Final

Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment Project within the New Aloha Stadium Entertainment District (NASED) Hālawa Ahupuaʻa, ʻEwa District, Oʻahu TMKs: (1) 9-9-003:055, 061, 070, and 071

Prepared for
Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS)

Prepared by
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(Job Code: HALAWA 35)

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Management Summary

Reference	Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment Project within the New Aloha Stadium Entertainment District (NASED), Hālawa Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, O‘ahu, TMKs: (1) 9-9-003:055, 061, 070, and 071 (Welser and Belluomini 2025)
Date	February 2025
Project Numbers	Hawai‘i Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) Project No.: 2019PR31575 Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i, Inc. (CSH) Job Code: HALAWA 35
Investigation Permit Number	Archaeological monitoring fieldwork will be conducted under an archaeological fieldwork permit number issued by the Hawai‘i State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) per Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) §13-282. CSH currently operates under permit number 25-04.
Agencies	SHPD; Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS); Stadium Authority; Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT)
Project Proponent	DAGS on behalf of the Stadium Authority
Project Funding	DAGS
Land Jurisdiction	State of Hawai‘i
Project Location	The NASED Development Area is in coastal Hālawa Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, central south shore of O‘ahu. The NASED Development Area involves four parcels separated by Salt Lake Boulevard. The larger northeastern parcel is located at Tax Map Key (TMK): (1) 9-9-003:061 at 99-500 Salt Lake Boulevard (approximately 87.59 acres) which includes the existing Aloha Stadium and an adjacent parking area to the southeast generally bounded by Kamehameha Highway on the west, Moanalua Freeway on the north, the H-1 Freeway to the east, and Salt Lake Boulevard to the south. A smaller southwest parcel, TMK: (1) 9-9-003:071 at 99-232 Kamehameha Highway (approximately 7.29 acres) is generally bounded by Kamehameha Highway to the northwest, and legs of Salt Lake Boulevard on the northeast, southeast, and southwest sides. The two other smaller discrete parcels include TMK: (1) 9-9-003:055 (2.57 acres) bounded by Salt Lake Boulevard to the northwest and northeast and a small linear parcel (0.87 acres) at TMK: (1) 9-9-003:070 bounded by Kamehameha Highway on the northwest and Salt Lake Boulevard on the northeast. This archaeological monitoring plan is addressing the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area, which is a portion of the NASED development area. Following SHPD acceptance of the AMP for the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project, two additional projects were incorporated under these monitoring provisions: the Swap Meet

	Relocation project and the Temporary Stadium Office Trailers project. Thus, the majority of this document reflects the information for the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project, however, all figures have been updated to include the three distinct projects. The NASED Development Area and the three project areas are depicted on portions of the Pearl Harbor (2017) and Waipahu (2017) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.
Project Acreage	The larger northeastern parcel (TMK: [1] 9-9-003:061) is approximately 87.59 acres and the smaller southwest parcels are TMK: (1) 9-9-003:055 (2.57 acres), TMK: (1) 9-9-003:070 (0.87 acres), and TMK: (1) 9-9-003:071 (7.29 acres) for a total NASED Development Area of approximately 98.32 acres (39.79 hectares). The Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area is approximately 64.2 acres (26 hectares).
Project Description and Related Ground Disturbance	The proposed NASED includes redeveloping all four portions of the NASED Development Area. NASED will involve a “program” comprising various projects to be carried out over time for a common purpose (NASED Program). The NASED Program includes the demolition of the existing Aloha Stadium, the construction of a new multi-purpose stadium, and will include an integrated mixed-use development comprising residential, retail, entertainment, hotel, commercial and community facilities within buildings that contain car parking associated with the particular uses in consonance with Transit Oriented Development community revitalization concepts as established by City and County of Honolulu Ordinances 50 and 51, 2023. A characteristic of the mixed-use development surrounding and integrated with the new Aloha Stadium will be a retail and entertainment-oriented District featuring pedestrian plazas, recreational amenities such as activated open spaces and walkable connectivity throughout the District, a neighborhood park, and other ancillary or supporting uses. A pedestrian bridge over Hālawa Stream with local road access on both sides, expanding access to/from the Interstate H-3 Freeway and Moanalua Freeway (H-201), expanding Salt Lake Boulevard, and service access on the south side of the stadium will greatly improve controlled vehicular circulation throughout the site while improving connectivity to the surrounding road network. The Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area is a subset of the NASED Development Area and is the area where the first proposed project of the NASED Program will be developed. This first proposed project is a stand-alone project and is not contingent on the completion of any future projects. The first proposed project of the NASED Program, as set forth in the programmatic master plan, includes the following: • Demolition of the existing stadium • Construction of a new stadium and associated service amenities

