

Hawai‘i State Historic Preservation Plan

October 2012 to October 2017

I ka wā ma mua ka wā hope



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*Hanapepe Salt Pans, Kauai
State Register, 9/30/88*

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1) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this Hawai‘i Historic Preservation Plan is to guide efforts to preserve and protect the valuable historic properties and cultural sites located in the State of Hawai‘i. The plan establishes goals and objectives that the community has determined to be important for historic preservation. It defines strategies and actions that will serve as a road map for future activities with an eye toward achieving the preservation goals of the community.

The following actions were undertaken to gather broad-based input for the foundation of this plan: an Advisory Committee was formed and met three times; seven community meetings were conducted on six islands; three workshops were held with professionals with an in-depth knowledge of architecture, archaeology and native Hawaiian burials, and traditional cultural properties; personal interviews were conducted with professionals, Native Hawaiian organizations and Federal, State and County Managers; and a survey was conducted with residents throughout the State. In addition, a dedicated website was developed for the planning process enabling community members to access notes from meetings as well as the plan draft for comments.

Building on community input, the Advisory Committee developed four major goals.

- Goal 1: Increase awareness, understanding and support for historic preservation throughout the State.
- Goal 2: Develop and maintain an inventory process supported by an easily accessible database of sites and an associated Geographic Information System (GIS).
- Goal 3: Increase the number of identified, protected and properly maintained historic properties reflective of the diversity of the State.
- Goal 4: Strengthen the infrastructure for historic preservation in Hawai‘i.

Each goal is accompanied by objectives, action steps, and measureable outcomes. Through implementation of this plan we as a community move closer to our vision of “a comprehensive program of historic preservation at all levels of government to promote the respectful use and conservation of historic and cultural resources for the education, inspiration, pleasure and enrichment of the public in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations.”

¹ Native Hawaiian *olelo no‘eau* that means “we cannot move into the future without learning from the past.”

2) INTRODUCTION

a) Background

In 1966, the United States Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act² (NHPA). This legislation intended to preserve historical and archaeological sites in the United States of America. Through this act several institutions were established: The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, The State Historic Preservation Offices, The National Register of Historic Places, and the Section 106 review process. Later amendments strengthened the previously developed act. In 1976, Congress extended Section 106 of the NHPA review process to include buildings, archaeological sites, and other historic resources eligible for listing on the National Register, not just those already on the Register. Section 106 of NHPA requires *Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation] a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.*³ In 1980, Section 110 was added. It added further requirements for federal agencies such as the need to establish their own internally staffed historic preservation programs. In 1992, amendments increased protection for Native American and Native Hawaiian preservation efforts.

NHPA increased awareness of the intrinsic value of historic properties for our communities and our country, and put into place review processes that provide for more public input, thought and consideration before historic properties on or eligible for the National Register, are impacted by federal undertakings.

NHPA is guided by the policy statement within the act: *It shall be the policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with other nations and in partnership with the States, local governments, Indian tribes, and private organizations and individuals to —*

- (1) *use measures, including financial and technical assistance, to foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations;*
- (2) *provide leadership in the preservation of the prehistoric and historic resources of the United States and of the international community of nations and in the administration of the national preservation program in partnership with States, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, and local governments;*
- (3) *administer federally owned, administered, or controlled prehistoric and historic resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations;*
- (4) *contribute to the preservation of non-federally owned prehistoric and historic resources and give maximum encouragement to organizations and individuals undertaking preservation by private means;*
- (5) *encourage the public and private preservation and utilization of all usable elements of the Nation's historic built environment; and*
- (6) *assist State and local governments, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.*⁴

² The **National Historic Preservation Act** (NHPA; Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) (last amended in 2006.)

³ 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties (as amended in August 2004), Subpart A – Purposes and Participants, section 800.1 Purpose.

⁴ [16 U.S.C. 470-1 – Declaration of policy of the Federal Government] The **National Historic Preservation Act** (NHPA; Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) (last amended in 2006.)

State of Hawai'i Historic Preservation Program

In 1976 the Hawai'i State Legislature adopted Chapter 6E, the Historic Preservation Program. The intent of the program was defined as:

*The Constitution of the State of Hawai'i recognizes the value of conserving and developing the historic and cultural property within the State for the public good. The legislature declares that the historic and cultural heritage of the State is among its important assets and that the rapid social and economic developments of contemporary society threaten to destroy the remaining vestiges of this heritage. The legislature further declares that it is in the public interest to engage in a comprehensive program of historic preservation at all levels of government to promote the use and conservation of such property for the education, inspiration, pleasure, and enrichment of its citizens. The legislature further declares that it shall be the public policy of this State to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining historic and cultural property, to ensure the administration of such historic and cultural property in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, and to conduct activities, plans, and programs in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of historic and cultural property.*⁵

b) What is Historic Preservation? What are Historic Properties?

The State of Hawai'i defines historic preservation as "*the research, protection, restoration, rehabilitation, and interpretation of buildings, structures, objects, districts, areas, and sites, including underwater sites and burial sites, significant to the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of this State, its communities, or the nation.*" *The definition of historic property means any building, structure, object, district, area, or site, including heiau and underwater site, which is over fifty years old.*

NHPA defines the term "historic property" as: "*any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion on the National Register maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains which are located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional, religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian.*

For purposes of this plan we will use the State of Hawai'i definition of historic property unless otherwise noted in the text.⁶

c) Why do we need a State Historic Preservation Plan?

The purpose of this Hawai'i Historic Preservation Plan is to guide efforts to preserve and protect the valuable historic and cultural sites located in the State of Hawai'i. The plan establishes goals and objectives that the community has determined to be important for historic preservation. It defines strategies and actions that will serve as a road map for future activities with an eye toward achieving the preservation goals.

⁵ State of Hawai'i, Revised Statutes, Chapter 6E Historic Preservation, Section 6E-2 Definitions

⁶ 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties (as amended in August 2004), Subpart A – Purposes and Participants, section 800.16(l)(1) Historic Property .

The statewide plan is required by the NHPA [Section 101 (b)(3)(c)] for every state that participates in federal historic preservation programs and receives funds from the federal Historic Preservation Fund. Hawai‘i is a grantee and receives an annual grant, which makes up a portion of the annual budget for State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). Within the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, the SHPD is responsible to carry out the programs of the NHPA and other state mandates related to historic preservation. A requirement for a “state historic preservation plan” is also mirrored in state law as one of the Division’s mandates [Section 6E-3(5)].

d) How can we use the plan?

This plan will inform state and county planning processes and will be incorporated into their planning documents so that the preservation of cultural and historic resources becomes a part of the fabric of planning and doing business in the State of Hawai‘i. The plan will also inform members of our community, from developers to contractors, for-profit and non-profit organizations, as well as individuals, on the direction and implementation steps planned for historic preservation over the next five years. Section 8 of the plan (beginning on page 20) provides detailed action steps for implementation over this five year period.



State Capital District, Oahu

3) VISION, MISSION & GUIDING PRINCIPLES

a) Vision

There shall be a comprehensive program of historic preservation at all levels of government to promote the respectful use and conservation of historic and cultural resources for the education, inspiration, pleasure and enrichment of the public in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations.

b) Mission

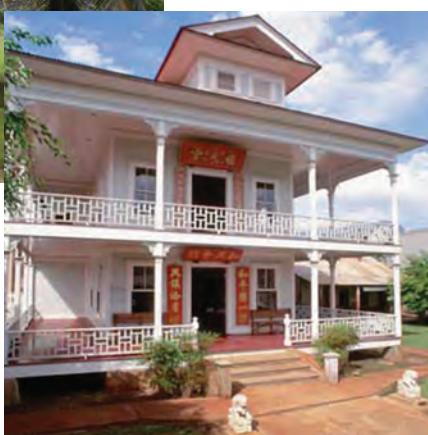
The State shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining historic and cultural resources through activities, plans and programs that support the preservation and enhancement of these resources.

c) Guiding Principles

- i) Historic Preservation benefits everyone.
- ii) Historic Preservation requires action by everyone.
- iii) We recognize Native Hawaiians as the indigenous people of our state and honor their sites and landscapes.
- iv) The historic and cultural sites of Hawai'i encompass every aspect of the State, including its people, events, and places. We embrace the multi-cultural richness of our people and respect their unique histories.



*Ulu Po Heiau, Oahu
National Register 1972*



*Wo Hing Society, Maui
State Register 7/30/82,
National Register 11/15/82*



*Kilauea Point Light Station, Kauai
State Register 9/30/88,
National Register 10/18/79*

4) HAWAII COMMUNITIES BENEFIT FROM HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The history of a community contributes to its personality. Preserving the history of a place through its significant historic resources gives a community its unique character. Historic preservation provides a link to the roots of the community and its people, often referred to as “sense of place.” Overall, historic preservation enhances quality of life, and strengthens community foundations, resulting in more livable communities. Historic preservation is much more than simply saving and restoring old buildings and sites of historic importance; there are economic, cultural, environmental, and educational benefits of historic preservation, all of which are inextricably connected to one another and to the living memory of involved communities. Historic preservation benefits the community in the following ways:

- a) **Cultural** - a community is richer for having tangible reminders of significant events and movements in our history.
- b) **Social** - a community benefits when citizens take pride in its history and recognize that they have a mutual interest in the protection of its historic properties.
- c) **Educational** – tangible reminders of our past make history lessons real.
- d) **Environmental** - a community benefits when historic buildings are restored or rehabilitated rather than demolished because fewer building materials are required to be imported into the islands for new construction and less waste is placed in community landfills. Preservation is green!
- e) **Planning Perspective** - a community benefits from having a concerted and well-defined planning approach that balances the need to protect historic buildings and sites with the need for growth.
- f) **Economy** - a community benefits from increased property values and tax revenues when historic buildings are protected and revitalized. Rehabilitation of buildings and sites creates new skilled job opportunities. Visitors seeking heritage tourism opportunities are drawn to communities with buildings and sites that are well cared for and interpreted.

5) INFORMING THE STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN - DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS AND SUMMARY OF INPUT

To gather broad-based input for the foundation of this plan, SHPD and its planning consultant, SMS, implemented the following:

- A 27-member advisory committee that met three times
- Seven community meetings conducted on six islands
- Three workshops held with professionals with an in-depth knowledge of architecture, archaeology and native Hawaiian burials, and traditional cultural properties
- Personal interviews conducted with professionals, Native Hawaiian organizations and Federal, State and County Officials;
- A survey conducted with residents throughout the State.

In addition, a dedicated website was developed for the planning process enabling community members to access notes from meetings as well as the draft plan for comments. The following are more detailed descriptions of each of these approaches to gathering community feedback.

a) Advisory Committee

The 27-member Advisory Committee included representatives from:

- ❖ The Native Hawaiian community,
- ❖ Island Burial Councils,
- ❖ Government departments and agencies,
- ❖ Professionals in the fields of architecture and archaeology,
- ❖ A representative on behalf of the military (Army, Marines, Navy and Air Force)
- ❖ County Planning department,
- ❖ Major landowners,
- ❖ Historic Places Review Board and
- ❖ University of Hawai'i.

