

**FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN
FOR THE MAUI LANI RESIDENTIAL PHASE IX
WAILUKU *AHUPUA'A*; WAILUKU DISTRICT
PU'ALI KOMOHANA *MOKU*
ISLAND OF MAUI
TMK: [2] 3-8-007: pors. 135, 153 and 159**

FOR: Mr. Daren Suzuki-Maui Lani Partners

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"Protecting, Preserving, Interpreting the Past, While Planning the Future"

RECEIVED AT IEM MEETING ON 9/12/17
Clare Apana

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Daren Suzuki, and pursuant to recommendations in the Archaeological Assessment, Archaeological Services Hawaii, LLC (ASH) of Pu`unene has prepared this Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) according to the rules and regulations set forth in the Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) §13-279. Archaeological monitoring will be performed for all ground disturbing activities associated with the development of the Maui Lani Residential Subdivision Phase IX at TMK's 2-3-008: pors. 135, 153 and 159, Wailuku *ahupua'a* and District, Pu`ali Komohana *Moku*, Island of Maui (Figures 1-3).

The proposed improvements consist of grading and filling, as well as installing all associated utilities within the subdivision, and lateral connections to main lines within Maui Lani Parkway roadway. Additionally, if any offsite improvements are required by the County or State for the completion of this project, these additional requirements would be covered under this AMP.

Archaeological inventory level investigations were performed of Phase IX subdivision on two separate occasions. In 2007, an archaeological assessment was undertaken in the southern portion of the subject parcel for three well sites and associated access roads. In 2010, a second assessment was performed of the remaining northern and western sections. As implied by the title "assessment", no historic properties or areas with human remains were documented. However, due to the numerous primary burial features and secondarily deposited human skeletal remains within the Maui Lani landholdings, archaeological monitoring is highly warranted.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The project area, composed of approximately 30-acres, is located within the west central portion of Maui Lani development. It is an elongated parcel which was formerly bisected by the proposed Maui Lani Parkway, which now bounds the eastern side. The subject parcel is bounded by Kuikahi Road extension to the south, HC&S access road corridor and Waiale Reservoir to the west and undeveloped parcels to the north. Along the western boundary, it is comprised of a steep slope that is densely forested and also contains low lying knolls and saddles.

Portions of the project area have undergone grubbing of vegetation; grading for a former residential structure, baseyards, access roads, well sites and utility pipe installations. These prior disturbances have occurred over approximately 25% of the surface area.

EXPECTABILITY OF SUBSURFACE SITES

Based on the findings to date within the Maui Lani landholdings which extend from Kuihelani Highway to the south; portions of Ka`ahumanu Avenue to the north and Waiale Avenue to the west; and developed subdivisions along Papa Avenue to the east; primary burial features and human skeletal remains in a secondary deposit are likely. Thus, monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities will be performed during the development of the subdivision.