	• Relocation of stadium gates • Site rough grading/turf • Construction of new internal roads • Construction of new surface parking • Repair and resurface existing parking • Construction of new retail, entertainment, residential, hotel, and commercial buildings • Relocation of bus station • Construction of new land bridge over Salt Lake Boulevard The Swap Meet Relocation project consists of the relocation of the Aloha Stadium Swap Meet functions from the ring parking lots surrounding the Stadium to the Upper Halawa Lot in the southeast portion of the NASED Development Area. The scope of this project includes installation of new and the relocation of existing prefabricated, portable structures and trailers, along with necessary utility connections (water, sewer, electrical), resurfacing and restriping of the Upper Halawa Lot, and related works. The Temporary Stadium Office Trailers project includes the installation of temporary office trailers for the Stadium staff in the southeast portion of the NASED Development Area. Improvements will also include the addition of a restroom and surface parking. Some ground disturbance may be required for utilities.
Historic Preservation Regulatory Context	This archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) is intended to support the proposed Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project's historic preservation review under Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) §6E-8 and HAR §13-275. There is no federal involvement that would trigger federal historic preservation review. It is also intended to support any project-related historic preservation consultation with consulting parties, such as state and county agencies and interested Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) and community groups. In consultation with the SHPD, this document fulfills the requirements of HAR §13-279-4. William Barrera (1971) carried out an archaeological reconnaissance survey for the then proposed Honolulu Stadium. No historic properties were identified. CSH (Sroat et al. 2012) conducted an archaeological inventory survey for Construction Phase 2 of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor project (now termed the Honolulu Rail Transit Project [HRTP]), which overlaps with a portion of the NASED Development Area. The study identified no historic properties in the vicinity. The Sroat et al. (2012) study was accepted in an SHPD National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consultation review dated 23 May 2012 (Log No.: 2012.1449; Doc. No.: 1205NN23).

	CSH (Turran et al. 2020) produced an archaeological literature review and field inspection report for the NASED Development Area. CSH (Shideler and Belluomini 2021) produced an archaeological inventory survey testing strategy plan for the NASED Development Area. The testing strategy plan for this project was accepted by the SHPD (Garnet L.K. Clark) in an email to CSH (David Shideler and Scott Belluomini) dated 11 June 2021. CSH conducted an archaeological inventory survey (results recorded in an archaeological assessment report) for the NASED Development Area. The draft report (Turran and Hammatt 2025) has been submitted to SHPD. FAI Architects (2024) conducted an architectural reconnaissance level survey (RLS) for Aloha Stadium. The RLS determined Aloha Stadium is eligible for listing on the Hawaii Register of Historic Places (HRHP) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that it retains sufficient integrity for significance under HAR §13-275-6(b).
Archaeological Historic Properties Identified	No archaeological historic properties have been identified within the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area or the NASED Development Area.
Architectural Historic Properties Identified	The FAI Architects (2024) RLS determined Aloha Stadium, State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) # 50-80-13-10114, is eligible for listing on the Hawaii Register of Historic Places (HRHP) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C and that it retains sufficient integrity for significance under Criterion c pursuant to HAR §13-275-6(b).
Monitoring Provisions	In consultation with the SHPD, it was determined that a combination of on-site and spot archaeological monitoring will be conducted for the project to identify and document subsurface archaeological historic properties. Spot archaeological monitoring will be implemented for any ground disturbance occurring within the existing stadium footprint, which will include bi-weekly (every two week) spot checks of open or in-progress excavations. On-site archaeological monitoring will be conducted for all other portions of the project areas. Any departure from this will only follow consultation with, and written concurrence from, the SHPD Archaeology Branch. As an additional archaeological monitoring provision for the project’s archaeological monitoring program, the archaeological monitor(s) on site are required to have with them complete copies of the project’s AIS report (Turran and Hammatt 2024). This will ensure the archaeological monitors have immediate access to the AIS report’s background research, observed stratigraphy, and identified archaeological historic properties within the project area.

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

At the request of Wilson Okamoto Corporation and on behalf of the State of Hawai‘i Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i, Inc. (CSH) has prepared this archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) for the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment Project within the New Aloha Stadium Entertainment District (NASED), Hālawa Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, O‘ahu, TMKs: (1) 9-9-003:055, 061, 070, and 071. The NASED development area is in coastal Hālawa Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, O‘ahu. This archaeological monitoring plan is addressing the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area, which is a portion of the NASED development area. Following SHPD acceptance of the AMP for the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project, two additional projects were incorporated under these monitoring provisions: the NASED Development Area: the Swap Meet Relocation project and the Temporary Stadium Office Trailers project. Thus, the majority of this document reflects the information for the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project, however, all figures have been updated to include the three distinct projects. The NASED development area and the three project areas are depicted on a portion of the 2017 Waipahu and 2017 Pearl Harbor U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 1), a tax map plat (Figure 2), and a 2017 aerial photograph (Figure 3).

The NASED Development Area involves four parcels separated by Salt Lake Boulevard. The larger northeastern parcel is within TMK: (1) 9-9-003:061 at 99-500 Salt Lake Boulevard (approximately 87.59 acres) which includes the existing Aloha Stadium and an adjacent parking area to the southeast generally bounded by Kamehameha Highway on the west, Moanalua Freeway on the north, the H-1 Freeway to the east, and Salt Lake Boulevard to the south. A smaller southwest parcel (TMK: [1] 9-9-003:071) at 99-232 Kamehameha Highway (approximately 7.29 acres) is generally bounded by Kamehameha Highway to the northwest, and legs of Salt Lake Boulevard on the northeast, southeast, and southwest sides. The two other smaller parcels include TMK: (1) 9-9-003:055 (approximately 2.57 acres) bounded by Salt Lake Boulevard to the northwest and northeast and TMK: (1) 9-9-003:070 (approximately 0.87 acres) bounded by Kamehameha Highway on the northwest and Salt Lake Boulevard on the northeast. The total NASED development area is approximately 98.32 acres (39.79 hectares). The Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area is approximately 64.2 acres (26 hectares).