A list of all Advisory Committee members is included in the Appendix A.

b) Community meetings on all islands

During May 2012, residents from the islands of Kaua'i, Maui, Hawai'i (Kona and Hilo), O'ahu, Lāna'i, and Moloka'i were invited to participate in seven community meetings held at public school cafeterias in convenient places around the islands. The meetings were designed to gather feedback on preservation efforts in the State and to identify issues of importance to them and their community as they relate to historic preservation. Twenty-three to 56 people signed in at each meeting. The participants identified priorities and goals and also voiced concerns and frustrations. The most common issues and recommendations from the community meetings were as follows:

- i) The need for greater understanding and enforcement of existing rules and regulations,
- ii) The need to encourage private landowners to preserve historic commercial buildings, archaeological, and other historic sites,
- iii) More detailed information/education on historic preservation and how organizations and developers can work with the SHPD,
- iv) Belief that archaeological sites are very important and need to be identified, inventoried and possibly placed on the State and/or National Historic Registers before they are lost to increased development,
- v) Discussion on Native Hawaiian burial sites and the tradeoff between having a site on the State Inventory versus a family choosing to keep the site confidential to keep it safe from possible looting or destruction,
- vi) An overall recognition that SHPD needs additional staff and resources to better serve the community.

The notes and comments taken from the meetings along with PowerPoint presentations shown were placed on the website www.Hawaiihistoricpreservation.com for all the participants and public to view from June to October 2012.

c) Workshops

Three workshops were conducted in May and June 2012: one on architecture and structures, one on archaeology and burials, and the third on traditional cultural properties. The purpose of the workshops was to discuss possible strategies and actions that would address historic preservation issues that had been raised at the community meetings held throughout the State. Each workshop had eight to ten attendees that included professionals in the area, a member from SHPD, and parties that are actively involved in topic areas. Notes from each of these workshops were shared with the Advisory Committee. Recommendations developed at these sessions became the core of the strategies and actions in the Action Plan (beginning on page 20).

d) Personal Interviews

A list of stakeholders was developed based on recommendations from SHPD, the Advisory Committee and the SMS Team. The list represented a mix of people from all islands that interconnect with historic preservation in a variety of ways. Members of the SMS Team conducted the interviews in person or by telephone depending on the preference of the individual being interviewed. An interview guideline was developed to gather consistent in-depth feedback about strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges for historic preservation in Hawai'i. The stakeholder groups included: representatives from Federal, State and County Agencies; experts in Native Hawaiian history, architecture, preservation, archaeology, cultural anthropology; members of the Historic Places Review Board and Burial Councils; members of Native Hawaiian organizations and Native Hawaiians; and leaders of cultural groups, non-profit organizations related to preservation, businesses, developers, and planners.

e) Survey of the General Population

SHPD and SMS developed an online survey to better quantify the level of awareness and support for historic preservation and to identify the areas that residents rank as priorities for the State Historic Preservation Plan. Surveys were conducted among a random sample of Hawai'i residents 18 years or older. The majority of 812 surveys completed was undertaken through the Web (712 surveys), utilizing a random sample provided by Marketing Systems Group. Our goal was to gather an adequate sample base on each island. As would be expected, the less populated islands did not have an adequate sample of panel participants and thus were augmented by random telephone surveys (100 surveys). Data collection took place between April 23 and May 15, 2012. For the results based on the full sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3.4%.⁷ A copy of the survey with statewide results is shown in Appendix B.

Highlights of the survey follow:

- ❖ Ninety-eight percent of Hawai'i residents agree or strongly agree that "preserving Hawai'i's past history, culture and architecture is important to me."
 - Within this group 31 percent say it's important and "they will support the cause."
 - Sixty-seven percent say it is important, but not currently a priority issue for them.
- ❖ "Archaeological sites of cultural importance" were considered the most important to preserve by more residents as their first choice (30%) and 76 percent of all respondents indicated that these sites are important to preserve.
 - "Buildings and other structures that are historic and/or architecturally important" were also mentioned by 76 percent of total respondents as important to preserve.
 - "Sites/structures important to native Hawaiian culture" and "Hawaiian burial sites" were identified as the third highest priority resource to preserve.
- ❖ To understand the depth of community commitment to historic preservation, a trade-off analysis was undertaken. The following table reflects how strongly respondents feel towards each of the extreme statements.

⁷ Probability sampling, where a small randomly selected sample of the population can be used to estimate the distribution of an attitude or opinion in the entire population with statistical confidence, provides the foundation for survey research. The basis of probability-based random sampling is that every member of the population must have a known, non-zero chance of being selected. Probability sampling provides the means by which the margin of sampling error can be calculated and the level of confidence in survey estimates reported. Sampling error results from collecting data from some rather than all members of the population and is highly dependent on the size of the sample.

	A horizontal double-headed arrow is positioned across the top of the data rows.					
Most of the historic buildings in my community are an asset and should be preserved.	36%	31%	26%	5%	3%	Most of the historic buildings in my community are obstructions to progress.
I would like to work in a historic building.	25%	17%	40%	8%	11%	I would like to work in a newly constructed building.
The community should preserve burial sites and not develop the area.	28%	18%	24%	15%	16%	The community should deal appropriately with burial sites and then develop the area.
Our community is committed to historic preservation.	14%	30%	42%	11%	4%	Our community is not committed to historic preservation.

- ❖ Almost all of Hawai‘i residents strongly or somewhat agree that with proper planning, communities can be developed while protecting historic resources (90%).
 - Eighty-three percent believe that preserving Native Hawaiian cultural sites is important and a similar percent believe that historic buildings and sites contribute to a desirable living environment.
 - About half of the respondents feel that rapid growth in their neighborhood is threatening their quality of life (49%).
- ❖ The majority of respondents (65%) believe that preservation contributes to economic well-being and 67 percent believe that historic preservation deserves financial support from government.
 - Forty-three percent of residents agree that the State should actively preserve sites of cultural importance even if it hurts economic development.
- ❖ Only 14 percent of residents agree that individuals should have “*a right to do as they please with their property even if that means destroying properties of historic value.*” Based on feedback from the National Park Service this is a very low percentage compared to other States.
 - Likewise only 16 percent agree that historic preservation prevents or hinders growth in the community.

Overall there is strong support for historic preservation in the community. Residents believe it is important and adds to their quality of life. There is less agreement on how historic preservation should take place.

The random sample general population survey (above) was conducted so that results could be attributed to the population as a whole. In addition, everyone who accessed the website, www.Hawaiihistoricpreservation.com, could complete the survey if they desired. A total of 157 people completed the survey on the website. The results from these additional surveys were similar to the results from the survey of the general population.

6) OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN HAWAII

a) Statewide Resources

ISLAND	SIHP ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	HEIAU	BUILDING OR DISTRICTS	TOTAL
HAWAI'I	28,713	275	497	29,485
KAUA'I	1,954	135	77	2,166
KAHO'OLawe	3,849	1	-	3,850
LĀNA'I	1,923	14	8	1,945
MAUI	7,004	222	125	7,351
MOLOKA'I	2,451	41	7	2,499
O'AHU	7,108	145	143	7,396
TOTALS	53,002	833	857	54,692

SHPD maintains the State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP), a list of sites that are eligible for or identified in the Hawai'i and/or National Registers of Historic Places. When added to the SIHP, properties are given a State Site Number. At the present time the inventory resides on several lists within SHPD: an Access database; an archaeology database on an Excel spreadsheet, and paper site forms. On just the Archaeology spreadsheet there are approximately 55,000 sites (cultural, historical, archaeological or architectural sites). Of these properties, 97 percent are archaeological, 2 percent are a specific type of archaeological site, a heiau, and 2 percent are buildings or districts. The breakdown of sites within this list illustrates a unique characteristic in Hawai'i – we are a State rich in archaeological sites that were not destroyed by early development, and therefore can still be identified, documented or preserved. In addition, the population in the State grew relatively slowly until the 1960s, at which time construction sky rocketed. Those buildings are reaching the age 50 standard and therefore begin to fall under the Hawai'i definition of a historic property and significantly more buildings or districts are likely to be added. Since 2003 approximately 1,200 new properties per year have been added to the Inventory.

Of the sites currently on the SIHP, 697 properties are on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places and 357 properties are on the National Register of Historic Places. The breakout by island is shown in the table to the right. It should be noted that many properties are included in both the Hawai'i Register and the National Register. Unlike the proportions in the SIHP, properties on the Hawai'i Register include many more residential properties, primarily because each of the four counties in the State offer tax incentives for residences on the Hawai'i Register and do not offer incentives for other property types.

The following are highlights of the types of properties on the Registers by island⁸. The list below does not include every property on the Registers.

ISLAND	NATIONAL	HAWAII
HAWAI'I	73	141
KAUA'I	42	70
KAHO'OLawe	1	0
LĀNA'I	2	2
MAUI	45	77
MOLOKA'I	33	75
O'AHU	161	332
TOTALS	357	697

⁸ SMS sorting of properties on the National and State Registers of Historic Properties

- ❖ Hawai‘i Island
 - 75 Buildings including Schools, Churches and Residences
 - 57 Archaeological Sites including Complexes, Districts, Burial Sites and Cave
 - 7 Heiau
 - 6 Roads
 - Others such as Bridges and Kilauea Volcano-related sites
- ❖ Kaua‘i
 - 40 Buildings
 - 8 Archaeological and Burial sites
 - 7 Heiau
 - 3 Bridges
 - Others such as Lava Tubes, Lighthouse, Salt Pans and Taro Terraces
- ❖ Kaho‘olawe
 - The island of Kaho‘olawe is an Archaeological District with multiple individual sites.
- ❖ Lāna‘i
 - Pu‘upehe Platform
 - Kealiakapu Complex – Kaunolu Village
- ❖ Moloka‘i
 - 58 Archaeological sites
 - 24 Fishponds
 - 8 Heiau
 - 8 Buildings or structures
 - Kalaupapa Settlement
- ❖ Maui
 - 18 Districts and complexes including
 - * Hana Belt Road
 - * Crater Historic District, Haleakalā National Park
 - 10 Residences
 - 9 Churches, Temples, Missions
 - 7 Schools
 - 10 Commercial Properties
- ❖ O‘ahu
 - 185 Residences
 - 20 Military sites
 - 17 Archaeological sites
 - 14 Heiau
 - 12 Churches or Missions
 - 10 Hawaiian Royalty sites
 - 8 Historic Districts



*Pu‘ukohola Heiau, Hawai‘i Island
National Register 1966 NHL*



*Kaho‘olawe Island, Kaho‘olawe
National Register 3/18/81*

SHPD is working on transitioning to a centralized inventory database for surveyed areas and properties, and identified/eligible historic properties.⁹ The division is also implementing a Geographic Information System so that all the inventory data can be organized relationally and locationally, networking and providing sufficient information by which to make preservation decisions. The database will be a functional, coherent, standardized, and accessible inventory system that meets the Secretary's [of the Interior] Standards.

b) Historic Preservation Stakeholders

There are hundreds of entities throughout the State of Hawai'i contributing to historic preservation. These entities include:

- ❖ Federal, State and County Departments and Agencies;
- ❖ Not-for-profit organizations and landowners;
- ❖ For-profit businesses and land owners;
- ❖ Grassroots and community organizations; and
- ❖ Many individuals in every neighborhood.

An example of diversity of participation is the list of 50 organizations that participated in the 10th Annual Historic Preservation Awareness Day that took place at the State Capitol on March 30, 2012, shown in Appendix F.

c) Certified Local Government Program

The Certified Local Government Program is a preservation partnership between federal, state, and local governments that promotes historic preservation at the grassroots level. The program is jointly administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and the State Historic Preservation Officer, with each eligible locality working through a certification process to become recognized as a Certified Local Government (CLG). CLGs then become an active partner in the Federal Historic Preservation Program which opens the door to funding for local preservation projects and increased communication with state and federal preservation partners. Of the four local county governments in the State of Hawai'i, there are two CLGs that have been established: one for the County of Kaua'i and the other for the County of Maui. The City & County of Honolulu and the County of Hawai'i each have adopted ordinances to establish local preservation commissions but neither one has implemented its local historic preservation program or applied for CLG status.

d) State Historic Preservation Division

The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) of Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) is the division of the State of Hawai'i that is mandated to preserve and sustain physical reminders of earlier times which link the past to the present.