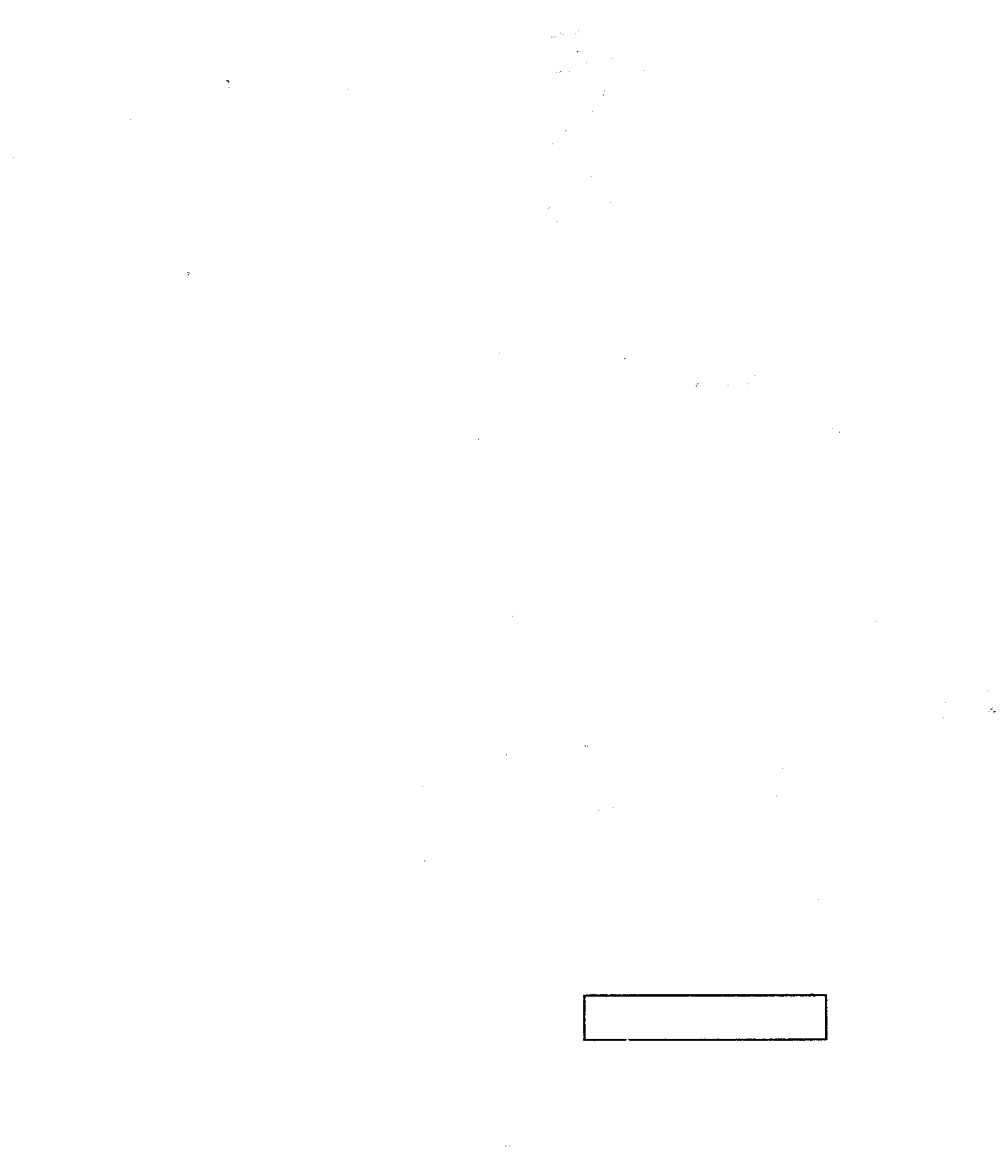


Figure 1. Location of Project Area on USGS Quadrangle

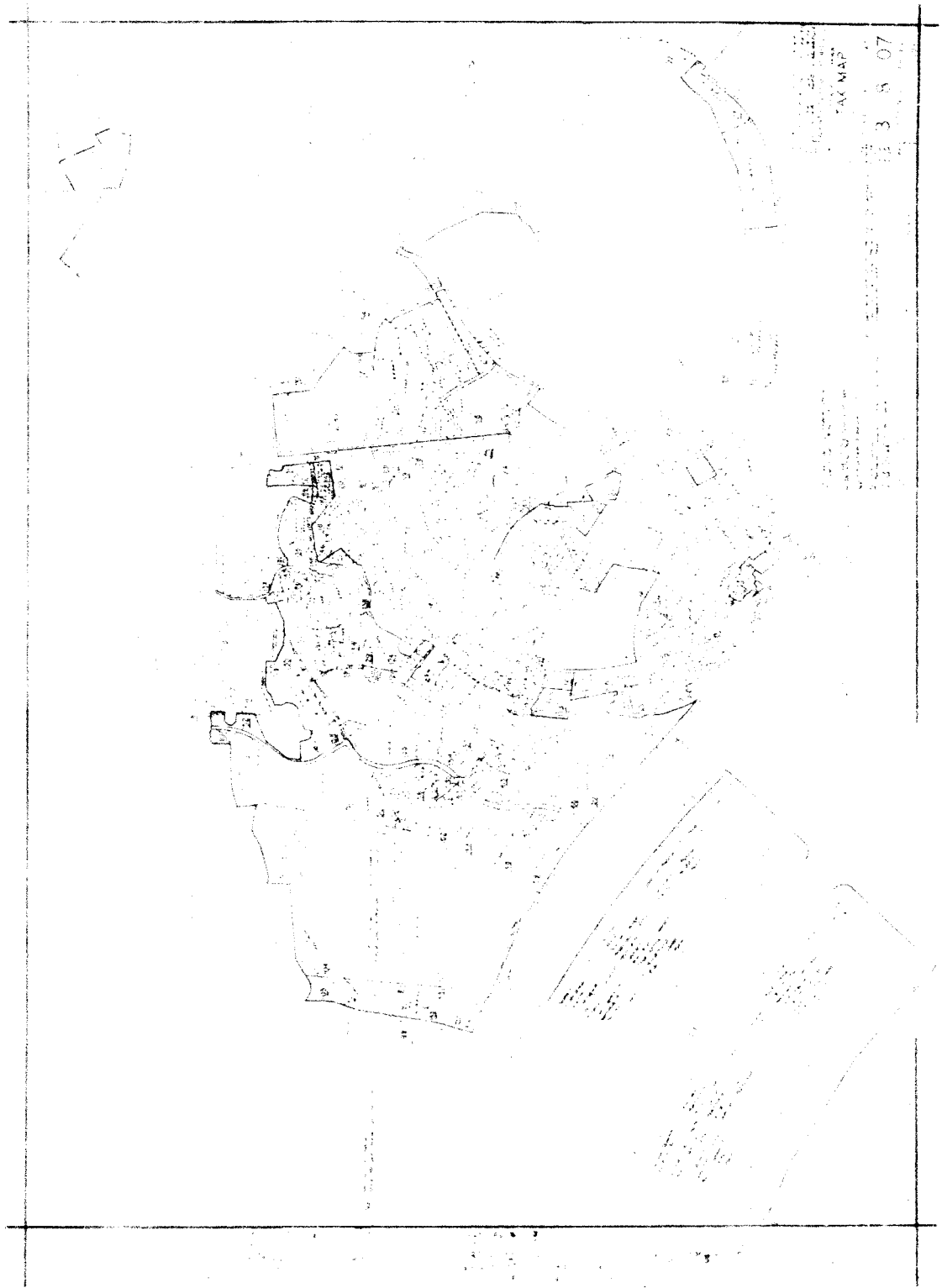


Figure 2. Location of Project Area (Green) and MLP Phase IX Subdivision (Green and Pink) on Tax Map Key