The proposed NASED includes redeveloping all four portions of the NASED Development Area. NASED will involve a “program” comprising various projects to be carried out over time for a common purpose (NASED Program). The NASED Program includes the demolition of the existing Aloha Stadium, the construction of a new multi-purpose stadium, and will include an integrated mixed-use development comprising residential, retail, entertainment, hotel, commercial and community facilities within buildings that contain car parking associated with the particular uses in consonance with Transit Oriented Development community revitalization concepts as established by City and County of Honolulu Ordinances 50 and 51, 2023. A characteristic of the mixed-use development surrounding and integrated with the new Aloha Stadium will be a retail and entertainment-oriented District featuring pedestrian plazas, recreational amenities such as activated open spaces and walkable connectivity throughout the District, a neighborhood park, and other ancillary or supporting uses. A pedestrian bridge over Hālawa Stream with local road access

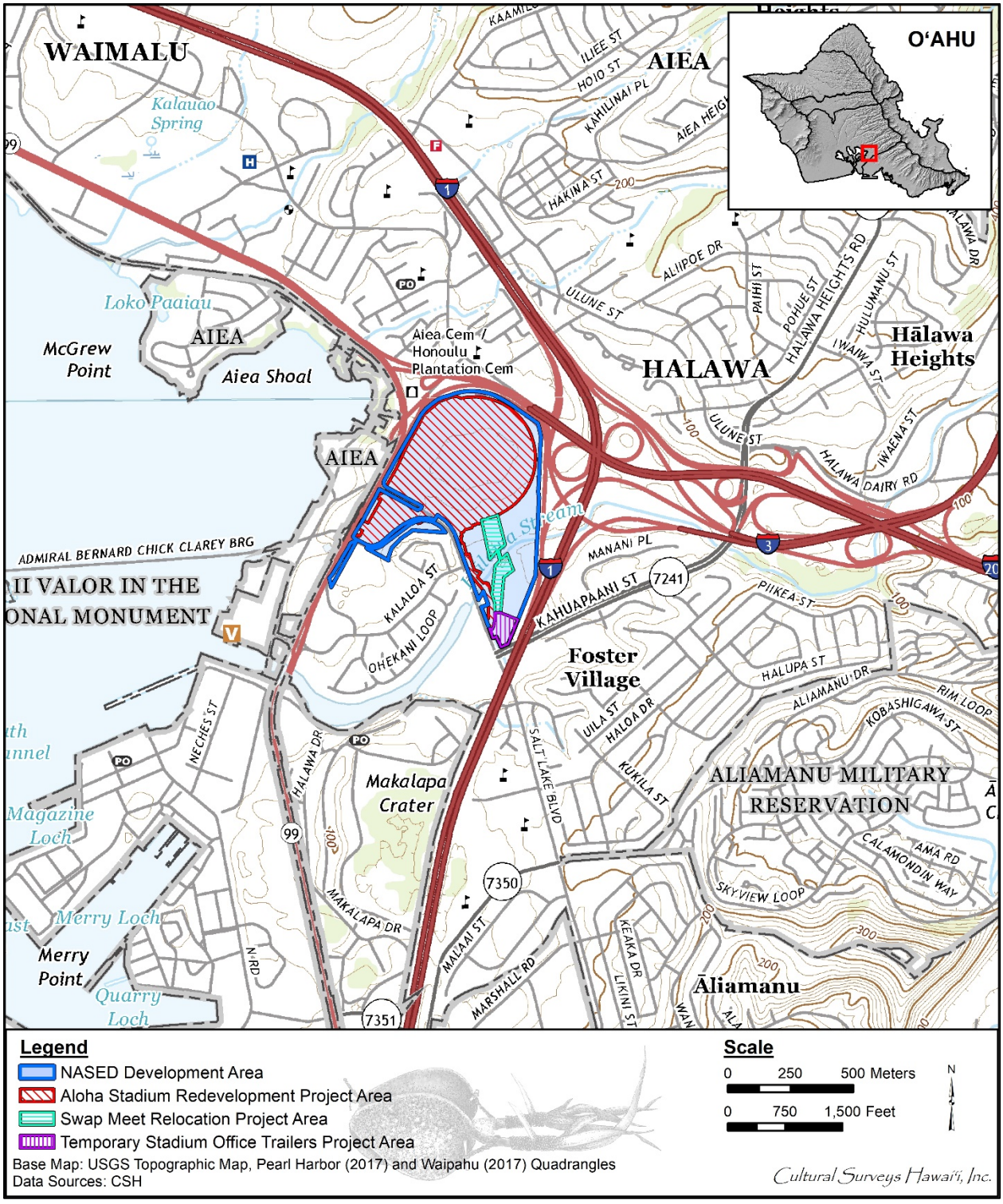

Figure 1. Portions of the 2017 Waipahu and 2017 Pearl Harbor USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles showing the location of the NASED development area, and the project areas

