

**CULTURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION  
REGULAR MEETING  
NOVEMBER 3, 2016**

*\*\* All documents, including written testimony, that was submitted for or at this meeting are filed in the minutes file and are available for public viewing at the Maui County Department of Planning, One Main Plaza, 2200 Main Street, Suite 315, Wailuku, Maui, Hawai'i.*  
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**A. CALL TO ORDER**

The regular meeting of the Cultural Resources Commission (Commission) was called to order by Chairperson Janet Six, at approximately 10:05 a.m., Thursday, November 5, 2016, in the Planning Department Conference Room, first floor, Kalana Pakui Building, 250 South High Street, Wailuku, Island of Maui.

A quorum of the Commission was present (see Record of Attendance).

- B. PUBLIC TESTIMONY** - At the discretion of the Chair, public testimony may also be taken when each agenda item is discussed, except for contested cases under Chapter 91, HRS. Individuals who cannot be present when the agenda item is discussed may testify at the beginning of the meeting instead and will not be allowed to testify again when the agenda item is discussed unless new or additional information will be offered. Maximum time limits of at least three minutes may be established on individual testimony by the Commission. More information on oral and written testimony can be found below.
- C. INTRODUCTION OF NEW COMMISSION MEMBER - MICHAEL "KALEO" ROPA**
- D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE JULY 7, 2016 AND AUGUST 4, 2016 MEETINGS**

Chair Janet Six: Call to order. Do we have any public testimony at this time? So introduction of the new Commission member, who is not here yet, right, so can we put that down on the agenda? Okay. Then we have approval of the May 5<sup>th</sup> meeting minutes. Do you wanna -- it says approval of the May 5, 2016 meeting. Oh, do I have an old one? Okay, sorry. Can I have a new one? Sorry. I thought this didn't change. Sorry about that. Okay, approval of the minutes of the July 7, 2016 and August 4, 2016 meetings.

Mr. Ivan Lay: So moved.

Ms. Owana Salazar: Talk in the mike.

Chair Six: You have to make a motion.

Mr. Lay: So moved. Excuse me.

Ms. Salazar: I'll second.

***It has been moved by Commissioner Lay, seconded by Commissioner Salazar, then unanimously***

***VOTED: to approve the minutes of the July 7, 2016 and August 4, 2016 meetings.***

Chair Six: Motion carries. Alright, so New Business.

*Chair Six read the following agenda item into the record:*

**E. NEW BUSINESS**

1. **Hawai'i State Department of Education requesting review and comment on the demolition of Puunene School Building C, East Camp 5 Road, Pu'unēnē, Hawai'i, TMK (2) 3-8-006:008, BT2016/1305 (A. Kehler) (Previously Circulated With The October 6, 2016 Agenda. Please Bring Your Copies.)**

***The Commission may provide comments and recommendations on the demolition of Puunene School Building C pursuant to Subsections 2.88.060.A and F, Maui County Code***

Chair Six: Okay, can we open it up for discussion?

Ms. Annalise Kehler: I'm going to talk --

Chair Six: Okay, go. Yeah.

Ms. Kehler: Okay, so, today, we're reviewing a demolition permit for Building C, at Puunene School. We will be providing comments on this permit. It is not within the CRC's authority today to approval the permit, just providing comments.

The building is owned by the State Department of Education, and it has been -- Building C has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the State Historic Preservation Division. Although the main building on that campus is on the National Register, none of the auxiliary buildings on the campus were included in that nomination, which was prepared in 2000. So the State Historic Preservation Division asked the Department of Education to prepare Historic American Building Survey Level 1 documentation to mitigate the adverse effect of the demolition of this property, and in your staff report, I've included, as Attachment 2, that mitigation documentation that was prepared.

So this is a decommissioned school. There's several decommissioned campuses on Maui that have buildings that are similar to this, including Kaupo School, Kahului School, there's one building that's like that on -- at the old Kihei School left, and I'm not sure who owns that property, but the other schools are state owned.

So I've got some photos here. This is the building that they're proposing to demolish. It was built in 1926. And this slide just talks about some of the architectural precedence for the type of building that Building C is. We've seen full-length porches on several early school buildings, and then we've also seen the enclosed porches, which is what you see at Building C, on several commercial buildings, including Kaupo Store. There's Kaupo Store. And I'm not sure, but it does appear that these buildings borrow some elements from the Rosenwald Schools, which are schools that originated in the south. And as part of my recommendations, I'll talk about this a little later, but I think it would be important to do an inventory and a preservation plan for these Maui decommissioned schools so that we have a little bit more on the history of the development of this building type and then we can, hopefully, preserve some of them 'cause there's very few left. As you can see, these are all Rosenwald Schools on the Mainland, and they do have some similarities to Building C, the large building banks. So this is Kahului Elementary. This main building has been demolished, and I think it was in the '90s. This is an aerial photograph from 1971 of Kahului School. All those Xs are buildings that have been demolished. And then two more that were recently demolished. So these are some of the remaining buildings on that campus currently under state jurisdiction. So there is one school building like this in Lanai City, and it's out in the middle of the fields, and the top right picture, that's the condition that it's in presently, and I'm not sure who owns it. This is Kaupo School. This is a property that's on the National Register, so Puunene School, the main building, is on the National Register, Kaupo School, this building, and the teacher's cottage are on the National Register.

So in my recommendations, you know, in order to prevent future loss of buildings like this, I think, first, that the state should be commended for preparing the HABS documentation, it's really well done, but I think, in the future, the money that was used to mitigate the loss of this could be used to prepare a preservation plan and be a little bit more proactive rather than reactive. Preservation plans, it would discuss future use of these buildings and provide like a maintenance schedule for the buildings, and provide recommendations for stabilizing them. And in my staff report, I said that, you know, a preservation plan and inventory should be prepared for all Maui County's state-owned school buildings, but I think at this point, the most important ones are at the decommissioned campuses 'cause those are the ones that have a serious threat at the moment, and I think that an inventory should be prepared of these state-owned school buildings at these decommissioned campuses, a preservation plan should be in place for these campuses, and that the Puunene School National Register Nomination, which also I included as Attachment 7 in the staff report, it should be updated. The current nomination is not adequately

researched and it doesn't provide enough historic context, it also incorrectly states that none of the other buildings on the campus contribute to the main school building's historic significance, and the amended nomination should account for all remaining resources on the property, including Building B. Building B and C are representative of the once common building type employed at early 20<sup>th</sup> century school buildings, school campuses throughout the county. At one time, there were at least five of these buildings at Puunene School. Once Building C is demolished, there will only be one left at this campus. And then I said the nomination should include all of the documentation that I put in Attachment 8, which includes historic photos, plans, and data from a 1936 Maui County Public School Inventory, and the nomination should also include historic census data for Puunene, historic maps, aerial photographs of the school and surrounding campus, and various governmental reports regarding schools in the Territory of Hawaii.

So, today, the CRC is being asked to provide comments and recommendations. You can adopt my recommendations as your own, or you can make your own recommendations, or you can amend my recommendations, and the CRC is authorized to advise other governmental agencies on their historic preservation responsibilities pursuant to subsection 2.88.060.A, Maui County Code, and then I will transmit your recommendations to the applicant, the State of Hawaii, Department of Education.

Chair Six: So why are they singling out this one building of four ancillary buildings as -- for destruction, for demolition?

Ms. Kehler: I'm not sure, and any questions that you have, I can also transmit those and then they can -- they'll respond. They were unable to make it today. They had come last month and then the meeting got cancelled so -- but that's something that I can ask them. I think it's a funding they do one building at a time, they'll demolish it based on the available money.

Chair Six: Is it, currently, like an attractive nuisance and danger? I mean like, you know, some of the buildings we've seen that are very derelict, people are going in?

Ms. Kehler: I don't think they have a problem with people going in. They do have the Friends of the Library people that are there on the campus, so I'm not sure whether there's a problem with that. I would probably guess that it is somewhat of a health and safety hazard though.

Chair Six: Yeah. Yeah. I'm just kind of wondering why they're demolishing this building. I mean that's why I'm just kind of wondering what the impetus is to take this one particular building down.

Ms. Kehler: I can -- I'll write your question down and I'll be sure to ask them.

Chair Six: Because I, personally, like your recommendations, and I think that we're losing so many buildings, and I know the Kaupo Store, excuse me, Kaupo School got some funding to be restored as a community center, so it's nice if we can -- I really like the idea of an inventory and getting -- you know, how can these buildings not contribute to the campus, and this is, you know, my opinion, unless they were built at a much later date, you know, like in the 1960s, and the building is 1926, but if they're built kind of contemporary, it's, you know, it's the idea of a notion of a site, they're independent, you have to look at it from a larger macro scale, so I think they would contribute, and if one building is historic, it doesn't make sense that these weren't on the register or the comment about it not contributing.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah. And the other point is I understand that the Department of Education they're primary mission is not historic preservation, and I can understand that their primary concern is education and not preserving decommissioned schools, so one of the possibilities for funding is that, as a Certified Local Government, the County of Maui is entitled to grant monies through the Historic Preservation Fund, and I can work with the Department of Education to get some funding for them to do some survey work and some preservation planning.

