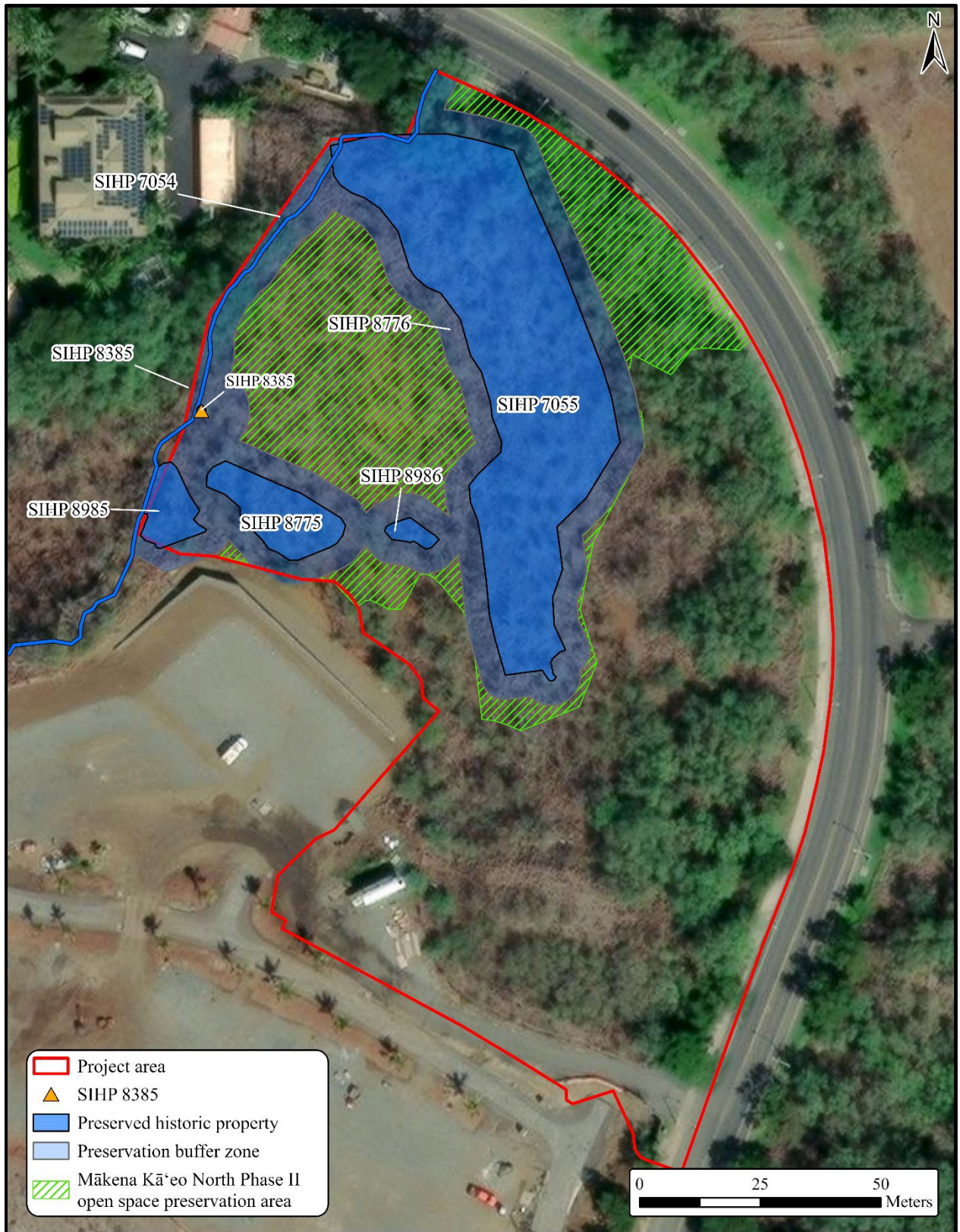


Figure 18. Location of Site 8385 within the project area and the preservation area.

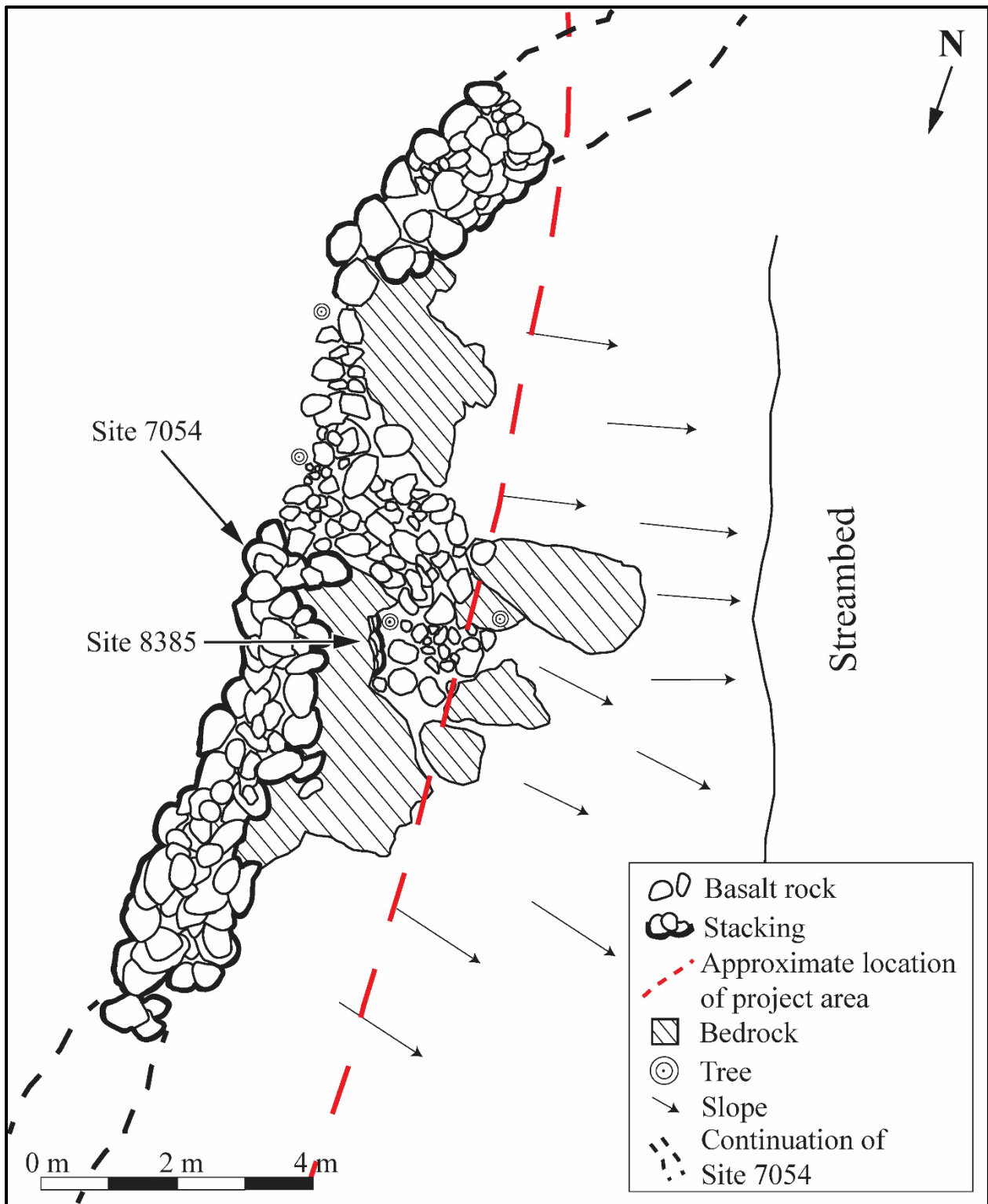


Figure 19. Plan view drawing of Site 8385 located beneath Site 7054.



Figure 20. Site 8385 located within a natural cavity under SIHP 7054, view to east.

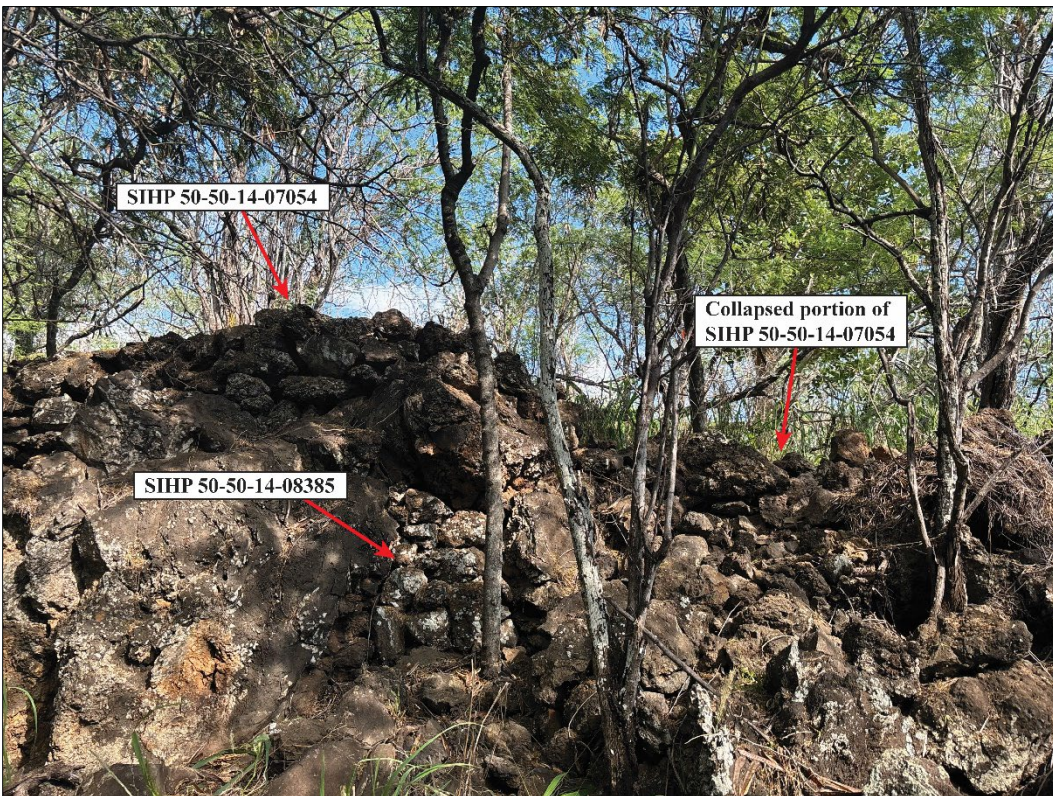


Figure 21. Location of collapsed portion of Site 7054 adjacent to Site 8385, view to east.

4. SEARCH FOR LINEAL AND CULTURAL DESCENDANTS

As specified in HAR §13-300-33 and 34, preparers shall provide evidence of a good faith search for lineal and cultural descendants. As such, the search for lineal and cultural descendants consisted of the following activities:

1. Review of documentary research relating to the project area and the general vicinity;
2. Publication of appropriate public notices in newspapers of local and statewide distribution; and
3. Consultations with registered descendants, the MLIBC and the DLNR-SHPD.
4. Outreach to Maui-based Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO), individuals, and families with known genealogical ties to the project area.

PUBLIC NOTICES

As part of the BTP consultation for Site 8385, public notices were published in local and statewide newspapers, as well as in the June 2026 edition of *Ka Wai Ola*, a monthly newspaper published by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA). The notices contained (a) location information, (b) names historically associated with the general area, (c) identification of two contact persons, and (d) indication of the landowner’s intent to preserve in place. Table 4 lists the names of the newspapers and dates of publication. Copies of each Affidavit of Publication and Public Notice are attached to this plan as Appendix B.

Table 1. Publication date of public notices

<i>Name of Publication</i>	<i>Published Date</i>
Honolulu Star Advertiser	May 24, 2026 (Wed.), and May 27, 2026 (Sun.)
The Maui News	June 11, 2026 (Thurs.)
Ka Wai Ola	June 1, 2026

OUTREACH EFFORTS

As a part of the outreach effort, ATC Mākena Golf & Beach Club provided the BTP to the Mākena Cultural Focus Group (CFG), comprised of direct descendants of Mākena. Members of the group include Carol-Marie Ka’onohi Lee, Alika Kealahou, Issac Hall, Dana Nanone-Hall, Robert Kalei Luuwai, and Leina’ala Kulioio-Vedder. On April 30, 2026, an in-person meeting was held with the Mākena CFG to discuss the BTP and the proposed preservation measures for Site 8385. Carol-Marie Ka’onohi Lee, a cultural descendant, was the sole representative of the Mākena CFG to attend the meeting. A summary of this consultation meeting with Ms. Lee is provided below.

In addition to consultation with the Mākena CFG, ASM identified two additional descendants associated with Pāpa’anui Ahupua’a: Ashford DeLima and Justin Kekiwi. While Mr. DeLima previously consulted on the APP prepared for the Mākena Kā’eo North Phase II Development, his current prior commitments at Ulupalakua Ranch made him unavailable to participate in the BTP consultation. However, he recommended that ASM contact Justin Kekiwi, another cultural descendant of Mākena. On May 18, 2026, Brad Anderson with ATC Mākena Golf & Beach Club left a voicemail for Mr. Kekewi regarding participation in the consultation, but did not receive a response.

Carol-Marie Ka’onohi Lee

On April 16, 2026, Ms. Lee was provided with a draft of the BTP for Site 8385 and provided an opportunity to give feedback on the proposed interim and long-term preservation measures. On April 30, 2027, Matthew R. Clark and Nicole Mello of ASM and Marinel Robinson of Mākena Golf and Beach Club met with Ms. Lee to discuss the draft BTP. The following section summarizes Ms. Lee’s comments as they pertain to the BTP:

- Ms. Lee recommended that cautionary signage be installed along the property boundary makai of Site 7054, the wall overlaying the burial site. The signage should indicate that this is a Kapu area and include the DLNR-SHPD rules protecting the site. This recommendation is incorporated into this BTP.
- Ms. Lee encouraged ASM and Mākena Golf and Beach Club to talk to the Chang Family, who own the parcel adjacent to Site 8385, about protections for the site on the makai side of 7054. Protections would include extending the preservation easement onto their property and constructing a wall encompassing Site 8385.
- Ms. Lee commented that the stacked rocks that currently seal the cavity that contains the burial are appropriate for protecting the site and do not need to be changed.

- Ms. Lee suggested that native plants be planted around the long-term preservation easement mauka of Site 7054. She noted that the greater Preservation Area provides adequate protection mauka of the wall. However, she suggested a wall be constructed along the long-term preservation easement makai of the wall since the burial is not protected by the Preservation Area on this side. Building a wall on the makai side would need the support and approval of the Chang Family, who own the adjacent property. Mākena Golf and Beach Club and ASM agreed this could be incorporated into the BTP if the Chang Family approved.
- Ms. Lee approved of the proposed access plan, including how the proposed trail only goes partially into the Preservation Area, terminating in the central portion of the Preservation Area. She believes this provides better protection for Site 8385.
- Ms. Lee requested that she and the CFG be allowed input on the vegetation plan for the BTP and the APP.
- Ms. Lee requested that only recognized descendants and members of the CFG be permitted to enter the burial preservation easement. She requested that authorized visitors to the burial site require guided access from the Cultural Manager. This recommendation is incorporated into this BTP.

MAUI AND LANAI ISLAND BURIAL COUNCIL

ASM will submit this BTP to the Maui and Lanai Island Burial Council for their review.

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Correspondence with OHA to occur after the June MLIBC meeting on June 24, 2026.

5. TREATMENT AND PRESERVATION MEASURES

The proposed treatment for Site 8385 is preservation in place. This will be achieved through short- and long-term preservation measures as discussed below and prescribed in HAR §13-300.

INTERIM PRESERVATION MEASURES

Short-term protection of Site 8385 will be implemented for the duration of the Mākena Kā'eo North Phase II Development project. As the burial is located within the open space preservation area established by the draft APP (Oordt et al. 2025b), no ground disturbance will occur within the vicinity of the burial. However, vegetation removal and planting is proposed to occur within the open space preservation area, as outlined in the draft AMP (Oordt et al. 2025a) and draft APP (Oordt et al. 2025b) prepared for the Mākena Kā'eo North Phase II Development project. The interim protection measures discussed below will ensure the burial is not impacted during the vegetation removal or planting.

Interim Buffer Zone and Demarcation

An interim preservation buffer will be established around Site 8385 to protect the burial during project activities. The buffer will extend 10 meters along the north, south, and east sides of the burial (Figure 22). On the west side, the buffer will be co-located with the property boundary, which is located roughly 1 meter (~3 feet) to the west of the burial. These buffers will be demarcated on all construction plans.

Prior to any vegetation removal or planting within the preservation area, orange construction fencing will be installed to along the 10-meter buffer surrounding Site 8385 to the north, east, and south. The installation of this fencing will follow the procedures detailed in the AMP prepared for the Mākena Kā'eo North Phase II Development (Oordt et al. 2024b). The fencing will consist of orange plastic safety mesh attached to 6-foot-tall metal t-posts set 2 feet into the ground. The plastic fencing will be 4 feet tall. The t-posts will be spaced regularly to ensure the plastic fencing remains taut. No machinery, tools, or other equipment will be stored within the buffer area. Furthermore, only authorized personnel, including DLNR-SHPD personnel, monitoring archaeologists, cultural monitors, and cultural and lineal descendants, will be permitted within the preservation buffer. Upon the installation of the fencing, the landowner will provide verification to DLNR-SHPD, including photographic documentation, that the interim buffer zone has been established and that the protective fencing has been installed. The orange fencing will remain in place until the vegetation removal and planting are completed within the preservation area.

Archaeological Monitoring

An archaeologist will monitor all vegetation removal within the preservation area during development activities, as outlined in the draft AMP (Oordt et al. 2025a). Prior to any work in the area, an on-site pre-construction meeting will be conducted with all construction personnel assigned to the preservation area. During this meeting, the monitoring archaeologist will inform workers about the 10-meter preservation buffer surrounding Site 8385 and review proper procedures for working within the vicinity of the site. Trees and understory vegetation removal within the interim preservation buffer may be permitted if determined necessary. However, consistent with the protocols for vegetation removal elsewhere in the preservation area as provided in the draft APP (see Oordt et al. 2025b), all vegetation removal will be conducted by hand. The archaeological monitor will have the authority to determine whether a tree or plant can be safely removed without damaging the burial (or any other archaeological site) or the interim fencing. If the monitor determines that removal poses a risk, the vegetation will instead be treated with herbicide and left to decompose in place. The archaeologist will also be responsible for regularly inspecting and ensuring that the orange construction fencing remains in place and in good condition throughout the project.

After the project is completed, including the removal of vegetation and planting within the preservation area, the construction fencing surrounding the 10-meter preservation buffer will be removed; long-term preservation measures, as outlined in the following section, will then be implemented.

PERMANENT PRESERVATION MEASURES

Long-term preservation of Site 8385 will be achieved first through the establishment of a formal permanent preservation easement. This easement will be the same size as the interim buffer zone established during construction. Specifically, it will extend 10 meters from the burial's north, south, and east sides. The buffer along the west side of

the site will be co-located with the property boundary, which is approximately 1 meter (~3 feet) from the burial. If approved by the owners of the parcel adjacent to Site 8385 (currently the Chang Family), then the preservation easement will be extended onto the adjacent property (TMK: [2] 2-007:101), and thus extend 10 meters in all directions from the site (Figure 22).

Preservation Easement Demarcation

The boundaries of the preservation easement for Site 8385 will be physically demarcated by vegetation and a dry-stacked wall (Figure 23). The east side of the preservation easement, mauka of Site 7054 (Historic Period wall), will be demarcated by native vegetation planted along the boundary. The eastern side of the burial and preservation easement faces into the greater Preservation Area and, therefore, is afforded more natural protection. The west side of the burial and the preservation easement, makai of Site 7054, faces into an adjacent parcel (TMK: [2] 2-007:101) and therefore, is not afforded the same natural protection from unauthorized access. Therefore, if approved by the neighboring property owner, a dry-stacked wall should be constructed along the preservation easement makai of Site 7054; if needed, the wall alignment can be adjusted to avoid building within the streambed (see Figure 23).

Stones used for this wall will be sourced from the surrounding landscape and must not include imported construction materials. The rock wall will serve to visually protect Site 8385 from unauthorized access. In addition, a metes and bounds survey of the preservation easement will be conducted and formally recorded with the Bureau of Land Conveyances.

Signage

Cautionary signage should be installed along the dry-stacked wall surrounding the mauka portion of the preservation easement. This sign should provide the SIHP number, inform people regarding the importance of historic properties, instruct them not to enter the Preservation Area, and indicate the fine for disturbing the site. Below is a sample text that may be included on the cautionary signage. Figure 23 depicts the proposed location of the signs.

SIHP Site #

He wahi mea nui kēia i ka mo'olelo o ko Hawai'i Pae'āina; pāpā 'ia ke komo
'ana. E hō'ihī i ke kapu o kēia wahi. Mai komo.

*This is a culturally significant place; access is restricted.
Please show your respect by not entering this area.*

Mālama 'ia nā wahi i helu 'ia he mea nui ma ke kānāwai o ka Moku'āina.
Hiki ke ho'opa'i 'ia he ho'opa'i uku he \$20,000
(Mokuna 6E-11, Hawai'i Revised Statutes). DLNR-SHPD (808) 692-8015.

*Historic sites are protected under state law.
Violation could result in a \$20,000 fine.
(Chapter 6E-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes). DLNR-SHPD (808) 692-8015.*

Long-Term Monitoring

Pursuant to the draft APP (Oordt et al. 2025b) for the overall preservation area, an archaeological monitor should conduct periodic (semiannual) condition assessments of each historic property within the preservation area, including Site 8385. These assessments are intended to ensure the ongoing integrity of each site. During each visit, the monitor will examine Site 8385 for signs of erosion, vandalism, unauthorized modifications, or other factors that may comprise its condition. If evidence of site damage or conditions with the potential to cause future damage is observed, the source must be determined and appropriate mitigation measures implemented. The site condition assessments must be documented to track changes over time and to address any issues before they result in adverse effects.

In the event of severe weather events or natural disasters, such as floods, fires, or major earthquakes, an archaeological monitor should visit each site to assess any impact on the historic properties as soon as conditions safely allow. If adverse effects are observed, timely mitigative or protective measures should be implemented. These mitigative measures may include stabilization, reconstruction, vegetation clearance, or other site-specific treatments. An archaeological monitor must be present during the implementation of any mitigative measures and should

document the site before and after the mitigation effort. Cultural monitoring may also be required and will be determined in consultation with the landowner's Cultural Manager.

DLNR-SHPD staff will be permitted to access the preservation area, including Site 8385, to conduct site condition assessments. The DLNR-SHPD should provide the landowner with a minimum of one week's notice prior to any site visit, and the landowner representative will accompany the DLNR-SHPD staff during the visit.

Maintenance Measures

It is the responsibility of the landowner to maintain Site 8385, the burial preservation easement, and the overall preservation area. This responsibility will be transferred to any future landowner following the sale of the land containing Site 8385's preservation easement. The legal requirements associated with this maintenance will be attached to the property deed to ensure continuity of care. All maintenance activities for the burial will be conducted in accordance with the draft APP (Oordt et al. 2025b). These maintenance activities will include:

1. Planting approved vegetation along the outside perimeter of the burial preservation easement.
2. Removal of weeds and invasive plants from within the burial preservation easement.
3. Maintaining the single-course alignment that delineates the burial preservation easement boundary.
4. Acting on recommendations from archaeological and cultural monitors, as well as any consulting parties, in response to impacts to Site 8385 from natural disturbances (e.g., storms, erosion, etc.) or unauthorized entry the preservation area.

Access

Access to Site 8385 will be limited to cultural and lineal descendants, DLNR-SHPD personnel, and archaeological and cultural monitors. Personnel responsible for vegetation removal may also be permitted within the preservation area when actively engaged in approved vegetation clearance or planting activities. A monitoring archaeologist must accompany all such personnel involved during these activities. All approved visitors will be accompanied by the Cultural Manager to the site.

Access to Site 8385 will follow the same protocol established for the broader preservation area. This protocol will include submitting prior notification to the landowner and completing liability waiver forms, which will be kept on file by the landowner. Liability waivers will be required for all individuals entering the preservation area who are not employees or contractors. Parking for the burial's preservation easement will be located at the Hale Pili, located across the road from the project area. Access to the Preservation Area will be provided via a proposed trail that will be developed to connect the street to an existing trail that extends into the Preservation Area (see Figure 22). The route between the existing trail and the burial preservation easement will be informal and unmarked.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BURIAL TREATMENT PLAN

The landowner (ATC Mākena Holdings, LLC) will be responsible for implementing both short-term and long-term preservation measures for Site 8385 and will provide verification of their completion to the DLNR-SHPD upon. These preservation responsibilities will include coordination with recognized lineal and cultural descendants to ensure that Site 8385 is maintained in perpetuity. This BTP, along with a metes and bounds survey of the preservation easement for Site 8385, will be recorded with the Bureau of Land Conveyances. Short-term preservation measures will be implemented prior to the initiation of any construction activities associated with the Mākena Kā'eo North Phase II Development project. Long-term preservation measures will be fully implemented immediately following the completion of construction. No construction, agricultural activities, or other activities of any kind will be permitted within the boundaries of the preservation easement. DLNR-SHPD personnel, upon prior request to the landowner, will be granted reasonable access to the site for inspection purposes, to ensure compliance with the measures outlined in this plan.

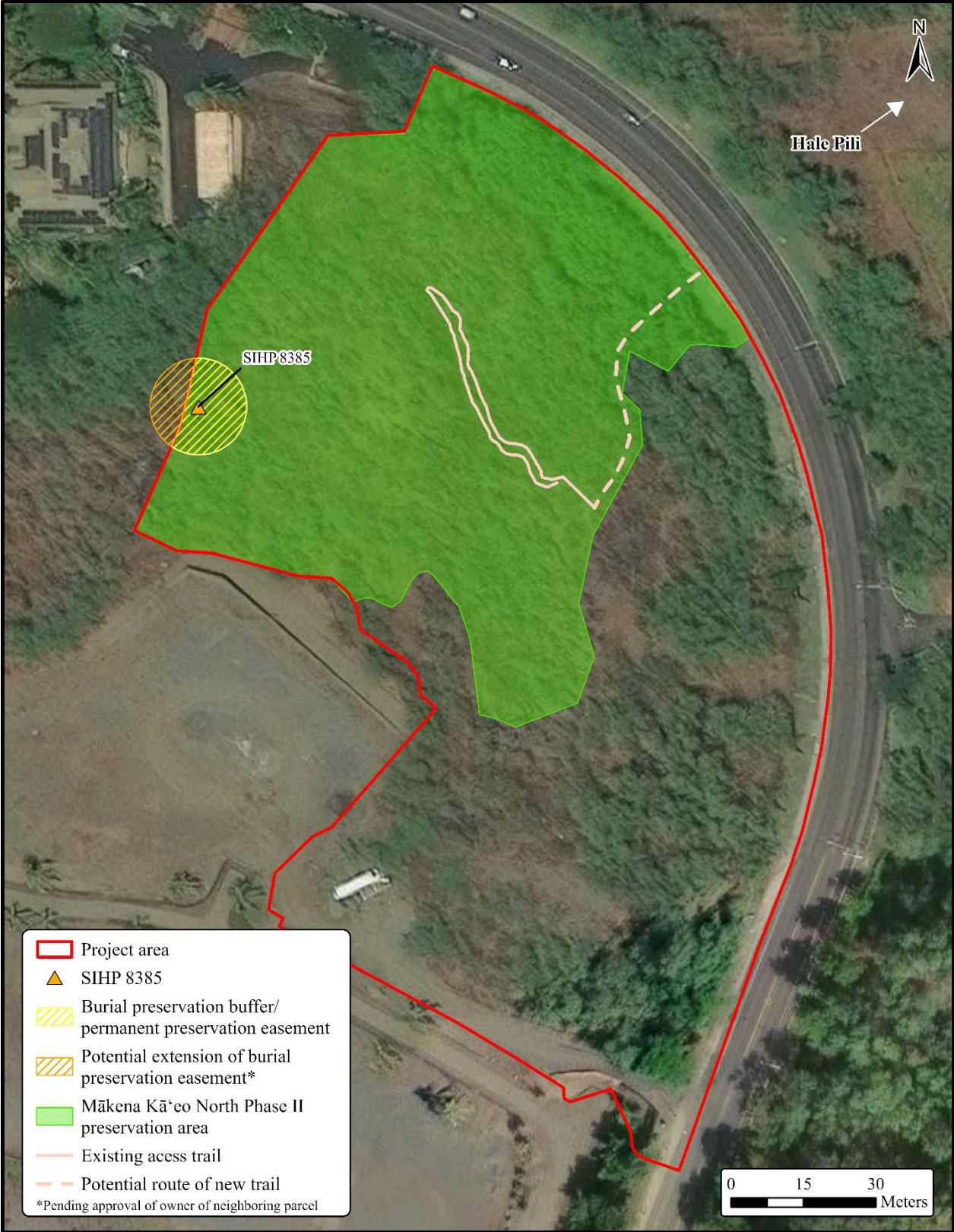


Figure 22. Location of 10-meter preservation buffer around Site 8385 (burial preservation easement) in Mākena Kā'eo North Phase II preservation area.

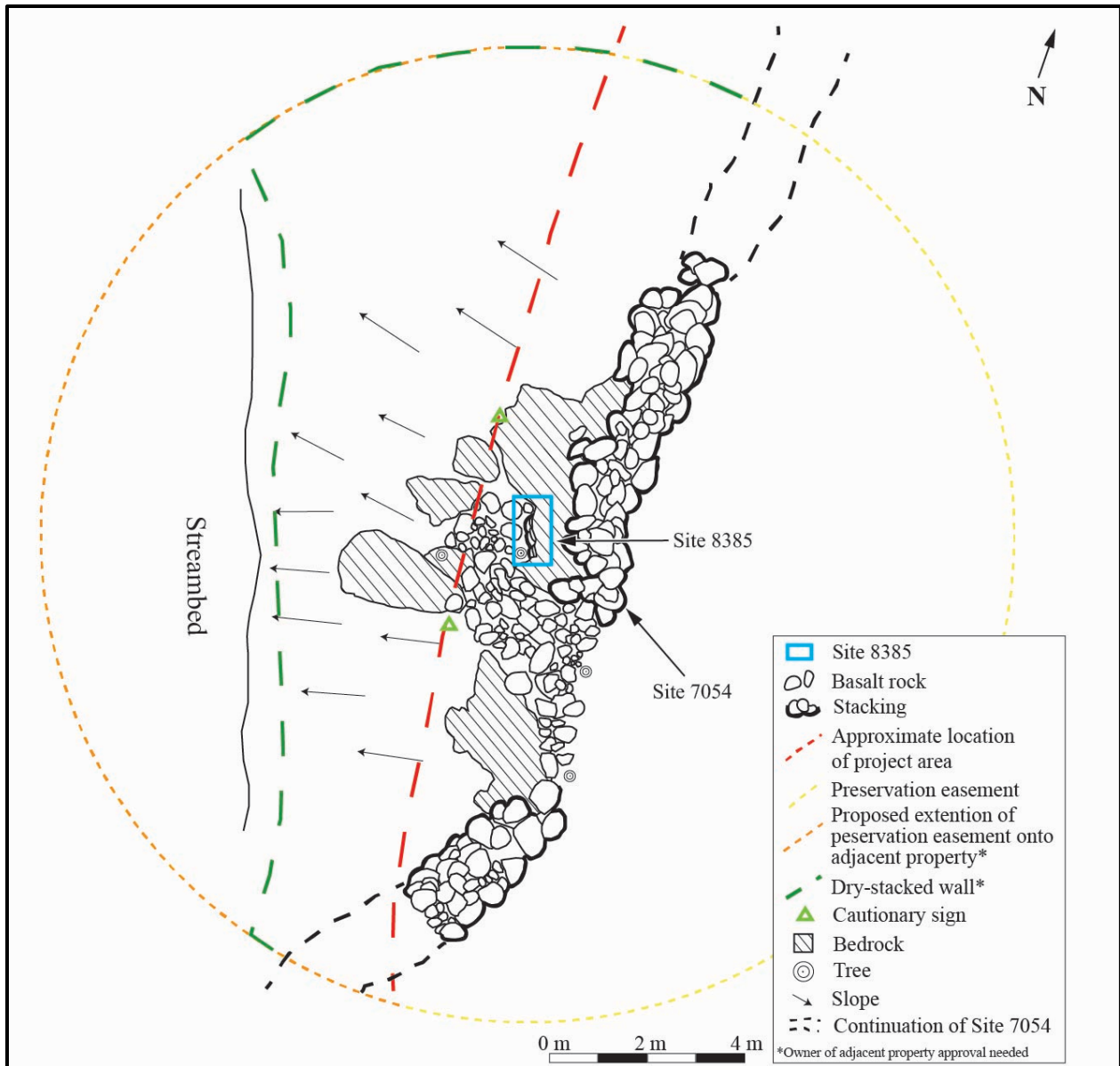


Figure 23. Details of proposed long-term preservation measures for Site 8385.