⁹ As required under Historic Preservation Fund Grants Manual 6.H.2.d for Survey data and 6.0.2.e for Review and Compliance which should be accessible to the public (6.H.2.e, Standard IV and 6.H.2.h).

SHPD has been a division of the DLNR since 1990. Currently SHPD employs 17 full-time staff in the fields of archaeology, architecture, architectural history, and native Hawaiian culture in addition to administrative staff. A current SHPD organization chart is included in Appendix D. The organization chart in Appendix E is what SHPD is planning for provided they receive requested funding. The main office for SHPD is in Kapolei, O‘ahu, with field offices on Maui and Hawai‘i.

SHPD has three branches in addition to administrative staff. The Architecture Branch reviews demolition and alteration permits as well as the effect of government projects on architectural properties eligible for the State or National Registers. The Architecture Branch is also responsible for keeping the State and National Registers, for staffing the Hawai‘i Historic Places Review Board, and for managing the CLG program.

The Archaeology Branch reviews permits related to excavation or other types of ground disturbance as well as underwater archaeology. In addition, the Archaeology Branch maintains the State Inventory of Historic Places. Archaeologists are also responsible for going to the site of inadvertent burials¹⁰ and determining whether skeletal remains are human.

The History and Culture Branch is responsible for staffing the Burial Councils and reviewing genealogical claims and burial treatment plans. This division is being reorganized to better follow NPS guidelines.

In 2011 SHPD provided approximately 2,100 opinions, memoranda and programmatic agreements in response to requests related to State 6E, Section 106 and County Permitting processes. The number of requests for reviews and comments is expected to continue increasing due to Federal requirements, including Section 106. SHPD also conducts reviews of development projects as the primary means of balancing the effects of change on our historic and cultural assets.

From 2005 to 2008 SHPD faced especially challenging times due to many factors including reductions in funding and organizational changes. Since 2008 the SHPD staff has been working to overcome these challenges. In 2010 the National Park Service (NPS) placed the Division on a “High Alert Status” and issued a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to be completed within two years beginning October 2010. In 2011 and 2012, in addition to their ongoing responsibilities, SHPD has been actively addressing the requirements in the CAP. SHPD anticipates completing all required actions by September 30, 2012 and will be reviewed by NPS in February 2013.

The last SHPP approved by NPS was in 2001. Not surprisingly it is completely out of date and has not been adequate to guide historic preservation activities. Completion of this current document addresses the need for a new plan noted in the CAP. This SHPP outlines actions for SHPD and others moving toward 2017.

¹⁰ Hawai‘i Revised Statutes, Section 6E-43.6 inadvertent discovery of burial sites.

7) SUMMARY OF TRENDS AND ISSUES RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATIONN

The following is a consolidated overview of some of the key issues, questions, and trends that arose during community meetings, personal interviews, the general population survey, advisory committee meetings, and discussions with SHPD and the SMS Team, plus secondary data collected by SMS.

a) Native Hawaiian Cultural Perspectives and Considerations on Preservation

- i) Cultural resources related to areas of Native Hawaiian significance and sacredness are often located in areas that have seen only limited development and ground disturbance in the past; these same areas are often the subject of new development proposals. Identification, protection and use of cultural properties as communities change and population increases are a source of conflict and community tension. Many people in the community are adamant that these sites not be disturbed in any way, while others in the community believe that development must take place even if it impacts some of these sites.
- ii) Hawai‘i has unique sensitivity, moral obligation and legal responsibility to protect Native Hawaiian burial sites. HRS Section 6E-43 dictates that: “at any site, other than a known, maintained, actively used cemetery where human skeletal remains are discovered or are known to be buried, the remains and their associated burial goods shall not be moved without the department’s [SHPD] approval.” Many community members believe that a burial is kapu (sacred and off-limits) and should not be disturbed for any reason.
- iii) Access, Gathering and Continuing Cultural Practices – An issue discussed in one of the community meetings was how sites on the Registers, and/or private property, could be accessed and used for ongoing cultural practices. This discussion has implications for trails, pathways, ethnographic landscapes, sacred sites, “undeveloped” land; constitutional rights to access and gathering. Many misperceptions exist within the community about this issue and how to balance the rights to access a sacred site and privacy rights of the landowner.
- iv) Confidentiality - Native Hawaiians are sensitive to the costs and benefits of different approaches to preservation. They expressed concern about how to balance the desire to keep sites secret and sacred to avoid looting and unintentional disturbance with the desire to protect sites through documentation, disclosure, planning, and enforcement.
- v) Some community members seek to integrate cultural properties as part of the living expression of the culture, not turn resources simply into museums or artifacts that are disconnected from practice. How can or should we allow a site for use with a living culture or use of existing archaeological sites in a modern context?
- vi) The challenge of cultural identity as it relates to site preservation and use needs to be discussed. Throughout the islands there are sites that are important because of what took place centuries ago or are spoken about in Native Hawaiian chants or mythology, but do not have a tangible form today. An example is the site of the Kapukapuakea Heiau on O‘ahu which was destroyed before the time of Kamehameha I, but still holds meaning for some Native Hawaiians.
- vii) Native Hawaiians lack a sovereign government therefore does not have all the legal, regulatory and public historic preservation frameworks that are available to recognized Native American and Native Alaskan tribes, e.g. a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer structure or separate Native Hawaiian Register of Historic Places.

b) Hawai‘i as Home to Many Cultures and Associated Historic Properties

- i) In addition to Native Hawaiian culture, Hawai‘i has many generations of residents with other ethnic backgrounds that are not, or not adequately, represented on the State Inventory or State Register. A question facing the community is how can the historic preservation community broaden its reach and better define priorities with limited resources?
- ii) “Traditional Cultural Properties” (TCP) is a classification used by the National Register of Historic Places that recognizes that a site *may have traditional cultural significance because of its association with “cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.*¹¹ While the definition appears straightforward there are many in the community struggling with how best to apply it at many sites throughout the islands; given the “layers” of immigration to the islands, whose community takes precedence, what time period?
- iii) How do we ensure that important “stories” that are difficult or painful to tell are preserved even if it is an “uncomfortable history” to remember (for example histories of dislocation, overthrow, imprisonment, or Hansen’s disease)?

c) Mid-Century Historic Properties

- i) The vast majority of Hawai‘i’s existing built environment was constructed after 1947. This time period is significant to later ethnic groups as symbols of education and empowerment (especially post-World War II with the GI bill, shift from the turn of the century plantations/agrarian base, more participation in business and political leadership).
- ii) This suggests a need for context studies and additional work to inventory sites needed to understand/demonstrate/describe Hawai‘i’s uniqueness and against which to evaluate the significance and integrity of individual properties.

d) Environmental Sustainability

- i) The built environment represents embedded energy and preservation provides a benefit for material and energy conservation, keeping materials out of landfill/waste stream.
- ii) Historic properties frequently demonstrate designs based on natural climate and local materials, and display design and environmental significance for regional appropriateness and characteristics.
- iii) Current emphasis on alternative energy development (wind, solar, wave, biomass, geothermal) may at times conflict with cultural landscapes or TCPs, creating conflict between energy development and historic preservation.
- iv) Climate change is projected to have significant impact on the State. Many historic sites are located along coastlines and could potentially be lost due to rising ocean levels and increasing coastal erosion. Pressure on coastal lands also pushes development inland, which can also affect existing historic and cultural properties. The challenge will be to capture knowledge and cultural practices associated with a site before that site is lost.

¹¹ H Parker, Patricia L., Cultural Anthropologist and Archeologist, Amerian Indian Laiaison Office, National Park Service, and King, Thomas F., Senior Archeologist and Director of the Office of Program Review,National Register Bulletin, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties revised 1998, U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, National Register of Historic Places. Page 1.

e) Historic Landscapes¹² & Natural Area Preservation

- i) Many residents value places shaped by humans for human needs. These are not just buildings; they include both designed and vernacular landscapes; ethnographic landscapes and battlefields. In addition, there are views and scenic corridors that enhance a community and can be part of the cultural landscape.
- ii) At times the categorization of a place may shift between being a cultural and a natural resource. Likewise, laws and regulations governing these resources may shift depending on the characterization of the moment.

f) Cultural and Heritage Tourism

- i) Many of Hawai'i's top tourism attractions are historic properties designated on the National Register or other historic designation, including National Parks and Monuments, State Parks and Monuments, and National Historic Landmarks. Examples include, USS Arizona Memorial, 'Iolani Palace, Kawaiaha'o Church, Bishop Museum, and Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. These sites connect people with the history of our islands, and provide economic benefits to our islands.
- ii) Many visitors to the State visit historic sites: in 2011, 24% of visitors from the US West and 42% of visitors from the US East visited "Historic Military Sites." Thirty percent of US West and 32% of US East visitors went to "other historical sites."¹³
- iii) While heritage tourism has many benefits, it must be balanced with good historic resource planning, stewardship, and maintenance. Historic resources need to be managed to avoid potential negative impacts that arise through overuse and contrived or sanitized treatments.
- iv) The island road or trail corridors offer many opportunities for the creation/designation of scenic byways and heritage corridors. There may be increased opportunity for architectural tourism.

g) Civil Emergencies

- i) One challenge for the historic preservation community is how best to prepare for civil emergencies. Identifying and planning to protect, recover and rebuild historic properties after hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunami, lava flows, floods, fire, military attack, and other disasters is an important but unrealized goal.
- ii) We recognize that security, health and safety come first; and repairs and recovery are a later stage, but one that requires sufficient resources and planning to accomplish. A contingency plan should be in place that outlines the steps to be taken regarding historic properties on State and County land. The DLNR Continuity of Operations Plan has been developed by the State and can be used to request FEMA funding.

¹² Keller, Timothy J. ASLA, and Keller, Genevieve P., Land and Community Associates, Charlottesville, Virginia, National Register Bulletin #18 - How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes, National Park Service Publication

¹³ 2011 Visitor Satisfaction and Activity Report, Hawai'i Tourism Authority.
<http://www.Hawaiitourismauthority.org/research/reports/visitor-satisfaction>

h) Historic Resource Inventories and the Protection of Information and Artifacts Obtained from Archaeological Investigations

- i) The SIHP has the potential to be a meaningful tool for the community but it must be more accessible to the community.
- ii) We need to understand and prepare for the differences in identifying historic architecture, archeology and landscapes.
- iii) The system should be a planning tool, but one that is flexible enough to also provide educational opportunities.
- iv) The system must have adequate financial and human resources for it to be developed and maintained.
- v) The system must be designed for accessibility, appropriate use and limitations when not appropriate (confidentiality).
- vi) As a community we must seriously address the lack of a centralized system to catalogue and store artifacts recovered in mandated archaeological investigations. In the past Bishop Museum would store artifacts, but they have discontinued accepting new items because of a lack of storage space. While some discussion has taken place within the historic preservation community no clear plan or action steps have been identified.

i) Community Involvement and Outreach

- i) Participants in every community meeting expressed a need for education, training, outreach and support.
- ii) There is recognition that we need to get younger people educated about and involved in historic preservation.
- iii) The long-term goal needs to address how to make historic preservation relevant today? This may include actions such as neighborhood or commercial area revitalization, vibrant urban cores, and main street developments. The challenge is how to encourage and support understanding by businesses, investors and entrepreneurs to embrace historic preservation as a business strategy.