Chair Six: Yeah, it would just be really nice for all these decommissioned schools to get that done, and then I can understand, you know, it's isolated, we can go back there, it's not something that's easily accessible to the public, it's, you know, you have to go behind the mill, but it's just, again, my feeling as someone who studies plantations, it's a shame to see so many of these unique building types lost.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Mr. Lay: I have a question. Okay, is there any issues in abatement, lead paint, asbestos, or that sort of thing too that might be, you know, one of the reasons why they, you know, the option is tearing it down because it is a hazard danger?

Ms. Kehler: Well, I mean if it's going to the landfill, they will have -- I mean no matter whether they demolish it or whatever they do, they will have to do some sort of abatement 'cause there's, without a question, lead in that paint.

Mr. Lay: With the restoration issue, I mean would it work with the abatement if you were able to take the lead paint out and restore it, would that become an overwhelming issue as far as cost wise too? I mean that might be a question you want to ask them too.

Ms. Kehler: I can ask them. I can also, at the next meeting, talk about EPA recommendations for dealing with historic buildings and lead paint. There's quite a bit of literature out there and I can -- we can talk about that at a future meeting.

Chair Six: I was going to ask: Does anyone here want to testify about this issue 'cause some people came in after we started the meeting? No? Okay, is there anymore discussion or recommendations? Yes?

Ms. Salazar: I want to support your recommendations and also the Chair and Ivan's because of everything that has been stated but also to echo the refrain of it's just so sad to see these beautiful buildings have been demolished. This one here of the Kahului School, it makes me remember my elementary school days with the Kaiulani Elementary and Kalakaua Intermediate where the buildings actually burned probably because they weren't preserved, and they're gone, but this, they're beautiful buildings.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, that's what the hope is that with a little bit more information on these buildings that they can save the very few that are left.

Ms. Salazar: And more funding, if we can get that from the council.

Mr. Lay: And this county-owned or state?

Ms. Kehler: It's state. So this particular Puunene is still owned by the Department of Education, but the others, like Kahului School and I believe Kaupo School, are owned by DAGS, and I'm not real sure. They're not really sure either. When I spoke with them why Puunene School is still under DOE jurisdiction versus DAGS.

Chair Six: What's the other jurisdiction the other schools are under?

Ms. Kehler: Department of Accounting and General Services.

Chair Six: Okay.

Mr. Lay: So even a recommendation if we can restore for use for state offices, if there is a need, instead of building a new one.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah. Yeah. That's all part of the preservation plan, which discuss uses, and it would work with the landowner to see, you know, what their needs are, what their particular interests are, whether they're interested in giving it to a different agency or giving it to a private entity.

Chair Six: You know, because the Hana School, the old Hana School is a classic example of having, you know, a lot of agencies, state and county stuff out there, and the school is still in use even though it's decommissioned and there's a new -- I also want to compliment the fact that they went through the trouble to do something, I mean it's not perfect, that it's nice to see that, you know, these buildings are being documented as best, you know, as we can and that's why I'm glad for your recommendations there were a few more

pieces of information. Do we have any other comments for the -- okay, so we'll move on to the next thing on the agenda. Thank you, Annalise. Do we take action or do we just do recommendations?

Ms. Kehler: You can do a motion to recommend that the State Department of Education or just the State of Hawaii in general prepares preservation plans and architectural inventories of their decommissioned Maui County campuses.

Chair Six: Okay.

Mr. James Giroux: And add in that to adopt all the recommendations made by the planner and the --

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Ms. Michele McLean: You can move to adopt the department's recommendations.

Chair Six: I move to adopt the department's recommendations and to include the comments of the CRC.

Mr. Giroux: Just put it down and let a member vote -- move.

Ms. McLean: Chair, you shouldn't make motions.

Chair Six: Sorry. I was just trying to state it. She's looking at me. I haven't been doing this for a long time so I don't know what the heck I'm doing. Sorry. Someone would like to make a motion?

Mr. Lay: I'd like to recommend the department's recommendations along with the -- with all our comments on that too. And also, if they can look for additional funding for this type of work too. If we can make that -- what's available to us so we can help to preserve these areas.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, without a lot of red tape for the funding.

Chair Six: We need a second now.

Ms. Salazar: I second.

Chair Six: Okay. We got thirds. Okay.

***It has been moved by Commissioner Lay, seconded by Commissioner Salazar, then unanimously***

**VOTED:** *to accept the department's recommendations and to include the comments of the Commission, as discussed. Also, to seek additional funding to aid in the preservation of the areas that were discussed.*

Chair Six: Send it off.

*Chair Six read the following agenda item into the record:*

2. **Mr. Alvin Kametani, on behalf of Maui County Department of Parks and Recreation, requesting approval of the 2017 Banyan Tree Event Schedule, Banyan Court Park, County Historic District No. 1, Lāhainā, Maui, Hawai'i, TMK (2) 4-6-001:009 (A. Kehler) (Previously Circulated With The October 6, 2016 Agenda. Please Bring Your Copies.)**

***The Commission may approve or deny the event schedule pursuant to Subsection 19.52.090E, Maui County Code***

Mr. Alvin Kametani: Yes. Good morning. I'm representing the County of Maui, Department of Parks and Recreation, West District. My name is Alvin Kametani, I'm the Recreation Leader III, to have the approval of the CRC to proceed with the 2017 Events Calendar at the Banyan Tree.

Mr. Lay: Any last minute ventures that might happen with the Hawaiian entertainment if the Commissioners can be notified on that, that would be really appreciated.

Mr. Kametani: Okay, yeah, I mean I'm not too sure what you're referring to but, yes, if something does come up, I'll -- would it be appear at the meeting or can I just email the Chair?

Mr. Lay: You can email.

Mr. Kametani: At a meeting? Okay.

Ms. Salazar: Could you just clarify, please, what is H-E-U-I and L-A-A?

Mr. Kametani: L-A-A is Lahaina Arts Association.

Ms. Salazar: Thank you.

Mr. Kametani: And then H-E-U-A --

Ms. Salazar: H-E-U-I

Mr. Kametani: I'm not sure what they stand for but it's -- do you know what it was? Yeah, Aunty Patty Nishiyama's group. Okay, so it's not an acronym. It stands for "the beautiful."

Ms. Salazar: Oh, He U'i. Okay. Thank you.

Chair Six: And then L-T-A-C is Lahaina Town Action Committee.

Mr. Kametani: Lahaina Town Action Committee.

Ms. Salazar: And then there's one more, L-T-A -- oh, the LTAC you just said that. It just starts looking like -- well, if one is an acronym and the other is a word, if you don't write out the word like an acronym --

Chair Six: Oh no, but sometimes like with Sustainable Living in Maui, was SLIM, was actually a word you could read but it also -- so maybe He U`I means something --

Mr. Timothy Bailey: Well, He U`I is the -- it's the name of the event. He U`i Lahaina Crafts Fair.

Chair Six: Okay. Okay. Okay. Thank you. Alright. So I guess we need to put it in upper and lower case. Is there any -- does anyone want to make a motion to approve this as it is or comments? Is there anyone here that wants to testify about this? Testimony? Public testimony?

Mr. Bailey: I'll make a motion to approve.

Chair Six: Do we have a second?

Ms. Salazar: I'll second.

***It has been moved by Commissioner Bailey, seconded by Commissioner Salazar, then unanimously***

***VOTED: to approve the 2017 Banyan Tree Events Calendar as presented.***

Chair Six: Thank you very much.

Mr. Kametani: Thank you.

*Chair Six read the following agenda item into the record:*

3. **Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) requesting comments on the draft Hawaii Statewide Architectural Survey, prepared by Mason Architects, Inc. (A. Kehler) (Previously Circulated With The October 6, 2016 Agenda. Please Bring Your Copies.)**

***The Commission may provide comments on the draft Hawaii Statewide Architectural Survey pursuant to Subsection 2.88.060.A, Maui County Code***

Chair Six: Take it away, Annalise.

Ms. Kehler: So we've discussed this at previous meetings. The state has finally prepared a draft of the survey areas that they've done on Maui County. Up on the screen, it shut off, sorry. But I'll just describe what the areas, the final areas they decided to survey. They first one is Sand Hills in Wailuku, and then the second area in Wailuku is the residential neighborhoods behind the civic center, so behind this building down over there, Haliimaile, Kula, and they did over by Morihara Store, that road. And the on Molokai, they did portions of Hoolehua and Kualapuu. And the department's comments are shown in the document that's attached to your staff report in red, and the CRC can adopt those comments, or make your own comments, and if you have any questions, let me know.

Ms. Salazar: I have a question, initially. There's no Oahu on here. Does Oahu not have any -- is it a separate --

Ms. Kehler: So there's a larger document that I can provide you with, but we just focused on Maui County.

Ms. Salazar: Well, this says Kauai and --

Ms. Kehler: Oh, you know, I don't think that they did Oahu. I'm not really sure why they did not include Oahu, but they did Hawaii Island --

Ms. Salazar: And Kauai too. Okay.

Mr. Lay: Is Makawao listed as a historically --

Ms. Kehler: It's not. It's not, but that is an area that probably should be surveyed soon.

Ms. Salazar: Also, is there any progress, I know we had some discussion in the past about Paia Town, a designation, like Lahaina --

Ms. Kehler: They did do a survey and we can talk about their summary. Let me find the page for Paia.

Ms. Salazar: Oh, there's Paia. Page 80 ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Kehler: Page 80? Okay, so what they found was that 67% of the area that they surveyed is eligible, which means they have enough contributing resources to be considered a historic district if they so choose to be one at a later date. So we can -- let me go over the survey findings by district for you guys.