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APPENDIX A. SHPD Correspondence

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE NĀ'ĀINA

SYLVA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



**STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA**

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

DAWN N.S. CHANG
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CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

December 12, 2024

Jordan Molina, Director
County of Maui
Department of Public Works
200 S. High Street
Kalana O Maui Bldg. 4th Fl
Wailuku, HI 96793
c/o Lance Nakamura
Email: lance.nakamura@co.maui.hi.us

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Project No.: 2023PR00554
Doc. No.: 2412SN03
Archaeology

Dear Jordan Molina:

**SUBJECT: Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review –
County of Maui Permit Grading Application – G2022-00096
Makena Kaeo North Phase II Development
Supplemental Archaeological Inventory Survey (SAIS)
Papa'anui Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Island of Maui
TMK: (2) 2-1-008:100**

This letter provides the State Historic Preservation Division's (SHPD) review of a draft supplemental archaeological inventory survey (SAIS) report titled, *Supplemental Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Mākena Kā'eo North Phase II Development, Volumes I and II, Papa'anui Ahupua'a, Honua'ula Moku, Makawao Modern Tax District, Maui Island, TMK: (2) 2-1-008:100 por.* (Greig et al., et al., November 2023) for the proposed residential development project. The SHPD previously reviewed the Phase I portion of the proposed project and requested a SAIS in a letter dated July 18, 2018 (Log No. 2018.01291, Doc. No. 1807MBF06) to address concerns relating to the adequacy of the previous AIS, the presence of unrecorded historic properties, and the need to document a remaining section of the overall project area known as M-5. The SHPD received the subject SAIS report on October 9, 2023 (Submission No. 2023PR00554.004).

The private landowner, ATC Mākena, proposes a residential development within the 4.1-acre project area. The development includes the construction of five single-family house lots, along with the necessary utilities and supporting infrastructure. Access to the Makena Kaeo North Phase II Development will primarily be provided by a planned access road from a neighboring project, connecting to Honoiki Road. Additionally, an emergency vehicle access route will be created directly to Mākena Alanui.

The project will involve significant ground-disturbing activities, including mass grading of the project area and excavation for the construction of retaining walls, site utility infrastructure, and roadways. The anticipated earthwork includes a maximum excavation cut depth of 16 feet, resulting in a total of 3,000 cubic yards of excavation. Furthermore, the plan includes an estimated maximum fill height of 12 feet, requiring 11,000 cubic yards of embankment.

'Āina Archaeology conducted the SAIS to supplement a previous AIS (Lee-Grieg 2020) conducted for Phase I that included the subject Phase II project area. Following consultations, several areas of concern were surveyed to identify and document any archaeological historic properties (sites and features) and to assess their integrity and potential

Jordan Molina
December 12, 2024
Page 2

historic significance. The SAIS report documents nine historic properties comprising 174 individual features (Table 1). Four of these properties were documented as multi-component complexes. Of the nine sites, three were previously identified: Sites 50-50-14-07054 [boundary wall]; 50-50-14-07055 [habitation and agricultural complex]; and 50-50-14-08385 [burial]. Additional documentation was conducted for Sites 50-50-14-07054 and 50-50-14-07055. No additional documentation was needed for Site 50-50-14-08385. The SAIS also documents six newly identified historic properties within the project area: Sites 50-50-14-08775 [multi-feature complex]; 50-50-14-08776 [historic ranching infrastructure]; 50-50-14-08985 [multi-feature complex]; 50-50-14-08986 [agricultural terrace]; 50-50-14-08987 [multi-feature complex]; and 50-50-14-08988 [surface lithic scatter]. Four shovel tests were excavated at Site 50-50-14-07055 Features E and F. No archaeological features were found. Additionally, no historic properties were identified during trail clearing to facilitate geotechnical borings and augering.

Lee-Grieg (2020) provides the following mitigation recommendations (see Table 1):

- (1) Preservation of Sites 50-50-14-08775, 50-50-14-07054, 50-50-14-08385 (burial), and Site 50-50-14-07055 Features A-E and J-N; and Sites 50-50-14-08985 and 50-50-14-08986.
- (2) Partial preservation of Site 50-50-14-07055 Feature F to include preservation of 51 terraces (T1, T2, T4, T5 through T31 and T49; data recovery of 9 terraces (T-34, T-36 through T-43) that fall within the proposed development of Lot 28; and avoidance and monitoring of 6 terraces (T3, T6, T7, T32, T33, and T35).
- (3) Avoidance and monitoring of Site 50-50-14-08987 and Site 50-50-14-08988.
- (4) No further work for Site 50-50-14-08766 which has been fully documented with plan view maps, photographs, recorded observations, as well as GPS locational information.
- (5) Archaeological Monitoring during all grading and construction activities within the project area.

SHPD agrees with the assessments of integrity and significance and the recommended treatments for the nine documented historic properties. Based on the information provided, SHPD's determination is "**Effect, with agreed upon mitigation commitments**" for the current project pursuant to HAR §13-284-7(a)(2). As stipulated in HAR §13-284-8, when SHPD comments that a project will result in "Effect, with agreed upon mitigation commitments," then detailed mitigation plans shall be developed for SHPD review and acceptance prior to project initiation.

The Supplemental AIS report (Greig et al. et al., November 2023) meets the minimum requirements of HAR §13-276-5. **It is accepted.** Please send **two** hard copies of the document, clearly marked FINAL, along with a text-searchable copy of the SAIS report and a copy of this acceptance letter, to the Kapolei SHPD office, attention SHPD Library. Also submit a text-searchable PDF copy of the final SAIS report to HICRIS Project No. 2023PR00554 using the Project Supplement option, and a PDF copy to lehua.k.soares@hawaii.gov.

SHPD requests the following revisions in the Final SAIS:

1. Page 5, Figure 1-3 correctly shows the current SAIS project area (red). Please revise all other figures referencing the current SAIS project area to match (e.g., Figures 1-1, 1-2, and 1-4). Revise Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6 to show current TMK and project area.
2. Page 315, para 1, change five historic properties to nine historic properties.
3. Page 317, add in the 4 missing historic properties, Sites 50-50-14-08986, 50-50-14-08986, 50-50-14-08987, and 50-50-14-08988.
4. Conduct a thorough copy edit to address grammar, punctuation, diacritics, and typos.

SHPD looks forward to receiving for review and acceptance an archaeological preservation plan (PP) that meets the requirements of HAR §13-277, and an archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) that meets the requirements of HAR §13-279-4.

SHPD will notify the County of Maui when the required mitigation plans have been accepted and the permit issuance process may continue.

Please contact Susan A. Lebo, Archaeology Branch Chief, at Susan.A.Lebo@hawaii.gov or at (808) 321-9000, for any concerns regarding this letter.

Jordan Molina
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Aloha,



Jessica L. Puff
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Kaimi Judd, kjudd@makenagbc.com
Marinel Robinson, mrobinson@makenagbc.com
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Kris Wilhelm, kwilhelm@makenagbc.com

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Table 1. Summary of Nine Historic Properties Documented in SAIS (adapted from Table 11-2).

SIHP No. 50-50-14	Probable Age	Formal Type	Inferred Function	Significance	Mitigation Recommendation
07054	Mid-19 th c.	Wall	Boundary	b, d	Preservation
07055	Precontact	Multi-Feature Complex	Agriculture & Habitation	d, e	Preservation of Features A-E, G, I-N; Feature F preservation of T1, T2, T4, T5 through T-31, and T-49; Data Recovery of T-34, T-36 through T-43 and Avoidance and Monitoring of T3, T6, T7, T32, T33, and T35
08385	Precontact	Burial	Burial	d, e	Preservation in Place
08775	Precontact	Multi-Feature Complex	Agriculture	d	Preservation
08776	Early to Mid-20 th Century	Fence	Ranch Infrastructure	d	No Further Work
08985	Precontact	Multi-Feature Complex	Activity Area w/Ceremonial Component	d, e	Preservation
08986	Precontact	Multi-Feature Complex	Agriculture	d	Preservation
08987	Precontact to Early Historic	Multi-Feature Complex	Agriculture	d	Archaeological Monitoring
08988	Precontact to Early Historic	Surface Scatter	Activity Area	d	Avoidance, Archaeological Monitoring

THE MAUI NEWS

Still awaiting affidavit of publication.

KA WAI OLA

**BURIAL NOTICE:
HONUA'ULA, MAUI**

All persons having information concerning two unmarked burials on TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099 in Pāpa'anui Ahupua'a, Honua'ula District, Island of Maui, are requested to contact Kim Mooney, ASM Affiliates, at (808) 294-0735, kmooney@asmaffiliates.com, or 149 Ma'a St, Suite 100, Kahului, HI 96732, or Leinoa Kong, DLNR-SHPD Burial Sites Program at (808) 652-1510 or Leinoa.Kong@hawaii.gov.

Appropriate treatment of the remains will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E, respective to these burial sites. The landowner intends to preserve both burials in place, following the preparation of Burial Treatment Plans in consultation with any identified descendants and with the approval of the Maui-Lanai Island Burial Council. All interested parties should respond within thirty 30 days of this notice and provide information to DLNR-SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific Native Hawaiian remains, or cultural descent from ancestors once residing or buried in the same ahupua'a or moku.

Burial Treatment Plan for Site 50-50-14-09393 Feature B

TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099

Pāpa‘anui Ahupua‘a
Honua‘ula District
Island of Maui

DRAFT VERSION



Prepared By:

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Prepared For:

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June 2026



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ASM Project Number 49600.01

Burial Treatment Plan for Site 50-50-14-09393 Feature B

TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099

Pāpa‘anui Ahupua‘a
Honua‘ula District
Island of Maui



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1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of ATC Mākena Golf & Beach Club, on behalf of AREG AC Makena Propco LLC (the current landowner), ASM Affiliates (ASM) has prepared this Burial Treatment Plan (BTP) for State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) Site 50-50-14-09393 Feature B, located on Tax Map Key (TMK): (2) 2-1-008:099, Pāpaʻanui Ahupuaʻa, Honuaʻula District, Island of Maui (Figures 1, 2, and 3). ATC Mākena Holdings is proposing to subdivide a 19.3-acre portion of the subject parcel (owned by Mākena Golf & Beach Club) into 27 single-family house lots and three multi-family lots. The construction of a 1,000-square-foot amenity building and the installation of associated utilities and supporting infrastructure are also proposed. The proposed development, referred to as the Mākena Kāʻeo South Phase I Development, will include the mass grading of the site and excavation associated with the installation of retaining walls, utility infrastructure, drainage bioswales, and roadways.

Site 50-50-14-09393 Feature B was initially recorded during a Supplemental Archaeological Inventory Survey (SAIS) of the Mākena Kāʻeo South Phase I project area conducted by ʻĀina Archaeology (Lee-Greig et al. 2025). Site 9393 Feature B recorded along with 23 other historic properties (Sites 50-50-14-07084 through-07092, -07094 through -09407; Figure 5). Lee-Greig et al. (2025) recommended full preservation for five of the sites (Sites 7086, 7088, 9391, 9393, and 9405) and partial preservation for eight sites (Sites 7084, 7087, 9390, 9394, 9400, 9401, 9402, and 9403). Data recovery was recommended for portions of Sites 9389, 9392, 9397, 9398, 9400, and 9401, and archaeological monitoring was recommended for portions of Sites 7084, 7085, 7087, 9389, 9390, 9394, 9395, 9399, 9400, 9401, 9402, 9403, 9404, 9406, and 9407. Lastly, they recommended no further work for Site 9396.

In a letter dated September 19, 2025, as part of the Chapter 6E-42 historic preservation review of a County of Maui grading permit application (HICRIS Project No. 2018PR27488, Doc. No. 2508AG04; Appendix A) for the proposed project, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (DLNR-SHPD) agreed with the integrity and significance assessments, as well as the recommended treatment, for the 24 historic properties documented by Lee-Greig et al. (2025). The DLNR-SHPD letter issued a project determination of “Effect, with agreed upon mitigation commitments” and requested that detailed mitigation plans be developed and submitted for review and acceptance prior to project initiation. In response, ASM is currently preparing four mitigation plans for the proposed Mākena Kāʻeo South Phase I Development, including this BTP, an Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP; Oordt et al. 2026a), an Archaeological Preservation Plan (APP) for Sites 7054, 7055 (por.), 8775, 8985, 8986, 8987, and 8988 (Oordt and Clark 2026a), and a Data Recovery Plan (DRP) for portions of Sites 9389, 9392, 9397, 9398, 9400, and 9401 (Oordt and Clark 2026b). Copies of all relevant DLNR-SHPD correspondence are included in Appendix A.

This BTP outlines the short-term and long-term measures to ensure the management and protection of the site in accordance with Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HAR) §13-300-33. The site is located within the larger long-term preservation area established by the APP (Oordt and Clark 2026a), and this plan is intended as a companion document to that plan. The landowner will ultimately be responsible for the long-term preservation of Site 9393 Feature B, and this document will serve as a formalized preservation commitment on their behalf. This report, divided into five chapters, begins with an introduction that describes the project area, followed by a chapter on the cultural-historical background of Kāʻeo and Pāpaʻanui Ahupuaʻa and the greater Honuaʻula District. Chapter 3 provides a description of Site 9393 Feature B, reproduced from Lee-Greig et al. (2025). Chapter 4 details ASM’s search for and consultation with lineal and cultural descendants, and Chapter 5 describes the specific preservation measures proposed for the interim and permanent protection of Site 9393 Feature B.

1. Introduction

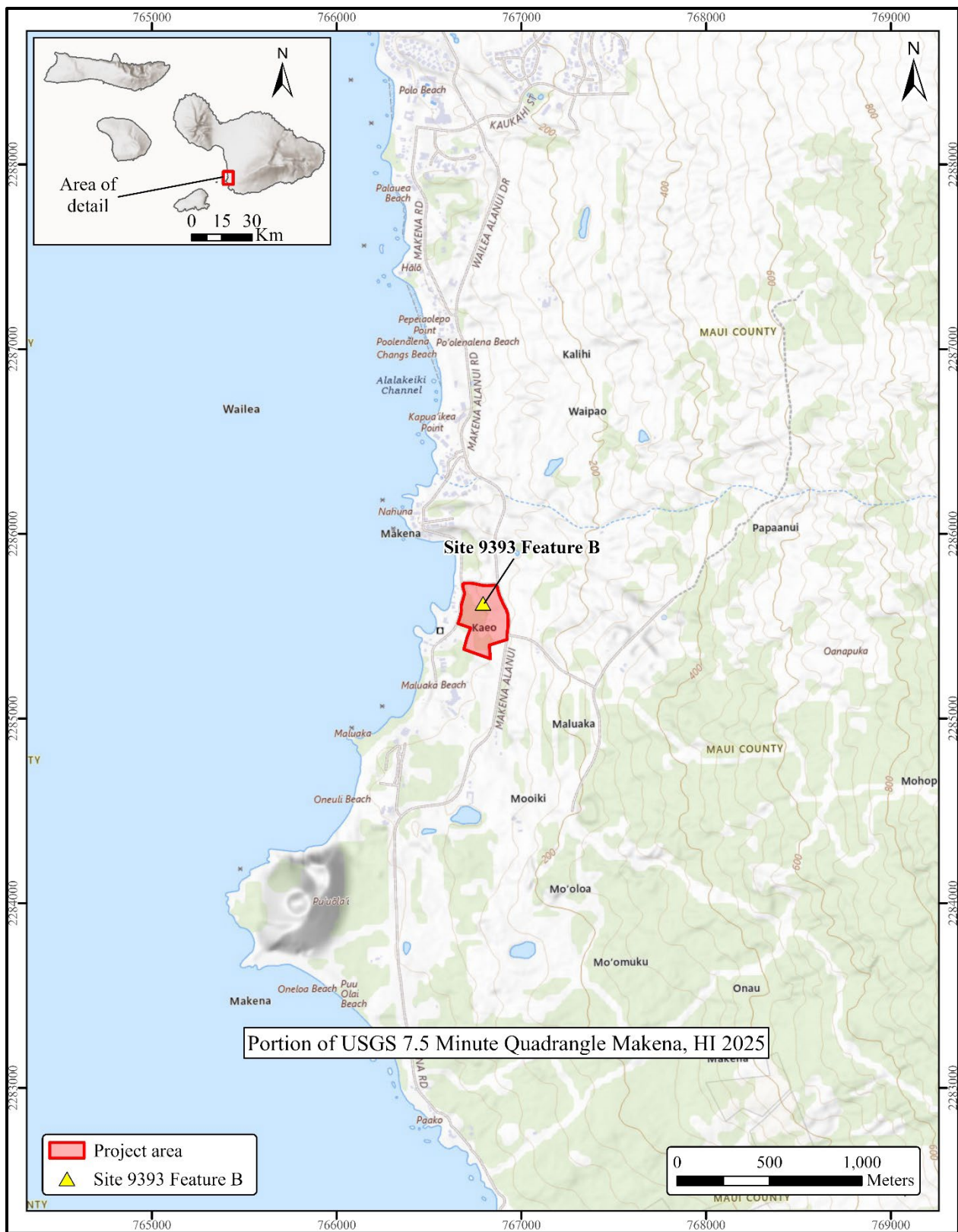


Figure 1. Location of Site 9393 Feature B and the project area.



Figure 2. Recent satellite image showing Site 9393 Feature B and the project area location.



Figure 3. Tax Map Key (TMK): (2) 2-1-008:099 showing Site 9393 Feature B and the current project area.

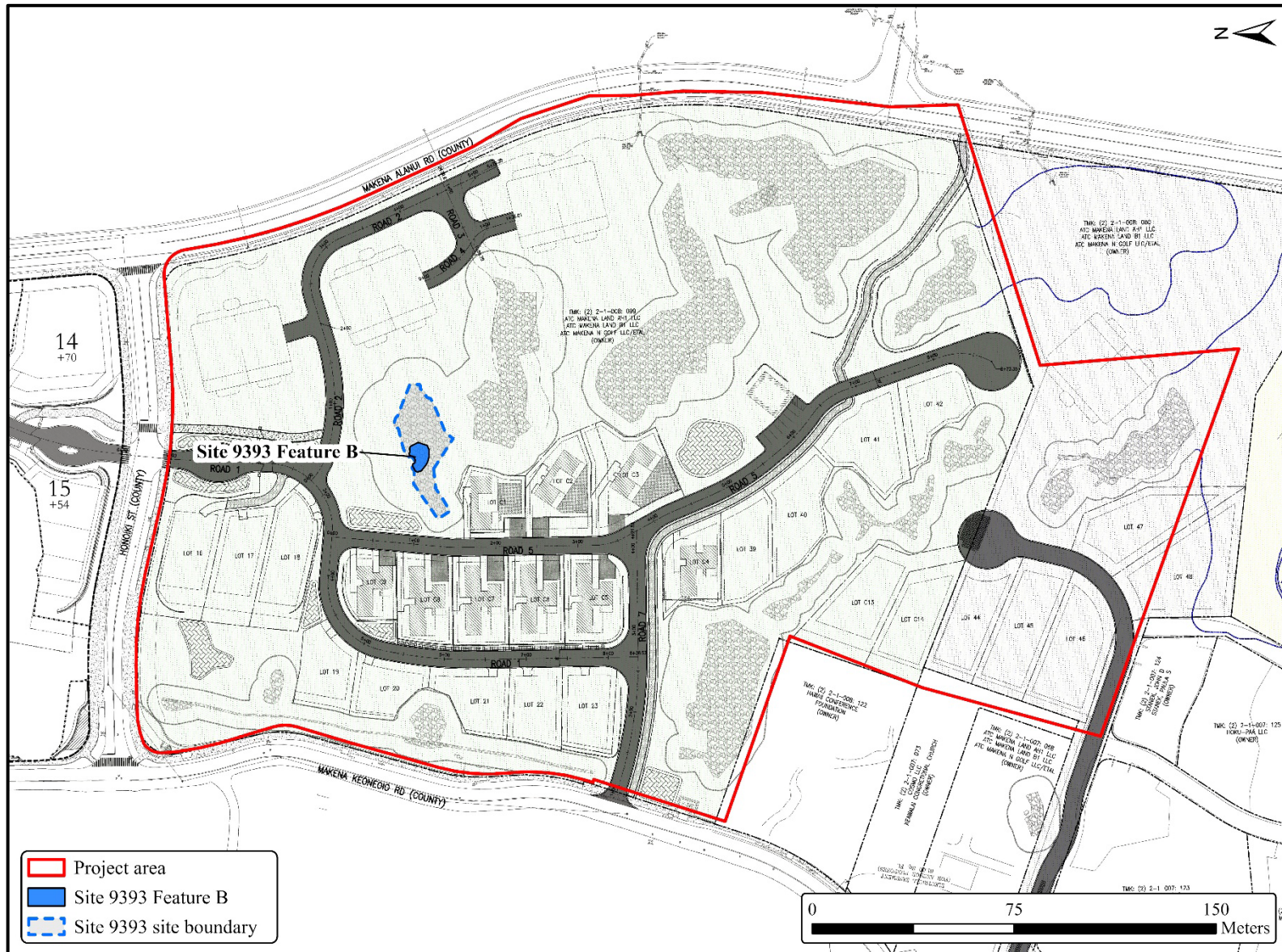


Figure 4. Development plan showing the location of Site 9393 Feature B.

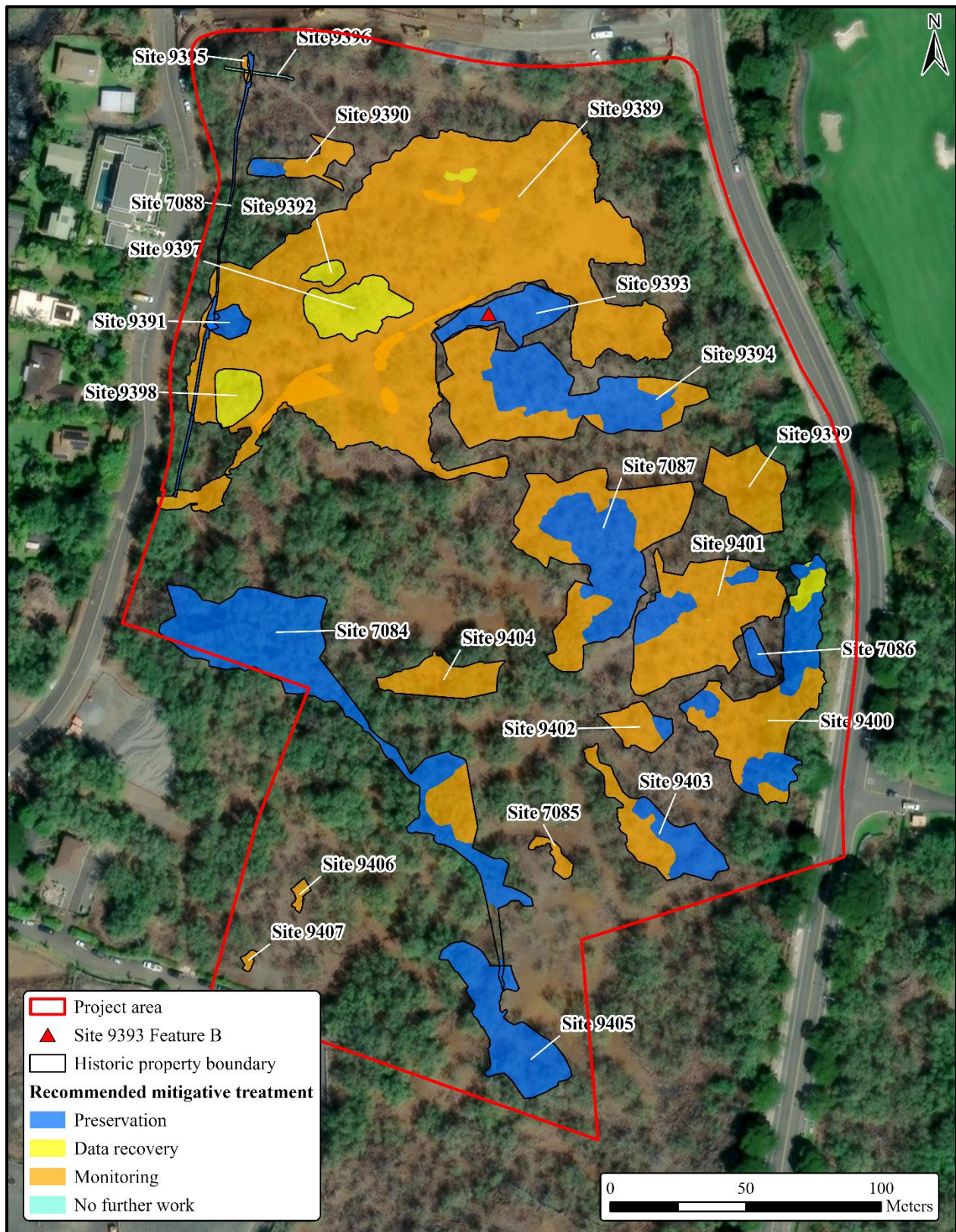


Figure 5. Historic properties identified by Lee-Greig et al. (2025) within the project area, showing recommended treatment (archaeological monitoring, data recovery, and/or preservation).

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The 19.3-acre project is located in the south-central portion of TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099 in the ahupua‘a of Kā‘eo and Pāpa‘anui, Honua‘ula Moku, Makawao District, Island of Maui (see Figures 1 through 3). It is situated on the leeward slopes of Haleakalā along the coast of South Maui. The project area extends from the rocky shoreline to roughly the 80-foot contour line (90 feet above mean sea level [amsl]). It is bounded by the Mākena Road to the west, Honoiki Street to the north, Mākena Alanui to the east, and residential and undeveloped land to the south. Although the project area is undeveloped, large portions of the project area have been previously subjected to ground disturbance between 1949 and 1988 as a result of fire management, the construction of Mākena Alanui and Honoiki Street, ranching, and the installation of utility lines (Lee-Greig et al. 2025:90). Site 9393 Feature B is located in the north central portion of the project area, within the boundaries of a larger Precontact Period and early Historic Period habitation complex (Site 9393).

The project area’s topography generally consists of flat to moderately sloping alluvium. Vegetation within the project area consists of an understory of non-native grasses and weeds, with native ‘ilima (*Sida fallax*) and ‘ūhaloa (*Waltheria indica*), along with a sparse forest of *kiawe* trees (*Prosopis pallida*) and *koa haole* (*Leucaena glauca*) (Figure 6). The climate in this area is typically very arid, with an average annual rainfall ranging from 261 to 700 millimeters (10.3 to 30.0 inches) (Giambelluca et al. 2013).

Soils within the project area are mapped as Mākena loam, Stony complex on 3 to 15 percent slopes (MXC; Figure 7; Soil Survey Staff 2025). This soil type, which develops from volcanic ash overlying ‘a‘ā lava, is commonly found on the lower leeward slopes of Haleakalā and contains a combination of Mākena loam and Stony land (Foote et al. 1972). The Mākena loam deposits occur within the sloping land between the low ridges, while the Stony land deposits are present on the low ridges. A typical soil profile associated with Mākena loam, Stony complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, typically consists of loam to silty loam, becoming increasingly more cobbly with depth. A Mākena loam, Stony complex deposit typically extends more than 1 meter (40 inches) in depth before encountering ‘a‘ā lava. This soil type has been historically associated with pasture and wildlife habitats (Foote et al. 1972:91). The Mākena series soil overlies a geologic substrate comprised of 50,000 to 140,000-year-old Hana Volcanics (Qhn0; Figure 8; Sherrod et al. 2007).



Figure 6. Overview of vegetation within the project area, view to southwest.



Figure 7. USDA soil map of the project area (Soil Survey Staff 2025).

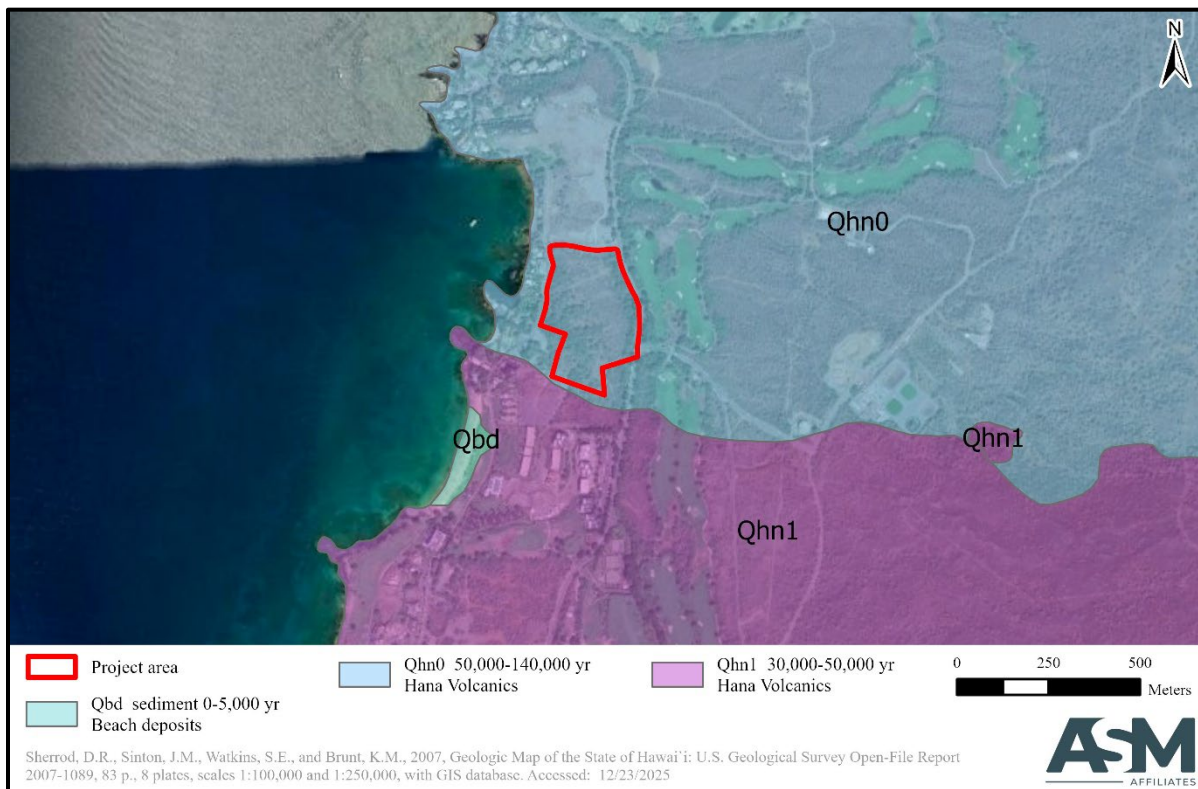


Figure 8. Map geologic substrate within the project area (Sherrod et al. 2007).

2. CULTURE-HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located in the ahupua‘a of Kā‘eo and Pāpa‘anui within the traditional moku of Honua‘ula. The settlement of Honua‘ula is believed to have occurred as the population increased in East Maui’s more hospitable windward areas and gradually expanded into less hospitable leeward districts, including Honua‘ula Moku (Matsuoka et al. 1996). Initial settlement is believed to have occurred in the coastal (*makai*) areas, such as the current project area, where fresh water and marine resources were easily accessible. Settlement expanded into the upland elevations, which were characterized by productive soils that could be cultivated in dryland taro (*Colocasia esculenta*), sweet potatoes (*‘uala*; *Ipomoea batatas*), *wauke* (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), and medicinal plants (Matsuoka et al. 1996). Ethnographic research indicates that traditional settlement patterns within Honua‘ula were dictated by “planting cycles which were dependent upon the variations in rainfall according to elevation and seasons” (Matsuoka et al. 1996:8). During the rainy season, families would cultivate land in lowlands while living in coastal habitation sites, and when the climate became dry, they would return to their upland habitation sites, where planting could be done year-round (Matsuoka et al. 1996). Fishing and aquaculture were other important subsistence strategies within the region, especially when the mauka (inland) lands experienced seasonal droughts and the dryland crops perished (de Naie and Donham 2007). In addition, coastal settlements in Honua‘ula were frequently connected to heiau or other sacred places of worship, reflecting how religious practices were deeply woven into daily life (de Naie and Donham 2007). Closest to the current project area, Walker (1931) recorded Pohakunahaha Heiau (Site 50-50-14-0197), roughly 450 meters north of the project area. Walker (1931) described the heiau as small but well preserved. It consisted of multiple platforms and an enclosure in the northeast part of the heiau.

Archaeological evidence (see Lee-Greig et al. 2020, 2025, Lee-Greig and Taylor 2023) indicates that the project area was likely a part of a coastal settlement, with permanent and temporary habitation sites surrounded by dryland agricultural features. People living along the coastal region, such as where the current project area is located, likely relied on marine resources supplemented with dryland agriculture, such as sweet potato and taro. Habitation within the project area appears to have been temporary or seasonal, suggesting that the occupants may have followed seasonal planting cycles as discussed above. As noted, Pohakunahaha Heiau (Site 50-50-14-00197) is located near the project area, while occupational, familial, and/or personal shrines have been identified in association with the larger agricultural and habitation complexes within and near the project area, reflecting how ritual permeated everyday activities (Lee-Greig et al. 2020, 2025; Lee-Greig and Taylor 2023).

The first European explorers arrived in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778 during a period of ongoing warfare between the inter-island chiefdoms (Kamakau 1992). Although the visits of foreign sailors, such as the French explorer Jean François de La Pérouse, who called at Maui’s southwest coast in 1786, to Maui were initially sporadic and brief, the increasing presence of foreigners created dramatic repercussions for the Hawaiian people and their land. By the early 1800s, both the sandalwood trade, promoted by Kamehameha I, who had executed his successful invasion of Maui in 1795, and the introduction of cattle to the island were contributing greatly to deforestation and environmental degradation in the Honua‘ula region, including within the project area (Maly and Maly 2005).