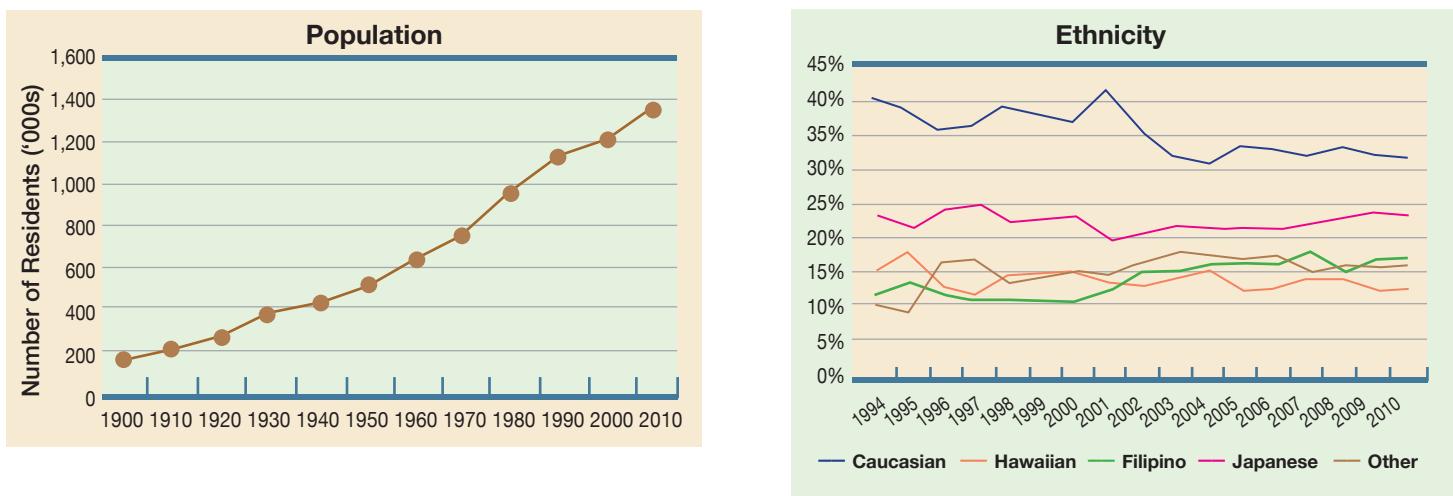
*Moana Hotel, Oahu
National Register 1972*



*Kiki'iola, Kauai
National Register 1984*

j) Demographic Trends in the State

- i) From 1950 to 1980 the resident population in the State grew over 2% per year. Since that time Statewide population has increased less than 2% per year. Since 1990 the neighboring islands are increasing at a faster rate compared with Honolulu. This increasing population leads to greater development and potentially greater pressure to build on undeveloped land and/or redeveloping properties that could potentially impact historic properties, especially archaeological sites in previously undisturbed areas.¹⁴
- ii) Hawai‘i is a state that includes many different ethnicities. We recognize native Hawaiians as the indigenous people as well as the many ethnicities of residents that have immigrated to our state since 1778. The Ethnicity graph reflects our diversity and the scope of outreach required over time to educate and encourage participation in historic preservation by these different cultural groups. Note that 16 percent of the population is “other” and consists of over 12 different ethnic group categories.¹⁵



k) Impact of HRS Section 6E

As part of the state’s historic preservation program, Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS Section 6E) defines “historic property” as any building, structure, object, area or site, including heiau and underwater site, which is over fifty years old.¹⁶

State law ensures that effects on historic properties are identified and taken into account during development proposals. It requires that local jurisdictions advise SHPD of projects that may affect historic properties prior to local approval of any project involving a permit, license, certificate, land use change, subdivision, or other entitlement. Further, local jurisdictions must provide SHPD with an opportunity to review and comment on the potential effects of the proposed project on historic properties. SHPD must inform the public of any project proposals submitted to it under this section that are not otherwise subject to a requirement of a public hearing or other public notification.

¹⁴ Table 1.01 Population of Counties, 2011 State of Hawai‘i Data Book, State of Hawai‘i Department of Business, Economic, Business and Tourism.

¹⁵ Table 1.41 Ethnic Stock by County, 1994 - 2011 State of Hawai‘i Data Book, State of Hawai‘i Department of Business, Economic, Business and Tourism

¹⁶ Note this definition differs from the NHPA definition that a historic property meet National Register criteria, which means that an evaluative process must occur before a place qualifies as a “historic property.”

County Planning Departments have established various methods to interact with state agencies to meet the requirements of Section 6E. SHPD often requests that the County require applicants to prepare an Archaeological Inventory Survey, Architectural Inventory Survey, Mitigation Proposal or Preservation Plan for review and comment by SHPD. When archaeological, historic or other cultural resources are found, SHPD will recommend measures to protect those resources, and the County will usually include those as conditions of the permit or entitlement being requested.

Several issues are associated with this system:

- i) When applied as written, the “50 year rule” results in reviews without regard for either the nature of the effect (which could be a minor change or a major adverse impact) or for the significance and integrity of the historic property (which may be over 50 years old but not otherwise meet the criteria for being eligible for the State Register). This may result in a large volume of permits and development entitlements that may make it difficult for SHPD to manage its workload. In addition, significant properties and effects may be missed in the overload, while non-eligible properties may be caught in delays or irrelevant reviews.
- ii) The requirement to afford SHPD the opportunity for review shifts decision-making from the local level to the state level. This helps to ensure that qualified preservation professionals are charged with review of effects and recommendations to avoid, minimize or mitigate those effects. However, it also distances the reviewer from the historic property. State-level employees may not be as familiar with local historic properties as those working closer to the communities affected.
- iii) SHPD has authority to “review and comment,” but does not have direct authority to impose or enforce preservation conditions. The local jurisdiction may or may not include preservation conditions as part of the county’s permit. There is not a direct connection between those making the recommendation (the State) and those implementing and enforcing it (the County).
- iv) Because the vast majority of Hawai‘i’s built environment was constructed after WWII, large tracts of urban and suburban developments are attaining the age of 50 years. As these subdivisions, strip shopping centers, big box stores, and other developments meet the age requirement, they are considered to be “historic properties” under state law and all development projects that affect these properties are to be afforded the opportunity for historic review. SHPD needs to establish procedures and criteria to evaluate those properties that possess qualities of significance and integrity from those that are merely old, as well as to establish procedures and criteria to determine which types of projects and effects should be evaluated for historic impacts. This can be done through the ongoing survey and inventory process focused on this time period. Without these two additional screens, the “balloon” of 50-year-old-properties will overwhelm the capacity of both State and County offices.



Ili Ili Opae Heiau, Moloka‘i

I) Areas of Focus for 2012-2017

All the issues discussed above are important, but not every issue can be addressed simultaneously. The Advisory Committee met on June 28, 2012 and reviewed a list of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges that are currently facing historic resources and preservation practice in Hawai'i (see Appendix G). From this list they identified priority areas that should be included in this plan, recognizing that other issues should be addressed in future plans. The current priorities are as follows:

- ❖ The need to build awareness at every level of the community - from State to County offices and agencies to residents - of the importance of historic preservation, how historic preservation should be integrated into the planning process, and, related rules and regulations.
- ❖ The need for a comprehensive and accessible State Inventory database and GIS.
- ❖ The need for ongoing efforts to add sites to the state inventory especially archeological sites, traditional cultural properties, cultural landscapes, and 20th Century districts and buildings.
- ❖ The need to increase the number and multi-cultural diversity of sites on the Hawai'i and National Registers of Historic Places. There is a need for tax or development incentives and other actions that will encourage landowners to submit diverse nominations.
- ❖ The need for greater enforcement of existing rules relating to permitting and protection of historic sites.
- ❖ The need for SHPD to achieve compliance with the National Park Service Corrective Action Plan, and to remain in compliance with NPS requirements.
- ❖ The need for successful collaboration between State and Federal Agencies, Counties, non-profits, and community groups.



*Holy Ghost Church, Maui
State Register 4/29/83,
National Register 8/18/83*



*Pu'upehe, Lanai
State Register 6/13/86, National Register 10/06/86*

8) GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTION PLAN

a) Action Plan 2012-2017 Structure

The purpose of this Hawai'i Historic Preservation Plan is to guide the efforts of SHPD and others in the community to preserve and protect the valuable historic and cultural sites of the State of Hawai'i. The following plan is structured into goals, objectives and action steps. Each action step has an implementation period, a lead entity responsible for ensuring the action is completed (in Italics) and supporting entities responsible for active participation. The plan also encourages any community or group to adopt action items and help to implement them in whatever way they can. Some actions support multiple objectives and have been placed in the section of the plan to which it is most aligned. Underneath each of the goals are outcome measures for that goal. The outcome measures serve as a tool to track progress toward the goal and to alert planners to adjust plans if progress is not being made. After each goal is a summary of additional resources that will be required for plan implementation. The dates noted within this section represent budget years for the State, Fiscal Year Ending (FY). SHPD will review the Action Plan annually and update it as needed.

b) Goal 1: Increase awareness, understanding and support for historic preservation throughout the State.				
		Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
1.1		Increase awareness and understanding of historic preservation within the community.		
	1.1.1	Provide information on aspects of historic preservation to the public via website and other media, including information on preservation rules, procedures, standards, techniques, products, professionals and resources provided by partner organizations.	2013	<i>SHPD</i> HHF, State & Federal Agencies in Hawai'i
	1.1.2	Develop and implement a plan for social media. Consider providing preservation information through a variety of methods and media including social media such as Facebook, twitter and YouTube, as well as emerging media.	2014	<i>SHPD</i> HHF
	1.1.3	Coordinate the writing and submission of historic preservation articles on a regular basis to the local newspapers, media outlets, social media and periodicals.	2014	<i>SHPD</i> HHF, OHA

		Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
	1.1.4	Identify and support local community groups with an interest in historic preservation. Provide training workshops for these groups so they may better inform and engage others. Consider an applied archaeology program.	2015	<i>UH System HHF, SHPD, Counties OHA, KS, DLNR</i>
	1.1.5	Work with Native Hawaiian Organizations to increase the knowledge and understanding of the benefits of historic preservation and clarify specific issues including contemporary use of historic sites, perpetuating cultural practices, and effective participation in preservation opportunities.	2013	<i>OHA DHHL, SHPD, OHA</i>
	1.1.6	Identify multiple ways that the stakeholders from different parts of the community can communicate effectively with SHPD.	2014	<i>SHPD, Community Groups, Business Groups</i>
1.2		Build support for historic preservation by documenting and educating key entities about the economic benefits that historic preservation provides.		
	1.2.1	Develop and share a white paper on the economic benefits of historic preservation for the State and Counties in Hawai'i.	2013	<i>DBEDT, HTA, HHF, SHPD</i>
	1.2.2	Collaborate with the State Department of Business Economic Development and Tourism, Hawai'i Tourism Authority and county preservation commissions to develop and implement a plan that will look for opportunities to promote economic development through preserving and supporting historic properties.	2014	<i>HTA SHPD County Economic Development Offices, Planning Departments</i>
	1.2.3	Work with the Counties to increase awareness of the economic benefit of historic preservation by explaining these benefits in all appropriate brochures, websites, plans, ads, etc.	2015	<i>SHPD County Economic Development Offices, Planning Departments</i>
1.3		Increase understanding and support from State Executive and Legislative Branch and departments within the State as well as each of the Counties.		
	1.3.1	Host a Legislative workshop for new and returning members of the State Legislature and Executive Branch. Provide an update on the importance and current state of historic preservation with strong emphasis on how historic preservation contributes to the community. Examine the effectiveness and efficiency of current preservation laws and rules and propose adjustments if needed.	2014, bi-annual	<i>SHPD HHF, OHA</i>

		Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
	1.3.2	Continue to conduct Historic Preservation Awareness Day at the State Legislature.	Annually	<i>SHPD</i> HHF, OHA
	1.3.3	Support each State Department to develop a property inventory and treatment plan with SHPD that addresses how historic properties within their control will be treated. Develop and execute a Programmatic Agreement between the department and SHPD to implement the plan. Use Hawai'i Department of Transportation historic bridges project as the pilot project for others to follow. Develop lessons learned and model agreements for use by other departments.	2017	<i>DLNR</i> SHPD, State Depts., UH, OHA, consulting parties
1.4		Federal, State and County Agencies are better aligned in their historic preservation efforts.		
	1.4.1	Conduct a meeting of Federal, State and County agencies that have preservation responsibilities. (e.g. HTA, OHA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, NPS, Military, FHWA, DOT). The meeting would address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for the coming year. • Opportunities that exist for better coordination and alignment of historic preservation efforts. • Evaluate the benefits of the meeting to determine if it should be continued bi-annually going forward. 	2014	<i>SHPD</i> HHF, OHA, HTA, NOAA, NPS, Military
1.5		Build knowledge of and support for historic preservation within the County Governments.		
	1.5.1	Support Certified Local Governments (CLGs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the CLGs on Kaua'i and Maui with clearly defined responsibilities and annual training (see 4.3.2). • Provide technical assistance to encourage the implementation of the CLG on Hawai'i Island. • Engage the City & County of Honolulu on the benefits of a CLG. • Provide training for staff in each County that works with Permitting and historic preservation. • Encourage the Counties to provide archaeological and architectural expertise on staff at the County level. 	2013	<i>SHPD</i> Counties
	1.5.2	Continue to conduct regular telephone meetings between SHPD and County Permitting and Planning Departments. Conduct workshops annually with Permitting and Planning Departments of every County to discuss issues related to historic preservation and how to better align and prioritize efforts. Rotate meeting hosts and location by County.	2013 2013	<i>SHPD</i> Counties

		Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
		<p>Measures for Goal 1:</p> <p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% percent of actions are completed as planned. <p>Medium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the percent of the general population strongly believing that “our community is committed to historic preservation” from 11% in 2012 to 15% in 2017. • CLG created on Hawai‘i Island by 2014. <p>Long Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the percent of the general population who strongly agree that “preserving Hawai‘i’s past history, culture and architecture is important to me and I will support the cause” from 31% in 2012 to 40% in 2020. 		
		<p>Additional resources required for Goal 1 implementation for 2013-2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding to develop a white paper on the economic benefits of historic preservation in Hawai‘i. • SHPD add a Community Outreach person to their staff to coordinate additional activities. • Budget to host first meeting of agencies • Budget to host workshop with Counties, legislative workshop and bi-annual listening sessions. • Resources to support social media 	State Fiscal Year Ending FYE 2014 FYE 2014 & beyond FYE 2014 FYE 2014 & beyond FYE 2014	



*U.S.S. Arizona, Oahu
National Register 1966*

2	c) Goal 2: Develop and maintain an effective survey and inventory process supported by an easily accessible database and GIS.		
	This goal addresses the need to collect standardized survey data and to develop a robust and responsive database and GIS of inventoried sites.		
	Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
2.1	Undertake a systematic approach to developing a meaningful database and GIS of historic properties as defined by NHPA.		
2.1.1	Design a centralized site database and GIS for identified and eligible historic properties as defined by NHPA. Collaborate with others to ensure that survey and inventory methods are flexible enough to capture resources characteristics and values important to different communities throughout the State.	2013	<i>SHPD OHA, SHA, NPS</i>
2.1.2	Develop the protocols and guidelines to manage the security of sensitive, private information, including resource locations. [This may require new rules and regulations.]	2013 if new rules are not required. Significantly longer if they are required.	<i>SHPD OHA, NHOs, or consulting parties</i>
2.1.3	Populate the database and GIS first with those sites with sufficient data that SHPD currently has in digital format.	2013	<i>SHPD</i>
2.1.4	Complete addition of the sites that SHPD currently has in non-digital formats.	2014 -2015	<i>SHPD</i>
2.1.5	Gather historic property data that meets the designated criteria from other Agencies, including Federal, State, Counties and non-profits, and include in the database and GIS.	2016	<i>SHPD</i>
2.2	Continue to add sites to the inventory.		
2.2.1	Develop and implement a survey inventory plan that includes a prioritization of both archaeological and architectural sites.	2013	<i>SHPD</i>
2.2.2	Provide resources to increase the number of archaeological and architectural sites that are surveyed and added to the inventory.	2014	<i>SHPD</i>

		Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
	2.2.3	Identify and pursue funding sources for field schools and archaeological research.	2016	<i>UH System SHPD</i>
2.3		Identify high priority context studies that should be undertaken.		
	2.3.1	Convene a working group within each County to develop a list of potential context studies. Prioritize two to three studies and develop an action plan to complete the studies.	2014	<i>SHPD Counties, UH</i>
		<p>Measures for Goal 2:</p> <p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% percent of actions are completed as planned. <p>Medium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An accessible database is available to the public by December 31, 2014. • Two context studies completed by 2015. <p>Long Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to provide an updated accessible database available to the public. 		
		<p>Additional resources required for Goal 2 implementation for 2013-2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget for context studies working groups (one per county) and professional research services. 	State Fiscal Year Ending FYE 2014 & 2015	

3	<p>e) Goal 3: Increase the number of identified, documented, protected and properly maintained historic properties reflective of the diversity of the State.</p> <p>This goal addresses the desire to add more properties to the State and National Registers, including those on private land and that reflect the multi-cultural history of the State. Existing properties on the Registers should be protected through review and compliance activities, and ongoing incentives to maintain the properties.</p>		
	Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
3.1	Encourage landowners and developers to better understand and comply with the historic preservation review process.		
3.1.1	Conduct a bi-annual workshop for landowners, developers and contractors on historic preservation. Clearly describe the review and compliance process and the requirements to complete the "Request for Consultation" and appropriate attachments. Provide the benefit of shorter review process that occurs when the request is complete the first time the document is submitted. Share information on federal and local tax incentives.	2014	SHPD
3.1.2	Educate the construction community of legal responsibilities under Chapter 6E. Provide an educational resource of responsibilities, legal requirements and restrictions.	2014	BIA Cultural Resource Mgmt Firms
3.1.3	Support existing tax incentives for historic preservation at the County level.	2013 & ongoing	Community Groups HHF
3.1.4	Work with County Councils to adopt commercial and archaeological property tax incentives similar to what is currently offered to owners of historic residential properties. Consider other incentives that may be attractive to landowners.	2016	Community Groups HHF
3.1.5	Work with Realtors Association to make historic property status a part of standard disclosures.	2016	HHF Hawai'i Association of Realtors

		Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
3.2		Provide culturally sensitive and timely action on the discovery of burial sites.		
	3.2.1	Continue to support the Island Burial Councils by providing training and orientation to new members and annual refreshers for existing members. Resume the attendance of representatives from the Attorney General's office at the meeting. The training will include their duties/responsibilities as outlined in Chapter 6E, HRS as well as the requirements set forth in the Sunshine and Ethics Laws.	2013 & annually thereafter	AG, OIP SHPD OHA
	3.2.2	Identify and implement the best means of ensuring that Island Burial Councils have the required number of members and function appropriately. Create a working group to review and update the administrative rules for Burial Councils.	2015	OHA SHPD
3.3		Conduct a pilot project to submit a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) to the State Register and the National Register of Historic Place.		
	3.3.1	Identify and create a working group to identify two or three high potential sites that could qualify to be TCPs.	2014	OHA SHPD, HHF, Civic Clubs
	3.3.2	Identify potential funding sources for the nomination process.	2015	OHA SHPD, HHF, Civic Clubs
	3.3.3	Complete the nomination process for the pilot project to designate a TCP.	2015 - 2017	OHA
	3.3.4	Document the process in a manner that can serve as a guide for other communities interested in nominating a TCP to the Registers.	2014 - 2017	OHA
3.4		Build awareness of the benefits of adding historic sites to the State Inventory and Register, as well as the National Register of Historic Places, with cultural groups throughout the State.		
	3.4.1	Invite cultural (e.g. Japanese Cultural Center), professional (e.g. Ranchers Association), and community groups (e.g. I love Kailua) to Historic Preservation Day at the Capital (1.3.2) to learn more about the benefits and process of historic preservation.	2013	Heritage Caucus HHF

		Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
	3.4.2	Identify and meet with the leadership of two groups that express interest in learning more about the historic register nomination process.	2013	<i>SHPD</i>
	3.5	Initiate a planning process to develop a centralized system to protect and retain information obtained from archaeological data recovery efforts. The plan should also include a means to catalogue and store historic artifacts recovered in mandated archaeological investigations.		
	3.5.1	Meet with the head of The Society of Hawaiian Archaeology and encourage the restart of the working group on this issue.	2013	<i>SHPD/SHA</i>
		<p>Measures for Goal 3:</p> <p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% percent of actions are completed as planned. <p>Medium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 75% of all known historic sites in the State will be documented on the State's Inventory database. • The number of sites on the State Register has increased by 20% over 2012 by 2015. • The number of sites on the National Register has increased by 20% over 2012 by 2015. • Living historic districts will increase by 5%. <p>Long Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of sites on the inventory has increased by 100% over 2012 by 2020. • The number of sites on the State Register has increased by 50% over 2012 by 2020. • The number of sites on the National Register has increased by 10% over 2012 by 2020. 		
		<p>Additional resources required to implement actions for Goal 3 in 2013 & 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget for landowners, developers workshop (3.1.1) 	State Fiscal Year Ending FYE 2014	

4	g) Goal 4: Strengthen the Infrastructure for Historic Preservation in Hawai‘i.		
	This goal addresses the need for SHPD to be in compliance with NPS and have adequate resources to meet the demands of the community. It also addresses the overall infrastructure for historic preservation including the enforcement of existing regulations and the need for a robust, accessible GIS.		
	Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
4.1	Ensure that SHPD and other State Agencies have the professionally qualified administrative staffing to adequately meet legal mandates including keeping pace with projected development growth and the increased requirements from NHPA including Section 106.		
	4.1.1 Recruit, hire, train and retain all currently authorized positions within SHPD.	2013	<i>SHPD</i>
	4.1.2 Work with other State Agencies to identify existing or new staff that may be cross-trained to understand and manage the interagency review process and better promote preservation of State properties. Evaluate the pilot project with the State Department of Transportation (HDOT) hiring of two staff members to improve the timeliness of reviews for projects.	2013	<i>SHPD HDOT</i>
4.2	Expand the funding base for Historic Preservation.		
	4.2.1 Pursue violations of Chapter 6E, Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) and deposit fines in the Hawai‘i Historic Preservation Special Fund to defray costs of oversight and investigations.	2013	<i>SHPD</i>
	4.2.2 Conduct a study to determine whether the SHPD fee schedule for review work is adequate to support program requirements.	2013	<i>SHPD</i>
	4.2.3 Evaluate the options to restructure the fee schedule for permit reviews to adequately cover the work required on behalf of SHPD and the Counties.	2015	<i>SHPD</i>
	4.2.4 Establish a Historic Preservation Revolving Fund through Legislative action.	2015	<i>SHPD</i>

		Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
4.3		Develop clear guidelines documented by Programmatic Agreements defining the roles and responsibilities within the historic preservation review of permits process.		
	4.3.1	Improve the efficiency and timeliness of the compliance review process between SHPD, State Agencies, other government agencies and counties. Document with Programmatic Agreements. Review progress and potential improvements annually at the Agency meeting (1.4.1) and County meeting (1.5.2).	2013 - 2015	SHPD State Counties Federal Agencies
	4.3.2	Continue providing CLGs with clearly defined responsibilities and annual training updates.	2013 & annually thereafter	SHPD Counties
	4.3.3	Continue providing training and orientation to new and current Hawai'i Historic Review Board members that includes their duties/responsibilities as outlined in Chapter 6E, HRS as well as the requirements set forth in the Sunshine and Ethics Laws.	2013 & annually thereafter	SHPD
4.4		Improve enforcement of Historic Preservation regulations.		
	4.4.1	Provide training for those responsible for enforcing historic preservation laws. Training to include modules for division staff, Department's Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement and county police departments.	2013 & annually thereafter	AG, SHPD DLNR, Police Departments
	4.4.2	Work with County Councils to review the fines and penalties for not following permit requirements. Evaluate whether fines are at a high enough level to encourage compliance. Consider if there are alternative types of penalties that will lead to greater compliance.	2015	Counties AG, Community groups SHPD, HHF
	4.4.3	Develop and implement a stewardship program that encourages community-based organizations to maintain sites and monitor infractions.	2015	SHPD Counties
4.5		Ensure that historic preservation reviews are timely and conducted in compliance with state and federal laws.		
	4.5.1	Implement the updated procedures developed in conjunction with the CAP.	2012	SHPD
	4.5.2	Implement Programmatic Agreements with Department of Defense historic preservation departments, Department of Transportation to streamline the review process.	2012	SHPD OHA, DoD, FHWA

		Objectives and Actions	Timeline	Lead & Support
4.6		Improve the planning process for the 2017 – 2022 iteration of the State Historic Preservation Plan.		
	4.6.1	Track the measures identified in the 2012 – 2017 SHPP. Incorporate accountability into the ongoing process.	2013 Annually	SHPD
	4.6.2	Allow a minimum of 18 months to complete the 2018 planning process.	2015	SHPD
	4.6.3	In the planning process consider a minimum of two rounds of community meetings – one to gather input and if needed a follow up round to review the plan draft.	2015 -2016	SHPD
		<p>Measures for Goal 4:</p> <p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% percent of actions are completed as planned. <p>Medium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHPD responds to 95% of reviews within required timeframe. • Increased revenues for the Hawai'i Historic Preservation Special Fund. <p>Long Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHPD responds to 100% of reviews within required timeframe. 		
		<p>Additional resources required to achieve Goal 4 in 2013 & 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for new positions 	State Fiscal Year Ending FYE 2014 & beyond	

9) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

Once approved, this plan will inform state and county planning processes and will be incorporated into their planning documents so that the preservation of cultural and historic resources becomes a part of the fabric of planning and doing business in the State of Hawai'i.

We also hope that this plan informs and prompts actions by members of our community, from developers to contractors, for-profit and non-profit organizations, as well as individuals. Here are ways to get involved:

- ❖ Review the plan, especially its goals and objectives.
- ❖ Adopt those statewide goals that fit your community.
- ❖ Implement those statewide objectives that can be accomplished locally in a reasonable timeframe (preferably before the next statewide plan revision).
- ❖ Apply for CLG grant funding to help implement the state's historic preservation plan and any local preservation plans.
- ❖ Participate in community meetings and public hearings on upcoming development projects in your community.
- ❖ Let your elected officials know how you feel about historic preservation and the role it should have in your community.

Appendix A: Acknowledgements

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Glenn E. Mason – President, Mason Architects, Inc.

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Appendix B: State of Hawai'i Historic Preservation Plan Survey

Aloha. Your participation in this confidential survey is important but voluntary. The information will be summarized into broad categories and personal identifying information will be kept CONFIDENTIAL. The survey will take only a few minutes.

1. What island do you currently live on?

O'ahu.....	49%
Maui.....	14%
Hawai'i.....	19%
Kaua'i.....	11%
Molokai.....	4%
Lanai.....	3%

2. What does historic preservation mean to you?

3. In your own words, what should be included in historic preservation efforts in Hawai'i?

4. What historic preservation organizations, program or sites have you had involvement with?

5. Have you been involved in any type of support or opposition to Hawai'i historic preservation programs or projects?

Yes (specify below).....	16%
No.....	84%

6. Which of the following historic or cultural resources in your area do you believe are the most important to preserve? Please put a 1 besides the most important, 2 besides the next most important and 3 besides the third most important. Then check as many of the others that you consider important. (ROTATE)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Points	All
Archaeological sites of cultural importance	31%	16%	9%	1671	74%
Buildings and other structures that are historic and/or architecturally important	16%	20%	13%	1181	73%
Districts with cultural, historic, or architectural significance	5%	11%	13%	538	57%
Hawaiian burial sites	18%	10%	10%	1039	59%
Landscapes important to native Hawaiian culture	9%	13%	11%	741	57%
Sites/structures important to native Hawaiian culture	11%	16%	16%	953	66%
Landscapes or sites important to other cultures of Hawai'i	2%	5%	11%	257	49%
World War II historic places or artifacts	4%	8%	12%	416	48%
Post-WWII historic places or buildings	1%	1%	2%	98	30%
Other (specify): _____	2%	1%	2%	94	14%
None	2%	0%	1%	86	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%		

* Points ranked as follows: 1st rank (5 points), 2nd rank (3 points), 3rd rank (1 point)

** Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

7. In each row, review both statements. Please mark the response that most closely reflects your viewpoint. (MARK ONLY ONE RESPONSE PER LINE)

(ROTATE START)

Most of the historic buildings in my community are an asset and should be preserved	36%	31%	26%	5%	3%	Most of the historic buildings in my community are obstructions to progress.
I would like to work in a historic building.	25%	17%	40%	8%	11%	I would like to work in a newly constructed building.
The community should preserve burial sites and not develop the area.	28%	18%	24%	15%	16%	The community should deal appropriately with burial sites and then develop the area
Our community is committed to historic preservation.	14%	30%	42%	11%	4%	Our community is not committed to historic preservation.
UH Astronomy should be allowed to develop the summit of Mauna Kea despite its significance to Native Hawaiians.	21%	22%	35%	11%	12%	UH should not be allowed to develop the summit of Mauna Kea because of its significance to Native Hawaiians.

	How strongly do you agree or disagree that...	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8.	... historic preservation provides a public benefit that deserves financial support from government	25%	42%	24%	7%	2%
9. historic buildings, sites, and landscapes are a valuable contribution to a desirable living environment	32%	49%	17%	2%	7%
10. preserving historic buildings and sites contributes to the economic well-being of the community	23%	45%	27%	5%	1%
11.	... preserving native Hawaiian cultural sites is important	38%	47%	13%	2%	1%
12.	... individuals should have a right to do as they please with their property even if that means destroying properties of historic value	4%	10%	27%	37%	23%
13.	... historic preservation prevents or hinders growth and development in my community	3%	13%	33%	36%	15%
14.	... with proper planning, we can develop our communities and protect our historic resources	43%	46%	9%	1%	1%
15.	... rapid growth is threatening the quality of life in my community	20%	28%	30%	18%	4%
16.	...Hawai'i should actively preserve sites of cultural importance, even if it hurts economic development.	13%	33%	36%	16%	4%

17. Preserving Hawai'i's past history, culture, and architecture is important to me

Strong agree, and will support the cause.....	35%
Agree, but not a priority for me.....	63%
Disagree.....	2%
Strongly disagree.....	1%

DEMOGRAPHICS

18. What is your age? Is it...

18 to 24.....	4%
25 to 34.....	12%
35 to 39.....	5%
40 to 44.....	5%
45 to 49.....	8%
50 to 54.....	10%
55 to 64.....	33%
65 to 69.....	13%
70 or older.....	10%

19. What is your ethnic background?

(check all that apply)

Caucasian.....	42%
Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian.....	8%
Japanese.....	22%
Chinese.....	11%
Filipino.....	6%
Korean.....	1%
Mixed, Not Hawaiian.....	4%
Black.....	0%
Hispanic/Latino.....	2%
Other (specify): _____.	3%
Not sure.....	1%

20. What is the highest level of education you completed?

High school degree or less.....	9%
Some college.....	28%
College grad with bachelor's degree.....	36%
Graduate school or professional degree....	28%
Refused.....	28%

21. What was the total income from all sources of all employed members of this household in 2011? Income, before taxes?

Less than \$15,000.....	4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	11%
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	19%
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	17%
\$100,000 to \$150,000.....	17%
\$150,000 or more.....	7%
Not sure.....	13%
Refused.....	1%

22. How long have you lived in Hawai'i?

Less than one year.....	2%
1 to 5 years.....	10%
6 to 10 years.....	12%
11 to 20 years.....	12%
More than 20 years, not lifetime.....	26%
Lifetime.....	37%
Other (specify).....	1%

23. Gender

Male.....	32%
Female.....	68%

24. What is your home zip code? _____

Appendix C: Public Input Meetings

Lihue, Kaua'i	Honolulu, O'ahu
May 2, 2012	May 22, 2012
Kamakahelei Middle School, Cafeteria	Farrington High School, Cafeteria
4431 Nuhou Street	1564 N. King Street
5:00 to 8:00pm	5:00 to 8:00 pm
Kahului, Maui	Lanai City, Lanai
May 8, 2012	May 30, 2012
Maui High School, Cafeteria	Lanai High and Elementary School, Cafeteria
660 South Lono Avenue	5:00 to 7:00 pm
5:00 to 8:00pm	
Hilo, Hawai'i Island	Hoolehua, Molokai
May 15, 2012	May 31, 2012
Waiakea High School, Cafeteria	Molokai High School, Cafeteria
155 W.Kawili Street	5:00 to 7:00 pm
5:00 to 8:00pm	
Kona, Hawai'i Island	
May 17, 2012	
Kealakehe Intermediate, Cafeteria	
74-5062 Onipaa Street	
5:00 to 8:00pm	