So on page 69 begins Maui County, 69 is Haliimaile. So they surveyed 192 properties. They found 108 of them were contributing elements to a potential historic district, and you can see the boundaries of the survey area on the map on the left, on page 69. And they said that the majority of the buildings in this district are plantation style.

Chair Six: But it seems that they don't have any that are eligible or significant, not even the Haliimaile General Store?

Ms. Kehler: I don't -- let's see.

Mr. Lay: It's listed ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: Yeah, but it shows -- it just says 108 buildings is eligible and contributing, but there's nothing considered eligible or significant.

Ms. Kehler: So when they do reconnaissance-level surveys, almost everything is going to be eligible contributing and they have to go -- and that's one of their -- one of Mason's recommendations is to go back and do an intensive level for a few buildings to find out whether or not we have significance. And then I think they also recommended surveying some more of the -- like the pineapple buildings. Let's see.

Ms. Owana: I'd just like to say one little thing. I know that there's a lot of ease in pronouncing Hawaiian words and, all of a sudden, Haliimaile is going to be renamed Hailimaili. I know people say "Hailimaili" all the time, but it's really "Hali`imaile," so as a Cultural Resources Commission, we should be saying our towns correctly. I know on Oahu, they like go "Pa`alakai" and it's no such thing, it's "Pa`ala`a Kai." So I just want a friendly reminder.

Ms. Kehler: Let's see.

Chair Six: Can we take a break real quick to recognize our new member who's joining us. I can't read your name.

Mr. Kaleo Ropa: Kaleo.

Chair Six: No, it's at an angle that's why ...(inaudible)... so welcome.

Mr. Ropa: Thank you.

Chair Six: We have a new member from Lanai. Thanks for making the trip.

Ms. Salazar: Did you come over on the ferry?

Mr. Ropa: Yeah, but, what you call that? The tourists and everybody had reservations ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Salazar: Yes. Yes.

Chair Six: So, well, maybe we need to move it back to that today.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, we will.

Chair Six: Yeah.

Mr. Lay: Do you have any background? Just tell us a little bit about yourself, yeah.

Ms. Salazar: Tell us about yourself.

Mr. Ropa: I'm retired military; moved back to Lanai back in 2008. I used to work for Four Seasons but Kepa Maly, he wanted me to come and work with the cultural and historic preservation team because of my family background as from Lanai since Kamehameha I. The Kaopuikis. So, yeah, it was a great opportunity for me to learn Lanai again.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah.

Mr. Ropa: Yeah.

Mr. Lay: Welcome aboard, Kaleo.

Ms. Salazar: Nice to have you.

Chair Six: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Kehler: So I'm going to read you, on page 128, so they talk, in the first part of the document, they talk about each district and what their findings for eligibility, and then, in

the back of the document, on page 128, it kind of summarizes their findings, and I'm going to read the excerpts for Haliimaile:

"The proposed district for this historic pineapple plantation town would include the buildings and shops associated with the plantation baseyard and former Maui Pineapple Headquarters, the residences originally built as worker housing, and the neighborhood park in-between. It is recommended, however, that the survey area be expanded to include the additional buildings associated with the former plantation slightly farther west along Haliimaile Road. Note: In 2006, Maui Land and Pineapple and A&B undertook a series of community planning workshops and began developing a general plan for Haliimaile's future. It is recommended that the findings of these efforts be followed up upon and invested for input into preservation initiatives."

So that was the summary for Haliimaile.

Chair Six: Just reading the Haliimaile - sorry, I do apologize for that, but we need to also put the diacritical marks. A lot of them are in the text but not in the titling. I did a lot of research in this area back in probably 2004, and there's no mention of the pre-contact Hawaiian --

Ms. Salazar: Thank you.

Ms. Kehler: Okay.

Chair Six: Yeah, I mean I think one of the last kings of Maui was born there. There was all these sweet potatoes. I'm just bring up from my memory, the research that I did, and *Sites of Maui*, there was plenty of information. They do do the place names, which is nice, at least they're trying to reach out, but it acts like the historic -- this is the historic context that we'll need to talk about the time before the plantations, there was a lot of stuff going on there, there was sugar, and then later pineapple so --

Ms. Kehler: That's a good point.

Chair Six: I think that they need to definitely talk about -- because you have Maluhia, if I'm saying it right, above there, and lots of areas in that very important Hawaiian context. Plus it means maile vines through and so it must have been a nice place. It smelled nice.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, so -- and you're saying that *Sites of Maui* has good information?

Chair Six: Yeah, I mean, when I did it, this was back when I was working for the college and Maui Land and Pine was talking about making that into a sustainable community, so I just did a lot of background research for the chancellor, and as an archaeologist, I'm always interested in before plantations too.

Ms. Salazar: Also, there the *Sites of Molokai* book too.

Chair Six: Sure. And I can actually probably find my work, I save everything, but I just - I did -- 'cause what David Koa, at that time, was talking all about the pineapple stuff, and I'm like there's a whole palimpsest, a layer of people, occupation, and we kind of want to -- sometimes they forget that and all we have left is the place name, which then haole mispronounce. Sorry.

Ms. Kehler: Okay, so that's one additional comment is they need to work on the pre-contact for Haliimaile.

Chair Six: I mean it could be post-contact. Hawaiians were living there until this plantation.

Ms. Kehler: Correct.

Chair Six: I mean to talk about if there's olelo before and then if there's --

Ms. Kehler: They need a broader historic context than just plantation.

Mr. Lay: Heiau ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Salazar: One spot -- yeah, thank you. I was just about to mention one spot comes to mind, some meeting ago, we were discussing what has happened to that place where that Honuaula development, what the name? It starts with a "P."

Ms. Kehler: Palauea.

Ms. Salazar: Palauea. And the funding, you know, what about those places that don't have buildings on them but they're extremely historic and we need to -- I mean something like that. I don't see it in here. Of course, they would not know --

Chair Six: Theresa Dunham did, for Everett Dowling, really amazing work with Art Medeiros, and she did a lot of the archaeology and did a really good job, quality work, and they also identified lots of native plants, and the reason they couldn't build in that area, it's the Palauea Cultural Preserve, is because of the amount of sites and heiau and potential burials and incline wells that were there, which is why that floods down there all the time. That road goes underwater. Anyway, my point is I'd just like to see something besides just the modern kind of plantation overview. We need to give the whole context to the place, if possible, and there is definitely information on this site.

Ms. Kehler: Okay. And the next one is Kula. So on page 74, it says, "The area called "Kula" is located upland on the island of Maui between Lower Kula Road and Highway 377. It is centered about 12 miles from the Maui south coast at an elevation between 2500 and 3000 along the northern slopes of Haleakala."

So key factors in Kula's development were whaling, and that's one of my comments, I'm not really sure if that's accurate. I don't believe it is.

Ms. Salazar: No. Cattling.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah. Page 74.

Chair Six: I knew they were growing potatoes for the gold rush. I knew about that.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, I actually found, I was doing research, as early as 1860s they were growing wheat up there.

Chair Six: And corn too, all kinds of ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Chair Six: This would at least have some Hawaiian context. It talks about, you know, not just plantation.

Ms. Salazar: Well also, up in Kula, there is a stone building that is on the property that was once my family's property, the Wilcox family, that is where Kamehameha III would stay when he would travel up to Kula, and the stones are still there.

Ms. Kehler: Where is it?

Ms. Salazar: Up in -- I can't think of where it is. I have some photos.

Ms. Kehler: Is it in the survey area shown on that map?

Mr. Frank Skowronski: It's just before the turnoff.

Mr. Bailey: It's not on the survey.

Mr. Skowronski: If you go up, just before you get to the church, to the park, there's a turnoff that goes mauka to old ...(inaudible)... just on the left-hand side is ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Salazar: Ulupalakua?

Chair Six: Keokea?

Ms. Salazar: Was this taken Ulupalakua?

Chair Six: No, this is more like Morihara Store.

Mr. Bailey: No, this is -- it wasn't in the survey area where you're talking about that. It's above that.

Ms. Kehler: Okay. I'll make a note.

Mr. Bailey: Which is why I think they should expand the survey.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Mr. Bailey: I mean I'm born and raised in Kula.

Ms. Kehler: Right.

Mr. Bailey: And not only that, our farming districts, under the significance, falls under landscape significance.

Ms. Kehler: So what -- can you give me specific areas that they should look into?

Mr. Bailey: Well, I know they looked at the Morihara, which is Holy Ghost Church, which is already on the registry, they're looking at old Dan Morihara's house that was rebuilt actually, sold and rebuilt; there's our gym; there's the old community center above the new community center, which was our farmers co-op; up by the hongwanji, that whole upper stretch of Kekaulike Avenue.

Mr. Skowronski: Was that that Middle Road?

Mr. Bailey: Middle Road. There's the ranching community. I mean you've got Vontemski's, you've got all kinds of historic -- and then there's heiau everywhere. I got them on our property. There's -- I just think they should expand their survey area.

Chair Six: They do say that the area now called "Kula" because they can be confusing that there's a moku and there's a kind of a town so -- and the connectivity of Kula Kai, like the idea that that --

Mr. Bailey: They say Kula lies within the ahupua`a of Pulehunui, which is Aolei Kula is the moku, Pulehunui is the ahupua`a of Kula, so it's reversed.