As a result of the Māhele of 1848 and the subsequent Kuleana Act of 1850, Pāpa‘anui Ahupua‘a was claimed by Lunalilo, who later returned it to the Government (Soehren 2010). According to the *Buke Māhele* (1848), 19 kuleana claims were brought before the Land Commission for land in Pāpa‘anui (n=19). Native and foreign testimonies indicate that the claims include agricultural land cultivated with sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and dryland taro, as well as kula, grassland, and house lots (Lee-Greig et al. 2014). Only two Land Commission Awards (LCAw.) were actually awarded within Pāpa‘anui: one to Nahualaalau (Helu 2566, Grant 3335) and another to Ohule (Helu 2502, Grant 6275). These LCAw., the exact locations of which are unknown, included two house lots by the coast. None of the claims for cultivated agricultural lands were awarded; these lands were likely instead incorporated into Royal Patent Land Grant No. 234, awarded to Torbert and his business partner William Wilcox.

As a result of the Māhele ‘Āina of 1848, Kā‘eo Ahupua‘a was divided into two; the eastern half of the ahupua‘a was given to Mahoe, a konohiki, as Land Commission Award (LCAw.) 6662, while the other half was retained by the King Kamehameha III (Maly and Maly 2005:83). Mahoe’s claim to land in Kā‘eo was contested by his father in law, Pikanele, who laid his own claim to the Kā‘eo lands, citing his own chiefly lineage and his prior time as konohiki of the ahupua‘a. As a result of the dispute, the Land Commission did not award LCAw. 662 to Mahoe. However,, subsequently, in 1952, King Kamehameha III granted Mahoe his half of Kā‘eo Ahupua‘a (roughly 514 acres) as Royal Patent Grant 835. The King also granted his half of Kā‘eo to the government, which eventually granted the land to Torbert as a portion of Royal Patent Grant 234 (Maly and Maly 2005:30). In addition to crown and konohiki awards,

2. Culture-Historical Background

20 kuleana claims were brought before the Land Commission for land in Pāpaʻanui. Testimony associated with these awards indicates that land use in the area consisted of sweet potato cultivation, grasslands, house lots, and kula (Lee-Greig et al. 2014). Ten of these kuleana claimed in Kāʻeo were awarded; however, none of these awarded lands are within the current project area.

While traditional methods of agriculture began to decline in the Historic Period, agricultural production remained an important economic force in Honuaʻula through the 19th century. Sugarcane and sweet potato plantations emerged in the *mauka* lands of Honuaʻula. Linton L. Torbert, who arrived in Hawaiʻi in 1845, established an expansive potato and sugarcane plantation in ʻUlupalakua and Honuaʻula on land obtained through land grants (Royal Patent Land Grant Nos. 120, 223, and 234) (Maly and Maly 2005). A portion of Royal Patent Land Grant Nos. 234 is located within the current project area (Figure 9). Royal Patent Land Grant No. 234 consisted of roughly 1,986 acres located between Torbert’s ʻUlupalakua lands (Royal Patent Grant No. 120) and the shoreline.

In addition to Torbert’s grants, 514 acres of Kāʻeo was granted to Mahoe as Royal Patent Grant No. 835 (see Figure 9). The southern half of the current project area is located within Royal Patent Grant No. 835. The boundary between Grant 234 and 835 was reportedly demarcated by a stone wall built by Torbert (Lee-Greig et al. 2025:40). In 1955, Mahoe conveyed 100 acres of his mauka lands to Torbert, which were then incorporated into ʻUlupalakua Ranch (Maly and Maly 2005:13). In 1868, Maho granted the Honuaula Church fee-simple interest in the land at Keawakapu, where their church had been situated since 1830, located southwest of the current project area. In the years following, Mahoe granted his remaining lands in Kāʻeo to his three daughters, Kali, Puhipuhi and Hopoe. In 1880, his daughters leased their Kāʻeo lands to J. Kapohakimohewa, who operated a store located on a parcel adjacent makai of current project area (TMK [2] 2-1-007:067; Maly and Maly 2005:13). By the early 20th century, the remaining portions of Mahoe’s Kāʻeo lands were sold to ʻUlupalakua Ranch (Maly and Maly 2005:13-14).

In 1856, James Makee purchased Torbert’s Plantation and renamed the property “Rose Ranch” (Maly and Maly 2005). Makee continued to expand commercial cultivation of sugarcane in Honuaʻula and ʻUlupalakua, while also expanding into ranching. By the 1880s, due to an intense drought, Makee had transitioned all his land in Honuaʻula to cattle pastures (de Naie and Donham 2007). A newspaper article in the *Polynesian* (1859:2) indicates that Makee constructed stone walls to divide his land, thereby allowing him to control the location of cattle and their grazing.

During the mid and latter half of the 19th century, the project area was likely used for ranching activities by Torbert’s Plantation and, later, Rose Ranch. It may have remained as part of a coastal settlement associated with Mākena, particularly with the increasing prominence of Mākena Landing, a prominent hub of commerce and settlement during the latter half of the 19th century and into the 20th century located X meter northwest of the current project area. During the latter 19th century and early 20th century, the people living in these coastal settlements focused on fishing, gathering coastal resources, raising pigs, and subsistence farming (particularly of potatoes) (de Naie and Donham 2007:201).

Ranching remained a dominant enterprise in the region through the end of the 19th century and into the first half of the 20th century. After Rose Ranch, the project area became part of Raymond Ranch before eventually being incorporated into ʻUlupalakua Ranch. A 1951 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) aerial photograph (Figure 11) shows that, aside from unimproved roadways, the project area and the surrounding area remained mostly undeveloped ranch lands. ʻUlupalakua Road is clearly visible in the 1951 aerial, running along the southern portion of the project area. The former alignment of Torbert’s Road is not discernible from the surrounding landscape in the figure, indicating that it had fallen out of use. In 1957, ʻUlupalakua Ranch sold 1,500 acres of its’ coastal lands, including the project area, to Matson Navigation Company.

In 1959, Hawaiʻi was admitted as the 50th state of the United States, and, in the following decades, plans to transform the islands into a major tourist destination became a growing focus of local development initiatives. By 1975, the Seibu Group had proposed large-scale plans for the Poʻolenalena area, located inland of Mākena Landing and west of the project area. Their plans included over 3,300 apartment units, over 300 single-family homes, a golf course, and the rerouting of the coastal road (Lee-Greig et al. 2020). Around the same time, Rolph Furman of Oregon separately proposed a 184-unit luxury condominium on the oceanfront at Chang’s Beach (Dyer 1981). An aerial photo taken in 1977 (Figure 12) shows the early stages of the Wailea Golf Course to the north of the project area, along with bulldozer roads transversing the landscape around the project area. Resort and residential condominium development continued to spread further south through the 1980s (Figure 13). During this period, Seibu also agreed to the construction of a new road, Mākena Alanui Road, in exchange for closing Mākena-Keoneʻōʻio Road (Lee-Greig et al. 2020). The new Mākena Alanui Road, along with other contemporaneous development, is depicted on a 1995 USGS map (Figure 14).

The remainder of the 20th century is marked by the expansion of resort development and luxury homes in the Wailea-Mākena area. By the fall of 1993, the golf course at Mākena had been renovated and expanded into two separate golf courses, the North Golf Course and the South Golf Course, as shown in a 2000 aerial photograph (Figure 15). Seibu sold its Mākena property in 2007 to developer Everett R. Dowling and Morgan Stanley, a Wall Street investment firm. In August 2010, Dowling's Mākena landholdings went into foreclosure and were subsequently purchased by ATC Mākena. ATC Mākena owns the subject parcels (the project area) today. Despite all this development in the surrounding area, the current project area remained undeveloped.

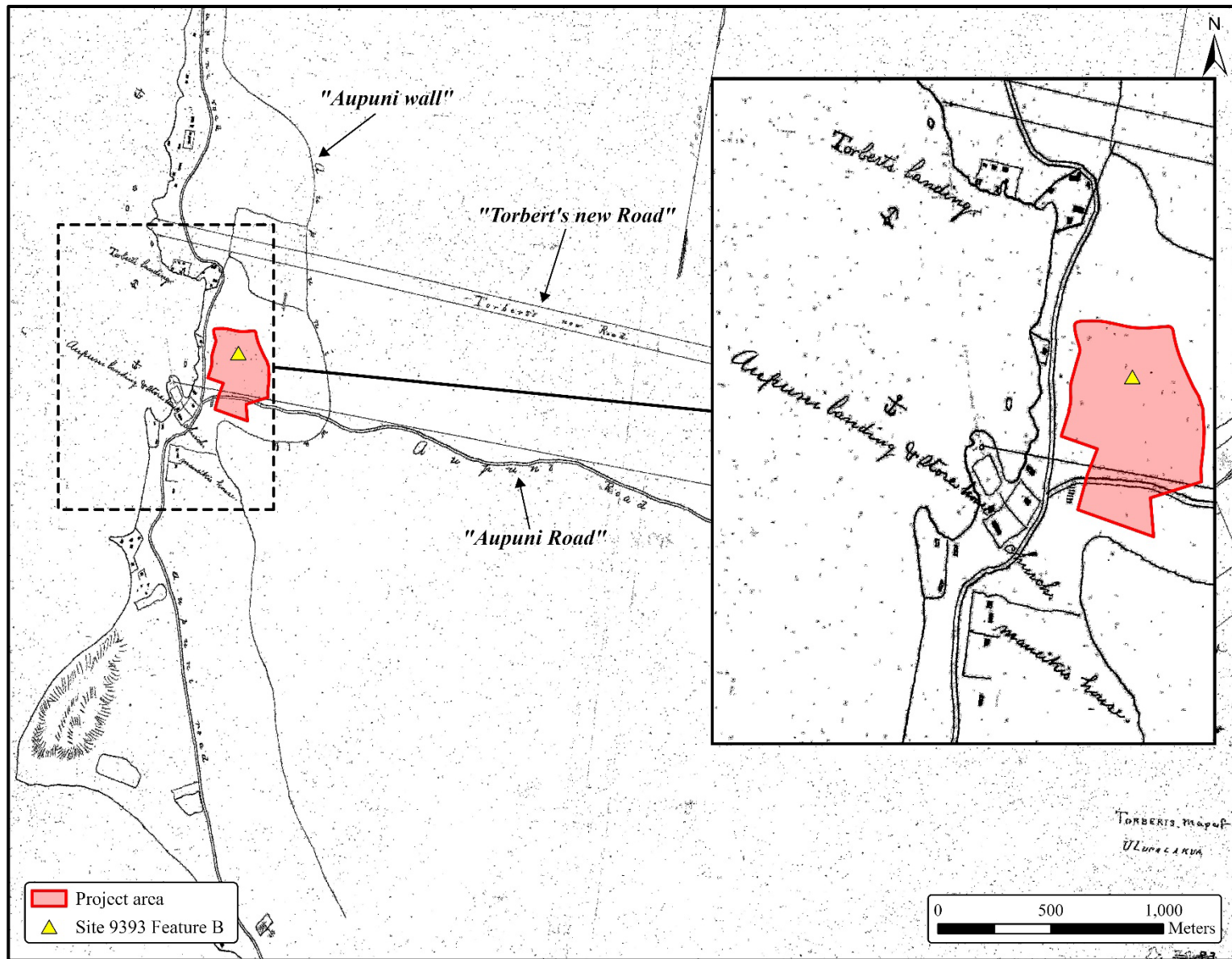


Figure 10. Undated Hawai'i Registered Map No. 1202 depicting the project area and Site 9393 Feature B.

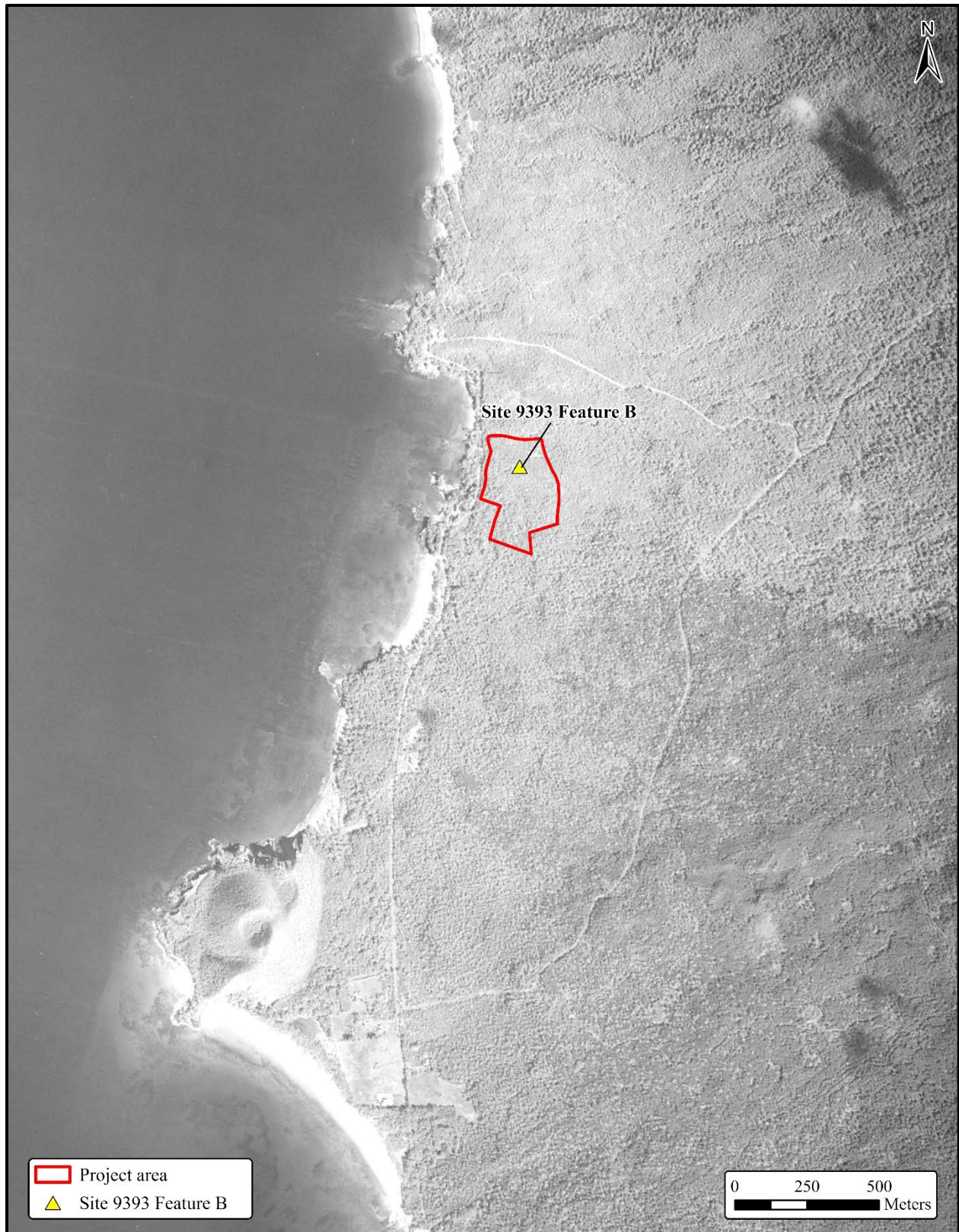


Figure 11. 1951 USGS aerial photograph showing several unimproved roads extending through the project area and Site 9393 Feature B.

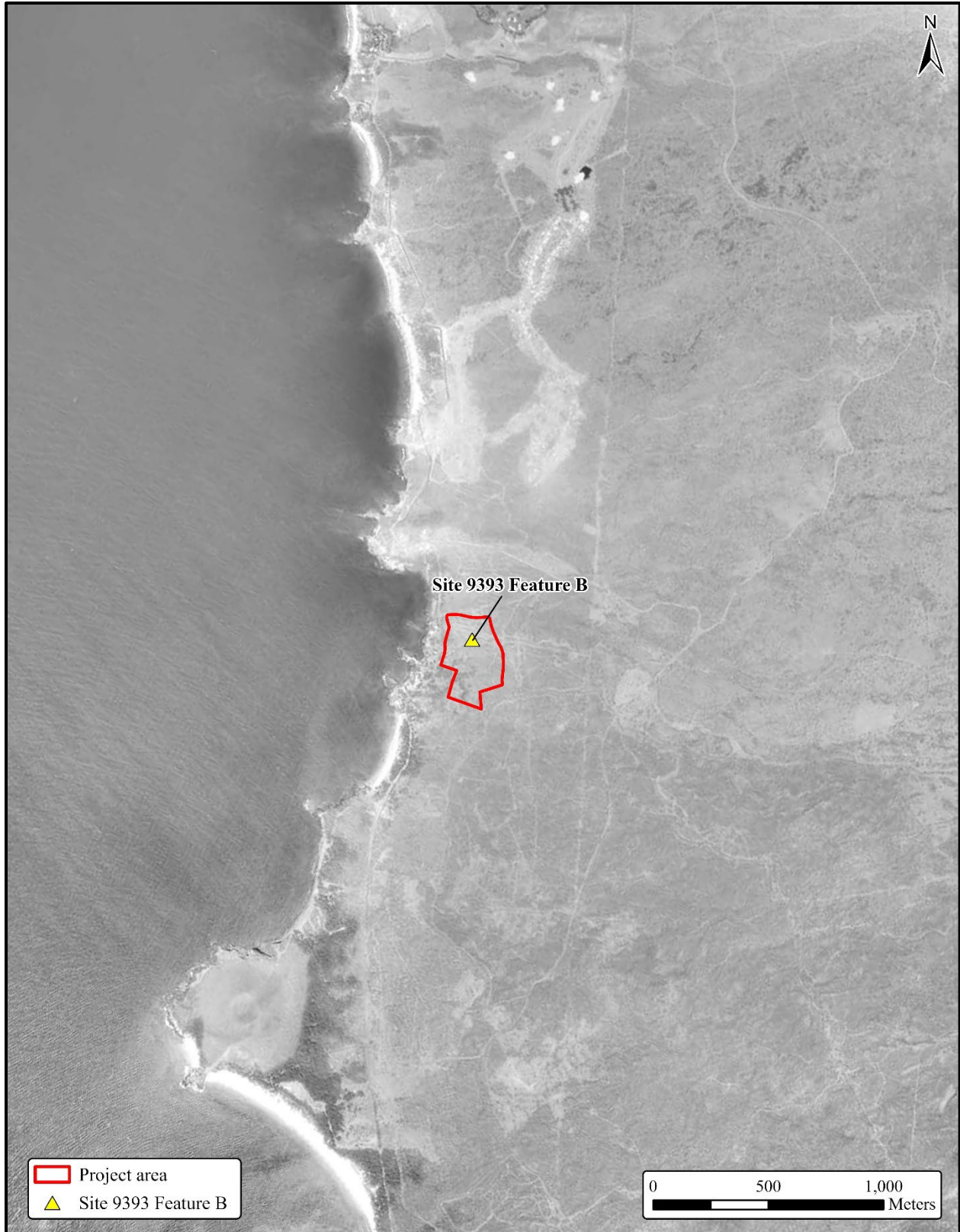


Figure 12. 1977 USGS aerial photo showing the location of the project area and Site 9393 Feature B.

2. Culture-Historical Background



Figure 13. USGS topographic map from 1983 depicting the project area and Site 9393 Feature B.



Figure 14. USGS topographic map from 1995 depicting the project area and Site 9393 Feature B.



Figure 15. 2000 NOAA aerial photo showing the project area, Site 9393 Feature B, and development along the Mākena coastline.

3. DESCRIPTION OF SITE 50-50-14-09393 FEATURE B

Site 9393 Feature B consists of three paved terraces (Subfeatures B1-B3) and an infilled depression (Subfeature B4) located in the northern portion of the current project area (Figure 16 and 17). The site was initially recorded by Lee-Greig et al. (2025) as a part of their SAIS fieldwork for the Mākena Kā'eo South Phase I Development. The terraces and depression (Feature B) are located within a larger Precontact Period and early Historic Period habitation complex, Site 9393. Lee-Greig et al. (2025: D-373-D-374) describe Site 9393 as follows:

SIHP 50-50-14-09393 is a disturbed precontact habitation complex comprised of a modified bedrock outcrop (Feature A), a series of remnant indeterminate terraces (Feature C), and four roughly paved terraces likely repurposed for early historic burial interment (Feature B). The site is located on a gradual west-facing hillside between bulldozed road one to the west and bulldozed road two to the south.

Regarding Feature B, Lee-Greig et al. (2025:D-388-389) provide the following description:

SIHP 50-50-14-09393 Feature B consists of three early historic paved burial terraces (B1-B3) and one infilled depression (B4). The terraces are oriented southeast to northwest on a moderate west-facing slope and are located above Feature C and south of bulldozed road two...

Subfeatures B1, B2, and B3 are rectangular and heavily paved with subangular and waterworn basalt cobbles, 'ili'ili, and coral. Large boulder foundation stones are present in the corners of the terrace construction and occasionally in the center of the side walls. Subfeature B4, an infilled depression, is located upslope and north of the other burials and is situated between three large push piles. The depression contains similar pavement construction to Subfeatures B1-B3, suggesting that it may be a remnant burial. A low-density cultural material scatter consisting of five waterworn cobbles, three false brain coral fragments, one branch coral fragment, and one basalt lithic flake surrounds Feature B. One basalt hammerstone (H-003) was collected 4.9 m south of Subfeature B1. An additional two hammerstones (H-001 and H-002) and one basalt core (BC-001) were documented within and near the terrace pavement but were not collected. Feature B is in fair condition despite its proximity to two main bulldozed roads and several push piles.

During the initial documentation of Feature B, the function of the terraces was unknown, and Lee-Greig et al. (2025) conducted subsurface testing, consisting of three adjacent units, within Subfeature B2 to further investigate the function. During testing, human skeletal remains were encountered within a burial pit feature, defined by two burial fills. The first burial fill consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt clay loam intermixed with a high density of cultural material (marine shell, marine fauna, terrestrial fauna, coral, waterworn cobbles, 'ili'ili, lithic debitage, a fishhook, a ceramic pipe stem, and glass fragments), while the second burial fill was characterized by dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4 and 10YR 4/6) silt clay loam. The human skeletal remains, consisting of a human frontal bone, were encountered within the second burial fill at a depth of 82-89 centimeters below the surface. Upon encountering the iwi kūpuna, excavation was halted. Following consultation with DLNR-SHPD and the Maui Lāna'i Island Burial Council (MLIBC) in April and May 2022, the human remains were reburied, and the burial terrace was reconstructed. Testing within Subfeature B2 also revealed a hearth feature, defined by dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt clay loam intermixed with a high density of charcoal and faunal remains, underlaid by a deep refuse pit, characterized by dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt clay loam containing a moderate density of cultural materials (marine shell, marine fauna, terrestrial fauna, coral, 'ili'ili, and lithic debitage). As Subfeatures B1, B3, and B4 share similarities in construction and cultural material with B2, it is inferred that these subfeatures are also burials.

Lee-Greig et al. (2026) evaluated the Site 9393 Feature B as significant under criteria "d" and "e" per the standards outlined in HAR § 13-284-6 and recommended that the site be preserved in place.

In March 2026, ASM conducted a field visit to the Mākena Kā'eo South Phase I project area and relocated the Site 9393 Feature. The site was found to be in good condition, with the paved terraces and the depression remaining intact.

3. Description of Site 50-50-14-09393 Feature B

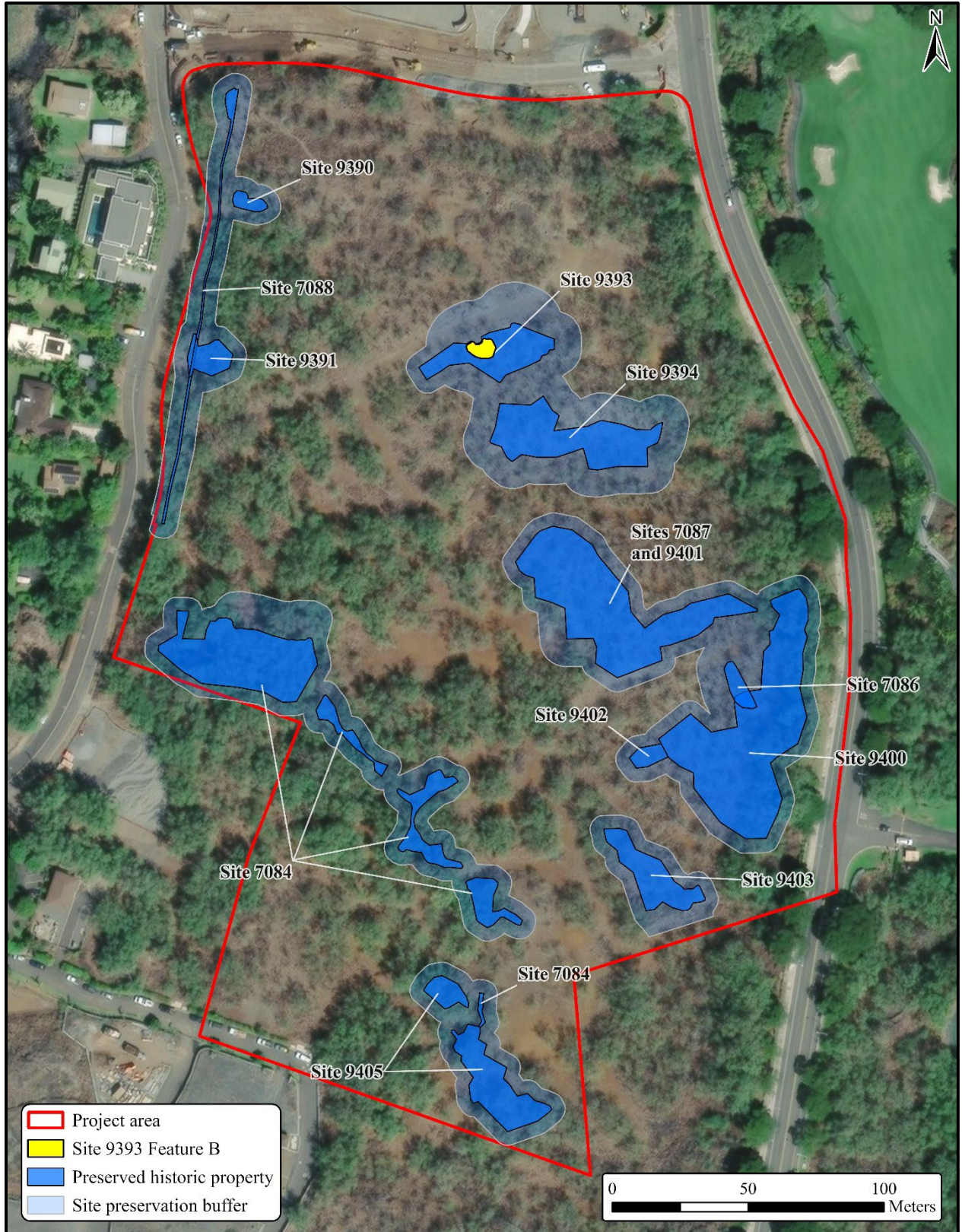


Figure 16. Location of Site 9393 within the project area and the preservation area.

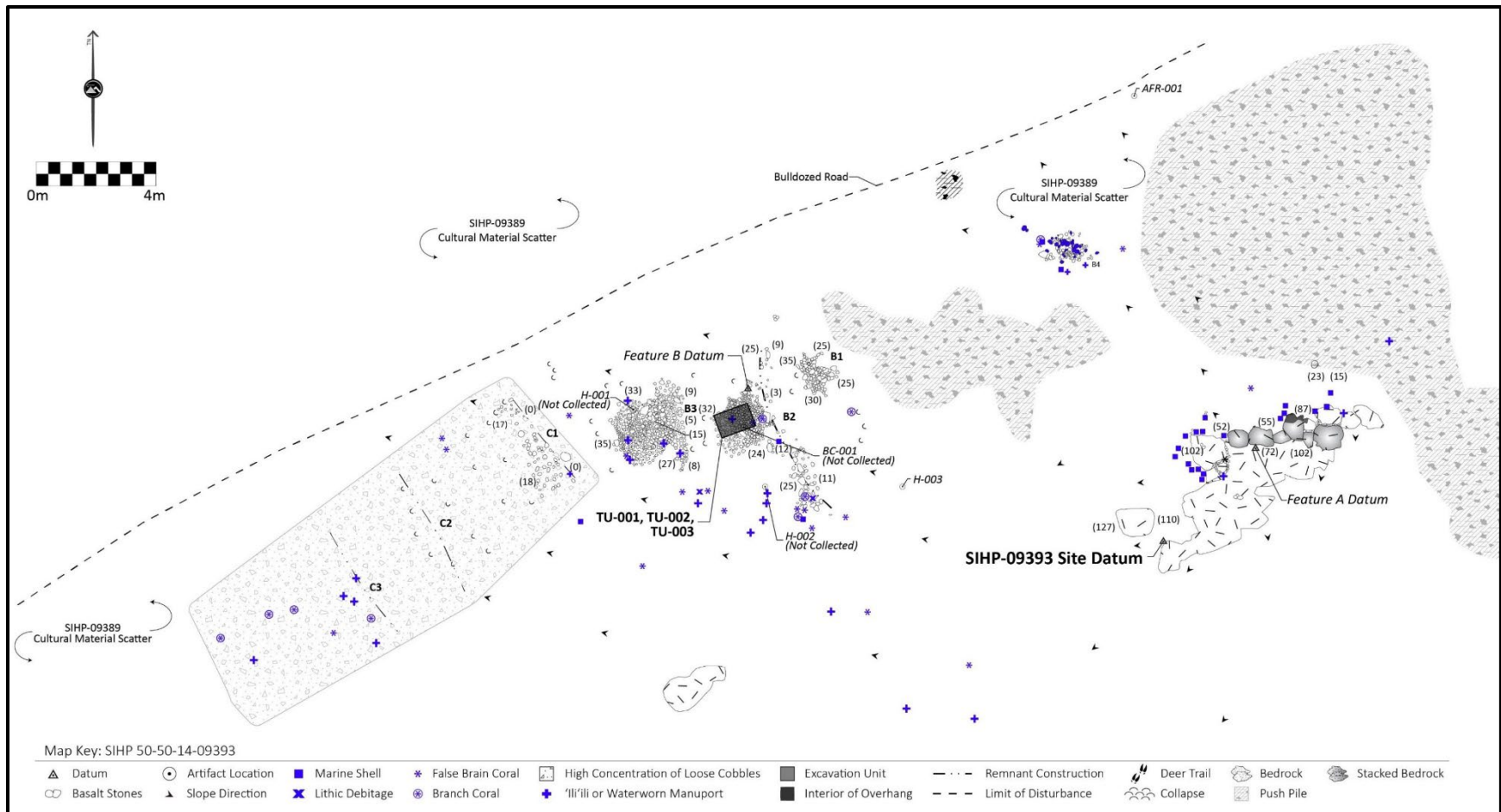


Figure 17. Plan view drawing of Site 9393 created by Lee-Greig et al. (2025: D-381).

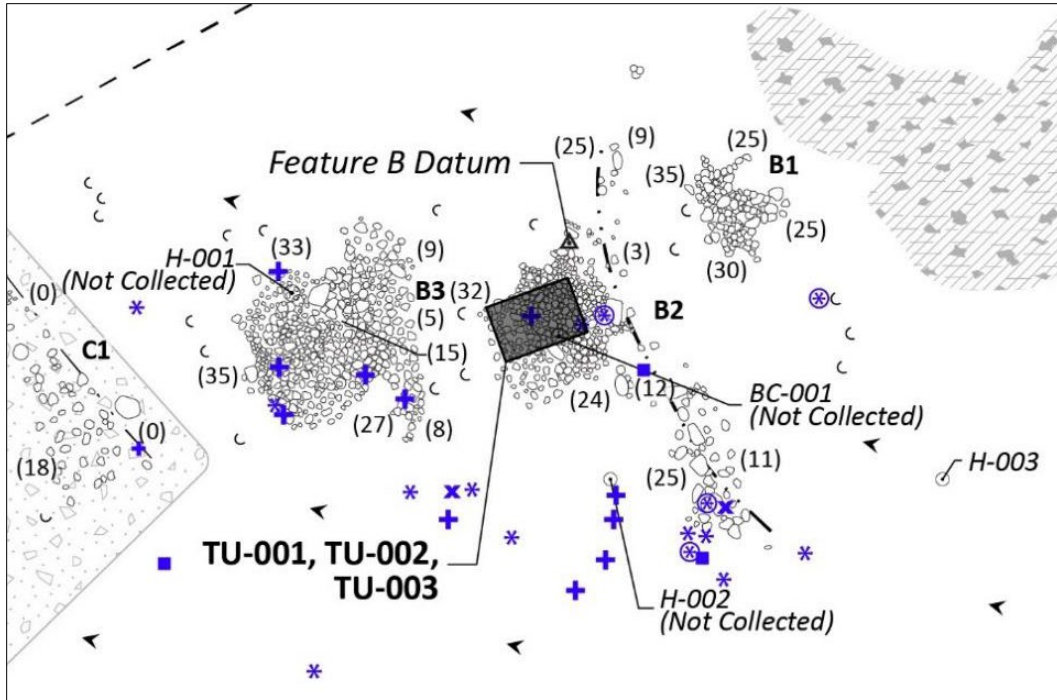


Figure 18. Detail of Site 9393 Feature B1-B3 and location of subsurface testing on plan view drawing created by Lee-Greig et al. (2025: D-381).