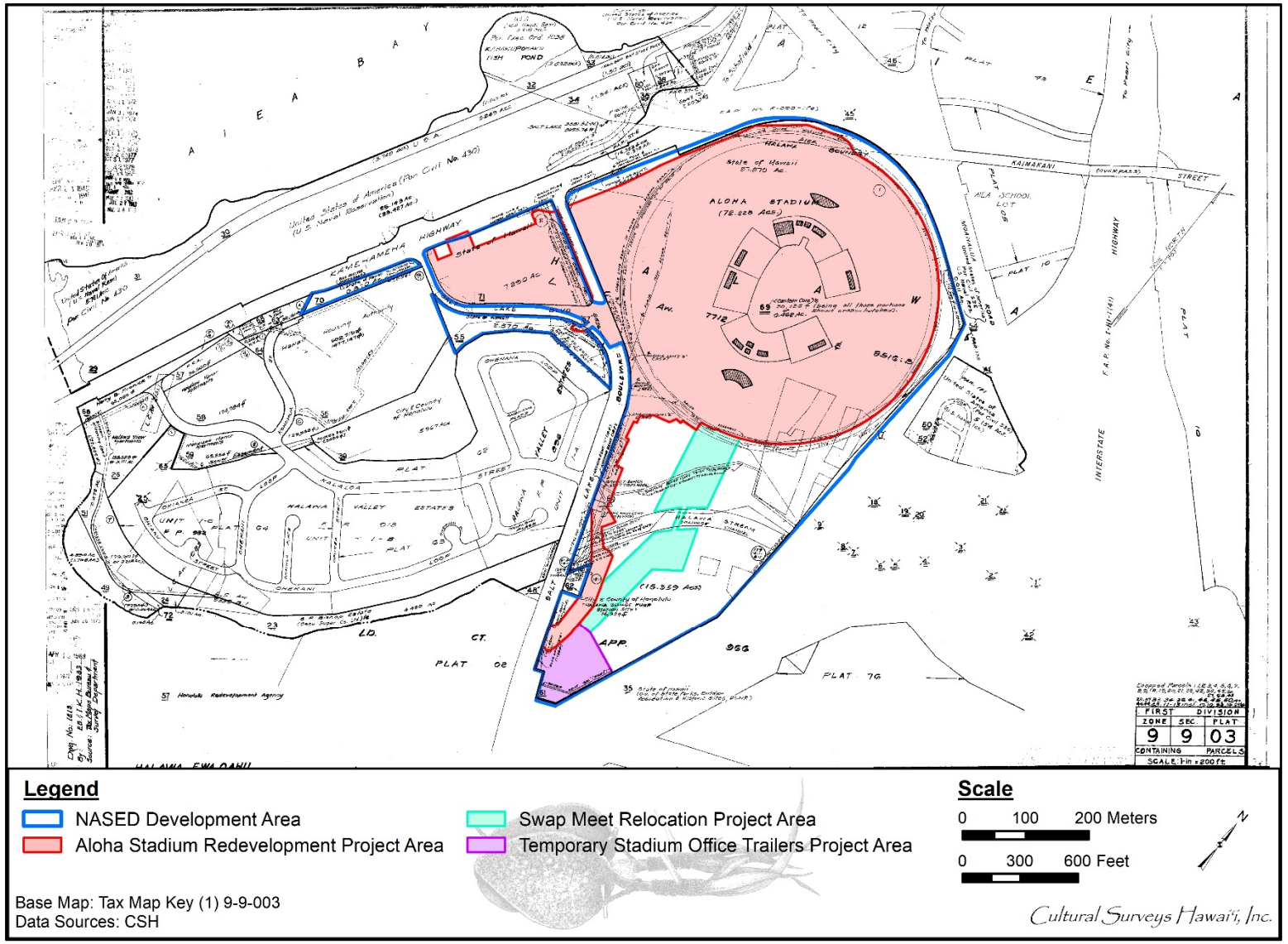

Figure 2. TMK: (1) 9-9-003 showing the NASED development area and the project areas (Hawai‘i TMK Service 2019)