Ms. Kehler: So, yeah, they need to --

Mr. Bailey: Kula is significant. It was nicknamed "China Town," and Keokea. I mean it's --

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Chair Six: Significant, and all those stuff that happened in Keokea as well, you know, that whole --

Mr. Bailey: Yeah. It's labeled as ...(inaudible)... from Maui now.

Ms. Salazar: ...(inaudible)... there was a number of Hawaiian men who supported his education.

Mr. Bailey: Yup.

Chair Six: Yup. And they overthrew the last emperor of China from Keokea, and his house is still intact. It's privately owned but I've been to Sun Yat-sen's house too. Sorry.

Mr. Skowronski: What are they considering historically significant?

Ms. McLean: Excuse me, if I could. Annalise, this is an architectural survey? So it's not a complete historic survey?

Ms. Kehler: It's not a survey of archaeological, but they do have --

Ms. McLean: ...(inaudible)... context.

Ms. Kehler: They do need to give the developmental context of the areas that they're surveying.

Mr. Bailey: And on their map, it says, "A proposed historic district," so that covers other significance, right, other than architect?

Ms. Kehler: It can, but for this survey's purpose, it's just talking about the structure, buildings.

Mr. Bailey: Well, they missed a few.

Ms. Kehler: Okay. So -- and then on page 129, it gives the synopsis of the Kula area that they surveyed. They said no districts recommended. It does not have, in the area that they surveyed, they did not find enough buildings that contribute to a potential district.

It says, "The Kula survey area does not warrant a historic district because it has relatively few clustered contributing resources, however, it has not been heavily developed and does have some individually eligible buildings." Right, the Holy Ghost Church, we know that one already. "This town's linear arrangement along Lower Kula Road would make for an interesting case study, along with Kealahou, on the Big Island, for how transportation corridors affect town's development." So that was Kula, and they surveyed 33 properties, 11 of those 33 were found to be contributing to a potential historic district. Okay --

Ms. Salazar: Just the fact that they've erred in saying that Kula is part of Pulehunui, already signals that they have that backwards.

Chair Six: And just because, as Commissioner Bailey was saying about all the ranching, they don't have anything really designated as ranching, it's only the plantation, and modern plantation, and so this is an area, if you see all the red and white buildings --

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, they did a very small sampling of Kula.

Mr. Bailey: Yeah.

Chair Six: There's a danger when you do that because, just like Lahaina, we see it all bifurcated and chopped up, and jodo missions outside of the districts, so if you create these arbitrary boundaries and these buildings that were something and this is an outlier and that's an outlier, so I think that we need to try to, if we can, look at Kula as a larger than just that one strip. I don't know. You can't survey everything, I understand that.

Ms. Kehler: And that, you know, if we can recommend that the state look into that for future surveys, and then we can also, as part of our CLG grants, we can also, together, develop a plan to survey the areas where the Commission feels have concentrations.

Chair Six: I think Keokea is another one that has a lot of buildings still intact and --

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, you're right.

Chair Six: I think that's one, you know, between Kula San and between all the Ching Store, Fong Store, hongwanji, all that buildings --

Mr. Lay: So as far as architectural, anything that the Hawaiians built, the walls, the heiau, doesn't that fall under architecture?

Ms. Kehler: It's considered a site.

Chair Six: That's an insult. I mean, I'm an archaeologist and to me, that should be considered, if the wall's intact, it should be considered architecture.

Mr. Lay: Even if it's not, it's something they built.

Chair Six: Yeah.

Ms. Kehler: The definition from the, you know, the National Park Service, it's considered a site.

Mr. Bailey: National Park.

Chair Six: ...(inaudible)... archaeology, they leave out the ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Kehler: And that's another thing too is CLG grant money can be used to do archaeological surveys. I need help through scoping those because I don't have experience with scoping archaeological, but if it's something that the Commission is interested in, we can definitely do that, and I can work with Susan, at the State Historic Preservation Division.

Chair Six: Yeah, I think, you know, the more, for me as someone who's not from Hawaii, the more you know about the place, the more you can understand the importance of it, and when you just look at some of the later buildings, it's interesting, but there's so much more there, so I think that would be really nice to have these areas documented, especially with -- I know they were talking about doing some community meetings and meeting with people, but I'm wondering if they talked to someone like Commissioner Bailey, someone that's from that area, that could give them help, and I don't know if they did reach out.

Ms. Kehler: Oh, that's another thing that they're actually looking for is people to talk to in these areas. They're doing oral histories and interviews.

Chair Six: 'Cause I know someone in the audience, Walette, has sent me some information of people to interview for the Wailuku one, but we didn't have the two meetings, and I know she's in the audience. Did you want to provide testimony when we get to Wailuku? Sorry.

Ms. Walette Pellegrino: ...(inaudible - not speaking into the microphone)...

Chair Six: I gotta put my glasses on. No, but I was -- because you sent me an email saying there was a couple people you thought that they should interview so maybe when we get there, if you want to provide that testimony, that'd be great. Thank you. I left my

glasses at home so I can only see if I put my sunglasses on. Okay, so we're going on to Paia?

Ms. Kehler: Okay, so page 80, "Paia is located on the northwest shore of East Maui, along the intersections of Hana Highway and Baldwin Avenue." Okay, so this is maybe where they might have some errors. "The town is located within the ili of Waiau and Paihihi, in the ahupua`a of Hamakuapoko."

Mr. Bailey: That's the moku of Hamakuapoko. They're looking at the 12 mokus as ahupua`a.

Ms. Salazar: The what?

Mr. Bailey: It looks like they're looking at 12 mokus as ahupua`a, and not moku.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah. I think there's some confusion in this document about the differences between mokus, ahupua`as and ilis. They don't have their land divisions down, which it helps if you read *Sites of Maui*.

Chair Six: I highly recommend it.

Ms. Salazar: Also, you know, just to chime in, to assume a meaning of a name, like Paia being noisy, you can't just get literal -- literal, excuse me.

Mr. Bailey: And it does kinda -- they should leave them out.

Ms. Salazar: Leave it alone.

Ms. Kehler: Leave out the meanings?

Ms. Salazar: Yeah.

Mr. Bailey: Yeah.

Chair Six: Not even when --

Ms. Salazar: Don't even touch it.

Mr. Skowronski: Leave out the translations.

Mr. Bailey: The specifics. There'll be different meanings.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah. That's an assumption.

Chair Six: Well, I would always use *Place Names of Hawaii*, by Mary Kawena Pukui.

Ms. Salazar: ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: No, but when I was doing my work in Ka`u, I had three different kupuna tell me that it was pronounced differently, and there were three different meanings, so that I learned, along my lessons along the way that Hawaiians taught me, is that don't assume anything. It's literal. It's literal. Yeah.

Mr. Lay: So the church in Paia and the Paia School isn't a part of it? The architecture is just about the same with the Paia School.

Ms. Kehler: Let's see, where's the survey? Look on page 130.

Mr. Lay: And you got some beautiful churches up there too.

Chair Six: Yeah. They're missing Skill Village.

Ms. Kehler: So the other thing about this survey was that it was just for residential. They surveyed -- they did survey Lower Paia in the commercial area, but the focus of the statewide survey was residential because they changed the state law to not -- so that the State Historic Preservation Division no longer reviews permits affecting residences unless they're on the National or Hawaii Registers. So the state leg gave SHPD money to do residential surveys to see if there were any important residences that they were missing through their permit review process.

Chair Six: But there still seem to be some residence along the lower, the Hana Highway, you know, that goes through there, there still seems to be some in that area and some houses that are --

Mr. Lay: And Baldwin Avenue.

Chair Six: Yeah.

Ms. Salazar: And then there are those residences that become a commercial ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: Or the stores that used to be something where everyone lived above. Yeah. And I know there's -- it's a Buddhist Temple there, it's set back, and it's sunken down, and there's all these graves in there. It's just behind Mana Foods.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, just below, yeah?

Chair Six: Yeah. So I'm just wondering. So the school is surveyed or not 'cause I'm looking at this.

Mr. Bailey: It's not in the zone, the district, a residence.

Ms. McLean: No, it's above.

Mr. Bailey: It's on the corridor ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: Okay, 'cause I'm looking here and this is showing the school campus, what page is that, 130. Yeah, 'cause I think that's definitely an important --

Ms. Kehler: You know what? It's not clear.

Mr. Lay: It's kind of like two football fields away from the residence.

Ms. McLean: I think on page 130, the most mauka dots are the --

Ms. Kehler: Okay, yeah.

Chair Six: ...(inaudible)... plantation buildings, right?

Ms. Kehler: I don't know. That's something we can --

Chair Six: ...(inaudible)... the mill, yeah, and then the mill ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Kehler: Okay, what I can do is I can write, as a comment, that it's unclear what exactly was included in Paia, whether the school was included or not. I don't believe that like Holy Rosary -- it doesn't look like it was included.

Mr. Lay: That's gotta be the cannery, the yellow dot.

Ms. McLean: On page 130, it also recommends that upper Paia be surveyed in the future, so that would include the school, and the mill and the mill offices, and the churches, yeah.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, and the gym.