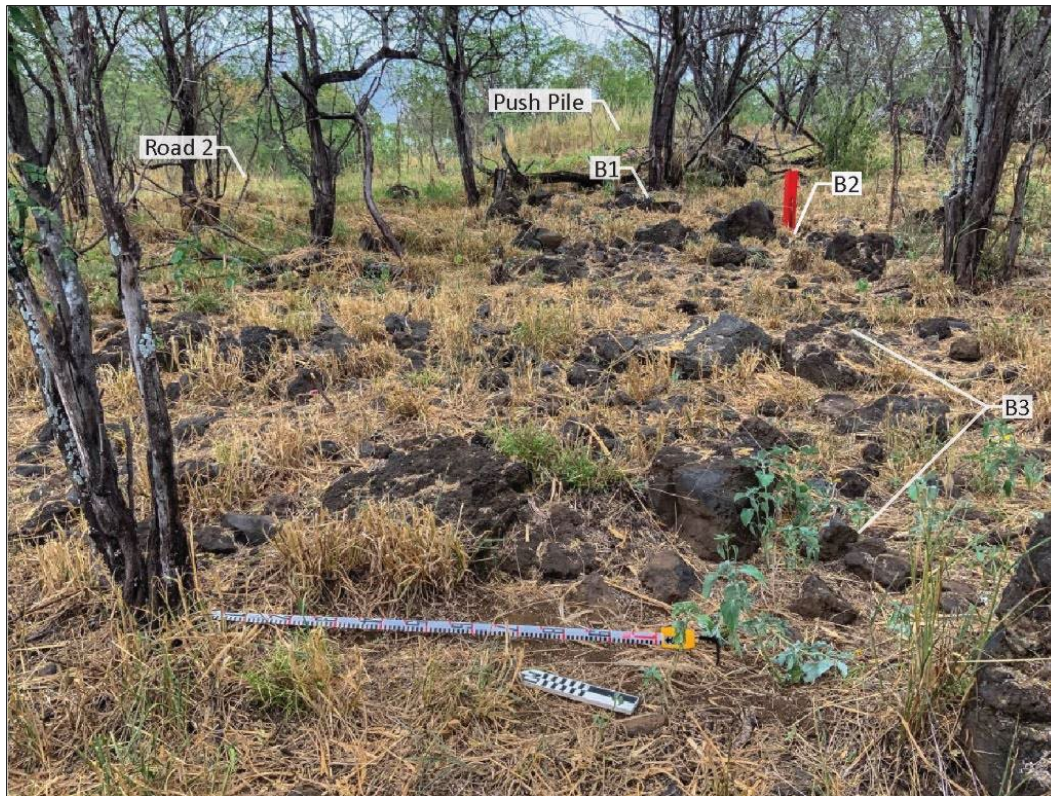


Figure 19. Overview of Site 9393 Feature B, view to the east. Photo taken by Lee-Greig et al (2025: D-389).



Figure 20. Subfeature B1, view to the south. Photo taken by Lee-Greig et al (2025: D-390).



Figure 21. Subfeature B2, view to the east. Photo taken by Lee-Greig et al (2025: D-391).



Figure 22. Subfeature B3, view to the north. Photo taken by Lee-Greig et al (2025: D-393).

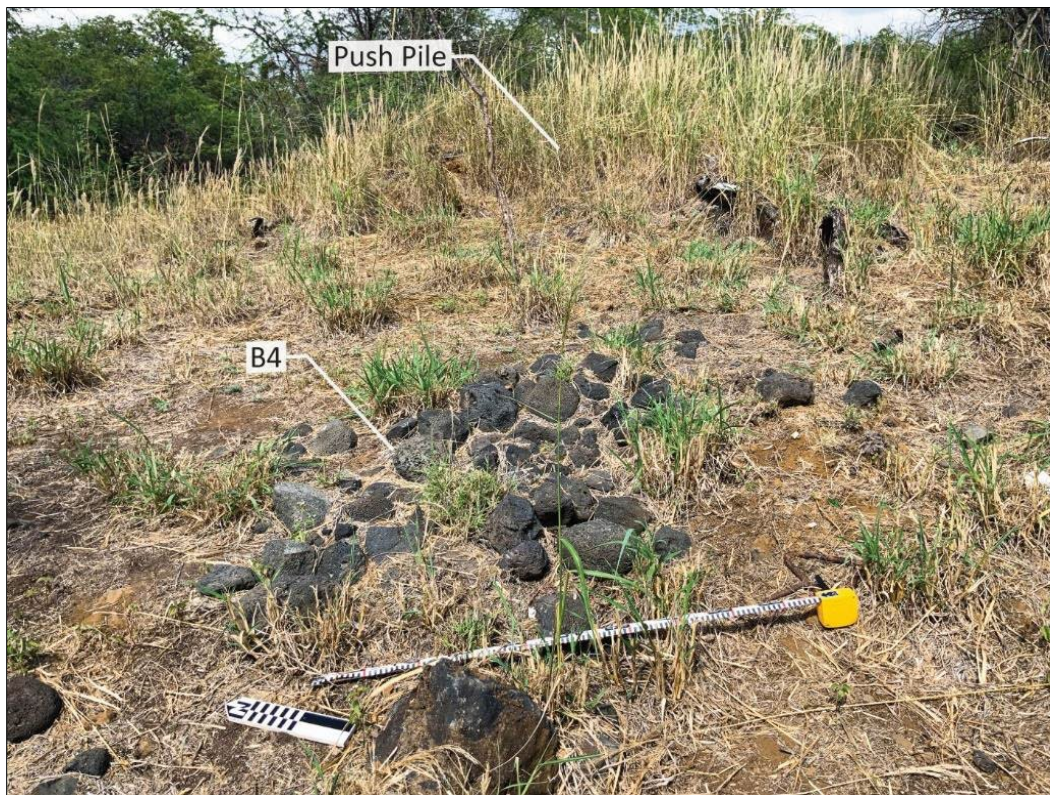


Figure 23. Subfeature B4, view to the east. Photo taken by Lee-Greig et al (2025: D-395).

4. SEARCH FOR LINEAL AND CULTURAL DESCENDANTS

As specified in HAR §13-300-33 and 34, preparers shall provide evidence of a good faith search for lineal and cultural descendants. As such, the search for lineal and cultural descendants consisted of the following activities:

1. Review of documentary research relating to the project area and the general vicinity;
2. Publication of appropriate public notices in newspapers of local and statewide distribution; and
3. Consultations with registered descendants, the MLIBC and the DLNR-SHPD.
4. Outreach to Maui-based Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO), individuals, and families with known genealogical ties to the project area.

PUBLIC NOTICES

As a part of the consultation for the BTP for Site 9393 Feature B, public notices were published in local and statewide newspapers, as well as in the June 2026 edition of *Ka Wai Ola*, a monthly newspaper published by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA). The notices contained (a) location information, (b) names historically associated with the general area, (c) identification of two contact persons, and (d) indication of the landowner's intent to preserve in place. Table 4 lists the names of the newspapers and dates of publication. Copies of each Affidavit of Publication and Public Notice are attached to this plan as Appendix B.

Table 1. Publication date of public notices

<i>Name of Publication</i>	<i>Published Date</i>
Honolulu Star Advertiser	May 24, 2026 (Wed.), and May 27, 2026 (Sun.)
The Maui News	June 11, 2026 (Thurs.)
Ka Wai Ola	June 1, 2026

OUTREACH EFFORTS

As a part of the outreach effort, ATC Mākena Golf & Beach Club provided the BTP to the Mākena Cultural Focus Group (CFG), comprised of direct descendants of Mākena. Members of the group include Carol-Marie Ka'onohipi Lee, Alike Kealahou, Issac Hall, Dana Nanone-Hall, Robert Kalei Luuwai, and Leina'ala Kulioio-Vedder. On April 30, 2026, an in-person meeting was held with the Mākena CFG to discuss the BTP and the proposed preservation measures for Site 9393 Feature B. Carol-Marie Ka'onohipi Lee, a descendant, was the sole representative of the Mākena CFG to attend the meeting. A summary of this consultation meeting with Ms. Lee is provided below.

In addition to consultation with the Mākena CFG, ASM identified two additional descendants associated with Pāpa'anui Ahupua'a: Ashford DeLima and Justin Kekewi. While Mr. DeLima previously consulted on the APP prepared for the Mākena Kā'eo South Phase I Development, his current prior commitments at Ulupalakua Ranch made him unavailable to participate in the BTP consultation. However, he recommended that ASM contact Justin Kekewi, another descendant of Mākena. On May 18, 2026, Brad Anderson with ATC Mākena Golf & Beach Club left a voicemail for Mr. Kekewi regarding participation in the consultation, but did not receive a response.

Carol-Marie Ka'onohipi Lee

On April 16, 2026, Ms. Lee was provided with a draft of the BTP for Site 9393 Feature B and provided an opportunity to give feedback on the proposed interim and long-term preservation measures. On April 30, 2027, Matthew R. Clark and Nicole Mello of ASM and Marinell Robinson of Mākena Golf and Beach Club met with Ms. Lee to discuss the draft BTP. The following section summarizes Ms. Lee's comments as they pertain to this BTP:

- Ms. Lee expressed concern that a multi-family housing complex was planned to be constructed next to the burial. She worried that the height of the complex may allow people to look down on the burial. To address this concern, it was recommended that a dry-stacked wall be constructed and lined with vegetation to ensure the burial is protected. In addition, it explained that current construction plans include the construction of a large retaining wall between the multi-family housing complex and the burial site. Ms. Lee agreed that if this retaining wall were built, then it would sufficiently protect the burial and no dry-stacked wall would be required along the eastern portion of the burial site.
- Ms. Lee requested that she and the CFG be allowed input on the vegetation plan for the BTP and the APP.

4. Search for Lineal and Cultural Descendants

- Ms. Lee requested that, instead of the originally proposed single course alignment around the preservation buffer of the site, she and the CFG would prefer a larger dry-stacked wall constructed along the edge of the Preservation Area in the vicinity of Site 9393. They requested that native vegetation be planted along the wall and that cautionary signage also be installed, instructing people not to enter the burial preservation easement. This wall would not be required along the eastern side of the site if a retaining wall were constructed in this area. ASM incorporated this recommendation into the current BTP.
- Ms. Lee requested that parking for access to the burial be located along Honoiki Street. Individuals wishing to access the preservation easement could use the walkway leading from Honoiki Street to the boundary of the Preservation Area located north of Site 9393. They would access the Preservation Area and the burial preservation easement via a pedestrian gate in the dry-stacked wall. The gate would have an access code. This suggestion is incorporated into the current BTP's access section.
- Ms. Lee requested that only recognized descendants and members of the CFG be permitted to enter the burial preservation easement. She requested that authorized visitors to the burial site require guided access from the Cultural Manager. ASM incorporated guided site access into this BTP.

MAUI AND LANAI ISLAND BURIAL COUNCIL

ASM will submit this BTP to the Maui and Lanai Island Burial Council for their review.

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Correspondence with OHA to occur after the June MLIBC meeting on June 24, 2026.

5. TREATMENT AND PRESERVATION MEASURES

The proposed treatment for Site 9393 Feature B is preservation in place. This will be achieved through short- and long-term preservation measures as discussed below and prescribed in HAR §13-300.

INTERIM PRESERVATION MEASURES

Short-term protection of Site 9393 Feature B will be implemented for the duration of the Mākena Kā‘eo South Phase I Development project. As the burials are located within the open space preservation area established by the draft APP (Oordt and Clark 2026b), no ground disturbance will occur within the vicinity of the burials. However, vegetation removal and planting is proposed to occur within the open space preservation area, as outlined in the draft AMP (Oordt et al. 2026a) and draft APP (Oordt and Clark 2026a) prepared for the Mākena Kā‘eo South Phase I Development project. The interim protection measures discussed below will ensure the burials are not impacted during the vegetation removal or planting.

Interim Buffer Zone and Demarcation

An interim preservation buffer will be established around Site 9393 Feature B to protect the site during project activities. The buffer will extend 15 meters from each side of Feature B (Figure 24). In addition, per the APP (Oordt et al. 2026b), a 5-to-10-meter preservation buffer will extend from the boundaries of the other portions of Site 9393. These buffers will be demarcated on all construction plans.

Prior to any vegetation removal or planting within the preservation area, orange construction fencing will be installed along the 15-meter buffer surrounding Site 9393 Feature B. The installation of this fencing will follow the procedures detailed in the AMP prepared for the Mākena Kā‘eo South Phase I Development (Oordt et al. 2026a). The fencing will consist of orange plastic safety mesh attached to 6-foot-tall metal t-posts set 2 feet into the ground. The plastic fencing will be 4 feet tall. The t-posts will be spaced regularly to ensure the plastic fencing remains taut. No machinery, tools, or other equipment will be stored within the buffer area. Furthermore, only authorized personnel, including DLNR-SHPD personnel, monitoring archaeologists, cultural monitors, and cultural and lineal descendants, will be permitted within the preservation buffer. Upon the installation of the fencing, the landowner will provide verification to DLNR-SHPD, including photographic documentation, that the interim buffer zone has been established and that the protective fencing has been installed. The orange fencing will remain in place until the vegetation removal and planting are completed within the preservation area.

Archaeological Monitoring

An archaeologist will monitor all vegetation removal within the preservation area during development activities, as outlined in the AMP and APP (Oordt et al. 2026a, 2026b). Prior to any work in the area, an on-site pre-construction meeting will be conducted between the landowner, construction team, ASM’s Principal Investigator, and the monitoring archaeologist(s). At this meeting, the Principal Investigator will physically show the construction personnel the location of Site 9393 Feature B and its 15-meter preservation boundary and instruct them that no construction activities will be permitted within these areas. The Principal Investigator will also show the boundaries of the Preservation Area and outline the procedures for working within the greater Preservation Area as outlined in the AMP and APP (Oordt et al. 2026a, 2026b). Trees and understory vegetation removal within the interim preservation buffer may be permitted if determined necessary. However, consistent with the protocols for vegetation removal elsewhere in the preservation area as provided in the APP (see Oordt et al. 2026b), all vegetation removal will be conducted by hand. The archaeological monitor will have the authority to determine whether a tree or plant can be safely removed without damaging the burial or the interim fencing. If the monitor determines that removal poses a risk, the vegetation will instead be treated with herbicide and left to decompose in place. The archaeologist will also be responsible for regularly inspecting and ensuring that the orange construction fencing remains in place and in good condition throughout the project.

After the project is completed, including the removal of vegetation and planting within the preservation area, the construction fencing surrounding the 15-meter preservation buffer will be removed; long-term preservation measures, as outlined in the following section, will then be implemented.

PERMANENT PRESERVATION MEASURES

Long-term preservation of Site 9393 Feature B will be achieved first through the establishment of a formal permanent preservation easement. This easement will be the same size as the interim buffer zone established during construction. Specifically, it will extend 15 meters from the Site 9393 Feature B's site boundaries.

Long-term Demarcation

A dry-stacked rock wall will be constructed around the preservation buffer boundaries of the Open Space Preservation Area located to the north and west of the Site 9393 Feature B (Figure 24). The wall will begin south of Site 9393, near the northeastern corner of Lot 02. It will extend north along the eastern boundaries of Lots 01 and 02 before turning west and following the buffer zone boundary along the northern boundary of Lot 01. The wall will follow the preservation buffer boundary along the west and north sides of the site. It will terminate along the northern boundary of the preservation buffer, connecting with the permanent demarcation required by the APP (Oordt et al. 2026a) around the rest of Site 9393's preservation buffer (see Figure 24). Per the APP, this long-term demarcation will be comprised of vegetation or low rock walls. Current project plans include constructing a retaining wall east of Site 9393; if plans change and this wall is not built, a dry-stacked wall will be built along the boundary of the buffer area east of Site 9393.

The stones used for the dry-stacked wall will be sourced from the surrounding landscape and must not include imported construction materials. Native vegetation, such as a hedge or bushes, should be planted along the wall to provide an additional buffer. In addition, a metes-and-bounds survey of the preservation easement will be conducted and formally recorded with the Bureau of Land Conveyances.

Signage

Cautionary signage should be installed along the dry-stacked wall that separates the development areas from Site 9393. These signs should provide the SIHP number, inform people regarding the importance of historic properties, instruct them not to enter the Preservation Area, and indicate the fine for disturbing the site. Below is a sample text that may be included on the cautionary signage. Figure 24 shows the proposed location of cautionary signs along the boundaries of the Preservation Area.

SIHP Site

He wahi mea nui kēia i ka mo'olelo o ko Hawai'i Pae'āina; pāpā 'ia ke komo
'ana. E hō'ihī i ke kapu o kēia wahi. Mai komo.

*This is a culturally significant place; access is restricted.
Please show your respect by not entering this area.*

Mālama 'ia nā wahi i helu 'ia he mea nui ma ke kānāwai o ka Moku'āina.
Hiki ke ho'opa'i 'ia he ho'opa'i uku he \$20,000
(Mokuna 6E-11, Hawai'i Revised Statutes). DLNR-SHPD (808) 692-8015.

*Historic sites are protected under state law.
Violation could result in a \$20,000 fine.
(Chapter 6E-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes). DLNR-SHPD (808) 692-8015.*

Long-Term Monitoring

Pursuant to the APP (Oordt and Clark 2026b) for the overall preservation area, periodic (annual) condition assessments of each historic property within the preservation area, including Site 9393 Feature B, shall be conducted. These assessments are intended to ensure the ongoing integrity of each site. During each visit, Site 9393 Feature B will be examined for signs of erosion, vandalism, unauthorized modifications, or other factors that may compromise its condition. If evidence of site damage or conditions that could cause future damage is observed, the source must be identified and appropriate mitigation measures implemented. The site condition assessments must be documented to track changes over time and address any issues before they lead to adverse effects.

In the event of severe weather events or natural disasters, such as floods, fires, or major earthquakes, Site 9393 Feature B, along with the other preserved historic properties in the Preservation Area, should be visited to assess any

impact on the historic properties as soon as conditions safely allow. If adverse effects are observed, timely mitigative or protective measures should be implemented in consultation with DLNR-SHPD. These mitigative measures may include stabilization, reconstruction, vegetation clearance, or other site-specific treatments. An archaeological monitor must be present during the implementation of any mitigative measures and should document the site before and after the mitigation effort. Cultural monitoring may also be required and will be determined in consultation with the landowner's Cultural Manager.

DLNR-SHPD staff will be permitted to access the preservation area, including Site 9393 Feature B, to conduct site condition assessments. The DLNR-SHPD should provide the landowner with a minimum of one week's notice prior to any site visit, and the landowner representative will accompany the DLNR-SHPD staff during the visit.

Maintenance Measures

It is the responsibility of the landowner to maintain Site 9393 Feature B, the burial preservation easement, and the overall preservation area. This responsibility will be transferred to any future landowner following the sale of the land containing Site 9393 Feature B's preservation easement. The legal requirements associated with this maintenance will be attached to the property deed to ensure continuity of care. All maintenance activities for the burial will be conducted in accordance with the APP (Oordt and Clark 2026b). These maintenance activities will include:

1. Planting approved vegetation along the outside perimeter of the burial preservation easement.
2. Removal of weeds and invasive plants from within the burial preservation easement. A qualified archaeologist must accompany any personnel engaged in vegetation removal activities.
3. Maintaining the single-course alignment that delineates the burial preservation easement boundary.
4. Acting on recommendations from archaeological or cultural monitors, DLNR-SHPD, as well as any consulting parties, in response to impacts to Site 9393 Feature B from natural disturbances (e.g., storms, erosion, etc.) or unauthorized entry into the preservation area.

Access

Access to Site 9393 Feature B will be limited to cultural and lineal descendants, DLNR-SHPD personnel, and archaeological and cultural monitors. Personnel responsible for vegetation removal may also be permitted within the preservation area when actively engaged in approved vegetation clearance or planting activities and when accompanied by a qualified archaeologist. All approved visitors will be accompanied by the Cultural Manager to the site.

Access to Site 9393 Feature B will follow the same protocol established for the broader preservation area (see Oordt and Clark 2026b). This protocol will include submitting prior notification to the landowner and completing liability waiver forms, which will be kept on file by the landowner. Liability waivers will be required for all individuals entering the preservation area who are not employees or contractors. Parking for the burial preservation easement will primarily be located along Honoiki Street; however, visitors may also park at the parking designated for the greater Preservation Area located at the Hale Pili, located across the Mākena Alanui from the subdivision, and at the public parking lot maintained by ATC Mākena Golf & Beach Club across Mākena Road from Keawala'i Congregational Church. Access to the burial preservation area will be via a paved sidewalk that leads from Honoiki Street to the dry-stacked wall along the northern boundary of the Preservation Area. A code-protected pedestrian gate in the dry-stacked wall will facilitate access into the Preservation Area and the burial preservation easement.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BURIAL TREATMENT PLAN

The landowner (AREG AC Makena Propco LLC) will be responsible for implementing both short-term and long-term preservation measures for Site 9393 Feature B and will provide verification of their completion to the DLNR-SHPD. These preservation responsibilities will include coordination with recognized lineal and cultural descendants to ensure that Site 9393 Feature B is maintained in perpetuity. This BTP, along with a metes-and-bounds survey of the preservation easement for Site 9393 Feature B will be recorded with the Bureau of Land Conveyances. Short-term preservation measures will be implemented prior to the initiation of any construction activities associated with the Mākena Kā'eo South Phase I Development project. Long-term preservation measures will be fully implemented immediately following the completion of construction. No construction, agricultural activities, or other activities of any kind will be permitted within the boundaries of the preservation easement. DLNR-SHPD personnel, upon prior

5. Treatment and Preservation Measures

request to the landowner, will be granted reasonable access to the site for inspection purposes, to ensure compliance with the measures outlined in this plan.

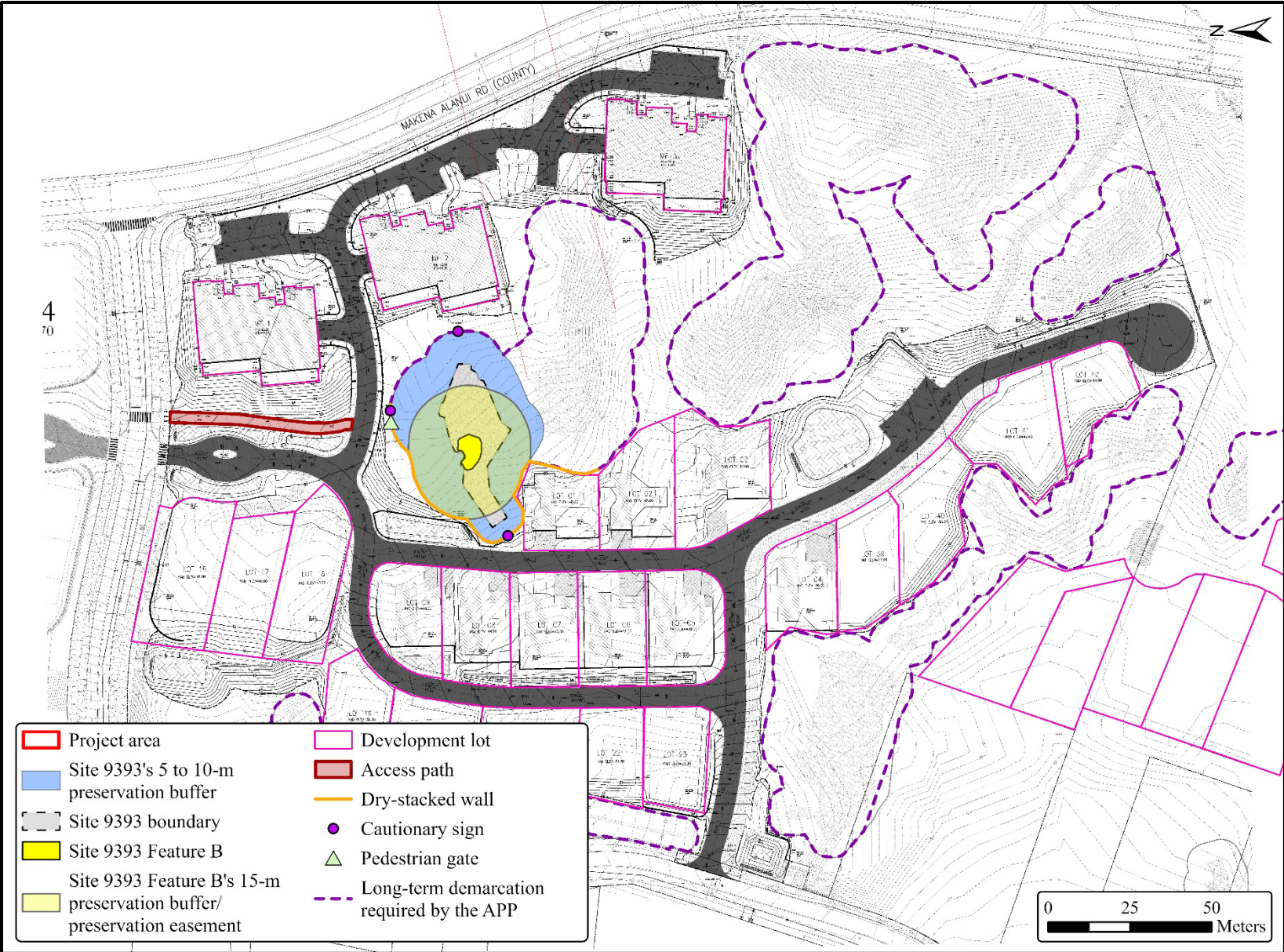




Figure 24. Location of 15-meter preservation buffer/preservation easement around Site 9393 Feature B in Mākena Kā'eo South Phase I preservation area

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Appendix A. DLNR-SHPD Correspondence

<p>JOSH GREEN, M.D. GOVERNOR KE KIA'ĀINA</p> <p>SYLVA LUKE LEUTENANT GOVERNOR KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA</p> 	 <p>STATE OF HAWAII KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAII' DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA</p> <p>STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING 601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555 KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707</p>	<p>DAWN N.S. CHANG CHAIRPERSON BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</p> <p>RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE FIRST DEPUTY</p> <p>CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER</p> <p>AQUATIC RESOURCES BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT ENGINEERING FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE HISTORIC PRESERVATION KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION LAND STATE PARKS</p>
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September 19, 2025

Jordan Molina, Director
Development Services Administration (DSA)
County of Maui, Department of Public Works (DPW)
110 Alaihi St., Suite 214
Kahului, Hawai'i 96732
c/o Lance Nakamura
dsa@mauicounty.gov

Dear Jordan Molina:

**SUBJECT: Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review
County of Maui Permit Application G2023-00161
Mākena Kā'eo South Phase I Development Project
Supplemental Archaeological Inventory Survey Report
Kā'eo Ahupua'a, Honua'ula Moku, Makawao Modern Tax District, Maui Island
TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099 por. [Formerly TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099 and 080 por.]**

This letter provides the State Historic Preservation Division's (SHPD's) review of the draft supplemental archaeological inventory survey (SAIS) report titled *Supplemental Archaeological Inventory Survey (SAIS) Report for the Mākena Kā'eo South Phase I Development Project, Vol. I-III, Kā'eo Ahupua'a, Honua'ula Moku, Makawao Modern Tax District, Maui Island, TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099 por. (Formerly TMKs [2] 2-1-008:099 and 080 por.)* (Lee-Greig et al., July 2025) in support of the subject County of Maui permit application for proposed development.

Following consultation with the SHPD on July 12, 2018, the project proponent (ATC Makena Holdings, LLC) proposed to conduct supplemental archaeological testing within the project area defined as the "South Phase", particularly to document features identified in consultation with community members. In a letter dated July 19, 2018, (Log No. 2018.01290; Doc. No. 1807MBF07) SHPD agreed to the supplemental testing to allow for better informed decisions regarding agreed upon mitigation efforts (including archaeological data recovery, preservation, and archaeological monitoring) in support of the project. 'Āina Archaeology submitted the draft SAIS (Lee-Greig et al., July 2025) on July 7, 2025 (HICRIS Submission No. 2018PR27488.007).

Mākena Golf & Beach Club (MGBC), on behalf of ATC Makena Holdings, LLC, proposes to develop three multi-family buildings consisting of 21 condominium units, 27 single-family lots, an amenity building, and associated utilities and supporting infrastructure including retaining walls and roadways. The proposed development (project area) totals 19.3 acres within a 47.2-acre privately owned parcel.

'Āina Archaeology conducted the SAIS fieldwork, which included pedestrian survey, archaeological observation of geotechnical borings, subsurface testing, and community consultation site visits, from April 9, 2019 through September 30, 2022 on the 19.3-acre project area. 'Āina Archaeology's SAIS fieldwork identified 24 historic properties comprised of 623 individual features and subfeatures within the project area. Five of the 24 historic properties (State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) Sites 50-50-14-07084 to 50-50-14-07088) were previously recorded and were updated with expanded site boundaries and revised descriptions during the SAIS. The remaining 19 historic properties (SIHP Sites

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50-50-14-09389 to 50-50-14-09407) were newly identified and documented. The documented historic properties date from the precontact period to the late historic period and include habitation and agricultural complexes, a ceremonial complex, a burial feature, storage features, temporary habitation features, boundary features, surface scatters, and subsurface cultural deposits.

In accordance with HAR §13-284-6, Lee-Greig et al. (July 2025) evaluated the significance of each identified historic property. Ten of the historic properties were evaluated as significant under Criteria “a”, “d”, and “e” due to their potential to contribute to the understanding of pre-contact and early historic land use, land management, settlement patterns, and variation in site function. Ten of the historic properties were evaluated as significant under Criterion “d” for their potential to yield information important for research regarding traditional Hawaiian or historic-era lifeways and land use in the region. One historic property (SIHP Site 50-50-14-07088) was evaluated as significant under Criteria “a”, “c”, and “d”. One historic property, which includes one confirmed burial feature and possibly others (SIHP Site 50-50-14-09393), was evaluated as significant under Criteria “d” and “e”. Two of the documented historic properties, both secondary artifact scatters (SIHP Sites 50-50-14-09406 and 50-50-14-09407) were assessed as not meeting Criteria a-e and thus were determined to not be significant historic properties.

‘Āina Archaeology recommended mitigation commitments, including burial treatment for SIHP Site 50-50-14-09393, full preservation, partial preservation, archaeological data recovery, and archaeological monitoring, to mitigate potential project impacts to the 24 historic properties (Table 1). The entirety of SIHP Sites 50-50-14-07086, 50-50-14-07088, 50-50-14-09391, 50-50-14-09393, and 50-50-14-09405 were recommended for preservation. SIHP Sites 50-50-14-07084, 50-50-14-07087, 50-50-14-09390, 50-50-14-09394, 50-50-14-09400, and 50-50-14-09401 through 50-50-14-09403 were recommended for partial preservation. Archaeological data recovery was recommended for SIHP Sites 50-50-14-09389, 50-50-14-09392, 50-50-14-09397, and 50-50-14-09398. Archaeological monitoring was recommended for SIHP Sites 50-50-14-07085, 50-50-14-09395, 50-50-14-09399, 50-50-14-09404, 50-50-14-09406, and 50-50-14-09407. No further work was recommended for SIHP Site 50-50-14-09396 (straight wire fence), as it has been adequately documented. Archaeological monitoring was further recommended for all ground disturbing activities associated with the project.

Based on the information provided, SHPD’s project effect determination is “**Effect, with agreed upon mitigation commitments**” for the current project pursuant to HAR §13-284-7(a)(2). As stipulated in HAR §13-284-7, when SHPD comments that a project will result in “Effect, with agreed upon mitigation commitments”, then detailed mitigation plans shall be developed for SHPD review and acceptance prior to project initiation.

SHPD requests the submission of a burial treatment plan (BTP) for SIHP Site 50-50-14-09393 that meets the requirements of HAR §13-300-33(b)(3)(A); the submission of a preservation plan (PP) that meets the requirements of HAR §13-277-3 through §13-277-7; an archaeological data recovery plan (DRP) that meets the requirements of HAR §13-278-3; and an archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) meeting the requirements of HAR §13-279-4 for all ground disturbing activities associated with the project prior to permit issuance. Please submit the requested BTP, PP, DRP, and AMP and associated filing review fees to HICRIS Project No. 2018PR27488 in response to our HICRIS request.

SHPD requests the following minor revisions to the FINAL SAIS Vol. I:

Substantive

1. General. Please replace temporary site numbers with SIHP Site numbers on all figures and laboratory results that are presented.
2. General. Ensure that all sites, including SIHP Sites 50-50-14-09406 and -09407, are evaluated for eligibility for listing in Hawaii Register of Historic Places to address recent legislative change in definition of historic property pursuant to HRS §6E.
3. Pg. 96, ¶2 states that eleven formal historic property types were identified. Fifteen formal types are presented on pages 97-98 excluding the duplicate modified outcrop. Please revise.
4. General. Please update the temporary site/feature numbers with SIHP site and feature numbers in Section 5.0 Results of Fieldwork figures.
5. Pg. 120, Figure 5-17, figure caption references feature T8, however T6 is labeled in the figure, please reconcile.
6. Pg. 373, ¶3, please add “Archaeological monitoring is further recommended during all ground disturbing activities within the project area. Project-wide monitoring will ensure that any cultural materials encountered in previously

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disturbed areas outside of the known historic property boundaries are properly documented, and that preservation areas will receive regular oversight during construction.”