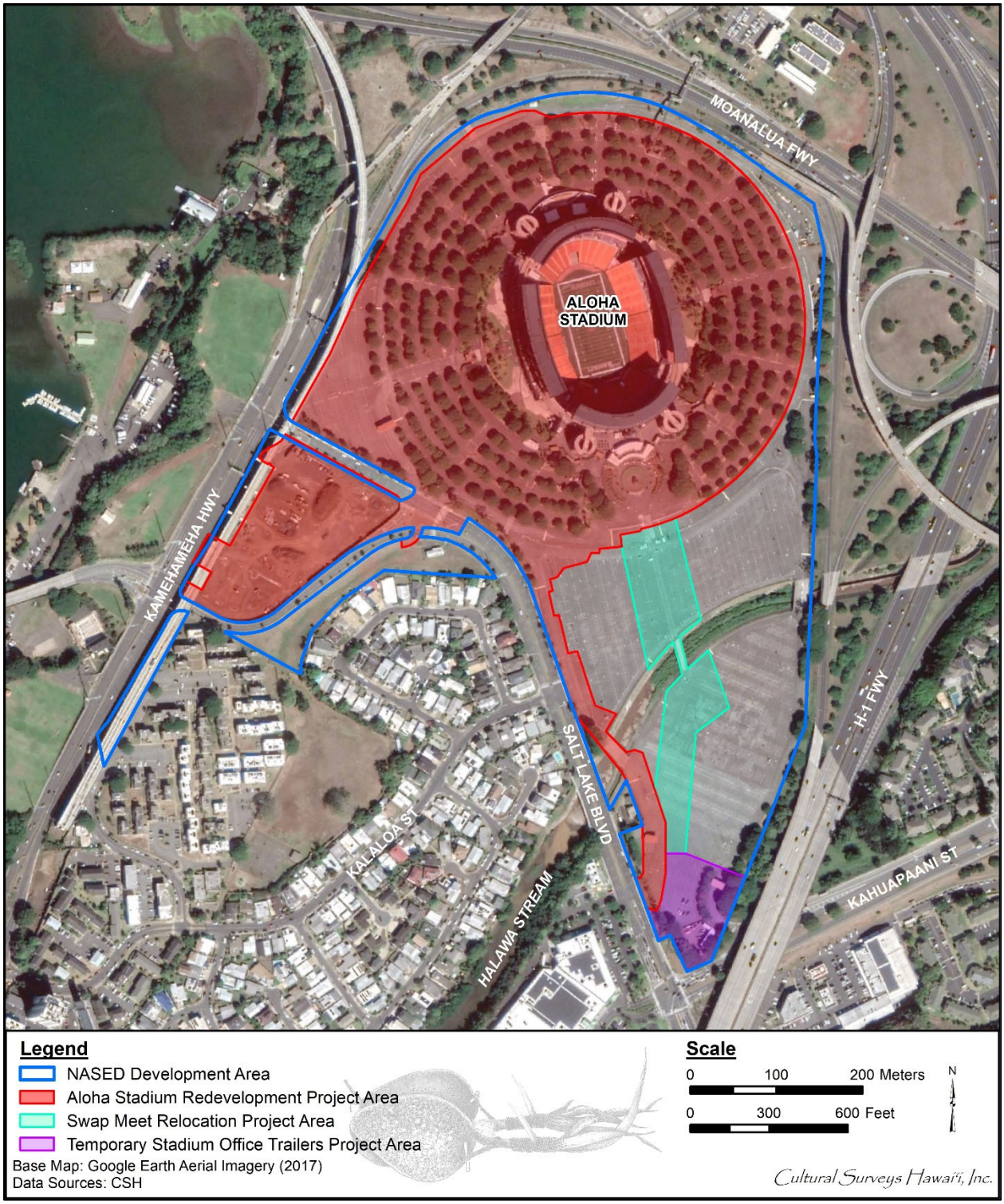

Figure 3. Aerial photograph (Google Earth 2017) showing NASED development area and the project areas

on both sides, expanding access to/from the Interstate H-3 Freeway and Moanalua Freeway (H-201), expanding Salt Lake Boulevard, and service access on the south side of the stadium will greatly improve controlled vehicular circulation throughout the site while improving connectivity to the surrounding road network.

DAGS has developed a programmatic master plan for the NASED Program. The programmatic master plan has been developed to indicate a conceptual "program" of projects to occur over time. The final design of NASED, including the types, sizes, locations and uses of each development will be produced by the various developers for each project and is expected to vary from the programmatic master plan.

The Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area is a subset of the NASED Development Area and is the area where the first proposed project of the NASED Program will be developed (see Figure 1 through Figure 3). This first proposed project is a stand-alone project and is not contingent on the completion of any future projects. The first proposed project within the project area, as set forth in the programmatic master plan, includes the following:

- Demolition of the existing stadium
- Construction of a new stadium and associated service amenities
- Relocation of stadium gates
- Site rough grading/turf
- Construction new internal roads
- Construction of new surface parking
- Repair and resurface existing parking
- Construction of new retail, entertainment, residential, hotel, and commercial buildings
- Relocation of bus station
- Construction of new land bridge over Salt Lake Boulevard

The Swap Meet Relocation consists of the relocation of the Aloha Stadium Swap Meet functions from the ring parking lots surrounding the Stadium to the Upper Halawa Lot in the southeast portion of the NASED Development Area. The scope of this project includes installation of new and the relocation of existing prefabricated, portable structures and trailers, along with necessary utility connections (water, sewer, electrical), resurfacing and restriping of the Upper Halawa Lot, and related works.

The Temporary Stadium Office Trailers project includes the installation of temporary office trailers for the Stadium staff in the southeast portion of the NASED Development Area. Improvements will also include the addition of a restroom and surface parking. Some ground disturbance may be required for utilities.

At present, there are no plans for project-related ingress/egress or utility work within Kamehameha Highway. It is possible unexpected conditions may require project-related work to extend into state-owned rights-of-way. Should ground disturbance be determined necessary in a state-owned right-of-way during the project, SHPD and the Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (HDOT) will be consulted.

1.2 **Historic Preservation Regulatory Context and Document Purpose**

While the NASED Development Area will be developed over time, this first proposed project, the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project, is the subject of this AMP. This first proposed project is being submitted as one Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) §6E review, however, may be split into separate permitting processes and/or construction packages/phases, as determined necessary for successful project completion. Future components of the NASED Program may require compliance with HRS §6E and/or other historic preservation triggers, such as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project-specific consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) is recommended regarding future historic preservation requirements as future projects are developed.

This AMP is intended to support the proposed Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project's historic preservation review under HRS §6E-8 and Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) §13-13-275. There is no federal involvement that would trigger federal historic preservation review. It is also intended to support any project-related historic preservation consultation with consulting parties, such as state and county agencies and interested Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) and community groups. In consultation with the SHPD, this document fulfills the requirements of HAR §13-279-4.

William Barrera (1971) carried out an archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed Honolulu Stadium. No historic properties were identified.

CSH (Sroat et al. 2012) conducted an archaeological inventory survey for Construction Phase 2 of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor project (now termed the Honolulu Rail Transit Project [HRTP]) that extended along Kamehameha Highway on the *makai* (seaward, west) side of the stadium parcel (TMK: [1] 9-9-003:061) and included the entirety of TMK: (1) 9-9-003:071 (proposed as the Aloha Stadium Station and a "Park and Ride" lot for the HRTP). The study—which overlaps with a portion of the NASED Development Area—identified no historic properties in the vicinity. The Sroat et al. (2012) study was accepted in an SHPD National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consultation review dated 23 May 2012 (Log No.: 2012.1449; Doc. No.: 1205NN23).

CSH (Turran et al. 2020) produced an archaeological literature review and field inspection (LRFI) report for the NASED Development Area.

CSH (Shideler and Belluomini 2021) produced an archaeological inventory survey testing strategy plan for the NASED Development Area. The testing strategy plan for this project was accepted by the SHPD (Garnet L.K. Clark) in an email to CSH (David Shideler and Scott Belluomini) dated 11 June 2021.