Chair Six: And again, there's absolutely no -- no pre-plantation history. It just starts kind of like plantation, I mean it did talk a little bit about history in the Kula, but not much, but again, it doesn't really mention anything that happened of importance there before, and I understand it's about architecture, but it still gives you --

Ms. Kehler: You need the context. You need to understand --

Chair Six: More context, yeah, where those buildings are located.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah. It's important to a complete understanding of an area's historic development. So let's see what else does this say. It talks about the division of upper and lower Paia. The upper section is concentrated near the former mill site on Baldwin Avenue. Lower Paia extends southwest and northeast along Hana Highway from Baldwin Avenue. It says, "The major factor contributing to the development of both sections of Paia was sugar. The cultivation of sugar in surrounding areas directly resulted in the construction of upper Paia around Paia Mill and contributed to the growth of lower Paia as a plantation associated town. Early residential subdivisions developed primarily in upper Paia while lower Paia developed and remains primarily a commercial area." Okay, so -- and then we can say please remove all translations of place names 'cause it says, "The area of Paia means "noisy,"" or the area name.

Chair Six: I think some of those commercial buildings people have lived above so they would have been residential as well.

Ms. Kehler: Correct.

Chair Six: And I think some people are still living above them, but that was the nature of the -- where you work and you don't have to commute.

Ms. Kehler: So they surveyed 86 properties; they found 58 to be contributing elements to a potential historic district. Okay, and page 130 provides the summary for Paia as well as a map. The lower Paia area, that was surveyed, implemented design guidelines roughly 25 years ago; since that time, the influx of windsurfers and tourists to the town has only increased. Most of the buildings surveyed are commercial, although some residential buildings converted to commercial functions were included as well. Although this town does still retain historic fabric, many buildings exhibit a "Disneyfied" character, likely the result of the design guidelines. It is recommended that: one, the design guidelines be reviewed for their effectiveness and that, two, upper Paia, mauka of the former sugar mill, be surveyed for future. And then it says, "Note: A highway/bypass may be constructed in the next decade around the town, which could threaten some of the historic properties on Baldwin Avenue."

Chair Six: Yeah, I mean just the fact that they don't see the connectivity between the mill and the commercial development at the bottom of the hill, like that's all one -- that's all interrelated. You wouldn't have the commercial development without the mill, so to have it even as a separate survey, it needs to be included, and you want to have probably context for why those commercial/residential were there. Back to my question: Did they interview anybody?

Ms. Kehler: They're still looking for contacts.

Chair Six: Okay, 'cause I was going to say if there's a list of like who they might have spoken to, then we could think of who in the area that we could --

Ms. Kehler: I don't think that they've gotten to their interviews yet, but that's going to be a component of this, and this is their draft.

Chair Six: No, I understand that, and, you know, it's a challenging project, and I'm not trying to rip it apart, I'm just trying to make it so it's really good.

Ms. Kehler: No, I think that everybody's comments are really, really good. I think that they need to -- yeah.

Chair Six: I learn so much from actually talking to people, you know, I can poke around or I could actually ask people that were like -- they tell me that's where we made tofu 'cause when I was doing plantation archaeology, you know.

Ms. Kehler: Right, and that's where SHPD is really needing our help because they work in Kapolei, they don't know Maui, so any -- anybody that you know from these areas that they should talk to, please let us know, and we'll provide that list in the comment letter.

So on page 85, it talks about Wailuku, specifically the two areas - so let's see - so one of the things that's a little bit confusing is that they don't provide a synopsis for Sand Hills. There's just one for the two areas and the civic center back behind over here. So page 85 talks about the area behind here, this neighborhood. It says, "The town of Wailuku is located near the north coast along State Highway 32, Kaahumanu Avenue, on Maui. Wailuku is the seat of government for Maui County and lies within the ahupua`a of Kahului."

Chair Six: Where's my red pen? Where's my teacher in me? And give it to you next.

Ms. Kehler: So, first comment is the ahupua`a.

Chair Six: And because I did a lot of research in lao with Kawewehi Pundyke when I was at the college, and I actually went to SHPD and tried to find some information and was told that there's -- that it's not historic, but Sand Hills is. It's a burial ground. It's an end of a battle, you know, so there's a lot of information out there about context for this again.

Ms. Salazar: It makes me wonder - do they even have those books in their own library there? You would think it's natural to have the *Sites of Oahu*, *Sites of Molokai*, *Sites of Maui* in their personal library ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: It's funny, you get information from all kinds of different places as well. That's a great book 'cause Elspeth Sterling did such a great job of compiling as much as she could from the chants, and mele, and different things, to give more context to the area, but there's other sources, you know, and I found, when I was doing, again, research in that area with Claire Apana and some of my friends, that there was a lot of information that was in different books, but you put it all together, and you can't say this area doesn't have history, and, you know, even if it's just, you know, I forget the name of the famous battle where all the canoes came and they sent one guy back and everybody's buried there. They estimated like 3500 burials in the Sand Hills area based on oral histories. And every time you look at an archaeological report, they're finding bodies, and same like kinda that Safeway they just built that there was 23 burials found, so and including some warrior burials and some infant burial.

Ms. Salazar: But it really seems apparent to me that the -- this, you know, they really are working at doing a better job; I'm appreciating all that really because it's calling our attention to really focusing on all these issues and locations and historic significance, but the prevalent word I keep seeing is "plantation." It seems that this is the main focus of how they think history is, you know, here, on all the islands ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: Yeah, I agree 'cause there's like even again to talk about Sand Hills in isolation, you gotta talk about lāo, you gotta talk about all the areas, you gotta talk about, you know, the different heiau and so 'cause it provides a context, and then because again it's about architecture, it's not an archaeological inventory survey, it's architectural, but it's still remiss to not give some context to these important places so people can understand why they shouldn't take rocks or do things, and people don't know. They literally don't know. They know the plantation history 'cause C. Brewer put in Kepaniwai Park and talked about all the plantation people and failed to put in a hale for -- to represent the Hawaiian culture for a long time, so there's that kind of whitewashing over, you know, of previous important cultures and emphasizing -- but the other thing, conversely, many people living in Hawaii, that's their legacy is plantation. A lot of people came as immigrants. And so it is important to document it, but it's not -- you shouldn't put one in a higher status than another. Like I hate it when they say that's just a pile of rocks because it's not made out of marble, like they can recognize a ruin in Greece, but they can't necessarily recognize something of archaeological importance in Hawaii 'cause it doesn't read in their minds like a pyramid, so I think sometimes it's important to see what was in that area before, like the priest compound that was burnt down up in lāo and all the different things that were there before, and Sand Hills as an important burial area before it became a place for all the chemists and people that were working more higher management level. Did you want to provide

any testimony about the people that maybe we could interview 'cause I know that you sent that to me? I really appreciate it.

Ms. Walette Pellegrino: Aloha, Walette Pellegrino. Thank you for asking me to step up here for a minute. I did not plan to give any testimony this morning, however, I did notify Janet that if in the process there was a need to identify people specifically to the Wailuku area with regards to the architectural survey, that I would be happy to share names with them. There are many people who still live in this community who are of this community, they're in their 70s and 80s and, unfortunately, we've lost a couple this week who were in their 90s, but they could probably provide you with much needed information. You know, just very quickly, I did read the material online, and I think, for myself and along with maybe a few other kupuna, we might say "aue." "Kapulu. Kapulu." It needs so much more work. And if only it could have been done in reverse so that the people of the areas were consulted initially, I think that you would have had a much better product, it would not need much more revision because you would have information that you actually need. With that said, however, we have what we have and, therefore, I, again, extend my offer of providing information and the names of people who still live in the Wailuku area that could kokua for you.

Chair Six: Thank you so much.

Ms. Pellegrino: My pleasure. Aloha.

Ms. Salazar: Aloha.

Chair Six: No, just in my own research, and also this can be with the place names, if you get different kupuna telling you the place names, you can put that down 'cause you got it from a certain person, and sometimes, you know, meanings move and change, but it's important to get that from the people of that area, and then especially if you're looking at plantation architecture, they may not be Hawaiian, but there could be people that have information about, you know, these houses or this area that can be very valuable, but it'll definitely save you some time if you talk to people and they tell you what they know.

Mr. Lay: Before all that's lost. If it's lost information.

Chair Six: No, we interviewed a lot of kupuna in Ka`u for my PhD, and I think three have passed since then, and so it's the family's. It's just nice to have that information for people. Not everybody wants to talk to you, that's for sure. Some people is just, you know, they you're niele, and so it's nice to have, you know, a list of people that are willing to talk, that's even better that have information. Thank you so much, Walette. Alright, so any further discussion? Oh, we have Molokai. Sorry.

Ms. Kehler: Still on Wailuku.

Chair Six: Sorry. I started thinking like -- when I saw Molokai.

Ms. Kehler: So one of my comments was that they repeatedly call Wailuku River "Iao Stream." That needs to be changed. So it says the development of Wailuku was prompted by the opening of Wailuku Sugar Co. in 1862. The establishment of Wailuku as the county seat in 1905 encouraged additional business activity as the town became an important commercial center for Maui. By 1882, the water-powered sugar mill was located close to Iao Stream, along the west side of what is now N. Market, which was lined with buildings as it ran out from the mill -- ran south of the mill. The commercial core of Wailuku developed in the area along Market Street, South High and Main Streets with dwellings set behind these streets and on side streets. Wailuku was the business center of Maui during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Okay, so they have a translation of Wailuku, "water of destruction." Of the 233 properties surveyed in Wailuku, 140 properties were evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district. The majority of the eligible buildings are plantation style.