Editorial

1. Pg. ii, under Fieldwork Effort and Project Personnel, please change “Principle” to Principal Investigator.
2. Pg. iv, ¶3, please change “lead” to led.
3. Pg. 6, Figure 1-3, figure caption indicates that the overall parcel is depicted in red and the completed North I section is depicted in blue. Blue does not appear on the figure and the red appears to outline the current project area. Please update the figure and/or revise the caption.
4. Pg. 8, ¶3, please remove “ranges” from the following sentence: “Average annual rainfall across the study area ranges is less than 15 in...”.
5. Pg. 10, ¶2, please revise “the current project area are bordered by...” for subject-verb agreement.
6. Pg. 39, ¶3, please insert comma or make “residents” singular to modify foreigners in the following sentence: “These claims were granted to native Hawaiians, non-Hawaiians born on the island, naturalized foreigners, and long-time residents foreigners who could prove their occupancy...”
7. Pg. 45, ¶4, please change the extra “all” to an in the following phrase: “when the population was at all all time low...”
8. Pg. 45, ¶4, the word foreign is misspelled in the last sentence of the paragraph, “... and 58.9% Forgein,”. Please revise.
9. Pg. 49, ¶4, please change “Pheobe” to Phoebe in the first sentence of the paragraph.
10. Pg. 50, ¶4, please insert “and” in the last sentence of the paragraph, “... for a turn toward ranching lifestyles the development of the paniolo...”.
11. Pg. 73, ¶2, the word excavation is misspelled in the last sentence of the paragraph, “... archaeological survey, excavation, analysis, and...”. Please revise.
12. Pg. 81, ¶1, the is misspelled in the first sentence on the page, “... distributed across teh landscape...”. Please revise.
13. Pg. 82, ¶4, words or punctuation are missing from the last sentence on this page, “Also possible are ceremonial sites may be present in an amongst site complexes along with ko’a with commanding makai viewsheds.” Please revise.
14. Pg. 84, ¶3, a word is missing in the following sentence: “The exception to this occurred archaeological features were determined to be a part of the same complex...”. Please revise.
15. Pg. 96, ¶2, please omit the duplicate “within the” in the last sentence of the paragraph.
16. Pg. 97, please add a period at the end of descriptions for C-shape, overhang, and cultural material concentration for consistency.
17. Pg. 97, Modified outcrop is listed twice with different definitions, please reconcile.
18. Pg. 98, ¶2, the last sentence of the paragraph states that the documented historic properties fell into one of five probable age ranges, four are presented, please revise.
19. Pg. 139, ¶1, please insert the i for the word “in” in the last sentence of the paragraph.
20. Pg. 158, ¶3, please omit “was” from Augur Attempt 1 description: “Soil from spoil was consisted of...”
21. Pg. 210, ¶1, please insert words missing from the following sentence: “Peter Buck (1957c:532) a greater diversity of personal ornaments for bodily adornment was produced in Hawai’i than in any other part of Polynesia.”
22. Pg. 278, ¶2, please omit the extra “C” from “Commonly” at the start of the paragraph.
23. Pg. 278, ¶2, please insert the “i” for “In” in the last sentence of the paragraph.
24. Pg. 336, ¶1, please replace “x” with total botanical remains in the first sentence of the paragraph.
25. Pg. 345, ¶4, please omit the space between Clare Apana and the comma.
26. Pg. 349, ¶2, please replace “(citation)” with the appropriate citation in the last sentence of the paragraph.
27. Pg. 351, ¶2, please omit the comma between “dates” and the period at the end of the second to last sentence of the paragraph.
28. Pg. 353, ¶3, please complete the following sentence: “The result is a complex mosaic of domestic-agricultural features, where daily life and food production.”
29. Pg. 353, ¶4, please omit the duplicate sentence: “Notably, many of these sites are clustered atop or adjacent to natural high points.”
30. Pg. 357, ¶4, please revise the following sentence to put the word “and” in the correct place: “Its alignment in relation to walls depicted in Torbert’s 1850 sketch map and suggests it was constructed before the formal development of nearby ranches potentially served early boundary demarcation purposes...”.

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Upon completion of the above revisions, the SAIS report (Lee-Greig et al., July 2025) meets the minimum requirements of HAR §13-276-5. **It is accepted.** Please send one hard copy of the document, clearly marked FINAL, along with a text-searchable copy of the SAIS report and a copy of this acceptance letter, to the Kapolei SHPD office, attention SHPD Library, and a second hard copy to the Maui SHPD office, attention April Greenberg. Additionally, submit a text-searchable PDF copy to HICRIS Project No. 2018PR27488 in response to the request, and a PDF copy to: SHPD.Archaeology.Library@hawaii.gov.

SHPD will notify the County of Maui when the BTP, PP, DRP, and AMP have been reviewed and accepted, and the permit issuance process may continue.

Please contact Leinoa Kong, Maui Burial Sites Specialist, at Leinoa.Kong@hawaii.gov, for any burial concerns, and contact April Greenberg, Maui Lead Archaeologist, at April.Greenberg@hawaii.gov, or Susan A. Lebo, Archaeology Branch Chief, at Susan.A.Lebo@hawaii.gov, for any questions regarding archaeological resources or this letter.

Aloha,



Jessica L. Puff
 Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division
 Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: planning@mauicounty.gov
 Tanya Lee-Greig, Āina Archaeology, tanya@ainaarch.com
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Table 1. SIHP Sites and Historic Preservation Recommendations.

SIHP No. 50-50-14	Feature(s)	Probable Age	Formal Type	Inferred Function	Condition	Historic Preservation Recommendation
-07084	A to S and CMS-001 to -003	Pre-contact/19 th Century	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Agriculture/Habitation	Fair to Remnant	Partial Preservation
-07085	A to B	Pre-contact/19 th Century	Pavement Complex	Indeterminate	Fair to Remnant	Monitoring
-07086	A to C	Pre-contact	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Ceremonial	Fair	Preservation
-07087	A to N and CMC-001 to -002	Pre-contact	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Agriculture/Habitation	Good to Remnant	Partial Preservation
-07088	--	Late Pre-contact/19 th Century	Wall	Boundary	Good to Remnant	Preservation
-09389	CMC-001 to -009	Pre-contact	Surface Scatter	Permanent Habitation	Remnant	Monitoring and Data Recovery
-09390	--	Pre-contact	Overhang/Scatter	Temporary Habitation	Fair	Partial Preservation
-09391	--	Pre-contact	Modified Outcrop/Scatter	Activity Area	Poor	Preservation

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SIHP No. 50-50-14	Feature(s)	Probable Age	Formal Type	Inferred Function	Condition	Historic Preservation Recommendation
-09392	--	Pre-contact	Modified Outcrop/Scatter	Activity Area	Remnant	Data Recovery
-09393	A to C	Pre-contact/19 th Century	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Burial/Activity	Fair to Remnant	Preservation
-09394	A to H and CMS-001 to -002	Pre-contact	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Agriculture/Habitation	Fair to Remnant	Partial Preservation
-09395	--	Pre-contact	Overhang	Temporary Habitation	Good	Monitoring
-09396	--	Historic	Straight Wire Fence	Ranching	Poor	No Further Work
-09397	A to C	Pre-contact/19 th Century	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Permanent Habitation	Fair to Remnant	Data Recovery
-09398	--	Pre-contact	Subsurface Deposit	Permanent Habitation	Remnant	Data Recovery
-09399	--	Pre-contact	Terraces	Agriculture	Poor to Remnant	Monitoring
-09400	A to U and CMS-001	Pre-contact	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Agriculture/Habitation	Fair to Remnant	Partial Preservation
-09401	A to K and CMC-001 to -002	Pre-contact	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Agriculture/Habitation	Fair to Remnant	Partial Preservation
-09402	A to C	Pre-contact	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Agriculture/Habitation	Poor to Remnant	Partial Preservation
-09403	A to M	Pre-contact	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Agriculture/Habitation	Fair to Remnant	Partial Preservation
-09404	A to C	Pre-contact	Modified outcrop and Terrace	Indeterminate	Remnant	Monitoring
-09405	A to O	Pre-contact/19 th Century	Multi-Feature Site Complex	Agriculture/Habitation	Fair to Remnant	Preservation
-09406	--	Pre-contact/19 th Century	Secondary Scatter	Habitation	Remnant	Monitoring
-09407	--	Pre-contact/19 th Century	Secondary Scatter	Habitation	Remnant	Monitoring

THE MAUI NEWS

Still awaiting affidavit of publication.

KA WAI OLA

BURIAL NOTICE: HONUA'ULA, MAUI

All persons having information concerning two unmarked burials on TMK: (2) 2-1-008:099 in Pāpa'anui Ahupua'a, Honua'ula District, Island of Maui, are requested to contact Kim Mooney, ASM Affiliates, at (808) 294-0735, kmooney@asmaffiliates.com, or 149 Ma'a St, Suite 100, Kahului, HI 96732, or Leinoa Kong, DLNR-SHPD Burial Sites Program at (808) 652-1510 or Leinoa.Kong@hawaii.gov.

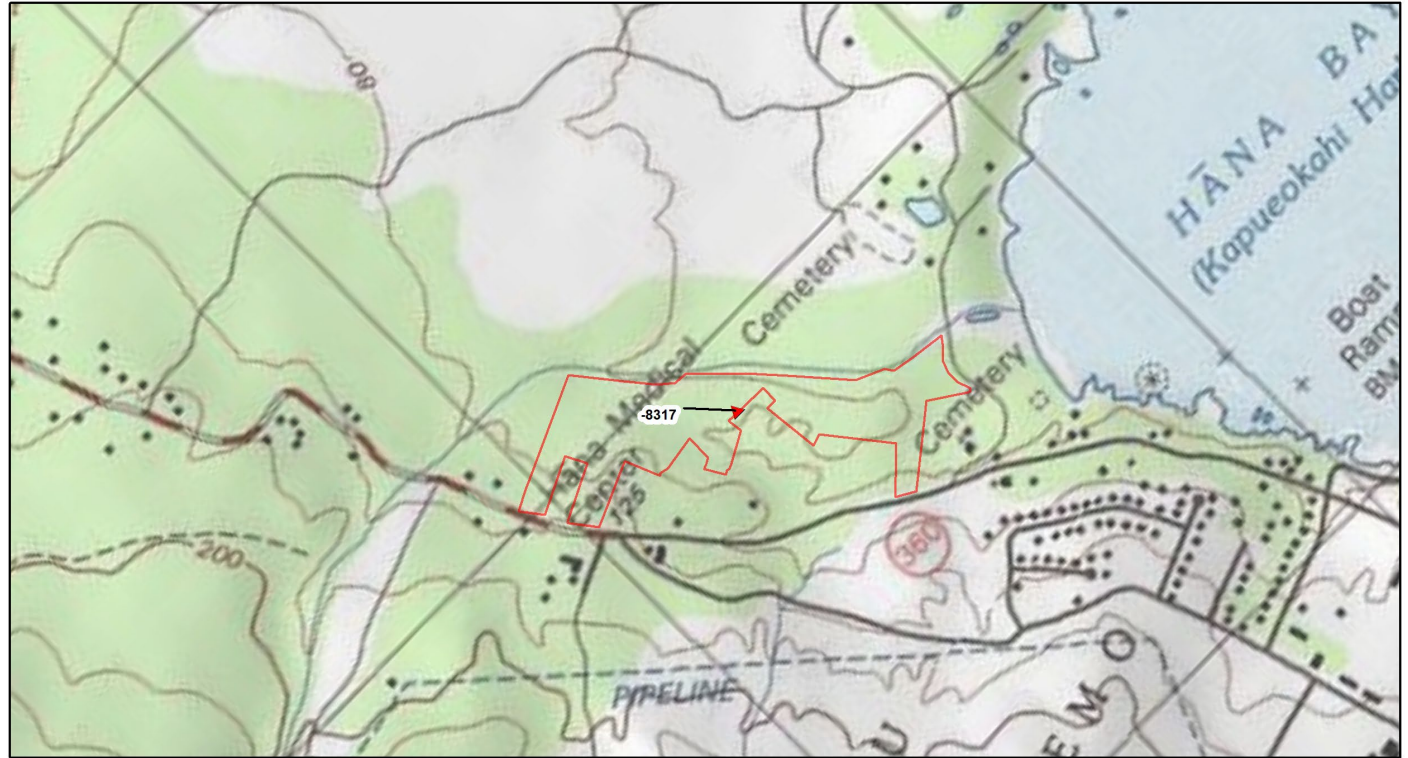
Appropriate treatment of the remains will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E, respective to these burial sites. The landowner intends to preserve both burials in place, following the preparation of Burial Treatment Plans in consultation with any identified descendants and with the approval of the Maui-Lanai Island Burial Council. All interested parties should respond within thirty 30 days of this notice and provide information to DLNR-SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific Native Hawaiian remains, or cultural descent from ancestors once residing or buried in the same ahupua'a or moku.

Kawaipapa Burial Treatment Plan



Historic burial site SIHP 50-50-13-8317, Kawaipapa Ahupua'a, Hāna District, Maui.

Keala Pono 

Project Location



Legend

-  Project Area
-  Burial Site

Keala Pono 

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers







Context

- The 20-acre project area sits within a larger parcel.
- SHPD requested a BTP to ensure the protection of iwi kūpuna identified during an earlier archaeological survey on the property.
- The BTP complies with HAR §13-300 and has been reviewed by SHPD and is pending acceptance given the approval of the MLIBC.

Descendant search and review

- The descendant search included notices published in Ka Wai Ola O OHA in November 2021 and in the Maui News in October 2021.
- Three individuals came forward as interested parties.
- Consultation was conducted with OHA and a recognized lineal descendant for Kawaipapa Ahupua'a, followed by additional outreach in 2024.

 **HO'OLAHA LEHULEHU** 
PUBLIC NOTICE
BURIAL NOTICE: HĀNA

Human skeletal remains were found at TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 in Kawaipapa Ahupua'a, Hāna District, on Maui. Land Grant awardees for this property include the families of Kahananui, Kaioiole, Maui, and Kahunaiole. The remains are more than 50 years old and are thought to be of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ancestry. They will be preserved in place.

Descendants of individuals who may have been buried on the property and those who may have knowledge of the remains are asked to contact Kealana Phillips of SHPD at Andrew.k.phillips@hawaii.gov or 808-243-4641, 130 Mahalani St., Wailuku, HI, 96793 or Windy McElroy of Keala Pono Archaeological Cons. at wkm@keala-pono.com or 808-381-2361, PO Box 1645, Kaneohe, HI, 96744. Interested persons shall respond within 30 days and provide information that demonstrates descent from the remains, or from ancestors buried in Kawaipapa Ahupua'a or Hāna District.

BURIAL NOTICE

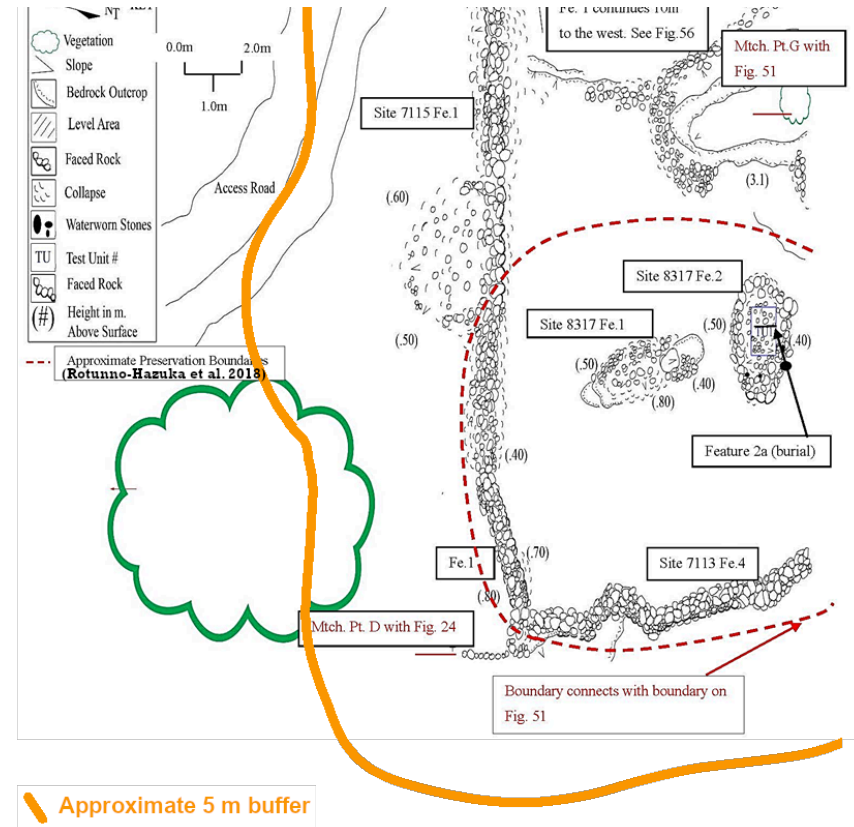
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(MN: Oct. 5, 6, 9, 2021)

Preservation measures

- The iwi kūpuna will remain preserved in place within the existing rock mound.
- A 5 m buffer is proposed as the short- and long-term protective measure for the iwi kūpuna.
- No ground-disturbing activity will occur within that buffer.
- If future work occurs nearby, temporary fencing would be installed to clearly define the buffer.



Ongoing stewardship

Maintenance

Periodic trash removal and vegetation clearance within the buffer, generally every six months or more often as needed.

Documentation

The site will be photographed at least annually after vegetation clearance to document condition over time.

Access

Recognized lineal or cultural descendants will be able to coordinate access through the landowner with advance notice.

Thank you for your time and attention

Max Pinsonneault, M.A.
Windy Keala McElroy, Ph.D.

Keala Pono 

**DRAFT—Burial Treatment Plan for SIHP 50-20-13-8317 in
Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a, Hāna District, Island of Maui, Hawai‘i**

TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 (por.)



Prepared For:

Kawaipapa 56, LLC
20321 Broadway Avenue
Snohomish, WA 98072

June 2024

Keala Pono 

Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, LLC • PO Box 1645, Kāne‘ohe, HI 96744 • Phone 808.381.2361

**DRAFT—Burial Treatment Plan for SIHP 50-20-13-8317 in
Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a, Hāna District, Island of Maui, Hawai‘i**

TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 (por.)

Prepared For:

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20321 Broadway Avenue
Snohomish, WA 98072

Prepared By:

Windy Keala McElroy, PhD
Kālenalani McElroy, MA
and
Steven Eminger

June 2024



Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting, LLC • PO Box 1645, Kāne‘ohe, HI 96744 • Phone 808.381.2361

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This burial treatment plan is for a human burial that was found during a previous archaeological inventory survey on TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 (por.) in Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a, Hāna District, on the island of Maui (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018). The burial was identified during excavation of a rock mound at Site 50-50-13-8317, and the remains were left in place within the mound. No ground disturbance is proposed for the project area; this plan was prepared in anticipation of subdivision of the property into a ten agricultural lots.

In February of 2014, the SHPD History and Culture Branch and OHA were consulted, and a burial notice was prepared (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:139). As a part of the current study a search for lineal and cultural descendants consisted of placing announcements in two newspapers. Three individuals came forward as interested parties. In addition, OHA and a recognized lineal descendant for Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a were consulted.

The remains will be left in place within the rock mound at Site 50-50-13-8317. A 5 m buffer around the site will act as the short and long term measures to protect the burial. No ground disturbing activity will take place within this buffer. If future construction will take place in the vicinity of the burial area, temporary fencing should be erected around the buffer zone to clearly define the site.

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Kawaipapa 56 LLC, Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting prepared this burial treatment plan (BTP) for Site 50-50-13-8317 located on TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 (por.) in Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a, Hāna District, on the island of Maui, Hawai‘i. This plan was prepared in anticipation of subdivision of the property into a ten agricultural lots. This document is drafted to meet the requirements and standards of state historic preservation law, as set out in the Hawai‘i State Historic Preservation Division’s (SHPD’s) draft *Rules of Practice and Procedure Relating to Burial Sites and Human Remains*, §13–300.

A prior archaeological inventory survey (AIS) was completed for the current project area by Archaeological Services Hawai‘i, LLC to identify and document historic properties that would be affected by the project (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018). A total of nine archaeological sites were recorded during this initial study, and one of them, Site 8317, contained human skeletal remains.

This BTP includes background information on the project parcel and the ahupua‘a of Kawaipapa, a discussion of the search for lineal and cultural descendants, and a proposed treatment plan for the remains. Hawaiian words, flora and fauna, and technical terms are defined in a glossary at the end of the document.

TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 is a 22.310 ha (55.351 ac.) parcel in Hāna, which is owned by Kawaipapa 56, LLC. The project area consists of a 20 ac. portion of the parcel which is bounded on the north by Kawaipapa Stream, on the south by Uakea Road and residential properties, on the east by a dirt road, and on the west by residential properties (Figures 1 and 2). This is located on the western side of Hāna Town, makai of the Hāna Highway on the remote eastern coast of Maui, within Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a, Hāna District. The parcel is accessed through various points where the parcel meets Hāna Highway and Uakea Road.

Kawaipapa 56, LLC plans to subdivide the property into ten agricultural lots. The proposed work will likely include ground disturbance related to the construction of roads, driveways, and utilities. The parcel is mostly undeveloped, though there is evidence of ground alteration including various dirt access roads to navigate within and around the property in addition to previous grading, possibly from former agricultural endeavors on the property.

Physical Environment

The island of Maui was created by two distinct shield volcanoes, Haleakalā in the east and Pu‘u Kukui in the west. The two separate land masses became connected by an isthmus when “lavas of Haleakala banked against the already existing West Maui volcano” (Macdonald et al. 1983:380). Kawaipapa is located on the wet, windward coast of the island. Handy and Handy call it “one of the wettest and most verdant coastal areas in the Hawaiian Islands (1972:502).” The project area stands approximately between 6 and 30 m (20–100 ft.) above mean sea level (amsl), with the makai portion of the project area lying roughly 160 m (525 ft.) from the coast at Hāna Bay. The nearest watercourse is Kawaipapa Stream, which marks the northern boundary of the study area.

The soil in the region of the project area is mainly of the Hana Series (Figure 3). The majority of the study lands are located on Hana silty clay loam, moderately deep, 3–15% slopes (HKNC) (Foote et al. 1972:37). The western portion is Hana extremely stony silty clay loam, moderately deep variant, 3–15% slopes (HKOC), while a small area in the north falls on Malama extremely stony muck, 3–25% slopes (MYD). The USDA soil survey of the State of Hawai‘i describes these soils as follows (Foote et al. 1972):

Hana silty clay loam, moderately deep variant, 3–15% slopes (HKNC)

This soil is nonstony and moderately deep. Its surface layer is dark-brown silty clay loam that contains 10 to 15 percent gravel and cobbles. The subsoil, 6 to 14 inches thick, is reddish-brown, very friable silty clay loam that has weak, subangular blocky structure. It contains 20 to 30 percent

gravel and cobblestones. Runoff is slow to medium, and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate. This soil is used for pasture and homesites. (Foote et al. 1972:37)

Hana extremely stony silty clay loam, moderately deep variant, 3–15% slopes (HKOC)

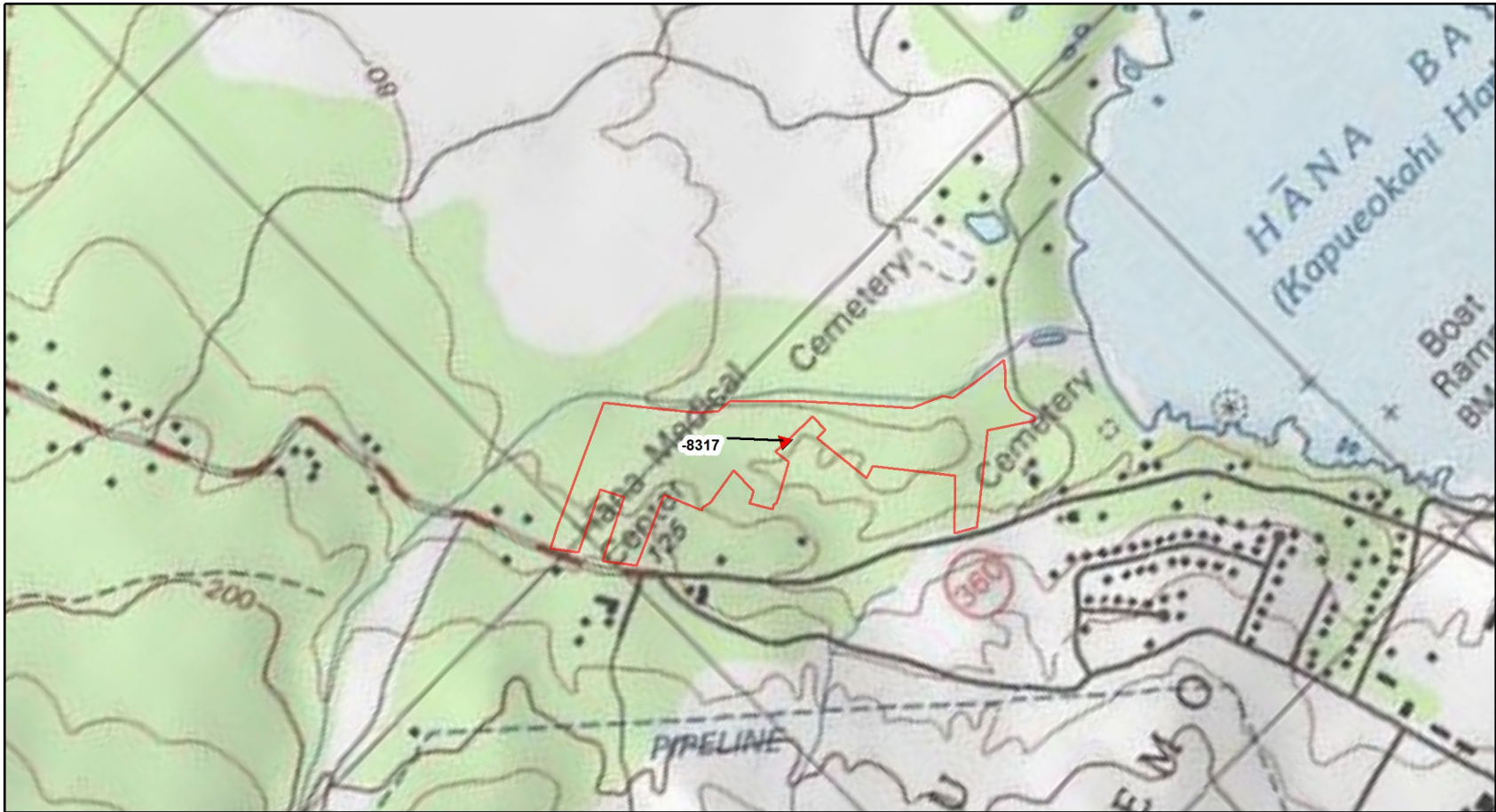
This soil has a profile like that of Hana silty clay loam, moderately deep variant, 3 to 15 percent slopes, except that stones cover 3 to 15 percent of the surface. Workability is very difficult. This soil is used for pasture. (Foote et al. 197:37)

Malama extremely stony muck, 3–25% slopes (MYD)

This soil is on rough Aa lava flows. Permeability is very rapid. Runoff is very slow, and the erosion hazard is no more than slight. In places roots penetrate to a depth of 2 feet. This soil is used mostly for water supply. Small acreages are used for orchard crops and pasture. (Foote et al. 197:93)

Also in the vicinity are Hana very stony silty clay loam, 3–25% slopes (HKLD); Hana extremely stony silty clay loam, 3–25% slopes (HKMD); and lava flows, Aa (rLW) (Foote et al. 1972).

Kawaipapa experiences an average rainfall of 1744 mm (69 in.) per year with January and March being the wettest months (Giambelluca et al. 2013). The month of June receives the least amount of rainfall with a mean of 90 mm (3.5 in.). The parcel supports a dense forest that is made up of a variety of large trees and mostly invasive plants.

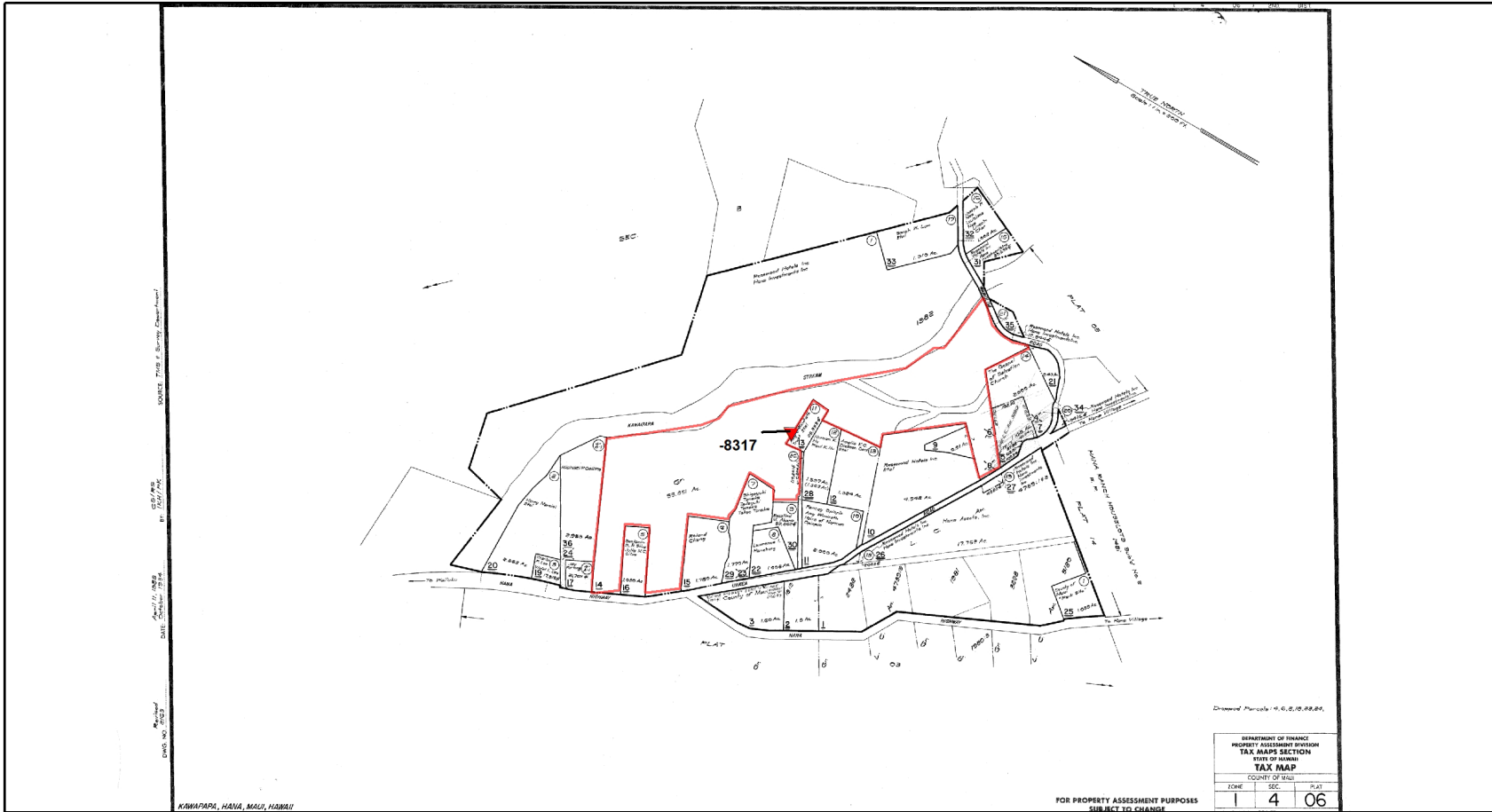


Legend

- Project Area
- ▲ Burial Site



Figure 1. Project area and Site 8317 on a 1992 Hāna USGS quadrangle map (USGS 1992).



Legend

- Project Area
- ▲ Burial Site

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Figure 2. Project area and Site 8317 on TMK plat 1-4-006. The project area is located on a portion of TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014.

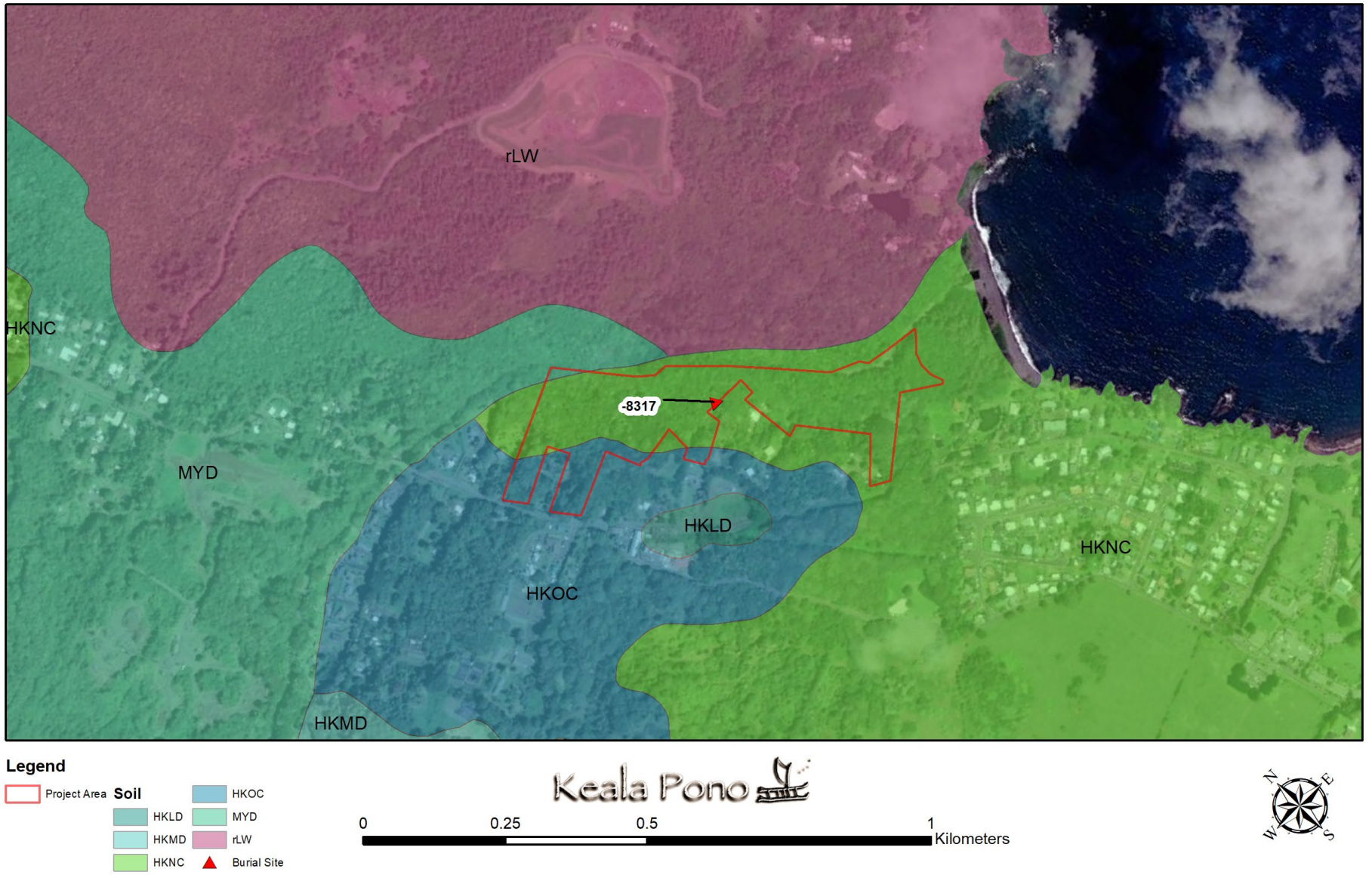


Figure 3. Soils in the vicinity of the project area (data from Foote et al. 1972).