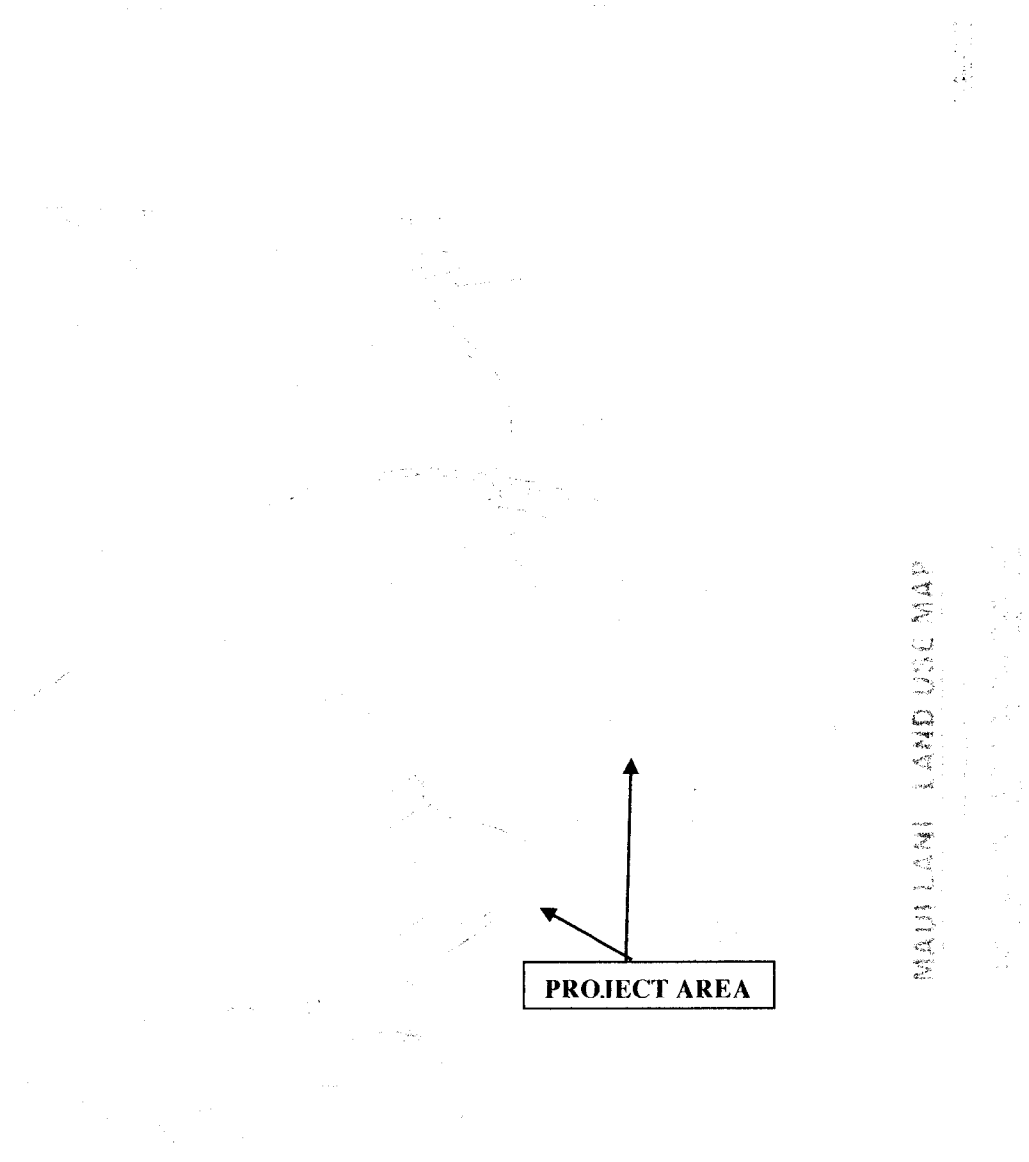


Figure 3. Maui Lani Development Plan Showing Project Area (Green) within the Entire Phase IX Subdivision (Green and Red)

MONITORING PLAN

The construction plans call for excavations ranging from 2-30 feet in depth and all grading activities will be monitored full time. The procedures will consist of grading the sand with a dozer and pushing it into a monitored stockpile. At that point, the stockpile can be loaded out. No sand will be excavated directly out of the ground and loaded into trucks. This procedure does not allow full inspection of the sand matrices. In the event that rock and or sterile deposits and or the water table is encountered, monitoring procedures may need to be adjusted; however no changes may be made without consultation and approval by SHPD via telephone and or in writing. SHPD will also be notified of the onset and completion of the proposed undertaking.

One archaeological monitor per piece of ground disturbing equipment is the protocol for this monitoring project. Dependent on availability, Maui resident archaeologists will be assigned to this project. Prior to the commencement of construction, all pertinent parties including but not limited to construction and archaeological personnel will be informed of the monitoring procedures as stipulated in the monitoring plan, as well as the monitors' authority to halt work in the vicinity of a find. If subsurface sites are exposed during construction, the procedures for the inadvertent discovery of historic properties pursuant to HAR §13-280 will be instituted, and HAR §13-279 (5) and (6) for monitoring reports. These procedures include but are not limited to the following steps. If archaeological sites or suspicious anomalies are identified during construction, temporarily halt ground-disturbing activities in the immediate area will and project activities may shift to other areas of the project. Once the archaeologist makes an assessment, they will then consult with SHPD to determine the appropriate mitigation measures for the find. The area around the site shall be protected by erecting orange fencing or yellow caution tape. The site will be recorded utilizing all standard archaeological methods and procedures. Stratigraphic profiles will be drawn, photographs will be taken, and soil samples collected not only from the subsurface site, but from selected locations within the project area. If nighttime work is performed, the general contractor must notify the consulting archaeologist at least 3 days in advance. The archaeological monitor has sole discretion to determine if lighting is adequate to perform visual inspections of the soil.