And pages 131 and 132 provide the summaries for Wailuku. On page 131, it says, "The extant historic residences in Wailuku make up two intact groupings situated both sides of Kaohu Street. They should be evaluated as either two discontinuous sections of one potential historic district, or possibly as two separate districts. Any future district should consider the historic context or possibly" -- or sorry, "should consider the existing Wailuku Historic District. Note: The Wailuku Redevelopment Area Design Guidelines, 2006, is a resource that should be referenced in support of future preservation efforts."

So on page 132, they talk about Sand Hills. It says, "This eclectic residential neighborhood should be evaluated as one historic district, and should consider the existing Wailuku Historic District. Note: The Wailuku Redevelopment Area Design Guidelines, 2006, is a resource that should be referenced in support of future preservation efforts."

Chair Six: I have a little bit of a problem with them as two separate districts when they kind of came from the impetus, which is the mill, and they have direct ties even if there's modern buildings that are bifurcating the two, I think it's important to think of them, unless they were vastly different building dates of Sand Hills than some of the other stuff.

Ms. Kehler: Sand Hills is a little bit later than the two areas that they --

Chair Six: Like 20, 30 years later or?

Ms. Kehler: 10 to 15

Chair Six: That's pretty close still.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Chair Six: I mean it had been in the 1960s or something, and one was done in 1890, but for me, they seem to have some kind of connectivity to the activity in that area at that time, which was plantation, as reflected by their diagram showing that it's mostly plantation architecture.

Ms. Salazar: So is Sand Hills -- or is Wailuku on this report because they want Sand Hills to be included as part of Wailuku now? Because I don't see Lahaina, I mean but Wailuku already is a historic district, so just curious.

Ms. Kehler: So the historic district that they're talking about is the civic center, which includes this building and the library and the building that's the state building across the street. Those are the three buildings in the historic district. And they're saying that if this area down here is to be considered a historic district in the future, it should take into consideration the existing historic district.

Ms. Salazar: Thank you.

Chair Six: And where's the current historic district - Iao Theater? Like do we have --

Ms. Kehler: No. There's no historic --

Chair Six: There's nothing in Wailuku?

Ms. McLean: That's the Wailuku Redevelopment Area. That has a different designation.

Chair Six: Okay. So there is no -- right now, there's no historic district in Wailuku.

Ms. Kehler: There's no residential historic district.

Chair Six: Okay, residential. Sorry. Thank you.

Ms. Salazar: Oh, that's what it is.

Chair Six: Okay.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah. Page 93, we're moving over to Molokai, and we're talking about Hoolehua, so this is the Hawaiian homestead area. The area of Hoolehua on Molokai Island is located upland, at an elevation of about 650 feet, along State Highway 480, Farrington Avenue. So it says, "Hoolehua lies within the two ahupua`a of Hoolehua and Kephuhi."

"The area of Hoolehua was developed as homestead tracts under the 1921 Federal Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. Development of Hoolehua began in 1922 when approximately 6,000 acres, bounded by the sea cliff on the north, airport on the south, and Kahuwai Gulch on the west, and Kulea Street on the east, were divided into 40-acre homestead parcels for lease to native Hawaiians. The large lots of the homesteads vary in character, ranging from cleared areas to wooded lots. Historically, the nearby pineapple plantations provided the economic means for construction in this community."

It says, "The area was named after a former pre-contact ali`i of the area, Chief Hoolehua." It says they surveyed 74 properties in Hoolehua, 9 properties were evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district.

And then the summary on page 133 says, "No historic district recommended. The area surveyed in Hoolehua does not warrant a historic district because it has relatively few contributing resources. Many of the structures are tract homes, buildings were spread out, and there is not a sense of cohesion for an overall district." Does anyone have any comments about Hoolehua?

Chair Six: No, I'm looking at the Molokai --

Ms. Whitney Apo: What is tract? What's tract? I mean --

Chair Six: Tract home? Tract homes?

Ms. Apo: Yeah.

Chair Six: It's kinda like when someone puts a subdivision in, they build all the homes kinda similar.

Ms. Apo: Oh, okay. Okay.

Mr. Skowronski: ...(inaudible)... the mobile home. They just stamp them out ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: Like all the Kahului, all the cinder block.

Mr. Skowronski: ...(inaudible)... housing crisis.

Chair Six: Like the cinder block houses when they built Dream City in the '70s, that would be a housing tract. Dream City.

Mr. Skowronski: I find it interesting that they're concentrating their efforts on the plantation end of it and totally ignoring where the original population was ...(inaudible)... on the southeast shores, from Halawa, all the way over pass Kamalo, and Kaunakakai. So again, I think that this might indicative of how they're approaching their work on all the other islands, and this is a microcosm of their concentrating their work on the plantation impact on Molokai, but they're not paying any attention to the indigenous population, and the density population that is not in these areas but is on the opposite side of the island from Halawa, all the way along the southeastern coast, which is where the real history is and -- and post-contact early history, you know, Father Damien, now Saint Damien, is known for his work on Kalaupapa, but his more -- he has more construction and more influence and did most of his work on what they call "top side," which is on the other side of the island, and he has at least a half-dozen churches that area either still in place or have been abandoned on the opposite side of the island, and there's no mention, there's no reference to any of that so --

Chair Six: Are there residences there as well or just the churches? Is there any --

Mr. Skowronski: No. But the churches were there to serve the indigenous population before the ranches and plantation showed up, so once the plantations and the large-scale agriculture showed up, they used the indigenous populations there to work the wharfs, and to work the economics, and so there were residences and larger residences there, but again, I'm a little confused as to is it restricted to architectural residences or is it restricted to -- I mean you gotta keep in mind that when the churches went up or when these community or non-residential structures went up, they didn't go up because there was nobody living there. They went up because those areas were highly populated. They were servicing an indigenous, I don't want to keep using the word "indigenous," they were servicing an existing population of high density. There were no populations up where they're conducting these surveys. Those were fakes. Those were setup because those were where the mills were, and those were where the plantations were, but the original populations, I mean the old sailing voyages, right after Cook, the one they went down the channel, said that there was an intense population from Halawa all the way to what is now Kaunakakai, those were -- those fires and those house fires went 24/7, that was an incredibly dense area, and I find it interesting that they're not paying any attention to that.

Chair Six: Would the churches qualify as residence if you had the priest or someone living in the church 'cause, oftentimes, they had a parishioner that stays in the house next to it, but I'm just wondering how you could take in --

Mr. Skowronski: ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: Yeah.

Ms. Kehler: I think that they're using the definition of "residence" like for what they would be reviewing based on their 6E duties in the state law, so residence, single-family residential structure.

Chair Six: But I think Frank makes a very valid point, you know, that because how we define architecture and different things under the current rules so I've not been this site so I don't know anything about it, but it does look pretty artificial.

Ms. Kehler: It's -- I can't say why they chose this area to survey. I'm not sure.

Mr. Bailey: So it's interesting that on page 133, they say, "No district recommended in this area being surveyed," yet, looking at the first development era, obviously, was in 1922 when approximately 6,000 acres were set aside for our Hawaiian homes and native Hawaiians. The houses and the lots, you're not going to find 40-acre homestead lots, period, in Hawaii, and, you know, being on this Commission and learning the value of historic districts, 100 years from now, that's going to be very significant, especially when our population of 50% Hawaiians are going to dwindle, so I don't see how they can say that they're just not even going to recommend it based it on architect, this is 40-acre homestead lots that are going to be non-existent, and that should qualify, I think, under landscape significance.

Ms. Kehler: That's a good point for future studies, you know, like a landscape study, a historic landscape study.

Mr. Bailey: So I would recommend that they, I don't know, if the county has grant money to do it under like how we talked about with the preservation planning, we should go for it.

Mr. Lay: To me, we should change the terminology of landscape on these architects that buildings and things that the Hawaiian built a long time ago because that's totally wrong.

Mr. Skowronski: Again, it gets very sticky because, you know, there's old wharfs from Kamalo and Pukoo, and, you know, there's an old wharf out in Kuau that the rocks and foundations are still there, I don't know when it was done, but it was property done right after sugar became economically viable here, where do you start? Where do you stop? Where do you draw the line of cultural architectural significance? Is a wharf an architectural element? I don't know. Is a mill an architectural element?

Ms. Kehler: It's a structure.

Mr. Skowronski: It's a structure.

Mr. Bailey: But also in the historic district, of what we've reviewed in the past, significance is property associated with one or more following events, we got multiple events under these properties to include a prince that designated it as Hawaiian home lands of significance, so I think it to be revisited --

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Mr. Bailey: And it should get nominated to the -- at least a grant for pre-planning.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, I think, you know, what the scope of this document, they're talking about buildings, and it can -- we can certainly recommend that, for future, we look into the other elements that may make Hoolehua eligible as a historic district; if it's not buildings, then perhaps something else.

Chair Six: And I think that Commissioner Bailey's absolutely right that if you don't do it, it's going to disappear, and even if they were built in the 1960s, that's almost 60 years ago and, you know, so I'm just thinking that -- I think that's a very smart move, and because of the importance and the layers of history that we need to kind of, as Commissioner Lay said, just kind of relook at some of those terminologies, how we can include it, because as an archaeologist, we look at landscape, and we call them "features" that all contribute to the site, so all those things that you can't just look at the house without looking at the yard, and the roads, and things that -- other things that made that building go there, like whether it's a mill or not, or a pier, or a, you know, those all contribute.