BACKGROUND

This section of the report presents background information as a means to provide a context through which one can examine the cultural and historical significance of the project lands. In the attempt to record and preserve both the tangible (e.g., traditional and historic archaeological sites) and intangible (e.g., mo‘olelo, ‘ōlelo no‘eau) culture, this research assists in the discussion of anticipated finds. Research was conducted at the Hawai‘i State Library and the SHPD library, and using online resources at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa libraries, as well as databases such as Ulukau, Kipuka, Waihona ‘Aina, and Papakilo, as well as the State of Hawai‘i Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) website. Historical maps, archaeological reports, Māhele data, and historical reference books were among the materials examined.

Traditional Land Divisions

Under the traditional Hawaiian system, one island or section of an island was the domain of an ali‘i nui or mō‘ī who had gained control through a combination of inherited rank and personal prowess (Handy et al. 1991:278). It was during the time of the ali‘i Kaka‘alaneo of Maui that land on the island was divided up and portioned out into districts, sub-districts, and smaller divisions. Each of these was ruled over by an appointee of the landlord of the next larger land division. All of these divisions and subdivisions were ultimately under the control of the chief who ruled a portion of, if not the entire, island. Traditional sources recount that this division on Maui came shortly after the time of Wā-kea, ancestor of all ali‘i (Handy et al. 1991:491). The unification of Maui by the brothers Pi‘ilani and/or Kihapi‘ilani simply brought together two comparable systems operating in East and West Maui, pulling them together under a single ali‘i nui or mō‘ī. Joerger remarks on the traditional division of land:

The Hawaiians made the divisions of the lands...following a mountain ridge, the bottom of a ravine, or the center of a stream or river. But oftentimes only the line of growth of a certain type of tree or grass marked a boundary, and sometimes only a stone determined the corner of a division. (Joerger 1974:1)

The largest divisions were the islands themselves. These were then divided into moku and smaller districts called kalana, though neither of these had designated administrators. The next unit down in size was the ahupua‘a, which was ruled over by a chief or a konohiki. Ahupua‘a could, in turn, be subdivided into ‘ili. These ‘ili could either be a simple subdivision of the ahupua‘a, where a konohiki acted as agent to the ahupua‘a chief, or could operate with greater autonomy as ‘ili kūpono, where a chief paid tribute directly to the mō‘ī (Joerger 1974:3–4).

The ancient land tenure system in Hawai‘i was feudal in nature. After the conquest of an area, a chief would generally take the best lands, allotting those that remained to chiefs who had assisted in the conquest. Those chiefs would, in turn, take the best of the lands allotted to them and distribute what remained to their followers. Any lands distributed were revocable, meaning that the chief or administrator at the level above could revoke the land of subordinates at will. While this system was feudal in its top-down organization, the tenants on the land were not serfs tied to the soil. They could and did move freely from the land of one chief to another. Within this system, one’s social superior could only lay claim to labor and the produce of the soil, not military service (Joerger 1974:5).

Whereas district and ahupua‘a boundaries were likely defined roughly 500 years ago, some district boundaries were established more recently (Sterling 1998:3), and this is the case with Hāna. Due to governmental changes in the mid-19th century, some district boundaries on Maui were renamed or redefined as people moved to different areas and land use changed. The current district of Hāna includes the ancient districts of Kahikinui, Kaupō, Kīpahulu, Hāna, and Ko‘olau. It spans from Makapu‘u Ahupua‘a in the north to Pu‘ualu in the south (Sterling 1998:118).

Place Names

One often overlooked source of history is the information embedded in the Hawaiian landscape. Hawaiian place names “usually have understandable meanings, and the stories illustrating many of the place names are well known and appreciated...The place names provide a living and largely intelligible history” (Pukui et al. 1974:xii). Several place names associated with the study area are listed in the *Place Names of Hawaii* (Pukui et al. 1974), along with the meanings of the names and/or comments about the specific locales:

Hāna. Quadrangle, village, bay, surfing area, elementary and high school, beach park, district, forest reserve, plantation and road, East Maui. Queen Ka‘ahumanu was born here at a place called Pōnaha ke one (circle [of] the sand) Poetic: ‘āina ua, lani ha‘aha‘a, rainy, low-lying sky. (Pukui et al. 1974:40)

Holoīnāwāwae. Stream, Hāna qd., Maui. *Lit.*, wash the feet. (Pukui et al. 1974:48)

Ka‘inalimu. Bay, Hāna, qd., Maui. *Lit.*, seaweed procession. (Pukui et al. 1974:69).

Kapueokahi. Port and harbor of Hāna, Maui. *Lit.*, the single owl (Pukui et al. 1974:89).

Ka‘uiki. Head, point, and lighthouse, Hāna, Maui, home of the demigod Māui, and the birthplace of Ka‘ahumanu. Battles were fought at a fortress here between Maui defenders and invaders from Hawai‘i. *Lit.*, the glimmer. (Pukui et al. 1974:92)

Kawaipapa. Land section and gulch near Hāna, Maui where chief Kihaapi‘ilani built a path paved with stones. *Lit.*, the stratum stream. (Pukui et al. 1974:99).

Ke‘anini. Ancient surfing area, Hāna Bay, East Maui. (Pukui et al. 1974:104)

Nānu‘alele. Point at Hāna Bay, Maui. Stones were carried from here to Honuauka inland of Ka‘uiki for Pi‘ilanihale heiau being built by Kihaapi‘ilani. A surfing area here is known as Hāna. *Lit.*, the altar heaps. (Pukui et al. 1974:162)

Niumalu. Land sections, Kaupō and Hāna qd., Maui. *Lit.*, shade [of] coconut trees. (Pukui et al. 1974:166)

Waiokila. Gulch, Kahakuloa Qd. [Also depicted on a historic map as an inland area adjacent to Kawaipapa on the south.] *Lit.* Water of Kila. (Perhaps this is Kila, a son of Mo‘ikeha who journeyed to Kahiki to fetch La‘a-mai-Kahiki.) (Pukui et al. 1974:226)

Kawaipapa and Ali‘i

Hāna and the ahupua‘a of Kawaipapa are associated with many prominent battles, ali‘i, and their ‘ohana. One reason that ali‘i may have favored the region is its proximity to the north of Hawai‘i Island.

Alenuihaha Channel, between the southeast and south coast of East Maui and ‘Upolu Point (the northwest tip of Hawaii) could easily be crossed in either direction in a couple of hours when a trade wind was blowing. As a sanctuary, both in wartime and peacetime, Hana was an ideal seat for ruling ali‘i of either island, as well as a much pleasanter and more beautiful place to live. (Handy and Handy 1972:502)

Kiha a Pi‘ilani, the son of Maui Chief Pi‘ilani, lived in Kawaipapa for some time while he consulted Kahu‘akole about regaining control over the kingdom which was ruled by his older brother Lono a Pi‘ilani. While in Kawaipapa, he courted the Kolea Moku, daughter of the Hāna chief Ho‘olae Makua, though he disguised himself as a commoner. The couple would go surfing at Keanini and eventually married. Chief Ho‘olae offered to give the newlyweds the district of Hāna from Pu‘ualu‘u to ‘Ula‘ino, however Kolea Moku replied that her husband requested specific lands. “The lands my husband told me to ask for are Honoma‘ele, Ka‘eleku, Kawaipapa, the two Wananalua, and Koali.” Ho‘olae immediately knew that Kiha a Pi‘ilani was not a commoner, but a chief since each of these lands were important for procuring specific natural resources. Kawaipapa for example was known for its production of ‘alā stones (sling stones) that were used during battle,

and ownership of this ahupua‘a would give Kiha a Pi‘ilani complete control over the stones. Ho‘olae said the following:

Your husband is no commoner. He is a chief, Kiha-a-Pi‘ilani. Your child is a chief. I shall not take Kiha’s part. I shall remain loyal to his older brother till these bones perish. Your husband does not want farm lands for the two of you, but is seeking means to rebel against the kingdom. (Kamakau 1992 in Sterling 1998:121)

When Kiha a Pi‘ilani realized that Ho‘olae would remain loyal to his brother, he called upon his brother in law, Umi a Liloa from Hawai‘i Island, who sent warriors to Hāna. Ho‘olae Makua waited for the canoes to arrive at Waikalooa, just in front of Kawaipapa (Sterling 1998:121). The Hāna warriors were skilled at throwing sling stones and began pelting the invaders with ‘alā kanawao from Kawaipapa. Ho‘olae Makua used a large rock as cover, which was later named Ho‘olae Pohaku. The Maui chief was eventually victorious.

Kiha a Pi‘ilani is also credited for constructing the first paved roads around Maui to make transportation and access easier.

The construction of the road was begun at the stream at Kawaipapa and at Pihele where it would start to enter the hala grove of Kahalaowaka. From here to the forest of Akialaa at Honoma‘ele the ‘alā stone paving was set at intervals on the road...[Sterling 1998:130]

Ka‘uiki Hill has an excellent strategic position and had a well provisioned fortress for Maui chiefs and warriors to fight invaders, specifically those from Hawai‘i Island, during a siege. Some of the toughest and longest battles on Maui were fought here. Kahekili fought in Hāna and tried to overtake Ka‘uiki Hill for a year, but ultimately failed. He was then told of someone who knew how to take control of the hill (Sterling 1998:139):

“What is his name and where does he live?” “Ku-la‘a-hola is his name, Oleawa [Oloewa?] his home.”

Kahekili was glad to hear that Ka‘uiki could be so easily taken. From ancient times until that day such a thing had never been heard. Ka‘uiki had surrendered to Pi‘i-mai-wa‘a in the time of ‘Umi because the guards fell asleep. It surrendered to Pele-io-holani because it was in fact given away by the soldiers. There were many tales about how strong was the fortress of Ka‘uiki..

“The fortress of Ka‘uiki depends upon its water supply. Cut that off and Ka‘uiki will surrender for want of water.”

Ku La‘a Hola told Kahekili that the best way to cut off the water to the hill was to stop the springs at Punahoa, Waika‘akihi, and Waikoloa (located in Kawaipapa) in addition to cutting off any ponds from Kawaipapa to Honokalani and from Kalaniawaawa to Haneo‘o. Kahekili had this done in the cover of night and waited for the people of the area, soldiers, and chiefs to start dying of thirst. This was said to be the bloodiest slaughter of the war. A few chiefs tried to flee in canoes to neighbor islands, but most were killed. “At the heiaus of Kuawalu and Honua‘ula adjoining Kuakaha and Ka‘uiki are numerous ovens where corpses of the slain were burned and left to dry in the sun; hence this battle was called Kaumupika‘o” (Sterling 1998:139).

Kawaipapa is associated with Kamehameha I and his favorite wife, Queen Ka‘ahumanu. Ka‘ahumanu was born not far from the project area in a cave at Ka‘uiki Hill called Paliuli and was raised in Kawaipapa at Kaniomoku Heiau, sometimes referred to as Keaumuku, which was also a place of refuge (Sterling 1998:127). Her afterbirth was buried in Kawaipapa at a location called Kani a Makō (Sterling 1998:132).

When Kamehameha I set out to invade Maui and battle the Maui Chief Kalanikupule to unite the Hawaiian Islands, he gathered a very large fleet of canoes. There were so many canoes in his army that when they landed in Hāna, the canoes were said to span from Kawaipapa to Hāmoa (Kamakau 1992 in Sterling 1998:122). This battle was named the Battle of Kawa‘anui, which translates to “the battle of the many canoes.” After the

invasion at Hāna, Kamehameha I and his warriors made their way to Wailuku where the famous Battle of Kepaniwai took place at ‘Īao Valley.

Kamehameha I ruled over Maui for 29 years. During a trip around the island, he became sick while at Kawaipapa. He was taken to Nenewepua in Kahalahili in Hāna where he surrendered his lands and status over to Kahekili, who then became the ruler of Maui (Kamakau 1992 in Sterling 1998:129). Not much later, Kamehameha died.

‘Ōlelo No‘eau

Traditional proverbs and wise sayings, known as ‘ōlelo no‘eau, are another means by which the history of Hawaiian places has been recorded. In 1983, Mary Kawena Pukui published a volume of close to 3,000 ‘ōlelo no‘eau that she collected throughout the islands. The introductory chapter of that book reminds us that if we could understand these proverbs and wise sayings well, then we would understand Hawai‘i well (Pukui 1983). While there is just one ‘ōlelo no‘eau that mentions Kawaipapa specifically, ten sayings speak of the greater Hāna region.

Kawaipapa mūkī.

Kawaipapa of sibilant sounds.

When fishing, the natives of Kawaipapa, Hāna, Maui, made smacking sounds with the lips rather than call out or speak to one another. (Pukui 1983:179)

Hāna i ka i‘a iki.

Hāna of the little fish.

Hāna was known in ancient times as the land where fish were scarce. Believing slanderous tales about Ku‘ula and his wife, Hinahale, the ruling chief of Hāna ordered them destroyed. Having mana over the fish of the sea, the two caused a scarcity until their son ‘Ai‘ai brought them back to life. Ku‘ula and Hinahale were worshiped as deities by fishermen. (Pukui 1983:54)

Hāna, mai Ko‘olau a Kaupō.

Hāna, from Ko‘olau to Kaupō.

The extent of the district of Hāna, Maui. (Pukui 1983:55)

I ‘auhe‘e o Ka‘uiki i ka wai ‘ole.

Ka‘uiki was defeated for the lack of water.

When ‘Umi, ruler of Hawai‘i, went to Hāna to battle against Lono-a-Pi‘ilani of Ka‘uiki, thirst weakened the Maui warriors. Often used later to mean “without water or the needed supplies we cannot win.” (Pukui 1983:125)

Ka haka o ka moa kāne, ua kau ‘ia e ka moa wahine.

The perch of the cock is now occupied by a hen.

Said by Puna, whom Kalaniōpu‘u placed as governor in Hāna, Maui. Malihelima wanted Puna out of the way and lied that Kalaniōpu‘u had sent word for Puna to meet him in Hawai‘i at once. When Puna arrived in Hawai‘i, he discovered that he had been duped and that Ka‘uiki hill in Hāna had been taken by the Maui chiefs in the meantime. The saying was later used to mean that a superior worker had been replaced by another who was not as good. (Pukui 1983:141)

Ka ua kea o Hāna.

The white rain of Hāna.

Refers to the misty rain of Hāna, Maui, that comes in from the sea. (Pukui 1983:169)

Ka ua Laniha‘aha‘a o Hāna.

The Rain-of-the-low-sky of Hāna.

Refers to Hāna, Maui. Once, the young warrior chief Ka‘eokulani ran to a banana grove to escape a sudden squall. As he stood safe and dry in the shelter of the banana leaves he lifted his spear. It accidentally pierced through the leaves and a trickle of water came through. He remarked that the sky where he stood was so low he had pierced it. (Pukui 1983:170)

Lewa ka waha o ka puhi o Laumeki.

The mouth of the eel of Laumeki gapes.

Said of one who talks so much that his mouth is hardly ever closed. Laumeki was an eel-man who lived at Wailau, Moloka‘i. When he saw that Ku‘ula’s fishpond at Hāna, Maui was always full of fish, he decided to assume his eel form and go there to steal some. On one of his thieving expeditions, he was caught by a magic hook and drawn ashore, where his jaw was smashed and left gaping. (Pukui 1983:214–215)

Mālia Hāna ke ahuwale nei Kaihuokala.

Hāna is calm, for Kaihuokala is clearly seen.

Kaihuokala is a hill on the Hāna side of Haleakalā. When no cloud rests upon it, it is a sign of clear weather. Also expressed Mālie Maui, ke wahio mai la Kaihuokala. (Pukui 1983:231)

O Hāna ia, he ‘āina au pehu.

That is Hāna, land where lack was known.

(Pukui 1983:258)

O Wananalua ia ‘āina ; o Punahoa ka wai ; o Ka‘uiki ka pu‘u.

Wananalua is the land; Punahoa is the pool; Ka‘uiki is the hill.

Noted places in Hāna. (Pukui 1983:258)

Mo‘olelo

The entirety of Hāna was considered a wahi pana and was linked through legendary, historical, and traditional accounts to various traditional deities like Pele, Hina, Kāne, Kanaloa, Pu‘uhele, Maui, and Kū‘ula and his son ‘Ai‘ai. Like ‘ōlelo no‘eau, mo‘olelo offer insight into what life may have been like in the project region in ancient Hawai‘i. They preserve topics of interest relevant to particular areas that were meant to be passed down the generations of those living in that place. There are several legends that speak of Kawaipapa and the greater Hāna region.

The island of Maui was named for the demigod Māui, who was said to live in Hāna at Ka‘uiki (Pukui et al. 1974:92, 148). There are many mo‘olelo that tie the demigod and his tricks to Hāna. Māui lifted up the sky so the people could stand tall from on top of Pu‘u Ka‘uiki. This is why Hāna is sometimes called “Hāna of the low sky” (Madeus and Fredericksen 2006:3). The two gods Kāne and Kanaloa also lived at Pu‘u Ka‘uiki. It is thought that the two pillars of rock at the base of the hill represent the twin coconut trees that stood at the entrance to their garden.

One of Pele’s sisters, Pu‘uhele was brought to visit Hāna as a child but was left by her mother to live at Pu‘u Ka‘uiki since she constantly bit her breast when nursing (Madeus and Fredericksen 2006:3). Another version of the same story recalls that Pu‘uhele was born as a fetus and left by Pele and her other sisters at Nu‘u, where she turned into a beautiful maiden. She was killed when trespassing in Wananalu and buried. Ka‘uiki Hill rose from the earth at the site of her grave (Cleghorn and Rogers 1987:6).

Another story connects the goddess Pele to the Hāna District and Kawaipapa. It is said that the very first time Pele left Haleakalā, she went to a peak called Kaihuakala (The sun's nose). To the northwest of this is another peak named Hale o Pele (Pele's House) and from there, she created a lava flow that covered the land "as far as Kawaipapa, Wakiu, Honokalani, Kaeleku, and between Honoma'ele and Makapu'u in 'Ula'ino." She is also associated with Ka'uiki Hill (Sterling 1998:119):

So it is with the hill called Ka-iwi-o-Pele (Pele's Bones) at Aleamai and at Haneo'o. It was the same Pele who broke open the side close to the sea at Leho'ula and formed a rocky island just outside of Haneo'o called Alau, which is there to this day. There are other rocky islets standing on the eastern side of Ka'uiki called Na-niu-a-Kane, Moku-mana, Puki'i and Mokūhano. (Sterling 1998:119)

Another mo'olelo reveals why the waves at Keanini stop at a specific point in the bay. This legend is associated with a chief from Tahiti, who made a stop in Kawaipapa to go surfing. This chief called on the gods to create waves in Hāna Bay so he could go surfing, and they agreed to his request. While out catching waves, two young girls on the beach saw the foreign chief and immediately fell in love. They decided to catch his eye by taking off their pā'ū skirts. When the chief noticed the girls, he was caught off guard and abruptly stopped surfing before he reached the shore. This is exactly where the waves in the bay stop today. The two points on each side of the beach are called Popolana and Pokuolae after the names of the two girls (Sterling 1998:130).

The legend of Kapo'ulakina'u and Ka Pueo Kahi speak of supernatural owls in the area. This is the mo'olelo as told by Moses Manu (Sterling 1998):

When she [*Kapo'ulakina'u*] reached there [*Kahoolawe*], it [*the rainbow*] moved on over the Alenuihaha Channel. As she came to it, it arched over Ka'uiki Hill. In a twinkling of an eye, it rested again on Mapuana. She looked about the place and then saw the owl perched on the cliff. After that it flew below the trail at Kawaipapa...(Moses Manu in Sterling 1998:132)

The supernatural owl then changed into a handsome man named Ka Pueo Kahi. He expected that Kapo'ulakina'u would come visit him and when she did, they fell in love and decided to get married. The couple's house site was a stone platform. "The stones were laid in three layers and smooth water-worn stones were laid close together but somewhat rough. It is very hard, like something that had been plastered over with cement" (Moses Manu in Sterling 1998).

Traditional Land Use and Subsistence

Kawaipapa was well supplied with both marine and terrestrial resources for subsistence of a large population. The entire northern half of the Hāna District where the project area is located did not have any perennial streams during ancient times, however the rich soil was ideal for dryland taro and though most of Hāna is too wet for growing sweet potatoes, it was farmed near the coast where it was drier. The inland forest known as Helani located north of Hāna Town was known to have both dryland taro and sweet potato fields (Sterling 1998:120). Handy explains that "...the little cinder mountain named Kauiki was, and still is, a famous place for planting sweet potatoes" (Handy in Sterling 1998:120). These were supplemented with marine resources from the thriving fishponds, abundant fish population just offshore, and the 'opihi, of which the ahupua'a was known for. The abundance of akule, 'ō'io, moi, and other fish within Hāna Bay was credited to a fishing ko'a called Makakiloia that was constructed by Aiai in the cliffside above the beach.

The Waikoloa area, mentioned earlier when Kahekili was told to cut off the water supply to the Ka'uiki fortress, is an area with natural springs and freshwater ponds located within Kawaipapa. Many other place names in Kawaipapa also contain mentions of water, suggesting that water was prevalent in the area.

The island of Maui exhibits eleven great heiau (200 ft. in length or longer), and six of them are located within Hāna District (Sterling 1998), demonstrating the importance of the project region in traditional times. A number of smaller heiau were also scattered throughout the district. Specifically in Kawaipapa, were Kaulelepo-Kauleiula at a point north of Hāna Bay; an unnamed heiau on Keanini Point; an unnamed heiau at

Waikaloa; Kaniomoku Heiau; and Kawaipapa Heiau along Kawaipapa Gulch; (Sterling 1998:126–129). Kaniomoku Heiau, sometimes referred to as Keaumuku was also a prominent pu‘uhonua. Kawaipapa was also known across Hāna for supplying kanawao stones, or ‘alā stones that were used as sling stones in battle (Kamakau 1992 in Sterling 1998:120, 121).

Changes in Land Tenure

When King Kamehameha I united the islands under his single rule at the beginning of the 19th century, he continued to use the existing system for dividing and allotting land. Allotments were still on a revocable basis, and tenure was still non-military in nature. Taxes to Kamehameha I were owed by all, from ali‘i nui down to tenant-commoners, in the form of land taxes and services that could be called on at the king’s discretion. After his death, Kamehameha I’s son Liholiho was recognized as Kamehameha II. He inherited his father’s absolute sovereign power over the islands. He made few changes in the distribution of lands, however, mostly maintaining the status quo until his death and the ascension of Kamehameha III (Joerger 1974:5–6).

The change in the traditional land tenure system in Hawai‘i began with the appointment of the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles by Kamehameha III in 1845. The Great Māhele took place during the first few months of 1848 when Kamehameha III and more than 240 of his chiefs worked out their interests in the lands of the Kingdom. This division of land was recorded in the Māhele Book. The King retained roughly a million acres as his own as Crown Lands, while approximately a million and a half acres were designated as Government Lands. The Konohiki Awards amounted to about a million and a half acres, however title was not awarded until the konohiki presented the claim before the Land Commission.

In the fall of 1850 legislation was passed allowing citizens to present claims before the Land Commission for parcels that they were cultivating within the Crown, Government, or Konohiki lands. By 1855 the Land Commission had made visits to all of the islands and had received testimony for about 12,000 land claims. Ultimately between 9,000 and 11,000 kuleana land claims were awarded to kama‘āina totaling only about 30,000 acres and recorded in ten large volumes. Land Commission Awards (LCA) generated during the Māhele offer valuable information regarding land use, traditional and historic boundaries and landmarks, as well as the natural resources of the area. A total of 11,179.39 acres consisting of 77 LCAs and 71 Royal Patent Grants were awarded in the Hāna District (Cleghorn and Rogers 1987). LCA awards were approximately 2.10–1,093.50 acres, while Grants measured between 0.66–336.30 acres in size. Records show that these lands were used for wet and dry taro cultivation, sweet potato, sugar, coconuts, and as piggeries.

Victoria Kamāmalu requested the entire ahupua‘a of Kawaipapa along with many other lands across the Hawaiian Islands, however Kawaipapa was not awarded to her. Land Patent Grants and Royal Patent Grants (collectively abbreviated here at GR) were deeds obtained from the sale of land that belonged to the government. The extensive 96.56-acre GR 1982 was sold to Kahananui, Kaioiole, Samuela Maui, and Kahunaiole, which encompasses the current project area. On a map from 1878, only Kahananui’s name is listed (Figure 4). Unfortunately no land use information was recorded for the grant. The map also shows that both Hāna Highway and Uakea Road were already in place at this time. Kahananui was also awarded GR 1819 in Kawaipapa, just mauka of Hāna Highway and the study lands (see Figure 4). No LCAs were awarded within the project area, although one LCA was adjacent to the project area. This is LCA 5180, and it included 17.17 acres. The claimant was Kumaiiahea, with other names listed as Kumaiiohea and Kunaihea. While the LCA is shown on TMK maps as being next to the project area to the southeast, the Māhele data states that LCA 5180 is in Niūmalu Ahupua‘a (Waihona ‘Aina n.d.). Nevertheless, the boundaries recorded are “Mauka by amaumau; Koolau by Kanaawa’s land; Makai by Kawaipapa’s land; Kipahulu by Palemo’s land” (Waihona ‘Aina n.d.). The property was noted to support ‘ama‘uma‘u ferns, and the konohiki was said to be Palemo.

Close to Hāna Highway are three additional land grants, GR 1981, GR 2482, and GR 3228, all of which have no land use data recorded. Only a handful of LCA claims were made within the ahupua‘a with a total of 11 ‘āpana. Of these, two LCA were awarded with three ‘āpana in total. Often mentioned in Māhele records for the area are kīhāpai, including one of coconut trees. Kīhāpai are small gardens or other cultivated areas for

personal use by the tenant. LCA 4534 was awarded to M. Ulunahale. Māhele records state that Lonoaukai (his brother) gave Ulunahale a large coconut kīhāpai in Polikane, Kawaipapa in 1843. This is located at TMK (2) 1-3-4 and measured 0.7 acres. A 5.19-acre area was awarded to Wahineaa under LCA 4566 for the ‘ili of Kaniamoku at TMK (2) 1-4-3. This ‘ili was passed down to Wahineaa from her grandparents who were given the land by Ke‘eaumoku. There is no information on the usage of this LCA.

Historic Land Use

The first foreigner to visit the East Maui coastline was James Cook, captain of the *Resolution*. He made landfall in November of 1778 and invited Kalaniōpu‘u and Kamehameha I to join him aboard his ship while anchored off of Hāna. Cook thought that the two were chiefs of Hāna and did not know about their fierce rivalry (Madeus and Fredericksen 2006:4). By the mid-1800s missionaries began to settle in East Maui, establishing mission stations and churches, some constructed near traditional heiau. In 1837 a mission station was built at Hāna, which drew residents from around the district.

Also in the mid-1800s, the sugar industry reached East Maui, becoming one of the first places with commercial sugar cultivation. The earliest sugar plantation in Hāna was established near Ka‘uiki around the same time as the Great Māhele. The 60-acre plantation was owned by Lindgren who also built a sugar mill out of a grass shack (Borthwick et al. 1992). Initially, local farmers would cultivate sugarcane on their LCAs and Grants to sell to the mill (Borthwick et al. 1992). In 1851, the Hāna Plantation Company was established by a former whaler, George W. Wilfong, though it soon burned down and became abandoned. A Dane named August Unna began purchasing the smaller plantations such as that owned by Lindgren in order to restore the Hāna Plantation Company. He began his endeavor in 1861 and by the end of the 1800s, nearly all of the small farmers ceased operations, changing the livelihood of Hāna residents:

The Plantation was the primary source of change in Hāna, “permanently altering its lifestyle and landscape.” Fertile land was farmed, used for grazing or “at least surveyed for its economic potential.” Not many maka‘ainana owned land and in the private land tenure system, lost their traditional land-use rights. Since they were no longer self-sufficient, many of these people had little choice but to become indentured laborers as a means to earn the money now needed to buy food and pay the king’s taxes. (Davis 1988:21 in Orr and Kolb 1993)

A map of Kapueokahi Bay (Hāna Bay) from 1882 shows what appears to be expansive cane fields from inland of Ka‘uiki Hill to Pu‘u o Kahaula and nearly as far as the project area (Figure 5). A few structures can be seen scattered along the coast with a cluster of houses north of where Kawaipapa River meets the ocean. A monument and burial ground are labeled just inland from these homes, north of the project area. Kawaipapa River is labeled as “dry in fine weather,” while the river mouth area reads “the beach here closes up after cessation of heavy rain.”

Plantation workers would move cane from the field to the Hāna Plantation mill located mauka from Hāna Harbor until 1883 when a 20-inch gauge rail system was constructed (Dockall et al. 2005). By this time, Hāna had six commercial sugar plantations: Ka‘elekū Sugar Company, Hāmoa Agricultural Company, Kawaipapa Agricultural Company, Hāna Sugar Company, Reciprocity Sugar Company, and the Haneo‘o Agricultural Sugar Company (Orr and Kolb 1993). A Hawaiian Government Survey map of Maui from 1885 places the project area within a large coastal region (red outline) demarcating the extent of the sugar plantation lands (Figure 6). The inland and mountain area are forest lands not in forest reserves (blue dashed outline). The map also shows the only school (blue dot) and post office (red dot) in the region situated in Hāna town.

A map from 1890 for the Hana Plantation Company also shows the project lands (Figure 7). The map shows the project area within GR 1982, and a possible structure on the southwest side of the property and others just outside the west and northwest property boundary. To the southwest, a school lot is labeled, and there are many structures inland of Kauiki Harbor.



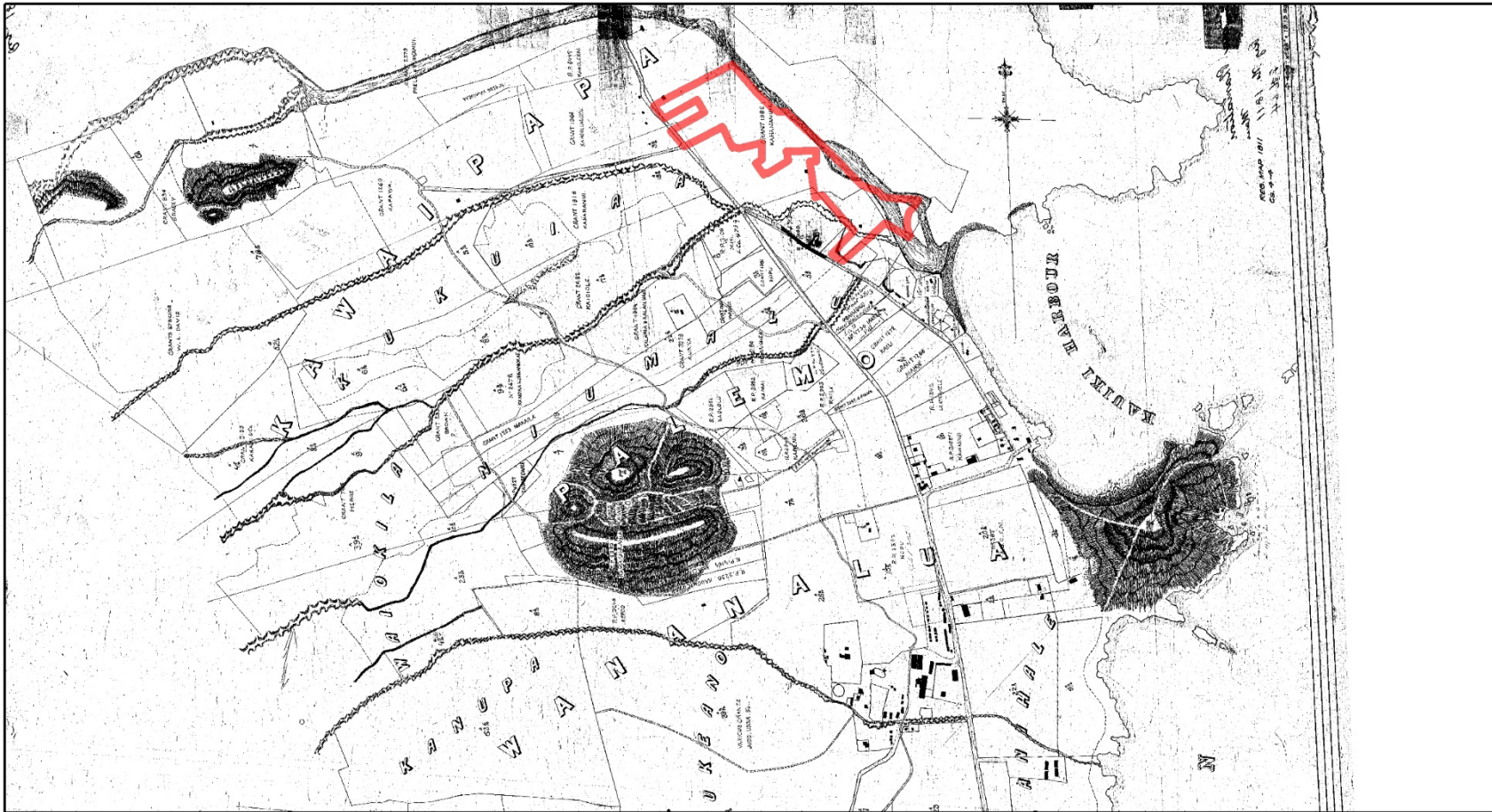
Legend

 Project Area

0 1 2 4 Kilometers



Figure 6. Portion of a Hawaiian Government Survey map of Maui Island (Dodge 1885).