CSH prepared an archaeological inventory survey (recorded in an archaeological assessment report due to negative findings) for the NASED Development Area. The draft report (Turran and Hammatt 2025) has been submitted to the SHPD.

FAI Architects (2024) conducted an architectural reconnaissance level survey (RLS) for Aloha Stadium. The RLS determined Aloha Stadium is eligible for listing on the Hawaii Register of Historic Places (HRHP) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that it retains sufficient integrity for significance under HAR §13-275-6(b).

Archaeological monitoring fieldwork will be conducted under an archaeological fieldwork permit number issued by the SHPD per HAR §13-282. CSH currently operates under fieldwork permit number 25-04.

1.3 Environmental Setting

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area is situated east of the East Loch of Pearl Harbor on the central south shore of O‘ahu on a coastal plain straddling Hālawa Stream approximately 220 m from the shoreline. Elevations in the project area range from approximately 1 to 18 m above mean sea level. The project area receives an average of approximately 953 mm (37.5 inches) of annual rainfall (at “Aiea Field 84” gauge; Giambelluca et al. 2013). This is suggested to be marginal for non-irrigated agriculture. The vegetation in the project area and immediate vicinity consists primarily of introduced landscaping trees, shrubs, and ground cover plants.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database (2001) and soil survey data gathered by Foote et al. (1972), the project area’s soils consist of Hanalei Silty Clay, 2 to 6% slopes (HnB); Honouliuli Clay, 0 to 2% slopes (HxA); Kawaihapai Clay Loam, 0 to 2% slopes (KlA); Makalapa Clay, 2 to 6% slopes (MdB); Waipahu Silty Clay, 2 to 6% slopes (WzA); and rock land (rRK) (Figure 4).

Soils of the Hanalei Series are described as follows:

> This series consists of somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained soils on bottom lands on the islands of Kauai and O‘ahu. These soils developed in alluvium derived from basic igneous rock. They are level to gently sloping. Elevations range from nearly sea level to 300 feet. […]
>
> These soils are used for taro, pasture, sugarcane, and vegetables. The natural vegetation consists of paragrass, sensitiveplant, honohono, Java plum, and guava. [Foote et al. 1972:38]

Hanalei Silty Clay, 2 to 6% slopes (HnB) soils are further described as soils where “runoff is slow and the erosion hazard is slight” (Foote et al. 1972:38).

Soils of Honouliuli Series are described as follows:

> This series consists of well-drained soils on coastal plains on the island of O‘ahu in the ‘Ewa area. These soils developed in alluvium derived from basic igneous material. They are nearly level and gently sloping. Elevations range from 15 to 125 feet […]
>
> These soils are used for sugarcane, truck crops, orchards, and pasture. The natural vegetation consists of kiawe, koa haole, fingergrass, bristly foxtail, and bermudagrass. [Foote et al. 1972:43]

Honouliuli Clay, 0 to 2% slopes (HxA) soils are further described as “Permeability is moderately slow. Runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is no more than slight” (Foote et al. 1972:43).