If historic bottles are found they are to be collected by the archaeologist. No bottles may be collected or taken by any construction worker.

In the event that human remains are inadvertently exposed during this undertaking, the procedures for the inadvertent discovery of human skeletal remains pursuant to Chapter 6E 43.6 and HAR §13-300-40 will be instituted. First, the aforementioned procedures of halting and securing the site will be performed. After an initial assessment is made by Mr. Hinano Rodrigues of SHPD, and members of the Maui/Lana'i Islands Burial Council-MLIBC (if the remains are believed to be Native Hawaiian), procedures for documenting the burial find shall be undertaken. These mitigation measures may include mapping and collecting displaced human skeletal remains, however no human skeletal remains will be collected without authorization from SHPD. Additional documentation will include, raking and screening of the area to collect all displaced human remains, and excavations to ascertain the context (*in situ* or displaced) and number of individuals represented by the skeletal remains.

PROCEDURES FOR DISPLACED HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

The procedures for exposed skeletal remains and possible burial pit outlines are presented below.

1. Upon identification of displaced human remains, a possible burial pit outline, or basalt and coral manuports all construction activities in the immediate area of the find is temporarily halted.
2. SHPD and the MLIBC shall be notified.
3. Mark the perimeter of the avoidance area with yellow caution tape, and or orange construction fencing and cover the remains to protect them from the elements
4. Extend a baseline through the center of the dispersal area.
5. After notification and concurrence with SHPD, mark all displaced remains with pin flags and produce a plan view map. Locate and identify displaced remains and only collect the displaced remains if authorized by SHPD personnel.
6. If a concentration is identified, map the concentration and leave in place for determination of disposition and controlled manual excavations, as warranted.
7. Manually rake bulldozed or other mechanically produced tailings and screen push piles to collect all displaced and fragmented remains.
8. If no concentration was identified and raking is complete, skip to blade testing on item #13.

9. Complete an osteological inventory of the collected remains to determine the components that may be left *in situ* or missing.
10. If a concentration or possible burial pit was identified, notify SHPD of the possible burial feature and ask for written authorization to test the possible burial feature. Once authorization for testing has been received by SHPD, place a 2.0 by 2.0 meter controlled test unit, centrally locating the concentration within the test unit. Clean the surface with a trowel to determine if a pit outline is present. Map pit outline.
11. If SHPD has provided written authorization to test an *in situ* burial, excavate the *in situ* portion to identify any articulation, document the articulated portion within the pit outline, and collect all clearly displaced remains. Articulated remains and those in an anatomically correct position, shall be left in place until a disposition determination can be made by SHPD in consultation with the MLIBC.
12. Fill out all test excavation and burial forms and draw a plan view map of the *in situ* remains. Then cover remains with a thin layer of sand (if SHPD and MLIBC have seen the feature) and or tarp.
13. Conduct mechanical blade testing in potential areas of further discoveries. Blade testing is conducted by removing shallow (2-6") lifts over a predetermined area.

After the above referenced procedures have been performed, a Burial Treatment and Preservation Plan will be prepared in consultation with the owner, SHPD and the MLIBC (if the remains are believed to be Native Hawaiian).

Upon completion of the fieldwork, all necessary lab procedures including but not limited to processing, cataloguing and analyses of artifacts and photographs; analyses of soil samples as warranted and submitting of charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating will be performed.

All analyses will be synthesized into a final monitoring report, and the report shall be submitted within 180 days of the completion of fieldwork. Copies of this report will be sent to the State Historic Preservation Division offices on Oahu and Maui for their review and comments.

All notes, photographs and artifacts will be archived at the offices of Archaeological Services Hawaii, LLC in Kahului or Makawao (2295 Piihola Road). Upon completion and acceptance of the Final Monitoring Report, all artifactual material, with the exception of grave goods, will be returned to the landowner (if desired). Additionally all field and lab data generated during the course of this project, including but not limited to the above, are the sole property of Archaeological Services Hawaii, LLC., and will remain at the ASH offices.