Legend

 Project Area



Figure 7. Portion of a map of Kīpahulu and Kaupō (Sproul 1890).

In the early 20th century, the 20-inch gauge rail was upgraded to a 36-inch rail for use with locomotives (Dockall et al. 2005). The Kawaipapa Gulch bridge was also built at this time. The commercial sugarcane era in Hāna peaked around 1936, however just a decade later in 1946 the last sugar plantation in Hāna closed, in part due to tsunami damage to the harbor.

Roughly 14,000 acres of the Hāna Plantation was sold in 1946 to Paul Fagan, who had plans to turn the land into a cattle ranch (Orr and Kolb 1993). The same year, he founded Ka‘uiki Inn, later named Hotel Hāna Maui. The conversion of the plantations to ranchlands drastically altered the landscape.

The cane fields served as the initial pasturage for cattle, but was improved over the years through the addition of various grasses, including the down dominant pangola. Ranch land clearing in the 1960s, utilizing bulldozers created numerous piles of wood and dirt and stone piles that are still evident. The proliferation of exotic plant growth (such as lantana and Christmas-berry) since the 1960s has resulted in significant alteration of the vegetation in the area, and appears to have resulted in additional bulldozing...(Borthwick et al. 1992:16; Orr and Kolb 1993)

The Hāna District was converted from sugar plantations to ranching and now relies heavily on the tourism industry. The current project area is located along one of the most popular tourist destinations on Maui, the scenic Road to Hāna, and the original hotel established by Fagan is still the main hotel in the area, now called the Hyatt Hāna-Maui Resort.

Previous Archaeology

A few archaeological studies have been carried out in the vicinity of the project area, with one study completed in 2018 for the current project (Table 1). The following paragraphs summarize reports that were found in the SHPD Kapolei library for previous work in the area within approximately 0.5 km of the study lands. Projects are presented in chronological order, and their locations are illustrated in Figure 8. State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) numbers are prefaced by 50-50-13 and sites with known locations are shown in Figure 9.

The earliest archaeological study was carried out to identify the most prominent heiau across the island of Maui (Thrum 1917). In 1931, Walker completed a more extensive study of the heiau of Maui to expand on Thrum’s earlier findings (Walker 1931). Though many heiau were documented during these two early studies, only sites located near the current project area will be discussed here. Six heiau were recorded in Kawaipapa, three of which were inland (Sites 105–107) and three near the coast (Sites 108–110). The Kaniomoku Heiau and pu‘uhonua (Site 105), where Ka‘ahumanu was raised, was recorded by Thrum mauka of Hāna Highway. No structures or heiau were visible during Thrum’s site visit. Once located at the intersection of Kawaipapa Stream and Hāna Highway, Kawaipapa Heiau (Site 106) was also not located by Thrum, who believed it had been destroyed during construction of the road. Waikaloa Heiau (Site 107) was documented by Walker “in the rough lava flow beyond the Mormon cemetery” (Walker 1931:182). It was described as a 23 m by 4.5 m rock platform that stood 1.5 m high, with no evidence that it is a heiau. A map from Sterling’s *Sites of Maui* places Site 107 within the current project area, however a previous study for the current project determined that it is located in TMK (2) 1-3-007:014 to the northeast (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018). An unnamed heiau and possible burial platform (Site 108) is at Keanini Point and was noted to be of the Ku‘ula class. Kauleiula Heiau (Site 109) is not far from Site 108 at Nanualele Point. Kauleilepo-Kauleiula Heiau is located at Ka‘inalimu, north of Hāna Bay and consisted of two platforms joined by a 8 m long causeway (Walker 1931). Also documented by Thrum was Hua a Pohukaina Heiau located on the west side of Ka‘uiki Hill and interpreted as a war temple (Thrum 1917). Two additional heiau at Ka‘uiki were said to be built by an early Maui king and were named Honuaula and Kuawalu.

The next study of the region was not completed until 1969 by Nakkim, and encompassed the entire district of Hāna. Nakkim lived in Hāna for almost 25 years and considered it to be one of the most important regions of occupation in traditional times. She organized this study as a means to identify archaeological sites in order to prevent future damage (Nakkim 1969). Dozens of sites were identified in Hāna including at least 11 sites in Kawaipapa. These include an early Christian cemetery, three fishponds, five cave shelters, a square-shaped

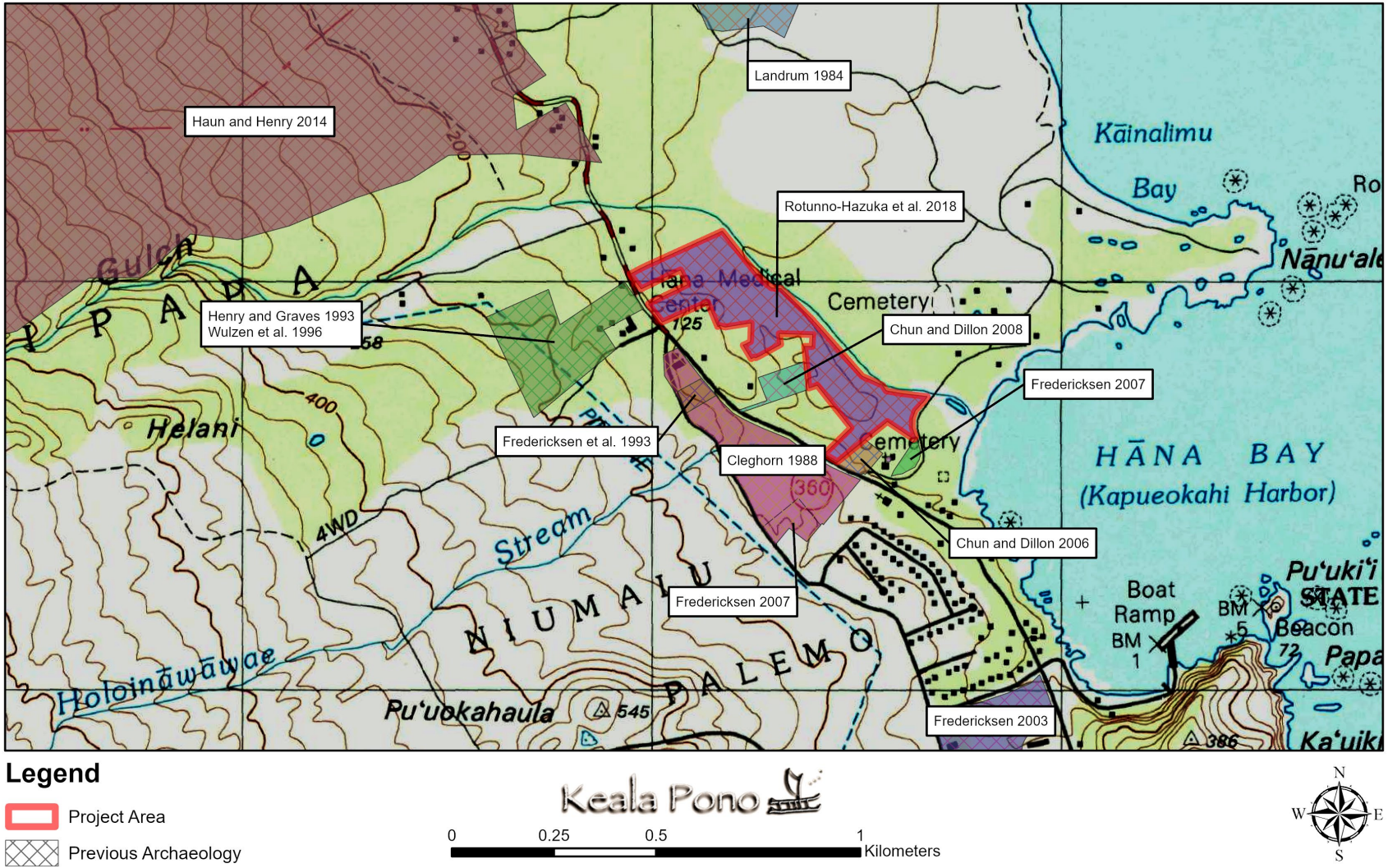


Figure 8. Previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the project area.

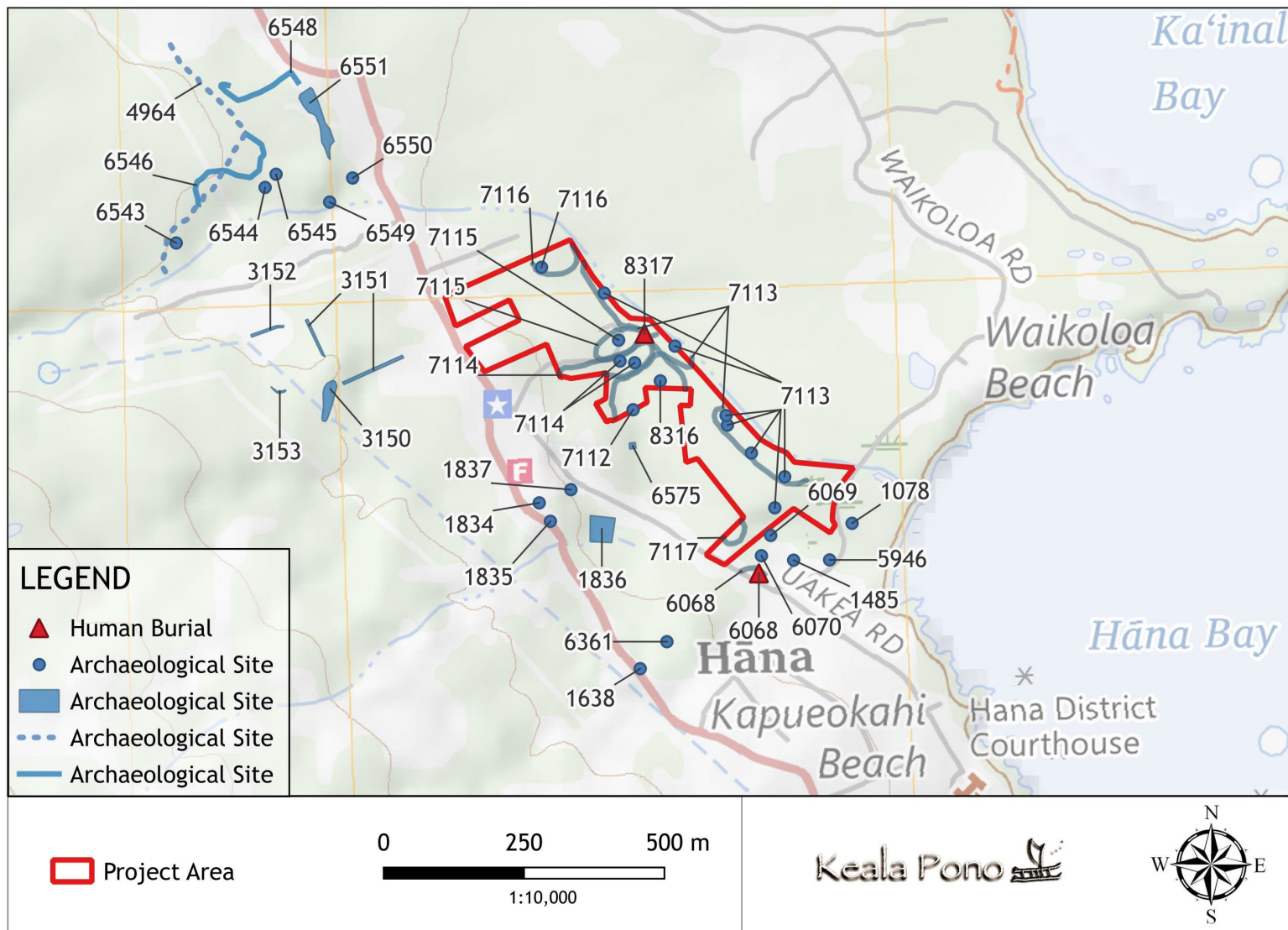


Figure 9. Archaeological sites in the project vicinity with known locations.

Table 1. Previous Archaeological Studies in the Vicinity of the Project Area

Author & Year	Location	Study	Findings
Nakkim 1969	Hāna District	Archaeological Survey	Identified many archaeological sites throughout the Hāna District including a cemetery, three fishponds, a possible house site, five cave shelters, and an enclosure located in Kawaipapa.
Hommon 1973	Kawaipapa Complex	HRHP Nomination Form	Documented the Kawaipapa Complex (SIHP 1485) in an HRHP nomination form. The complex consists of a fishpond or lo'i and two small cave shelters.
Landrum 1984	TMK (2) 1-3-006:007	Archaeological Reconnaissance	Identified a historic road segment; no SIHP number was assigned.
Cleghorn 1988	Niumalu TMK (2) 1-4-006:001-002	Archaeological Reconnaissance	Recorded SIHP 1834–1837. SIHP 1834 (wall remnants) and 1837 (a retaining wall) are probably post-contact sites, while SIHP 1835 (an overhang shelter) and 1836 (an irrigation ditch) date to the pre-contact period.
Fredericksen et al. 1993	Hāna Fire Station TMK (2) 1-4-006:002	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No findings. It was noted that the property was previously disturbed by agricultural activities.
Henry and Graves 1993	Hana Medical Center TMK (2) 1-4-003:022	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Identified two complexes (SIHP 3150 and 3153) and two rock walls (SIHP 3151 and 3152).
Wulzen et al.	Hana Medical Center TMK (2) 1-4-003:022	Data Recovery	Recovered historic artifacts during excavation of SIHP 3150.
Fredericksen 2003	Hotel Hana Maui TMK (2) 1-4-004:022	Burial Report	Recorded a previously disturbed human burial (SIHP 5500). Waterworn cobbles and weathered coral were noted with the burial pit.
Chun and Dillon 2006	Kawaipapa TMK (2) 1-4-006:005	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Identified three sites: a complex with three features including a modified lava tube, burial platform, and a terrace (SIHP 6068); a historic boundary wall (SIHP 6069); and historic train cars (SIHP 6070).
Madeus and Fredericksen 2006	Kawaipapa TMK (2) 1-4-006:021	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Recorded SIHP 5946 consisting of two terrace features, a depression, and a platform that may be associated with the adjacent Kawaipapa Complex (SIHP 1485).
Chun and Dillon 2008	Kawaipapa TMK (2) 1-4-006:012	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Documented a historic concrete platform interpreted as a foundation (SIHP 6575). No additional archaeological work was recommended.
Fredericksen 2007	Kawaipapa TMK (2) 1-4-006:001	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Identified the previously recorded Hāna Belt Road (SIHP 1638) and a terrace remnant (SIHP 6361). A series of earthen and rock mounds were noted, though located outside their project area.

Table 1. (continued)

Author & Year	Location	Study	Findings
Haun and Henry 2014	North of Kawaipapa Stream	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Identified 26 sites with 169 features, mainly associated with agriculture. Nine sites are in the vicinity of the current study area (SIHP 4964, 6543–6546, 6548–6551).
Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018	Current Project Area	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Documented nine multi-component sites consisting of 56 features. These include Site 6069, a previously identified historic boundary wall, as well as three multi-use sites (SIHP 7112, 7114, and 7115), a boundary wall with agricultural features (SIHP 7113), an agricultural site with a possible ceremonial component (SIHP 7116), two habitation sites (SIHP 7117 and 8316), and the historic burial site that is the subject of the current plan (SIHP 8317).

potential house site measuring 4.5 m on each side, and an enclosure interpreted as an animal pen near the beach at Ka‘inalimu Bay. The location of these sites are unclear and it is unknown whether these sites, particularly the caves shelters, are the same ones identified within the current project area. One of the fishponds (H-15) and two caves (H-16 and H-17) are almost certainly the Kawaipapa Complex, which was recorded a few years later and designated as SIHP 1485 (Hommon 1973).

In 1973, a Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places (HRHP) nomination form was submitted for the Kawaipapa Complex (SIHP 1485), located at TMK (2) 1-4-006:012, adjacent to the current project area’s southeast corner (Hommon 1973). Though never completely studied, the Kawaipapa Complex consists of an inland fishpond, possible lo‘i, or a combination lo‘i and fishpond, and two small cave shelter features. It is possible that this lo‘i is the same circular drawing shown in a similar location on a Hawaiian Government Survey map from 1882 (see Figure 5). The two caves are roughly 5 m south of the fishpond along a natural cliff running east to west and measuring about 5 m high. The larger of the two caves has two main chambers with a height ranging between 0.5 m to 3.5 m. Opihi shells, waterworn cobbles, and a piece of coral were found on the surface inside the cave. The second smaller cave is 3 m wide by 2.5 m deep and has a ceiling that is roughly 1 m high. Hommon found no artifacts or evidence of habitation in this cave, however Nakkim (1969) collected a possible cowrie shell octopus lure during her study. Measuring approximately 42 m by 36 m, the oval-shaped pond is encircled by stone retaining walls measuring up to 1.5 m high along two-thirds of its circumference. The largest wall is 7.2 m wide and connects to a rock-faced 1.5 m wide channel. It was noted that the property had been extensively disturbed by modern construction and the former fishpond has since been restored.

An archaeological reconnaissance was conducted at TMK (2) 1-3-006:007, a 14-acre parcel which is to the north of the current project area (Landrum 1984). A historic road segment was identified but no SIHP number was assigned.

Southwest of the current project area, a reconnaissance survey was completed for approximately 19 acres of Hāna Ranch lands located between Uakea Road and Hāna Highway (Cleghorn 1988). Four sites were documented, two dating to the pre-contact period (SIHP 1835 and 1836) and two post-contact era sites (SIHP 1834 and 1837). SIHP 1834 is foundation remnants of a wall and SIHP 1837 is a retaining wall. Site 1834 is the foundations of a double-faced and core-filled wall

measuring 45 m long, 0.5 m wide, and 0.2 m high. Both ends were destroyed, and a single glass bottle was found in association with the wall. Site 1835 is an overhang shelter that is 14 m long, 1.1 m wide, and 1.8 m high with a possible partition built of stacked basalt boulders and cobbles. Directly in front of the shelter is an artificially leveled area with a 3.5 m long retaining wall on its west side. Midden from within the shelter contained opihi, pipipi, and kukui nutshells. Site 1836 is a multi-feature agricultural site consisting of two terraces, a modified outcrop, and the remains of a highly disturbed possible 'auwai or irrigation ditch. The terraces are both 20 m long with a 0.4 m high, 7 m wide retaining wall. The modified outcrop is 30 m upslope from the terraces along a dry stream bed and has an unknown function. Site 1837 is interpreted as a historic retaining wall. It is 5 m long and is associated with exotic vegetation such as chili pepper plants and Norfolk pine. All four sites were listed as significant under Criterion D for "the potential to add significant information to our understanding of the history and prehistory of the Hāna area" (Cleghorn 1988:9). In situ preservation or data recovery were recommended mitigation actions.

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted on a roughly 1-acre area for the proposed Hāna Fire Station between Hāna Highway and Uakea Road to the west of the current project area (Fredericksen et al. 1993). The study produced no significant findings and it was noted that the property was disturbed by prior agricultural activities including recent grubbing. Also in 1993 an archaeological inventory survey was done for the Hana Medical Center, which just to the north of the Fire Station (Henry and Graves 1993). Four archaeological sites were recorded: two complexes (SIHP 3150 and 3153) and two rock walls (SIHP 3151 and 3152). SIHP 3150 consisted of two rectangular enclosures, a platform, and another enclosure with an associated terrace. SIHP 3151 is a boundary wall made up of stacked rock, and SIHP 3152 is a core-filled boundary wall. SIHP 3153 includes a rock wall and a small terrace. SIHP 3150 was subjected to a mitigation program for further documentation (Wulzen et al. 1996). Historic material was found in excavation, but no cultural deposits were encountered.

In 2006, an archaeological inventory survey was completed for a 0.43 acre crescent shaped property adjacent to the current project area's southeastern corner (Madeus and Fredericksen 2006). SIHP 5946 was recorded, consisting of four features: a terrace or causeway, a depression, a terrace, and a low platform. The site is adjacent to the northwestern extent of the Kawaiipapa Complex (SIHP 1485) and may be associated or part of that site. SIHP 5946 was interpreted as remnants of a lo'i or fishpond and a possibly post-contact platform. The first terrace (Feature A) is partially damaged and is located at the top of a rock outcrop. It is constructed of stacked basalt boulders and cobbles measuring up to 0.9 m high. The causeway and/or terrace (Feature C) was documented as being stacked two to four courses and measuring 0.82 m high. There is a two-tiered retaining wall on the northern side of the causeway, one of which extends out of the study area. Feature B is a depression located at the east end of the Feature C terrace/causeway. It has a depth of 0.82 m and was interpreted as a lo'i or fishpond. The low platform (Feature D) is roughly 35 m west of the Feature C causeway and measures 13.8 m by 5.3 m and 0.55 m high. Three circular depressions in the interior of the platform were determined to be from coconut stumps. The platform was concluded to be constructed in the pre-contact period. SIHP 5946 was determined to be significant under Criteria D and E. Due to its possible association with the Kawaiipapa Complex, all features except for the platform were recommended for preservation, and monitoring was recommended for future work on the parcel.

Also in 2006, an archaeological inventory survey of a 1.22-acre parcel on the southeast side of the current project area was completed (Chun and Dillon 2006). Three sites were identified: a complex with three features including a modified lava tube, a possible burial platform, and a terrace (SIHP 6068); a historic boundary wall (SIHP 6069); and historic train cars used on the sugar plantations (SIHP 6070). The western portion of the Site 6069 boundary wall crosses into the current project area and was further documented by Rotunno-Hazuka et al. (2018). SIHP 6068–6070 were

considered to be significant under Criterion D. It was also noted that if the train cars are restored, they may be eligible under Criterion A.

An archaeological inventory survey was conducted in 2008 for proposed construction of a single family home adjacent to the current project area (Chun and Dillon 2008). A historic concrete platform was identified during the pedestrian survey and was designated as SIHP 6575. It was interpreted as a foundation for a small structure or shed and measures 2.5 m by 3 m with a height of 20–35 cm. No further work was recommended.

An undeveloped parcel next to Pa‘ani County Park required an archaeological inventory survey for the park’s expansion project (Fredericksen 2007). The previously identified Hāna Belt Road (SIHP 1638) was documented and a terrace remnant was recorded as SIHP 6361. A series of earthen and rock mounds were noted, however they were located outside of the project area.

An archaeological inventory survey was required in advance of a proposed affordable housing subdivision project on a 72.81-acre parcel mauka of Hana Highway (Haun and Henry 2014). The study recorded 26 sites (SIHP 4964, and 6527–6551) with a total of 169 features consisting of 112 stone-lined pits, 19 walls, 12 terraces, six modified outcrops, five mounds, three enclosures, two artifact scatters, two platforms, two pavements, two concrete troughs, a concrete basin, a concrete foundation, a railroad grade, and a road. Nine of these sites are within 0.5 km of the current study parcel. SIHP 4964 is a 495-meter long historic railroad grade that runs in a roughly southeast-northwest with a curvilinear shape. A cluster of 58 pre-contact stone-lined pits was designated as SIHP 6543 and believed to be agricultural cultivation pits. SIHP 6544 is a pre-contact era agricultural wall and terrace complex. SIHP 6545 is a permanent habitation site consisting of a wall and pavement. A 24-meter long historic road was assigned SIHP 6546. A series of four historic walls utilized for livestock control was designated as SIHP 6548. SIHP 6549 contains two features, an enclosure and a platform interpreted as a pre-contact permanent habitation complex. The partially damaged enclosure measures 7.6 m (east-west) by 5.7 m wide. The irregular shaped platform is 12.4 m long (east-west) and 2.1–6.4 m wide with a level cobble and boulder filled pavement surface. SIHP 6550 is a pre-contact oval-shaped agricultural terrace measuring 2.2 m long (east-west) and 1.0 m wide. SIHP 6551 contains 56 pre-contact and post-contact features including 38 pit features, nine walls, four terraces, an artifact scatter, a concrete trough, concrete basin, and concrete foundation. The complex was thought to function as agricultural, livestock control, animal husbandry, and historic habitation.

In 2018, an archaeological inventory survey was completed for the current project area to document any historic properties on the parcel (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018). Nine sites were recorded with a total of 56 features, nearly all of which were said to date to the historic era. The previously identified historic boundary wall (SIHP 6069) was documented in addition to eight newly identified sites. These include three multi-use sites (SIHP 7112, 7114, and 7115), a boundary wall with agricultural features (SIHP 7113), an agricultural site with a possible ceremonial component (SIHP 7116), two habitation sites (SIHP 7117 and 8316), and a historic burial site (SIHP 8317). SIHP 8317 is the subject of the current plan and will be discussed further below. It was surmised that the property was permanently or seasonally occupied during the pre-contact era until the early historic period, however “due to the disturbances across the project area from prior grading, flooding, and historic and modern re-use, the archaeological record has been disturbed and obscured” (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:151). All nine archaeological sites were determined to be significant under Criterion D. All of Sites 7112 and 7113 in addition to many other features from other sites have been extensively disturbed and deemed not to retain integrity. The Site 8317 historic burial and possible burial or rock mound was the only site also determined to be eligible under Criterion E. Mitigation recommendations vary by site and include archaeological monitoring, data recovery and mapping, and preservation through reconstruction and conservation:

...The overall development plans for the parcel will have an effect on significant historic properties; however with “agreed upon” mitigation commitments involving one or more forms of mitigation, the effects will be minimized, and/or acceptably mitigate the effects. (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:157)

Summary of Background Research

The island of Maui was named for the demigod Māui, who lived in Hāna, and the region is also associated with Pele, Hina, Kāne, Kanaloa, Pu‘uhele, and Kū‘ula and his son ‘Ai‘ai through mo‘olelo. In pre-contact times, Kawaipapa and the Hāna region supported sweet potato cultivation, some lo‘i, and marine resources as main sources of subsistence. Fishing ko‘a and several prominent heiau are known for the district with many falling within Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a. Hāna is connected to many ali‘i such as Kahekili, Kiha a Pi‘ilani, Ho‘olae Makua, Umi a Liloa, Kamehameha I, and Ka‘ahumanu, who was born at Ka‘uiki and raised at a heiau and pu‘uhonua at Kawaipapa. It was also the location of important battles such as those fought at the Ka‘uiki fortress.

During the Māhele, one land grant was recorded within the project area, although no information regarding land use was found. A few other LCA and Land Grants were recorded nearby and were used for kīhāpai. In the historic period, sugar plantations and ranching transformed the region both in terms of environment as well as lifestyle and livelihood of the Kawaipapa residents. Much of the coastal plains in Kawaipapa and neighboring ahupua‘a were converted to sugarcane fields. Hāna Harbor was developed and a rail system was constructed to move around cane using rail cars and locomotives. At its height, Hāna had six commercial sugar operations until 1946, when the last sugar plantation closed, in part due to damage to the harbor from a tsunami. Today, Hāna is a main tourist destination for visitors to Maui.

Though there has not been an extensive amount of previous research conducted near the study lands, many historic properties have been documented within and surrounding the project parcel. A previous archaeological study within the current project area recorded nine archaeological sites with 56 features dating to both the pre- and post-contact eras (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018). Nearby studies have documented multiple cave shelters, a modified lava tube, platforms, a possible lo‘i or fishpond, basalt walls, terraces, burial platforms, a historic railroad grade, historic sugarcane train cars, an ‘auwai, as well as various agricultural and habitation features.

SEARCH FOR DESCENDANTS AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

A search of historical records indicates that Land Grant names listed for the property include the families of Kahananui, Kaioiole, Maui, and Kahunaaiole (see Changes in Land Tenure section, above). A search for lineal and cultural descendants was made by placing legal advertisements in the *Maui News* and *Ka Wai Ola O OHA*. The *Ka Wai Ola O OHA* advertisement appeared in the November, 2021 publication (Figure 10); the *Maui News* notice was published on October 5, 6, and 9, 2021, with the October 9 issue serving as a combined Saturday/Sunday circulation (Figure 11). As a result of this search, three interested individuals came forward: Ella K. Paguyo, Annette Heu, and Lehua Cosma.

◀ **HO‘OLAHA LEHULEHU** ▶
PUBLIC NOTICE
BURIAL NOTICE: HĀNA

Human skeletal remains were found at TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 in Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a, Hāna District, on Maui. Land Grant awardees for this property include the families of Kahananui, Kaioiole, Maui, and Kahunaaiole. The remains are more than 50 years old and are thought to be of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ancestry. They will be preserved in place.

Descendants of individuals who may have been buried on the property and those who may have knowledge of the remains are asked to contact Kealana Phillips of SHPD at Andrew.k.phillips@hawaii.gov or 808-243-4641, 130 Mahalani St., Wailuku, HI, 96793 or Windy McElroy of Keala Pono Archaeological Cons. at wkm@keala-pono.com or 808-381-2361, PO Box 1645, Kaneohe, HI, 96744. Interested persons shall respond within 30 days and provide information that demonstrates descent from the remains, or from ancestors buried in Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a or Hāna District.

Figure 10. Burial notice in *Ka Wai Ola O OHA*, November 2021.

BURIAL NOTICE

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(MN: Oct. 5, 6, 9, 2021)

Figure 11. Affidavit of publication in *Maui News*, October 5, 6, and 9, 2021 (the October 9 issue is a combined Saturday/Sunday circulation).

Community consultation took place between January and May 2024. In January 2024, the three individuals that responded to the newspaper ads were contacted again to provide comments on this BTP. Two did not reply and the third declined comment but recommended another individual to consult with. Keala Pono contacted this person by phone and email but did not receive any comments.

In addition, the archaeological compliance team at OHA and Mia Sado-Magbual, a recognized lineal descendant to multiple burials in Kawaipapa were also provided a copy of the BTP for comment. The comments received from OHA are presented in the appendix to this BTP and were addressed where possible. A videoconference was held with Mia Sado-Magbual, Maui County Archaeologist, Janet Six, and Windy Keala McElroy of Keala Pono. Ms. Sado-Magbual was concerned about the poor quality of the original AIS and asked if an updated AIS should be done. Dr. Six said that she would find out if the original AIS was ever approved by SHPD and that a possible option would be to have new AISs done on a project-to-project basis after the subdivision is completed. Ms. Sado-Magbual noted that if the axe found near the burial is to be reinterred, she would like to be present during the reinterment to do cultural protocol. As it is not certain if this is the axe that was originally with the burial, it was suggested to place it under the rocks of the burial mound while not disturbing the burial itself. Ms. Sado-Magbual recommended four other individuals to consult with and Keala Pono contacted all of them by phone and/or email. Of these, three provided comments: William Kaleo Kinney Jr., Ginny Parsons, and one community member that would like to remain anonymous.

William Kaleo Kinney Jr. noted that his family owns land in the vicinity of the burial and that he is opposed to foreigners buying land there. He agreed with the proposed 5 m buffer for the burial within the current project area and also noted another burial in the vicinity that is currently covered with trash and pigpens. He requested a site visit and would like this second burial protected.

Ginny Parsons is a business owner and resident in Hana. She has heard that in the pre-contact era people were buried in the project vicinity from the wider area (outside Hana) because the project vicinity was a spiritual place. She is concerned that burials may have shifted or moved due to floods, tsunamis, and other natural processes. She recommended reaching out to more people in Hana and conducting a community meeting at a later time.

The anonymous consultant was raised in the Hana area and their family owns land near the current project. This consultant noted that a family member told her about a little girl that was buried within the current project area and a marker was placed by the burial to signify the location. The consultant said that they have never seen or looked for the child burial, but noted that their family graveyard is behind their house and there is another family graveyard nearby, and these locations are close to the current project. With regard to the current BTP, the anonymous consultant hopes that the burial can be preserved and recognized as a burial site and that it stays as is with no future development.