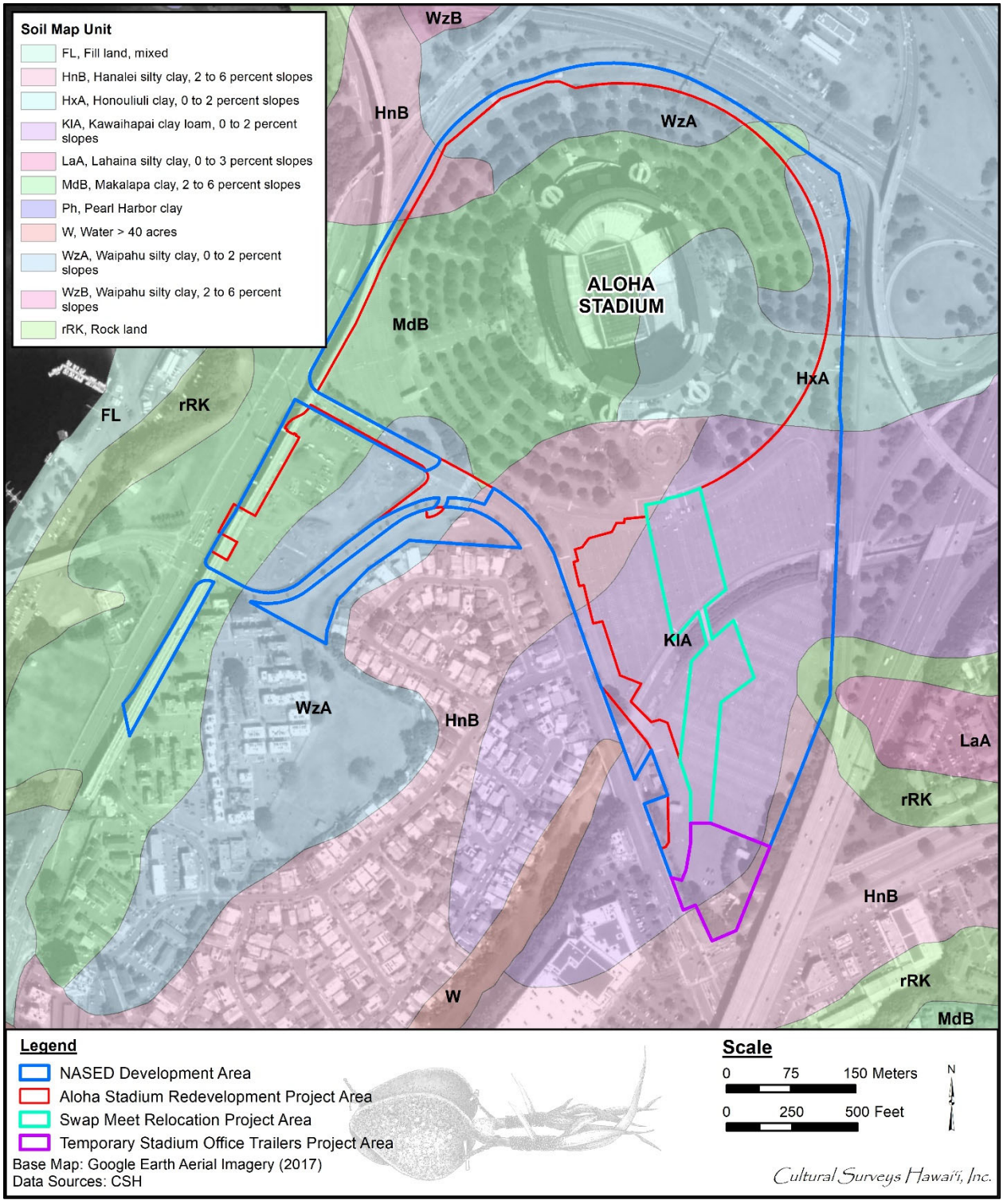

Figure 4. Aerial photograph (Google Earth 2017) with overlay of *Soil Survey of the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii* (Foote et al. 1972; USDA SSURGO 2001), indicating soil types within and surrounding the NASED Development Area

Soils of the Kawaihapai Series are described as follows:

> This series consists of well-drained soils in drainage ways and on alluvial fans on the coastal plains on the islands of O‘ahu and Moloka‘i. These soils formed in alluvium derived from basic igneous rock in humid uplands.
>
> They are nearly level to moderately sloping. Elevations range from nearly sea level to 300 feet […]
>
> These soils are used for sugar cane, truck crops, and pasture. The natural vegetation consists of kiawe, koa haole, lantana, and bermudagrass. [Foote et al. 1972:63–64]

Kawaihapai Clay Loam, 0 to 2% slopes (KlA) soils are further described as "This soil occupies smooth slopes. […] Permeability is moderate. Runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is no more than slight" (Foote et al. 1972:64).

Soils of the Makalapa Series are described as follows:

> This series consists of well-drained soils on uplands on the island of Oahu, near Salt Lake Crater, Diamond Head, and the Mokapu Peninsula. These soils formed in volcanic tuff. They are gently sloping to moderately steep. Elevations range from 20 to 200 feet […]
>
> These soils are used for urban development and pasture. The natural vegetation consists of kiawe, koa haole, lantana, bermudagrass, and fingergrass. [Foote et al. 1972:87]

Makalapa Clay, 2 to 6% slopes (MdB) soils are further described as "This soil is gently sloping. […] Permeability is slow. Runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is slight" (Foote et al. 1972:87).

Soils of the Waipahu Series are described as follows:

> This series consists of well-drained soils on marine terraces on the island of O‘ahu. These soils developed in old alluvium derived from basic igneous rock. They are nearly level to moderately sloping. Elevations range from nearly sea level to 125 feet. [Foote et al. 1972:134]

Waipahu Silty Clay, 2 to 6% slopes (WzA) soils are further described as "On this soil, runoff is slow and the erosion hazard is slight" (Foote et al. 1972:134).

Rock land (rRK) consists of "areas where exposed rock covers 25 to 90 percent of the surface" (Foote et al. 1972:119).

1.3.2 Built Environment

The Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area is within a predominantly urban landscape, including the current Aloha Stadium, parking for the stadium, and development associated with the stadium. The portion of the Hālawa Stream that crosses the NASED Development Area is channelized.

Section 2 Background Research

The following background research section is an abbreviated version, for additional background information see the archaeological inventory survey (AIS) report for the NASED Development Area (Turran and Hammatt 2025).

2.1 Traditional and Historical Background

In 1873, S.K. Kuhano wrote about ancient O‘ahu land divisions. O‘ahu was divided into six *moku* or districts: Kona, ‘Ewa, Wai‘anae, Waialua, Ko‘olauloa, and Ko‘olaupoko. These *moku* were further divided into 86 *ahupua‘a* (land divisions typically running from the mountains to the sea). Within ‘Ewa, there were 12 *ahupua‘a*. They were listed as Hālawa, ‘Aiea, Kalauao, Waimalu, Waiau, Waimano, Mānana, Waiawa, Waipi‘o, Waikele, Hō‘ae‘ae, and Honouliuli (Kame‘eleihiwa 1992:330). Modern maps and land divisions still follow the ancient system and use the same land divisions, with the exception that a distinction is made between North and South Hālawa. This division in the case of Hālawa is due to a land court decision that occurred in 1888 (Bureau of Conveyances 1888, Liber 113:14,17 in Klieger 1995:50). Hālawa is the easternmost *ahupua‘a* of ‘Ewa District, bounded by the ‘Ewa *ahupua‘a* of ‘Aiea and Kalauao to the northwest and by Moanalua Ahupua‘a of Honolulu (Kona) District to the southeast (Figure 5).