Ms. Salazar: Also with Commissioner Frank Skowronski has said about the amount of -- the large amount of residents living on the -- from the East End, Halawa, and all across, it's just really plain to see because of all the fishponds. People have to be there to tend the ponds, etcetera, and to eat, and everything from there, all the -- and they might consider, in fact definitely consider looking into all of the years that -- from the time of the first Molokai Ka Hula Piko because John Kaimikaua would, every year, select a specific theme and speak for two days on it, and evenings, and then have follow up of two days of field trips, and there was great amounts of intelligence and knowledge past, and they're all on record, so probably still with the hula halau.

Ms. Kehler: Can you repeat his last name one more time?

Ms. Salazar: John Kaimikaua.

Mr. Lay: Late --

Ms. Salazar: The late, yeah, kumu, loea. Is Kaoi -- Kaoi is still with us so, that was his mate, and wife, and the halau is still well intact, and they're still having annual Molokai Ka Hula Piko. He was a great loss, but he sure left a wealth for Molokai.

Ms. Kehler: And the last survey area is Kualapuu on the island of Molokai. Page 97, the area of Kualapuu on Molokai Island is located upland, at an elevation of about 850 feet, at the intersection of Hawaii State Highways 470 and 480, and is about 2.5 miles from the north coast. Kualapuu lies primarily within the ahupua`a of Naiwa with a small part of its northwestern end in the ahupua`a of Hoolehua. The key factor for development of this area was CPC, California Packing Company, a forerunner of Del Monte. CPC built the town of Kualapuu as a village for its employees, including housing and infrastructure. Many of these buildings were built by CPC in the 1920s and '30s using a construction crew from Honolulu. The site of the early CPC buildings was the area along what is now Okana Street. By early 1950, additional rows of worker housing had been built along the highway, just west of its junction with Farrington Avenue.

It says the Hawaiian meaning of Kualapuu is "hill overturned." They surveyed 83 properties, and found 53 properties evaluated as contributing.

And then I had a few comments on pages 98 through 100 that are shown in red there, and then let's go to the summary on page 134. The surveyed areas of Kualapuu, and how do you say the second one, the proper way?

Ms. Salazar: Which one?

Ms. Kehler: Is it Kala`e or Kalae?

Ms. Salazar: Kalae.

Ms. Kehler: Kalae on Molokai largely retain historic integrity and warrant further investigation as two separate historic districts. The potential Kalae district is made up of houses which were all constructed in the same year, in the same style, and by the same builder. The potential Kualapuu district is a mixture of commercial and residential buildings.

Chair Six: Gambling was a major pastime. Of all the things they contribute, the most random thing, you know. What a random comment, unless it was a casino. It doesn't make a lot of sense. Semi-weekly cock fights.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, so they can take that okina out on page 99 and wherever else it appears. Kalae, not Kala`e. I call them "diacritical happy people." They just throw it in where they think it should be and they know nothing or don't know enough.

Chair Six: Well again, when I interviewed three kupuna, they told me Kau was one...(inaudible)...

Ms. Salazar: I'm just talking about the diacritical markers.

Chair Six: No, I'm just saying that even amongst the people --

Ms. Salazar: Yeah.

Chair Six: That know, sometimes there's some confusion. So often, when we write, if you're not Hawaiian or you're not a fluent speaker, you use certain books to tell you, and so, you know, you have to give them a little guidance.

Ms. Salazar: Well, I'll give them props, but I'm going to say this, I've been asked to edit three books already in the Hawaiian language, and there are places that I tell the writers do not even put in any diacritical markers because you're guessing, especially on the names of past mo`i wahine, you know, because they just put them in there, and it creates some arbitrary meaning that means nothing ever close to who they were and what their name means, and so -- so I just, when it comes to certain places, don't try and guess. Don't put them in, you know.

Chair Six: No, guessing is not good, especially with research.

Ms. Kehler: Ulukau is really helpful, I find, to consult for place names, and then the Hawaii Geographical Board on Names; although, sometimes, they do need work, but usually they're pretty good for place names.

Ms. Salazar: Okay. Well, this has been quite a journey through all of this.

Mr. Skowronski: So you put the diacritical in Kalapuu, but you don't put it in Molokai?

Ms. Salazar: Well, it's obvious between the two, u`u, it's going to be there. That's the exact same letters. It's a given.

Mr. Skowronski: But the first time I was on the island, I was there's no "kai" in Moloka`i, so if it needs of any source, it needs on the name of the island.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, I don't have a problem with that.

Mr. Skowronski: So I mean --

Ms. Salazar: Where is it? Yeah.

Mr. Skowronski: Where do you stop?

Ms. Kehler: So --

Ms. Salazar: Good comment. There is no hard, fast rule because in Molokai, the people say "Molokai" and "Moloka`i." Both are acceptable. We know where we speaking of.

Mr. Skowronski: Right.

Ms. Salazar: You know, and same with Lana`i and Lanai, Kaua`i, Kauai ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: That was my experience saying Ka`u, Kau or Kau, depending on who I talked to. I had three different kupuna tell me three different spellings and three different means, so and I can't judge which is correct because that's all their knowledge so -- because with the newspapers, they didn't use the diacritical marks, so a lot was lost, but it went and stayed with certain people the pronunciation.

Ms. Salazar: Well, because they spoke and lived the language so there wasn't any question. They absolutely just knew. So these are diacritical markers created to assist the ones who don't know --

Chair Six: Exactly.

Ms. Salazar: And then etcetera. It just kinda goes run amuck. But before I leave my -- I wanna remember a couple things. I'm looking at their bibliography or their index, whatever you call this thing, I'm sorry, where they have looked up -- and I don't see maps, I don't see like the whole State Department, the survey building, the Kalanimoku Building downtown, Honolulu, the maps there are profound, and if there's any question of what is the ahupua`a and what is the district, the moku, that's a great resource to us, and it's all online, you can actually get it online, and then -- 'cause it's amazing how much is actually digitized. And then, of course --

Chair Six: It does have *Sites of Maui*, whoever wrote this, even they don't --

Ms. Kehler: This was written by architects so --

Ms. Salazar: Oh, okay.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah. That's -- I mean that probably has a good deal to do with --

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, no one knows everything.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Ms. Salazar: Many schools.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Ms. Salazar: This is what I do appreciate about this is it's really generated some awesome discussion that we've had here today and I know it's going to continue, and that, you know, you've got your hands -- you've got your job laid out before you, Annalise, to send all these comments. I mean hats off to you. Good job.

Ms. Kehler: I think that they're really good comments, and I think that it will help them make this document better and more useful, you know. They need help because they don't know everything, so it's good that we've been asked to review this document. And then one more comment about Commissioner Skowronski's question on diacriticals, on page 98, so when you have proper names of companies, like Molokai Ranch, you don't put diacriticals because, historically, it did not have diacritical in the name.

Ms. Salazar: Thank you.

Ms. Apo: And then before we pass Molokai or anything, I just wanted to say that even if the survey itself is kind of missing a lot of stuff and we do have a lot of comments to say on how they can, you know, make it better, I guess, for me, it's I'm still learning, I mean I don't know everything about Molokai either, but it's not until I see this where I look at the pictures and, you know, I take for granted about the coffee plantation because it's still there, I pass it every day, but I take for granted of the history, I don't stop to think about that kind of stuff. I mean this is the same church that my parents probably got married in, and I just don't realize the significance and how long it's, you know, these structures have been standing so I mean it's nice to see here, and I mean even the, not just the actual architectural here, but, like you said about the wharf, there the Kolu Wharf, I mean we just went fishing past there, and that's another thing too I realized, we -- I take for -- you know, I don't think about the history of it until I sit down and look at the -- their work, I mean it does need help, but it's not until I sit down and read it, yeah.

Chair Six: You know, I agree. It's important that they're doing this.

Ms. Apo: It is. Yeah.

Ms. Kehler: Does anyone have any contacts for SHPD, any names that they would like to provide to them for any of the areas that were surveyed?

Ms. Apo: Contacts for --

Ms. Kehler: So they're --

Chair Six: Is there someone in Kula that you know of? That you recommend, or yourself?

Mr. Bailey: I can't ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: Oh no, because you said your family is from there, I was thinking it's really nice if someone --

Mr. Bailey: Yeah, I can get you a list probably.

Ms. Kehler: Okay.

Mr. Bailey: Will they agree to it, I don't know.

Chair Six: Yeah, exactly.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, you gotta talk to them first. Is this a typo on page 145, on the very back side of this, where the book is called *Lands Watered by the Waikalooa Stream*, and it's the Waimea, South Kohala?

Ms. Kehler: Oh --

Ms. Salazar: 'Cause it's Waikoloa.

Ms. Kehler: Waikoloa.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, yeah. Maybe that's typo. I'm not sure.

Chair Six: Probably. Does anybody know anybody for Paia?

Mr. Bailey: So, you know, I was, you know, I was on the Aha Kiole Advisory Commission when it started, so I have a, it's probably outdated 'cause we started in 2006, but I got over 400 names from all the moku. I can just pass that on ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Kehler: That would be great. Yeah.

Mr. Bailey: And then these are people that were established under the Aha Moku System, which is actually the prophecy shared by John Kaimikaua, from Molokai. Like I said, I don't know how updated their emails and all those things are, but it's definitely a list that can be passed on. The other is Aha Moku O Maui, Inc., with Keaumoku Kapu. They probably have more an updated list.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, their website has a current list, like I know for Hamakuapoko, I think it's Nomura is her last name.