One additional Hana resident and business owner was contacted several times by email, but no reply was received.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE 50-50-13-8317

Site 8317 is a burial complex consisting of three features, two surface and one subsurface (Figure 12). The site is located on TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 (por.) in Kawaiipapa Ahupua‘a, Hāna District, on the island of Maui. It was identified by Rotunno-Hazuka et al. (2018) during an archaeological inventory survey that documented nine sites on the parcel. State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) 8317 measures 18 m long and 15 m wide and is thought to be historic in age (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:138). The three features are two rock mounds (Features 1 and 2) and a subsurface human burial (Feature 3). Together, they are interpreted as a historic burial site (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:137). In February of 2014, the SHPD History and Culture Branch and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) were consulted and a burial notice was prepared (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:139). The site description below is summarized from Rotunno-Hazuka et al. (2018). A current site description is presented in the section that follows.

Previous Description of SIHP 8317

Feature 1 of SIHP 8317 is a rock mound situated on the east side of the site. The mound is not formally faced and is outlined in small boulders. It also incorporates basalt outcrop into its design, with the outcrop exposed on the northwest and southeast of the exterior. There is a fill of small cobbles within. The mound is 5.5 m long, 2 m wide and 0.4–0.8 m tall. It was interpreted as a possible historic burial due to its proximity and similarity to Feature 2 of SIHP 8317 (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:139). This feature was not excavated. The condition of this feature was not noted in previous descriptions.

Feature 2 of SIHP 8317 is a rock mound located 1.5 m northwest of Feature 1. The mound exhibits stacking on its east side and an alignment of “large subangular cobbles and small boulders with a few waterworn cobbles and infilled with small *a‘a* [sic] cobbles and a few rounded (waterworn) cobbles and pebbles” (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:139). Feature 2 measures 4.8 m long, 2.5 m wide, and 0.4–0.5 m tall. The mound was excavated with a 1 x 1 m test unit to determine its function, and a human burial (Feature 2a) was identified. The excavation was then expanded with a 1 x 0.5 m test unit to gather more information on the burial. The mound was interpreted as a historic burial but its condition was not noted (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:36).

Feature 2a is the human burial found in excavation. It was located at 15 cm below surface (cmbs) and thought to be an in situ burial. Historic items were found within the same layer as the burial, as well as in the layer above it. These included ceramic sherds, a glass fragment, a metal pick, and unidentified metal remains. ‘Opihi shell was noted as well. The individual was thought to be of Hawaiian descent or of mixed ancestry:

...from the historic period and likely of Hawaiian descent. Hawaiian ethnicity was based on to [sic] the context (feature type and location). The burial was interred within a formally constructed, oval-shaped rock mound. Pre-contact burials have been identified in low rock platforms or boulder outlined, rock paved mounds and this feature type continued into the historic era. The identification of a pre-Contact or post-Contact individual within this feature type would be determined during excavations. The presumed Hawaiian ethnicity of Feature 2a is also supported by location. Historically, the Hāna District and Hāna Town contained a dense population of Hawaiian descendants. Additionally, the individual may be of mixed ethnicity (Asian), since the Chinese arrived in Hāna in 1852, and the Japanese in 1868...(Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:144)

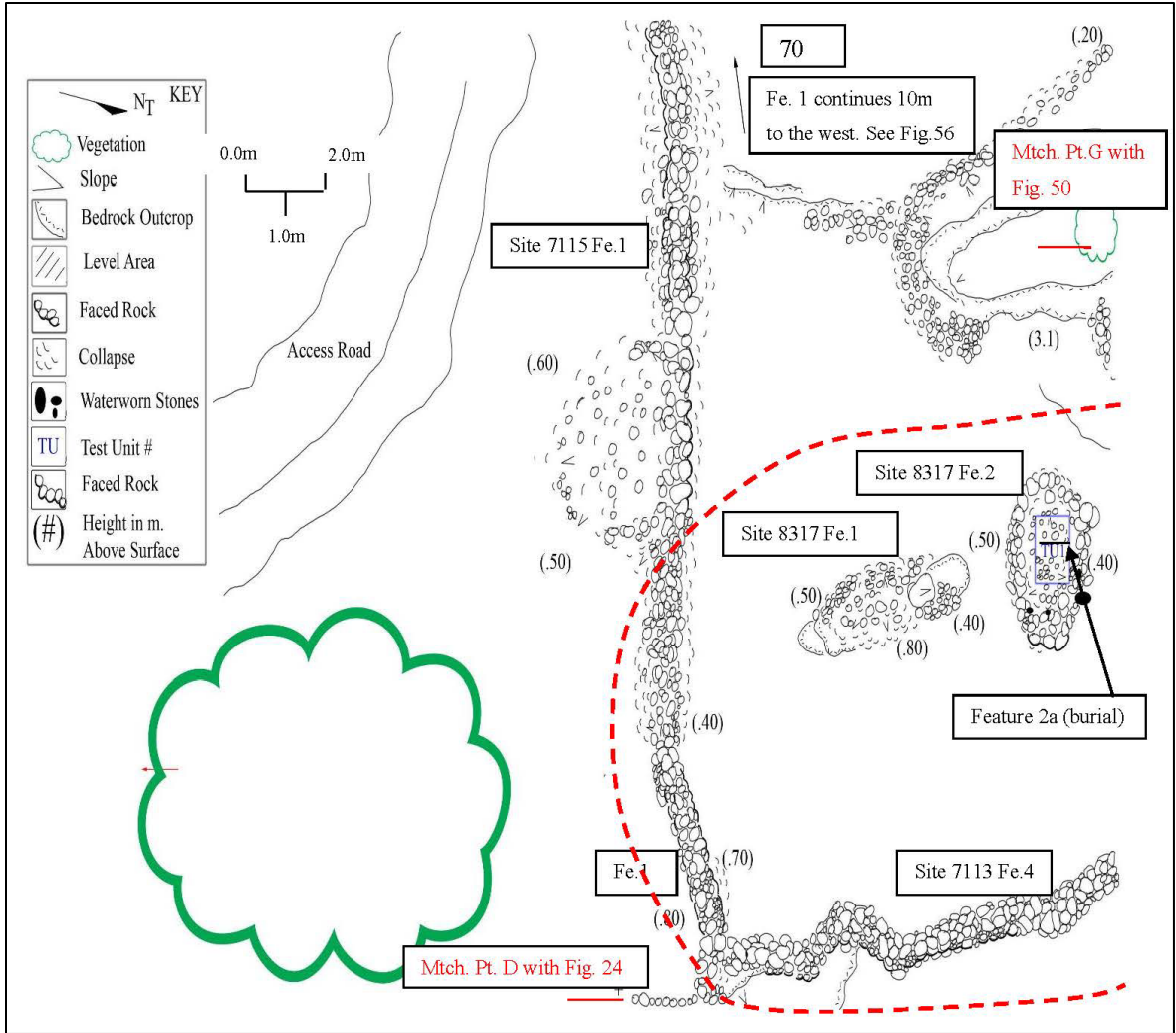


Figure 12. Plan view drawing of Site 8317 by Rotunno-Hazuka et al. (2018:140).

Current Description of SIHP 8317

SIHP 8317 is situated between Feature 4 of Site 7113 and Feature 1 of Site 7115, and within the substantial rock wall of Feature 4 of SIHP 7113. The ground surface outside this wall on the northeast side is considerably lower than the interior, where SIHP 8317 is located. The previous plan view drawing adequately depicts this site (see Figure 12), aside from minor differences noted in the individual feature descriptions below. These differences were not significant enough to warrant re-mapping. Current photos of Site 8317 are presented in Figures 13 and 14. The site is in poor to good condition.

Feature 1 is a rock mound on the west side of the site. Measured at 4.7 m long, 2.4 m wide, and 0.9 m tall, the mound is currently slightly shorter in length but wider and taller than previously described (5.5 m long, 2.0 m wide, and up to 0.8 m tall). The mound is composed mostly of piled basalt cobbles and pebbles with a few stacked cobbles (Figure 13). The piled and stacked rock is between two large basalt outcrops. The feature is likely a historic burial, due to its proximity and

similarity to Feature 2, which is a confirmed burial mound with historic material found beneath it. The Feature 1 mound is in good condition.

Feature 2 is a rock mound perpendicular to Feature 1, and 1.5 m to the northwest. Measured at 4.3 m long, 2.3 m wide, and 0.4 m tall, the mound is slightly smaller than previously described (4.8 m long, 2.5 m wide, and 0.4–0.5 m tall). Feature 2 in its present state is exclusively piled cobbles and pebbles (Figure 14). This is likely due to disturbance from previous excavation (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018). An extremely rusted metal pick axe head was observed along the northeast edge of the feature. If this was the pick found in excavations (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:146), it is recommended that it is reinterred with the burial. The mound has been confirmed to be a historic burial (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:144). The Feature 2 mound is in poor condition, having been previously excavated.



Figure 13. Current photo of Site 8317 Feature 1, facing south.



Figure 14. Current photo of Site 8317 Feature 2, facing northwest.

TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

Human remains were found during archaeological inventory survey on TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 (por.). The remains were identified by Rotunno-Hazuka et al. (2018) during an archaeological inventory survey that documented nine sites on the parcel. The burial site was designated as SIHP 50-50-13-8317, and includes three features. These are two rock mounds (Features 1 and 2), and the human burial (Feature 2a). The remains were identified during excavation of the Feature 2 rock mound (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018). They were left in place beneath the mound.

Previous excavations at the Feature 2 mound identified a metal pick axe beneath the mound but above the human remains (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:139, 143). Upon a site visit to SIHP 8317, Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting noted a rusted metal axe on the surface next to the Feature 2 burial mound. It is unknown whether this is the same axe identified in earlier excavations, although it likely is. Keala Pono left the axe in place on the surface; however if it is determined to be part of the burial, the axe should be returned to where it was found under the rock mound.

A 5 m buffer around the site will act as the short and long term measures to protect the burial. The 5 m buffer will be measured from the SIHP 7115 Feature 1 wall that encloses the SIHP 8317 burial mounds, providing approximately 8 m or more of protection of the burial features (Figure 15). Note that Rotunno-Hazuka et al. (2018:95) proposed a smaller preservation boundary for SIHP 8317, indicated by the red dashed line on Figure 15. The updated 5 m boundary around the SIHP 7115 Feature 1 wall is recommended to provide additional protection for the burial. The wall itself currently encloses the burial features, and including the wall within the buffer zone will not only protect the wall itself, but the burial features it encloses.

No ground disturbing activity will take place within the buffer, including but not limited to agricultural development or any kind of construction. Natural vegetation or pōhaku delineators are recommended for the permanent buffer markers. Hedges, grass, and other small plants may be planted in the buffer area, but no fertilizer will be utilized within the buffer zone, as this may leach into the remains. Large trees will not be planted within the buffer zone because their roots may intrude into the burial area. The burial area will be cleaned of trash as part of the regular maintenance schedule of the property.

Vegetation clearance with hand tools and litter control measures will be performed within the buffer zone every six months (biannually) or more frequently as necessary. The vegetation clearance will avoid the use of large hand tools and machines within 1 m (3 ft.) of features; weeds are to be cut, not pulled in areas close to site features to prevent any inadvertent damage; vegetation cuttings should be placed in designated piles away from site features; and clipped vegetation should not be dragged, but carried. For large trees that pose a risk to site integrity or safety, a certified arborist may be needed for such removal. Prior to any large tree removals, the SHPD should be consulted. As part of site maintenance, photographs will be taken of 8317 at least once per year, after vegetation clearance, and archived as a record that may help in the event that damage or unauthorized alterations occur.

If future construction will take place in the vicinity of the burial area, temporary fencing should be erected around the buffer zone to clearly define the site and an archaeological monitor will be on site for ground disturbing work, to ensure that the burial is protected and integrity of the protective fence is maintained. Lineal or cultural descendants should contact the landowner by telephone or email to access the burial site, with a minimum of two days' notice. Access requests should be directed to Clair Mason at info@clairmason.com or (808) 741-0124. Should there be any unforeseen damage or emergencies (e.g., flooding, vehicle accident), the landowner should take steps to protect the integrity of the site by 1) immediately contacting SHPD for advice; and 2)

reaching out to the descendants. Should the landowner suspect any kind of intentional damage to the preservation site, they should contact the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) and SHPD, as they are responsible for the investigation and enforcement of HRS 6E-11 violations. Should the MIBC approve of this burial treatment plan and the preservation in place option, the MIBC determination will be recorded in the Bureau of Conveyances by the SHPD for perpetual protection, as required by HAR 13-300-300-38(g).

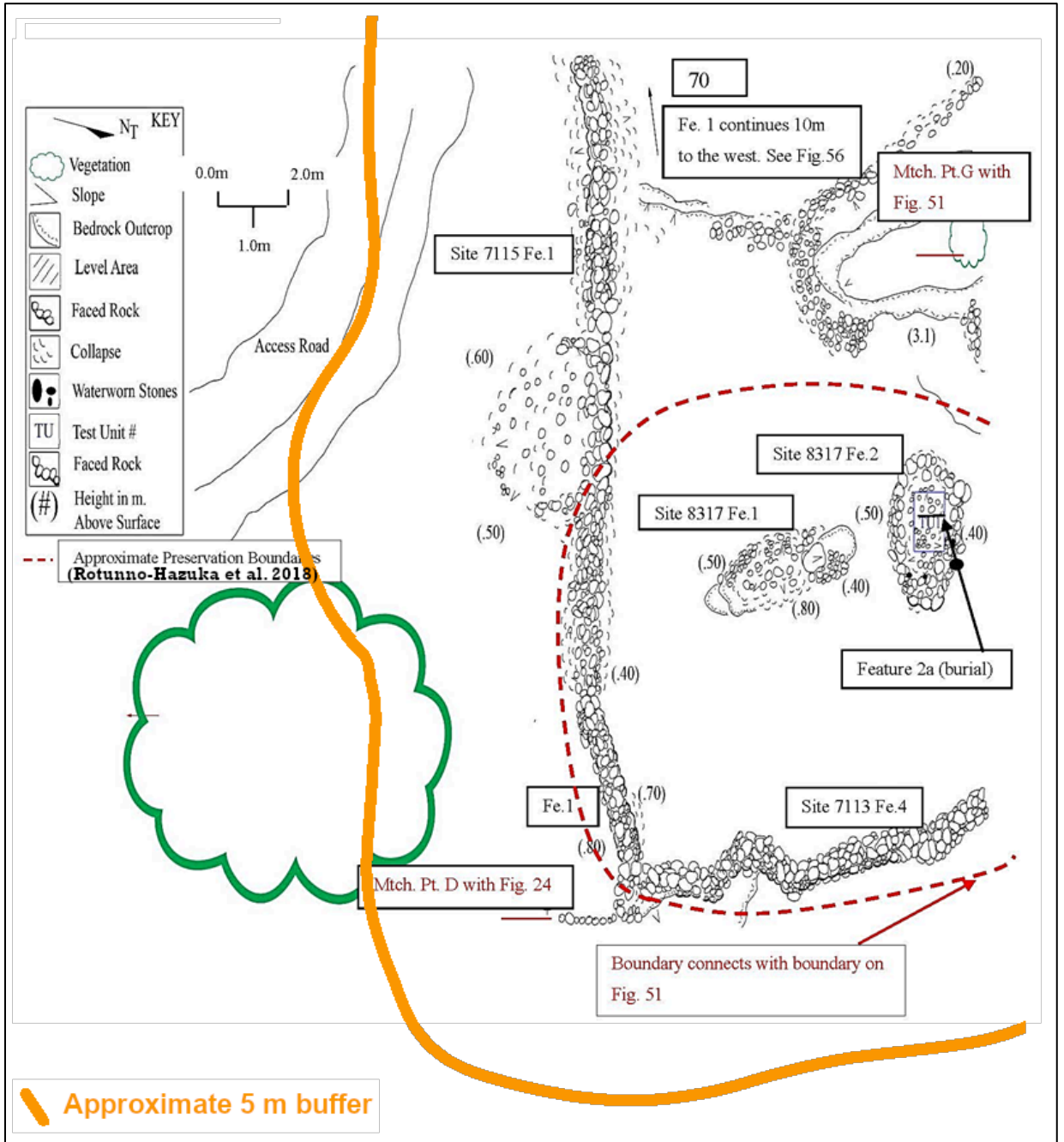


Figure 15. Plan view drawing of Site 8317 by Rotunno-Hazuka et al. (2018:95), annotated to show the 5 m buffer around SIHP 7115 Feature 1, within which the SIHP 8317 burial mounds are enclosed.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In summary, a human burial was found during a previous archaeological inventory survey on TMK: (2) 1-4-006:014 (por.) in Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a, Hāna District, on the island of Maui (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018). The burial was found during excavation of one of two mounds that make up Site 50-50-13-8317. The remains were left in place within the mound. No ground disturbance is proposed for the property in general, or this area specifically.

In February of 2014, the SHPD History and Culture Branch and OHA were consulted, and a burial notice was prepared (Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 2018:139). As a part of the current study a search for lineal and cultural descendants consisted of placing announcements in two newspapers. Three individuals came forward as interested parties. In addition, OHA and a recognized lineal descendant for Kawaipapa Ahupua‘a were consulted.

The remains will be left in place within the rock mound. A 5 m buffer around the site will act as the short and long term measures to protect the burial. This buffer will be placed around Feature 1 of SIHP 50-80-13-7115, a wall that encloses the SIHP 8317 burial site. No ground disturbing activity will take place within this buffer, including but not limited to agricultural development or any kind of construction. The burial area will be cleaned of trash and vegetation as part of the regular maintenance schedule of the property. Vegetation should avoid the use of large hand tools and machines within 1 m (3 ft.) of the burial features. If future construction will take place in the vicinity of the burial area, temporary fencing should be erected around the buffer zone to clearly define the site. Lineal or cultural descendants should contact the landowner by telephone or email to access the burial site.

GLOSSARY

ahupua‘a	Traditional Hawaiian land division usually extending from the uplands to the sea.
‘alā	A dense basalt, as used for poi pounders.
ali‘i	Chief, chiefess, monarch.
ali‘i nui	High chief.
‘ama‘u	The endemic ferns of the genus <i>Sadleria</i> . In traditional Hawai‘i, the trunk was eaten during times of famine, leaves were used as mulch, for dryland taro, stems were woven and used as sizing for tapa. One species was utilized for pillow stuffing. The ‘ama‘u fern was also one of the forms that the pig god Kamapua‘a could take.
‘ama‘uma‘u	The young ‘ama‘u fern, or many ‘ama‘u ferns.
‘āpana	Piece, slice, section, part, land segment, lot, district.
‘auwai	Ditch, often for irrigated agriculture.
hala	The indigenous pandanus tree, or <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> , which had many uses in traditional Hawai‘i. Leaves were used in mats, house thatch, and basketry; flowers were used for their perfume; keys were utilized in lei and as brushes; roots and leaf buds were used medicinally; and wood was fashioned into bowls and other items.
heiau	Place of worship and ritual in traditional Hawai‘i.
‘ili	Traditional land division, usually a subdivision of an ahupua‘a.
‘ili kūpono	An ‘ili within an ahupua‘a that was nearly independent. Tribute was paid to the ruling chief rather than the chief of the ahupua‘a, and when an ahupua‘a changed hands, the ‘ili kūpono were not transferred to the new ruler.
kalana	A division of land smaller in size than a moku, or district.
kama‘āina	Native-born.
kīhāpai	Small land division; cultivated garden, patch, orchard, or field; parish of a church.
ko‘a	Fishing shrine.
konohiki	The overseer of an ahupua‘a ranked below a chief; land or fishing rights under control of the konohiki; such rights are sometimes called konohiki rights.
kukui	The candlenut tree, or <i>Aleurites moluccana</i> , the nuts of which were eaten as a relish and used for lamp fuel in traditional times.
kuleana	Right, title, property, portion, responsibility, jurisdiction, authority, interest, claim, ownership.
kū‘ula	A stone god used to attract fish, an altar near the sea, or a hut where fishing gear was kept with kū‘ula images to invoke their power.
lo‘i, lo‘i kalo	An irrigated terrace or set of terraces for the cultivation of taro.
Māhele	The 1848 division of land.
maka‘āinana	Common people, or populace; translates to “people that attend the land.”
makai	Toward the sea.
mauka	Inland, upland, toward the mountain.

mō‘ī	King.
moi	The threadfish <i>Polydactylus sexfilis</i> , a highly prized food item.
moku	District, island.
mo‘olelo	A story, myth, history, tradition, legend, or record.
‘ohana	Family.
‘ō‘io	Ladyfish, bonefish (<i>Albula vulpes</i>).
‘ōlelo no‘eau	Proverb, wise saying, traditional saying.
‘opihi	Limpets, four types of which are endemic to Hawai‘i: <i>Cellana exarata</i> (‘opihi makaiauli), <i>C. sandwicensis</i> (‘opihi alinalina), <i>C. talcosa</i> (‘opihi ko‘ele), and <i>C. melanostoma</i> (no Hawaiian name). ‘Opihi are a prized food in Hawai‘i and considered a rare treat today.
pā‘ū	Women’s sarong or skirt; skirt worn by women on horseback.
pipipi	A marine shell, <i>Nerita picea</i> , common in the intertidal zone.
post-Contact	After A.D. 1778 and the first written records of the Hawaiian Islands made by Captain James Cook and his crew.
pre-Contact	Prior to A.D. 1778 and the first written records of the Hawaiian Islands made by Captain James Cook and his crew.
pu‘u	Hill, mound, peak.
pu‘uhonua	Place of refuge.
wahi pana	Sacred places or legendary places that may or may not be kapu, or taboo.

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APPENDIX: COMMENTS FROM THE OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Email Dated 4/18/2024

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) has reviewed the September 2023 “*Draft Burial Treatment Plan for SIHP 50-20-13-8317 in Kawaipapa Ahupua’a, Hana District...*” on the island of Maui. Keala Pono has prepared this plan as part of Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) 6E process on behalf of Kawaipapa 56 LLC in preparation of a planned agricultural subdivision of 10 lots. Previously, an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) was completed in 2018 that identified a total of 9 sites with 56 features. These sites include a historic boundary wall, three multi-use sites, an agricultural site with a possible ceremonial component, two habitation sites, and a historic burial site. All sites will be preserved and not affected by subdivision development. OHA revised the preservation plan for the non-burial sites in December 2023 and provided written comments via email on December 8, 2023.

Per the burial treatment plan (BTP), the burial will be preserved in place and protected via a 5 meter buffer. Natural vegetation or pohaku delineators are recommended for the permanent buffer markers. If construction will take place in the vicinity, a temporary fence will be erected around the buffer zone to clearly define the site. Vegetation and litter control will be performed every 6 months or more frequently as needed. Access to the sites will remain closed to the public, but available to access for descendants through the landowner.

OHA offers the following comments:

- HAR 13-300-33(1): Summary of Consultation: While the BTP names the individuals and recognized descendant that came forward, there is no description or summary of what they shared and whether or not their recommendations were taken into account during development of site buffers and protection measures. If the MIBC has (or had) any comments as well, please include them in the consultation section. OHA acknowledges that consultation may still be ongoing, thus we expect a revised BTP to detail this information.
- HAR 13-277-3(2): Buffer Zone: it would be preferred to have a map included that shows the buffer zone around the entire site rather just a portion of it.
- HAR 13-284-9: Two-step verification process for buffer zone demarcation: OHA requests verification that either natural vegetation or pohaku delineators have been installed prior to commencement of the project per HAR 13-284-9.
- HAR 13-277-5: While a fence is proposed in the event that construction will take place near the burial, OHA recommends that an archaeological monitor be on site for ground disturbing work to ensure the burial is protected and integrity of the protective fence is maintained.
- Metal pick axe excavated from Feature 2: Keala Pono suspects that a rusted metal axe on the surface next to Feature 2 of the burial mound may likely be the metal pick axe found beneath the mound during excavations by Rotunno-Hazuka et al. in 2018. OHA encourages further discussion on this with consulting parties, recognized descendants, and the MIBC. OHA finds it reasonable to take a conservative approach and assume that the axe was excavated from the site and should be treated as a burial good as defined in HAR 13-300-2. As such, OHA agrees that it should be returned to where it was found under the rock mound; however, we will defer ultimate disposition to recognized descendants and the MIBC.
- HAR 13-277-6(4): Access: While the BTP does say that recognized descendants may access the site by contacting the landowner, OHA recommends that a timeframe for minimum notification (i.e., 2 days) be established to help manage expectations.

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment. Please let me know if you have any questions. We look forward to reviewing a revised version of the BTP that takes our comments into consideration.

Mahalo,

Kamakana C. Ferreira, M.A.

Lead Compliance Specialist

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2026RE00220
Doc No: 2604LK46

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Wilson Neil Keali'ima'ema'e Kanaka'ole to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Ka'elekū Cave, Ka'elekū Ahupua'a, Hāna Moku, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 1-3-009:100 and 101.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting him to Sarah Keakalima who once resided in the ahupua'a of Ka'elekū in the Hāna district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Wilson Neil Keali'ima'ema'e Kanaka'ole as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
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SYLVIA LUKE
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June 18, 2026

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Project No: TBD
Doc No: 2606LK01

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "JPuff", written over the name Jessica L. Puff.

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Buford Kamuela Kapua'ala to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of John Merrill Shaw, William Edward Shaw, Elizabeth Edmonds Shaw, John Frederick Freudenberg and Rosina Shaw Freudenberg Located at Heahea Street, Ahupua'a of Waihe'e, Pū'ali Komohana District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 3-2-008:021.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify his ancestors that are buried on the property as his great grandmother, Rosina Shaw Freudenberg, his great, great grandfather William Edward Shaw and his third grandparents John Merrill Shaw and Elizabeth Edmonds Shaw. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral and written family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Buford Kamuela Kapua'ala as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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Project No: TBD
Doc No: 2606LK02

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "JPuff", written over the name "Jessica L. Puff".

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Vernon Allan Kaumakaniokalani Kapua'ala to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of John Merrill Shaw, William Edward Shaw, Elizabeth Edmonds Shaw, John Frederick Freudenberg and Rosina Shaw Freudenberg Located at Heahea Street, Ahupua'a of Waihe'e, Pū'ali Komohana District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 3-2-008:021.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify his ancestors that are buried on the property as his great grandmother, Rosina Shaw Freudenberg, his great, great grandfather William Edward Shaw and his third grandparents John Merrill Shaw and Elizabeth Edmonds Shaw. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral and written family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Vernon Allan Kaumakaniokalani Kapua'ala as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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June 18, 2026

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Project No: TBD
Doc No: 2606LK03

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Vernest Mabel Ku'uleialoha Kapua'ala to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of John Merrill Shaw, William Edward Shaw, Elizabeth Edmonds Shaw, John Frederick Freudenberg and Rosina Shaw Freudenberg Located at Heahea Street, Ahupua'a of Waihe'e, Pū'ali Komohana District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 3-2-008:021.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted her application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify her ancestors that are buried on the property as her great grandmother, Rosina Shaw Freudenberg, her great, great grandfather William Edward Shaw and her third grandparents John Merrill Shaw and Elizabeth Edmonds Shaw. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral and written family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Vernest Mabel Ku'uleialoha Kapua'ala as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK26

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Tovi Kalani Cacal to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify his ancestors that are buried on the property as his great, great, great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Tovi Kalani Cacal as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

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SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK27

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Kanae Ikaika Loa Ke Akua Arcangel to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023-069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify his ancestors that are buried on the property as his great, great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Kanae Ikaika Loa Ke Akua Arcangel as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK28

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Elisha Ka'aumoana Clemons to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023-069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify his ancestors that are buried on the property as his great, great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Elisha Ka'aumoana Clemons as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK29

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for *Susan A. Lebo*
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Noah Ahonui Ah-Cheong Clemons to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023-069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify his ancestors that are buried on the property as his great, great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Noah Ahonui Ah-Cheong Clemons as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK30

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Leah Wailani Mui Lun Clemons to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023-069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted her application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify her ancestors that are buried on the property as her great, great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Leah Wailani Mui Lun Clemons as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK31

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Leila Iwalani Elf-Lawrence to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted her application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify her ancestors that are buried on the property as her great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Leila Iwalani Elf-Lawrence as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK32

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Sanoë Iwalani Elf to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted her application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify her ancestors that are buried on the property as her great, great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Sanoë Iwalani Elf as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK33

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Duwayne Waipa Sr. to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023:069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify his ancestors that are buried on the property as his great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Duwayne Waipa Sr. as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK34

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Duwayne Kaleo Kawai Holi Waipa Jr. to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023-069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify his ancestors that are buried on the property as his great, great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Duwayne Kaleo Kawai Holi Waipa Jr. as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR01227
Doc No: 2604LK35

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Adriana Anastacia Haunani Hussey to Identified Human Skeletal Remains of Ka'ahanui Kaleohano Located at Paeohi Street, Ahupua'a of Aki, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-5-023-069.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a lineal descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted her application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

In this case, the applicant was able to identify her ancestors that are buried on the property as her great, great grandmother, Ka'ahanui Kaleohano. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, family genealogy, census records, civil court summons as well as oral family history. Thus, the applicant provided sufficient evidence demonstrating direct genealogical connection to the aforementioned Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Adriana Anastacia Haunani Hussey as a **lineal descendant** to the identified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK36

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Tovi Kalani Cacal to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waine'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting him to Kekahuna Keawe'i who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waine'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Tovi Kalani Cacal as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAII'
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STATE PARKS

April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK37

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Kanae Ikaika Loa Ke Akua Arcangel to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting him to Kekahuna Keawe'i who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Kanae Ikaika Loa Ke Akua Arcangel as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK38

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Elisha Ka'aumoana Clemons to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting him to Kekahuna Keawe'i who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Elisha Ka'aumoana Clemons as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK39

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Noah Ahonui Ah-Cheong Clemons to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting him to Kekahuna Keawe'i who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Noah Ahonui Ah-Cheong Clemons as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK40

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Leah Wailani Mui Lun Clemons to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted her application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting her to Kekahuna Keawe'iwi who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Leah Wailani Mui Lun Clemons as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK41

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Leila Iwalani Elf-Lawrence to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted her application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting her to Kekahuna Keawe'iwi who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Leila Iwalani Elf-Lawrence as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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STATE PARKS

April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK42

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Sanoe Iwalani Elf to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waine'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted her application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting her to Kekahuna Keawe'iwi who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waine'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Sanoe Iwalani Elf as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK43

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Duwayne Waipa Sr. to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waine'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting him to Kekahuna Keawe'iwi who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waine'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Duwayne Waipa Sr. as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK44

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Duwayne Kaleo Kawai Holi Waipa to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted his application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting him to Kekahuna Keawe'i who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Duwayne Kaleo Kawai Holi Waipa as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

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April 30, 2026

ProjectNo:2024PR00967
Doc No: 2604LK45

TO: Members, Maui/Lāna'i Islands Burial Council

FROM: Susan A. Lebo, SHPD Archaeology Branch Chief
for
Jessica L. Puff, SHPD Administrator *Susan A. Lebo*

SUBJECT: Descendancy Recognition Application of Adriana Anastacia Haunani Hussey to Unidentified Human Skeletal Remains Located at Loko o Mokuhinia, Ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e, Lāhainā District, Island of Maui, TMK: (2) 4-6-007; 001; 002; and 036-038.

For the purpose of establishing and substantiating a cultural descendancy claim to the Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above location, the named individual has submitted her application and genealogical information to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for assessment and verification pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules §13-300-35.

The Administrative Rules require that the applicant provide evidence of genealogical connections to a Native Hawaiian ancestor who once resided and/or are buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the unidentified skeletal remains are located or originated from. In this case, the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence connecting her to Kekahuna Keawe'iwi who once resided in the ahupua'a of Waiokama and Lower Waie'e in the Lāhainā district. The SHPD has verified this information through birth records, death records, marriage certificates, land conveyance documents, family genealogy, probate records as well as oral family history.

Based on the review of the submitted information, the SHPD recommends that the MLIBC recognize Adriana Anastacia Haunani Hussey as a **cultural descendant** to the unidentified human skeletal remains at the above address.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Maui Burial Sites Specialist, Ms. Leinoa Kong, via email at leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov.

Inadvertent Discovery 4/20/26

From Kong, Leinoa M <leinoa.kong@hawaii.gov>

Date Thu 4/30/2026 3:55 PM

To OHACompliance @oha.org <ohacompliance@oha.org>; Burials <burials@oha.org>; John K. Molitau <john.k.molitau@co.maui.hi.us>; Kekai Robinson <kekai.robinson@co.maui.hi.us>; Janet Six <janet.six@co.maui.hi.us> <janet.six@co.maui.hi.us>; Layne L. Krause <layne.l.krause@co.maui.hi.us>; Greenberg, April R <april.greenberg@hawaii.gov>; Vernon Kalanikau <frikumvk@gmail.com>; Yamamoto, John B <john.b.yamamoto@hawaii.gov>; Scott Fisher <scott@hilt.org>; Nakahashi, Chris <chris.nakahashi@hawaii.gov>

Aloha Nui Kākou,

At about 2:05 p.m. , Monday April 20, 2026, Maui County Archeologist Dr. Janet Six notified The SHPD that The Maui Police Department (MPD) retrieved human skeletal remains (HSR) that were discovered at the ma kai end of Ka‘ono‘ulu Street on the ocean side of Kihei Road near Kalepolepo Beach Park and Ko‘ie‘ie Fish Pond. The MPD recovered the HSR and temporarily held them until The SHPD staff were able to respond. The SHPD's Burial Sites Specialist Leinoa Kong retrieved the iwi from the Kihei police station at about 5:30 pm. of the same day, Monday, April 20, 2026. Iwi is currently being temporarily curated at the SHPD facilities in Wailuku. Please feel free to contact the SHPD for further assistance or information.

Ke Aloha Nui,

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