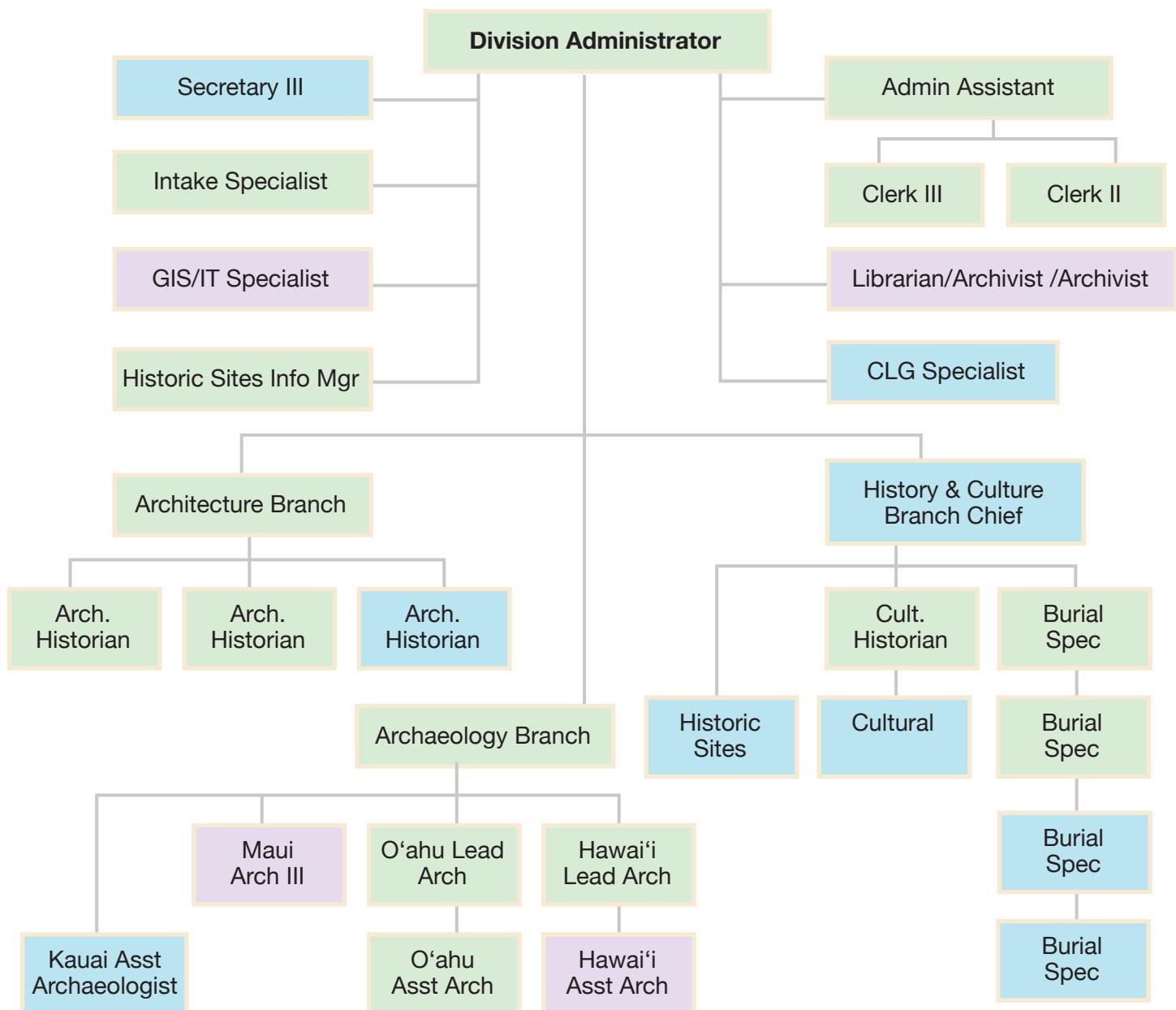


*Keawanui Fishpond, Moloka'i
National Register 12/29/62*

Appendix D: SHPD Existing Organization with noted vacancies

**EXISTING ORG EXISTING ORGANIZATION
STRUCTURE WITH NEW POSITIONS**

(UPDATE: As of June, 2012)



KEYS:

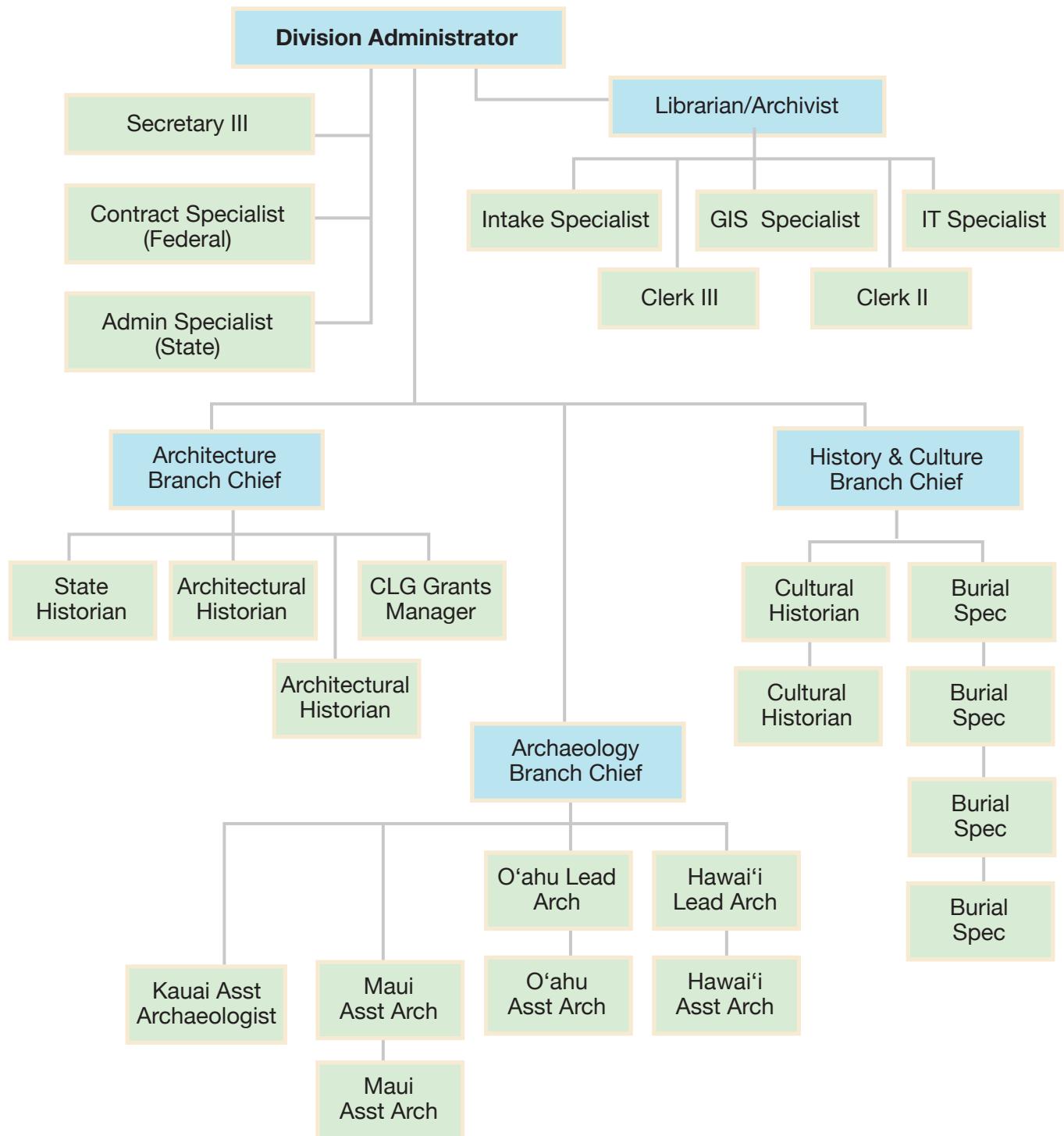
Vacant Position

Vacant Position, High Priority to Fill

Filled Position

Appendix E: SHPD Proposed Organization Chart with sufficient funding

(GOING FORWARD: July 1, 2013)



Appendix F: Participants in the 10th Annual Historic Preservation Day at the State Capitol

1. African American Diversity Cultural Center Hawai‘i
2. Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail
3. Army Cultural Resources Program
4. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum
5. Bishop Museum Anthropology Department
6. Chinatown Improvement District
7. Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i
8. Damien and Marianne of Moloka‘i Heritage Center
9. Daughters of Hawai‘i
10. Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa
11. Friends of ‘Iolani Palace
12. Friends of Queen Theater
13. Fung Associates, Inc.
14. Hale‘iwa Main Street
15. Hawai‘i Ecotourism Association
16. Hawai‘i Visitors and Convention Bureau
17. Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives
18. Hawaiian Railway Society
19. Historic Hawai‘i Foundation
20. Historic Liliha Town
21. Honolulu Culture and Arts District
22. Hui No‘eau Visual Arts Center
23. Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai‘i
24. Kailua Historical Society
25. Kāko‘o ‘Ōiwi
26. Kalaupapa National Historic Park
27. Kikiaola Construction Company / Structure Movers Hawai‘i
28. King Kamehameha V Judiciary History Center
29. Ko‘olau Foundation
30. Ko‘olaupoko Hawaiian Civic Club
31. Kyo-ya Hotels and Resorts LP / Starwood Hotels and Resorts Waikīkī
32. Mālama Mānoa
33. Mānoa Heritage Center
34. Marine Corps Base Hawai‘i
35. Mason Architects, Inc.
36. Maui Historical Society
37. Minatoishi Architects, Inc.
38. Mō‘ili‘ili Community Center
39. Navy Region Hawai‘i / NAVFAC Hawai‘i
40. Office of Hawaiian Affairs
41. Pacific Islands Institute
42. Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard
43. Shangri La, Doris Duke Foundation for Islamic Art
44. SMS Research & Marketing Services / State Historic Preservation Plan Community Input
45. Society for Hawaiian Archaeology
46. State Historic Preservation Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources
47. State Parks Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources
48. UH Mānoa Historic Preservation Program
49. United Chinese Society of Hawai‘i
50. WWII Valor in the Pacific National Monument

Appendix G: Historic Preservation Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges List

Strengths of historic preservation in Hawai‘i

1. 98% of residents agree that “preserving Hawai‘i’s history, culture and architecture is important to me.
2. State and County plans include historic preservation in their goals and vision
3. Strong non-profits supporting historic preservation and related areas
4. Increasing number of grass roots organizations showing an interest in historic preservation in many communities
5. CLGs on Kaua‘i and Maui, starting on Hawai‘i Island.
6. State law in Hawai‘i is very strong in terms of historic preservation relative to other states.
7. Unique heritage of Hawai‘i attracts visitors seeking destinations offering one-of-a-kind cultural experiences

Weaknesses of historic preservation in Hawai‘i

1. SHPD has insufficient resources to meet demand for services
 - a. SHPD under CAP
 - b. Lack of standardization within SHPD
 - c. Too many requests for review are submitted without all the necessary documentation and editing – results in rejections & resubmittals.
 - d. SHPD tends to be process focused rather than having an outcomes orientation.
Needs to be accountable.
 - e. Lack of understanding of the role of the Historic Places Review Board – can they be more proactive in preservation?
2. Need for greater enforcement of existing rules
 - a. Current county rules are not sufficient – archaeological sites knowingly being destroyed and private landowners paying the penalty
3. Private landowners have no incentives to preserve commercial buildings, archaeological and historic sites.
 - a. Landowners want to know the range of options available for preservation.
 - b. Community cannot take for granted the incentives that are already in place.
4. Everyone in the community needs to be educated on all aspects of historic preservation – roles, responsibilities, rules, regulations, guidelines, implementation, etc.
5. Insufficient understanding/guidelines on how properties on the historic registers can be used or maintained. (Fishponds), often conflicting regulations from different agencies.
6. Some categories of development are exempt from EIS, EA process therefore not subject to review.
Confusion about the impact of this.
7. The history of other cultures frequently take a back seat to Native Hawaiian culture
8. Perception that a disproportionate share of resources (time, addressing legal challenges, etc.) goes to native Hawaiian Burial sites. Several burial councils are dysfunctional – positions not filled,
 - a. Lack of consistency within Burial Councils

9. Lack of clear guidelines or MOAs about the roles and responsibilities within the historic preservation review processes
 - a. CLGs need more clearly defined responsibilities and training.
 - b. The State Historic Preservation Plan is a guidance document but carries no regulatory weight or authority.
 - c. Review procedures between SHPD, other Gov't agencies & Counties need to be more efficient, shorter overall process.
10. Perception that architecture and structures are in conflict with archaeology, and, history and culture. Competing for resources rather than mutual support.
11. Historic and cultural programs throughout the state are not aligned or coordinated (NPS, OHA, HTA,...)
12. Historic preservation organizations do not pursue for-profit partnerships with the visitor industry.
13. Realtors are not engaged in the historic preservation process.
14. Need for a comprehensive inventory that is easily accessed through a database. This database needs to be maintained over time.
15. Lack of a plan for the curation of archaeological and architectural collections gathered by local professionals in the course of their work over years.