Mr. Bailey: And then there's also the Aha Moku Advisory Committee, which has some -- but, I know Karen Poepoe is the -- Kamalu, she's the representative for Molokai too and I'm sure they have lists and that's through the state -- it's a state --

Ms. Salazar: DLNR

Mr. Bailey: Entity now, I mean that's the intent, but -- so that the Aha Moku Advisory Committee and they should have contacts for each -- each island.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, I think it would be helpful to speak with especially those people so that they can get a broader understanding of the context of each area.

Mr. Bailey: And it's broken down by moku, and even as far as ahupua`a, so it's a database that at least you got five or six years of something that ...(inaudible)...

Chair Six: I'm wondering if they went to the Plantation Museum and spoke to anybody there because they may have known people that, maybe not having knowledge of the Hawaiian aspects, but might have knowledge of the camps or reminiscence, memories of the camps or some of these houses. And is Gaylor Kubota, is he still around?

Ms. Kehler: I'm not sure if he's still there.

Chair Six: Yeah, 'cause I know he was on the Commission when I first came on, but I used that as quite resource, and then the Hamilton Library, the whole plantation archives at the Hamilton Library for pictures and then maybe possibly, I don't know, contacts of people associated with the mills that might, you know -- Claire Apana, who lives in Sand Hills, and I know she's done a lot of research in that area, you know.

Mr. Bailey: Yeah, that's another source, the ladies like Jocelyn Costa --

Chair Six: Yeah, Jocelyn Costa.

Mr. Bailey: They're doing the Ku`e Petition Revival, that's another good database.

Chair Six: Johanna Kamaunu. Who else? Walette Pellegrino.

Mr. Bailey: I'll get you that stuff. I'll bring it maybe the next meeting.

Chair Six: And Walette's going to provide some names of people because, again, a lot of this is plantation architecture and we need to, I mean not that they can't be Hawaiian and work in the plantations as both, the ideas, there's going to be different ...(inaudible)...

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, I think that they need to talk to people from all spectrums that represent all aspects of the community.

Chair Six: Absolutely.

Mr. Bailey: And I think Sand Hills, traditionally the name is Kioneloa, but I'm not sure. It was Panilua down below, and then Kioneloa.

Ms. Salazar: And that would probably be showing on those old maps.

Mr. Bailey: Yeah, or even some of the street names in the district will reflect --

Chair Six: And there are a lot of maps of the camps on Maui in the plantation museum, and then Hamilton Library has a big archive of all the plantation stuff.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah. The other thing that would be helpful is if they got in touch with SHPD archaeology because they have a huge system of moku and ahupua`a maps. I mean every letter that they issue list out the moku and the ahupua`a of the project.

Chair Six: Yeah, SHPD's just, I spoke to Sue Lebo just two days ago, but because they're short archaeologists, they are so backed up on reports, up to two years behind on Lanai, so I know they have the resources but it's on Oahu, most of those maps, or do they have some here?

Ms. Kehler: They should have them here too because Jenny will issue letters out of Maui.

Chair Six: And they have a librarian that's very helpful too, you know, 'cause Jenny's sometimes out in the field, Hinano's not always there, but I think her name is Ellen, she's really very helpful and can -- if they let her know, she could pull up these areas and see what they have, and then there'll be archaeological reports that will give the history, you know, that people may have already written so they can reference that and see where they get their information.

Ms. Kehler: Yeah.

Chair Six: Because when we do any kind of archaeological inventory survey, we have to go all the way back, so there could be reports of these areas, especially Sand Hills. Any other comments? So I think we have to make a motion --

Ms. Kehler: You want me to read back your comments or what should I do? I mean there's a lot of them.

Mr. Lay: Send them out. Just accept the recommendations.

Chair Six: Yeah, so I need a motion.

Ms. Salazar: Well, I move that Annalise move forward with our comments and we trust her to do so. There's a lot there so --

Mr. Bailey: Second.

***It has been moved by Commissioner Salazar, seconded by Commissioner Bailey, then unanimously***

***VOTED: that the comments of Commission, as discussed, will be forwarded by Planning Staff to the State Historic Preservation Division.***

Chair Six: Motion carries. Alright. Now, we need to take a break at all for anyone to use the bathroom or we good?

Ms. Kehler: Yeah, I do.

Chair Six: Okay, we can take a five-minute break 'cause I had too much coffee, be right back, and then we'll the Director's Report, I believe.

Ms. Salazar: And then we should get the new time schedule for our future meetings.

*(A recess was called at 11:45 a.m., and the meeting reconvened at 11:49 p.m.)*

Chair Six: Alright, now we the Director's Report.

*Chair Six read the following agenda item into the record:*

## **F. DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

- 1. Report to the Cultural Resources Commission on Historic District Assessment Administrative Approvals between May - September 2016 (A. Kehler) (Previously Circulated With The September 1, 2016 Agenda. Please Bring Your Copies.)**

Chair Six: Take it away, Annalise.

Ms. Kehler: Okay, so we have project one, it's Ululani's Shave Ice restaurant renovation located at 790 Front Street, Lahaina. This project was an administrative approval because the proposed alterations cost less than 25% of the current assessed value of the

building. Additionally, the building does not qualify as a significant historic property because it is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Furthermore, the alterations are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation because they are compatible with the neighboring historic property in County Historic No. 2 in terms of materiality, scale, and massing. It should also be noted that this building is not visible from the street so it's in the back of a courtyard.

Project two is replacement of canon cradles at Wharf Street, adjacent to Lahaina Harbor. So this project involves the replacement of four concrete canon cradles at Wharf Street, the canons will be lifted, the new cradles will be recast on original footprints, and the canons would be reset in the new cradles. Justification of administrative approval, again, project alterations cost less than 25% of current assessed value of the property, the canon cradles do not qualify as significant because they are not eligible for the National Register, and the original canon cradles will be replaced in-kind, matching in size, scale, proportion, materiality, and massing, which is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Project three, exterior improvements at Cool Cat Café, 658 Front Street, Unit No. 160. This project involves the enclosure of a small exterior lanai on the southern façade of Wharf Cinema Center and other interior renovations related to the expansion of the kitchen into the enclosed lanai area. The project's alterations cost less than 25% of the current assessed value of the building; additionally, this building is not significant because it's not eligible for the National Register, and the alterations are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation because they're compatible with the neighboring historic properties in terms of materiality and massing and scale.

Project four, installation of security door and gate at 825 Front Street, Lahaina. This project involves the construction of a security door at the back of the building and installation of a wood gate at the front of building between 825 Front Street and 831 Front Street. The project's proposed alterations cost less than 25% of the current assessed value of the building; although 825 Front Street contributes to the significance of County Historic District No. 2, and the larger Lahaina National Historic Landmark, the installation of the gate will not destroy any of the building's historic character defining features, which is in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Additionally, the gate will be compatible with the building and neighboring buildings in terms of materiality, texture, and proportion. Although the security door at the back of the building is not compatible in terms of materiality, it is not visible from the public right of way and does not damage any of the building's character defining features. And that concludes the administrative approvals between May and September 2016.

Chair Six: Do we have any discussion on that? Do we need to do anything?

Ms. Kehler: Just a report to you guys.

## **G. Cultural Resources Commission 2017 Meeting Schedule**

Chair Six: The Cultural Resources Commission meeting schedule.

Ms. McLean: Your packet included the proposed meeting schedule for 2017, and we can also discuss the start time.

Mr. Ropa: Can we amend it?

Chair Six: Yeah. So do we want to move it back to 10:30?

Mr. Lay: Kaleo, what's a good time for you?

Chair Six: Yeah, do you think that's enough time to make it? Okay.

Mr. Ropa: Today was pretty bad because traffic was slow, and then, for some reason, every tourist had confirmation on the rental car so I had to wait in line.

Ms. Salazar: Because we've had it at 11 too.

Chair Six: ...(inaudible)... rental car. Got it. Okay.

Ms. Salazar: 'Cause we did it at 11 for a while too so --

Chair Six: Yeah, does that make it better for you 'cause sometimes the last commissioner had a hard time getting here on time so we'd be sitting here for 30 minutes and we'd rather just start maybe -- do we want to start it at 11? Does anyone have any --

Mr. Ropa: Yeah, that's fine, 11.

Mr. Lay: 'Cause there's road work at Olowalu, huh? That will slow it down a lot.

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, we better stick with 11, I would say.

Chair Six: So do we have to make a motion or just decide?

Mr. Lay: Gotta make a motion, huh?

Ms. McLean: If there's agreement with everybody.

Chair Six: And so 11? Eleven. So even our next meeting --

Ms. Salazar: Yeah, starting with the next meeting.

Chair Six: So it'll be 11. Okay. Great.

**H. NEXT MEETING DATE: December 1, 2016**

**I. ADJOURNMENT**

Chair Six: And the next meeting date is December 1, 2016. This meeting is adjourned.

There being no further business brought before the Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by,

SUZETTE L. ESMERALDA  
Secretary to Boards & Commissions

**RECORD OF ATTENDANCE**

**Present:**

Dr. Janet Six, Chairperson  
Owana Salazar, Vice-Chairperson  
Whitney Apo  
Timothy Bailey  
Ivan lay  
Michael Kaleo Ropa  
Frank Skowronski

**Excused/Absent:**

Charisty Kajiwara-Gusman  
Arleen Ricalde-Garcia

**Others:**

Michele McLean, Deputy Planning Director  
Annalise Kehler, Cultural Resources Planner  
James Giroux, Deputy Corporation Counsel