REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE
2018 REGULAR SESSION
ON
SURVEY TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS & SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES THAT MAYBE ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PREPARED BY:
STATE OF HAWAI‘I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

IN RESPONSE TO
ACT 89, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 2015

HONOLULU, HAWAI‘I
OCTOBER 2017
SURVEY TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS & SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES THAT MAYBE ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

BACKGROUND
Hawai‘i’s rich history, culture, and ethnic diversity is reflected in its buildings. Preserving our architectural heritage protects the valuable and varied history of these Hawaiian Islands. The purpose of the State Historic Preservation Division’s (SHPD,) Statewide Architectural Survey Hawai‘i (SASH), as outlined in Act 89, Session Laws of Hawaii 2015, is to identify potential historic districts and single-family residences that may be eligible for listing on the Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places.

On September 17, 2015, Governor Ige approved the release of $100,000, less 10% (special) fund assessment, to conduct a survey to identify potential historic districts and single-family residences that may be eligible for listing on the Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places.

For the first half of 2016, SHPD’s Architecture Branch along with four contract interns conducted a series of architectural reconnaissance surveys of communities on Moloka‘i, Kaua‘i, Maui, as well as in Hilo and Kona on Hawai‘i Island. Meanwhile the latter half of 2016, was focused on the compilation of field survey data into written historic contexts, the development of survey findings for all the communities, and the production of a final survey report and executive summary by Mason Architects, Inc.

FUND BALANCE
Appropriation Account Number: G-16-362-C

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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Moneys were primarily expended on:
1) Travel, meals, lodging, and car rentals for a total of $8,639.28, to enable staff and contract post graduate study interns to conduct the various neighbor island field surveys;
2) The contracting of graduate student interns to assist in field work totaling, $8,316.00;
3) A professional services contract for an architectural firm to produce an architectural reconnaissance level survey report, including contexts, survey findings for each community, the compilation of oral histories, as well as executive summary, totaling $56,334.00.

In addition, included in expenditures was a special fund assessment (Section 36-30, Hawaii Revised Statutes).
ACCOMPLISHMENTS
While each island’s history begins with the Hawaiian people, the present-day story for each island and town is unique, based on development patterns of early agricultural and irrigation projects, the development of plantation camps, through the Republic, Annexation, and the Territorial period, and Statehood, as well as the stories of the various immigration communities through to the present. SASH Phase I survey focused on selected geographical areas of four islands:
- Hāwī, Hilo, Kealakekua, Laupāhoehoe/Pāpaʻaloa, Nāʻālehu and Waimea on Hawaiʻi Island;
- Hanalei, Hanapēpē, Kapaʻa, and Līhue on Kauaʻi;
- Hāliʻimaile, Kula, Pāʻia and Wailuku on Maui;
- Hoʻolehua and Kualapuʻu on Molokaʻi

The field survey data provided was in digital (ArcGIS) format and included descriptive and location information, historic evaluations for each building and photographs. Mason Architects, Inc. was contracted to develop and produce a written project report and separate summary with historical research, and written contexts for each of the towns/neighborhoods surveyed, synthesis of survey data and an analysis of findings, along with recommendations for historic districts and future research related to those findings.

A total of 2,256 resources were surveyed, including 976 on Hawaiʻi Island, 516 on Kauaʻi, 545 on Maui, and 219 on Molokaʻi. Across the four islands, a total of 1,327 historic resources and 21 potential historic districts were identified as eligible. Although there are variations between the individual areas, Plantation Style buildings of the 1930s have been retained in all survey areas.

These historic places play an important role of tangibly linking the modern population with Hawaiʻi’s unique history. Historic places simultaneously serve as places of memory for those who have always lived here, while educating newcomers about the islands’ collective history. Historic places have the power to tell us where we come from, represent who we are as a people, and document our communities’ heritage for future generations.

FUTURE PROGRAMS
For Fiscal Year 2016-2017 and SASH Phase II, the SHPD is focusing on coastal areas that have a large number of remaining historic resources, representation of specific periods within Hawaiʻi’s history, and vulnerability to sea level rise and potential coastal flooding impact areas. The purpose of this survey is to collect and analyze architectural and historical data, provide a detailed overview of architectural styles and thematic social and economic developments, assess historic district potential, and identify individually eligible properties. Areas selected are:
- Kapaʻa, Kauaʻi
- Hanalei, Kauaʻi
- Hilo, Hawaiʻi

The SASH Phase II survey results are expected to be available early 2018.