Opportunities for historic preservation in Hawai‘i

1. Rich history of native Hawaiians and immigrants
2. Abundance of archaeological sites
3. Historic preservation ties in with economic development
4. Partnership opportunities with other government agencies including OHA, HTA, DHHL, DOT, Military
5. Teaming opportunities with private sector groups including non-profits such as Historic Hawai‘i Foundation and grass roots organizations
6. Engage more young people in archaeology, anthropology, and ethnography by partnering with UH, Chaminade, etc. - make it possible for young people to get degrees in communities with high demand for historic preservation knowledge, community building.
7. Identify some living communities with unique characteristics and work to save them through design guidelines - for repair, replacement and to retain character.
8. Create a Certified Local Government entity on O‘ahu
9. Tax incentives for preservation of commercial, archaeological and historic sites
10. Complete inventory of buildings and structures – make it available on GIS – in order to take a proactive approach to reviews of communities ahead of time
11. Evolution of Hawaiian Home Lands – adaptive reuse of home sites.
12. Traditional Cultural Properties National Register designation exists and there appears to be multiple opportunities in the State, but it is unclear how best to move forward.

Challenges for historic preservation in Hawai‘i

1. Negative image and perception of SHPD
2. The large number of residential and commercial properties reaching age 50 has the potential to swamp SHPD with an overabundance of permit reviews.
3. Growing population, particularly on islands other than O‘ahu – need for more housing, electricity – could potentially threaten archaeological sites that are not yet inventoried
4. Kupuna not willing to share family burial sites to preserve the confidentiality and sanctity of those sites. This information could die with this generation
5. Sense of place for communities developed in the 40s and 50s under threat as houses being torn down and replaced with newer buildings
6. 98% private landownership on Lanai – questions about the new owner
7. Burial Councils face the conflict between western decision making processes and Hawaiian values.
8. Need to recognize that rules and issues for architecture and structures are different than for archaeology (built compared with not built)
9. Need to develop a proactive approach on archaeological inventory before sites are lost or developed
10. Many grass roots organizations lack the capacity to operate effectively.
11. Burials are still being done on private property today without any formal documentation of location.
12. Global climate change will affect many historic sites.



*St. Benedict’s Church, Hawai‘i Island
State Register 3/27/79, National Register 5/31/79*

Appendix H: Acronyms

AG - Attorney General	HTA -Hawai'i Tourism Authority
CAP -Corrective Action Plan	HRS -Hawai'i Revised Statutes
CLG - Certified Local Government	KS -Kamehameha Schools
DLNR - State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources	OHA -Office of Hawaiian Affairs
DOD - Department of Defense	NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act of 1970
DOT - State of Hawai'i Department of Transportation	NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
EIS - Environmental Impact Statement	NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmosphere Agency
FYE -Fiscal Year Ending	NPS - National Park Service
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency	SHPD -State Historic Preservation Division
FHWA - Federal Highway Administration	SHPO -State Historic Preservation Officer
FYE - Fiscal year ending	SIHP - Hawai'i State Inventory of Historic Places
GIS - Geographic Information System	TCP -Traditional Cultural Property
HAR – Hawai'i Administrative Rules	UH -University of Hawai'i
HHF -Hawai'i Historic Foundation	

Appendix I: Glossary

Throughout this document words and phrases are used that have specific meaning in the realm of historic preservation. Below are the key definitions that enable the reader to better understand the document. For the most part, and because State law closely followed Federal law, the definitions are similar at both the Federal and State levels. Where there are differences these are identified.

Ahupua'a: A traditional Hawaiian land division usually extending from the mountain to the sea (State).

Attorney General: The attorney general is the chief legal and law enforcement officer of Hawai'i.

Burial site: Any specific unmarked location where prehistoric or historic human skeletal remains and their associated burial goods if any, are interred, and its immediate surrounding archaeological context, including any associated surface or subsurface features, deemed a unique class of historic property, and not otherwise included in section 6E-41, of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes.

Corrective Action Plan: A plan of action given to DLNR by the National Park Service in October 2010 to achieve targeted outcomes for the resolution of significant operational problems within SHPD.

Certified Local Government: The Certified Local Government Program is a preservation partnership between federal, state, and local governments that promotes historic preservation at the grassroots level. The program is jointly administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and the State Historic Preservation Officer, with each eligible locality working through a certification process to become recognized as a Certified Local Government (CLG). CLGs then become an active partner in the Federal Historic Preservation Program which opens the door to funding for local preservation projects and increased communication with state and federal preservation partners.

Department of Land and Natural Resources: The state agency that oversees the protection and conservation of Hawai'i's unique and limited natural, cultural and historic resources such as land, forestry and wildlife, state parks, and historic places.

Geographic Information System: A system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographically referenced data.

Hawai'i Historic Places Review Board: This is a Board required by Section 101(c)(1)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act, and appointed by the governor as established by Section 6E-5.5, HRS (State). As noted in the HRS the following are some of the responsibilities of the Board:

- Order and enter historic properties into the Hawai'i register of historic places on the basis of their value to Hawai'i's heritage;
- Evaluate and, when appropriate, recommend the nomination of historic properties to the national register of historic places;
- Review the state survey of historic properties undertaken in accordance with this chapter;
- Review the content of the state historic preservation plan developed in accordance with this chapter;
- Maintain the Hawai'i Register of historic places, including all of those listed on the national register of historic places, and a program of notification and publication regarding properties on the registers.

Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places: This list formally recognizes districts, sites, structures, buildings and objects and their significance in Hawai‘i’s history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. The State Historic Preservation Division is the official keeper of the Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places.

Hawai‘i State Inventory of Historic Places: The master list of all historic properties identified in the state, regardless of how they are discovered (e.g., whether during surveys or in other ways, such as inadvertent discoveries on construction projects), and regardless of whether they are identified under state or federal regulations.

Hawai‘i Tourism Authority: The lead state agency responsible for developing and implementing various plans to help ensure a sustainable tourism economy and achieve the state’s vision for tourism.

Historic Hawai‘i Foundation: A statewide non-profit organization founded in 1974 that aims *to protect the essential character of Hawai‘i*.

Historic property: The State of Hawai‘i defines historic preservation as “the research, protection, restoration, rehabilitation, and interpretation of buildings, structures, objects, districts, areas, and sites, including underwater sites and burial sites, significant to the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of this State, its communities, or the nation.” The definition of historic property means any building, structure, object, district, area, or site, including heiau and underwater site, which is over fifty years old.

Kamehameha Schools: A private college-preparatory school serving students from preschool to grade 12 with three campuses on O‘ahu, Maui, and Hawai‘i Island that was founded by Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop. Kamehameha Schools is the largest private landowner in the State of Hawai‘i. Income generated from its residential, commercial and resort leases, as well as diverse investments, fund the schools’ maintenance and operations. Kamehameha’s Endowment Group also manages several education collaborations which focus on using Kamehameha Schools’ sizable land holdings for educational purposes.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Federal agency under the Department of Commerce that produces services that help support economic vitality through cutting-edge research and high-tech instrumentation to provide citizens, planners, emergency managers and other decision makers with reliable information through the use of science.

National Park Service: The National Park Service (NPS) is the U.S. federal agency that manages all national parks, many national monuments, and other conservation and historical properties. It is an agency of the United States Department of the Interior. The NPS administers numerous national preservation programs under NHPA and other Federal laws.

National Register of Historic Places: The National Register of Historic Places is the nation’s official list of properties recognized for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. It is administered by the National Park Service, which is a part of the Department of the Interior. (ACHP)

Native Hawaiian: The indigenous Polynesian people of the Hawaiian Islands or their descendants who trace their ancestry back to the original Polynesian settlers of Hawai‘i.

Native Hawaiian Organization: Any organization which: serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians; has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and has demonstrated expertise in aspects of historic preservation that are culturally significant to Native Hawaiians.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs: Under the direction of nine trustees elected statewide, OHA functions operationally as both a government agency and as a trust. OHA has a broad mandate to provide the opportunity for a better life and future for all Hawaiians. The mission of OHA is to mālama (protect) Hawai'i's people and environmental resources and OHA's assets, toward ensuring the perpetuation of the culture, the enhancement of lifestyle and the protection of entitlements of Native Hawaiians, while enabling the building of a strong and healthy Hawaiian people and nation, recognized nationally and internationally.

Property Eligibility Criteria for the National Register: The Secretary of the Interior has established the criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register. For a property to be eligible for the Register it must be significant, be of a certain age, and have integrity. For a property to be deemed significant it must be associated: with events, activities, or developments that were important in the past; with the lives of people who were historically important; with distinctive architectural history, landscape history, or engineering achievements; and/or it must have the potential to yield important information through archaeological investigation about the past. Age is related to whether the property is old enough to be considered historic (generally at least 50 years old). Integrity is whether the property still looks much the way it did in the past. The elements of integrity include: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association and feeling. (ACHP – Citizen's Guide to Section 106)

State Historic Preservation Division: A division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources charged with Hawai'i's regulatory responsibilities in Historic Preservation, acts as the primary State agency in both Federal and State preservation processes.

Traditional Cultural Property: Traditional Cultural Properties is a classification used by the National Register of Historic Places that recognizes that a site *may have traditional cultural significance because of its association with “cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.*

University of Hawai'i: The only public university system in Hawai'i. It was founded in 1907. The UH system includes three universities: Mānoa, Hilo, and West-O'ahu, and seven community colleges: Hawai'i, Honolulu, Kapi'olani, Kaua'i, Leeward, Maui and Windward.

Appendix J: Bibliography

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Appendix K: Photos

Cover: Kamakahonu, Hawai'i Island

Source: HTA Knowledge, Credit: Tor Johnson

Register Site No. 10 27 7002

Cover & Page 5: Kilauea Point Light Station, Kauai

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Register Site No. 30-04-0300, added in 1979

Cover & Page 24: U.S.S. Arizona, Oahu

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Cover & Page 40: Keawanui Fishpond, Moloka'i

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Contents Page: Hanapepe Salt Pans, Kauai

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Page 4: State Capital District, Oahu

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Page 5: Ulu Po Heiau, Oahu

Source: Wikipedia, Credit: Joel Bradshaw

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Page 5: Wo Hing Society, Maui

Source: Lahaina Restoration,

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Register Site No. 50-03-1615

Page 11: Kaho'olawe Island,

Archaeological District, Kaho'olawe

Source: U.S. Geological Survey,

Credit: Jack Lockwood

Register Site No. 20-97-101 thru 20-97-676

Page 11: Pu'ukohola Heiau,

National Historic Park

(District with multiple sites) Hawai'i Island

Source: Hawaii Tourism Authority,

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Page 17: Kiki'iola, Kauai

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Page 17: Moana Hotel, Oahu

Source: Mason Architects,

Credit: Moana Surf Rider Hotel

Register Site No. 2-6-001:001

Page 19: Ili Ili Opae Heiau, Moloka'i

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Page 20: Holy Ghost Church, Maui

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Register Site No. 50-11-1553, added in 1983

Page 20: Pu'upehe, Lana'i

Source: Hawaii Tourism Authority,

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Register Site No. 40-98-19

Page 24: U.S.S. Arizona, Oahu

Source: National Park Service, Credit: Brett Seymour

Register Site No. 66000940

Page 46: St. Benedict's Church, Hawai'i Island

Source: Big Island Visitors Bureau,

Credit: Hawaii's Big Island Visitor Bureau (BIVB)

Register Site No. 10 47 7230