Considering its rich and varied environment of coastal and stream resources, central plains for *lo‘i* (taro pond fields), and upland forest regions, information regarding pre-Contact and early post-Contact life in Hālawa is limited, especially for the upland sections. Most of the early historical references speak of the fishponds at Pu‘uloa (the Hawaiian name for Pearl Harbor), the coastal resources, and excursions by early visitors to the Pearl River (known variously in Hawaiian as “Wai momi” “Awalau” and “Pu‘uloa”; see Sterling and Summers 1978:46).

2.1.1 Early Post-Contact Period

Details about Hawaiian settlement in Hālawa come from explorers’ accounts and maps such as Otto von Kotzebue’s 1817 map of O‘ahu (Figure 7). While this early survey map should be understood as rather schematic, it indicates the general pattern of coastal residence and agriculture. A quilt of ponded fields of taro (*lo‘i kalo*) and fairly dense associated habitations are shown in the vicinity of the NASED Development Area and *makai* and extending west. This dense pattern of occupation began in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of Hālawa Stream and extended inland and westward along the margins of Pearl Harbor with its abundant marine resources, relatively fertile soils, and numerous streams.

The 1831–1832 census for O‘ahu was 29,755, with Honolulu being the most heavily concentrated area with 13,344 people (Schmitt 1973:8). The ‘Ewa district was the third largest with a count of 4,015 (Schmitt 1977:8–9). In this census, Hālawa was combined with ‘Aiea. The census shows there were 163 males, 134 females, 72 male children, and 35 female children with a total count of 404 for the two *ahupua‘a* (Schmitt 1977:19). The reasonable inference is that these *ahupua‘a* were well-populated but not densely populated in comparison to the other *ahupua‘a* of ‘Ewa at the time.

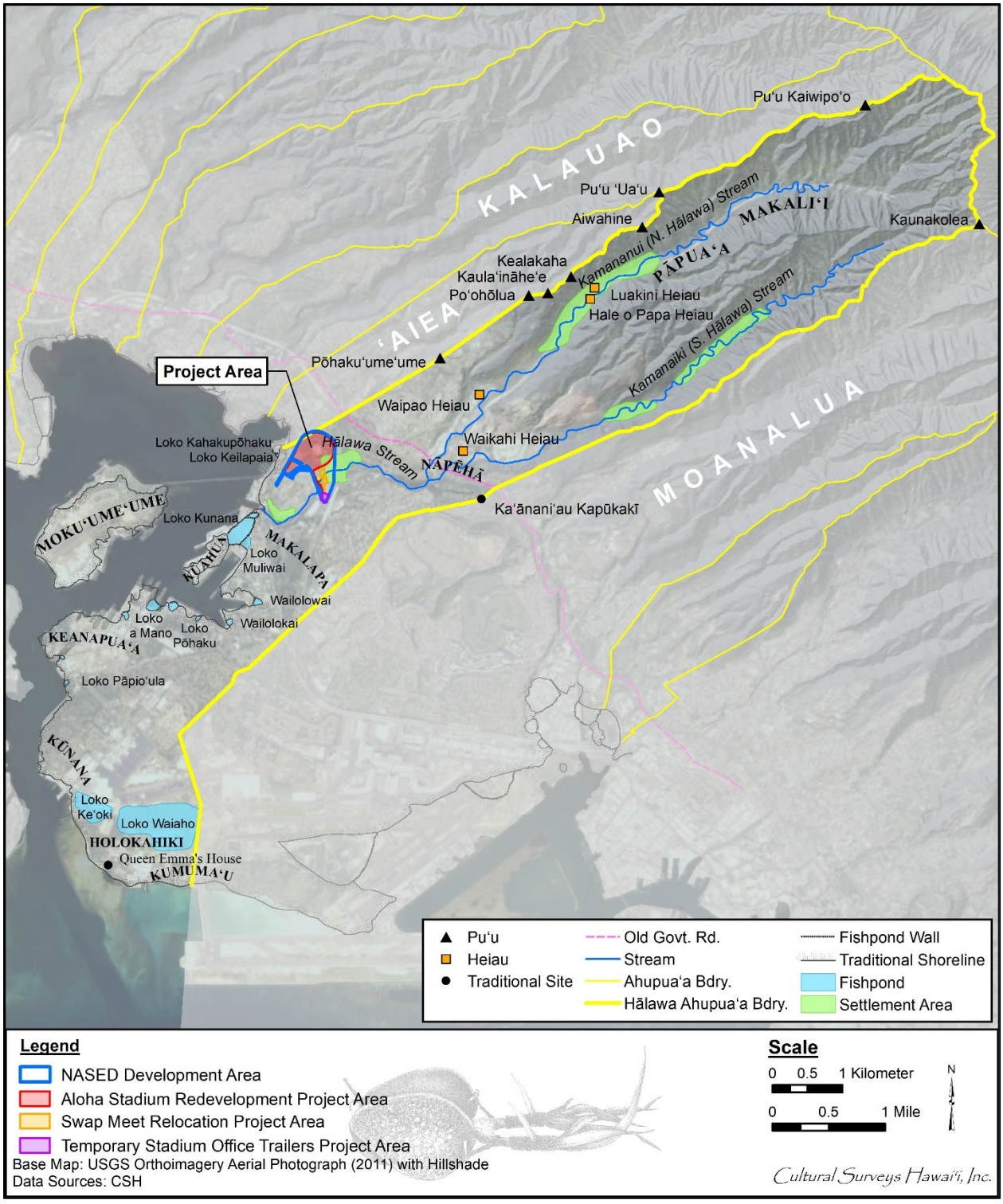

Figure 5. USGS Orthoimagery aerial photograph (2011) with place names of Hālawa Ahupua‘a and NASED Development Area location

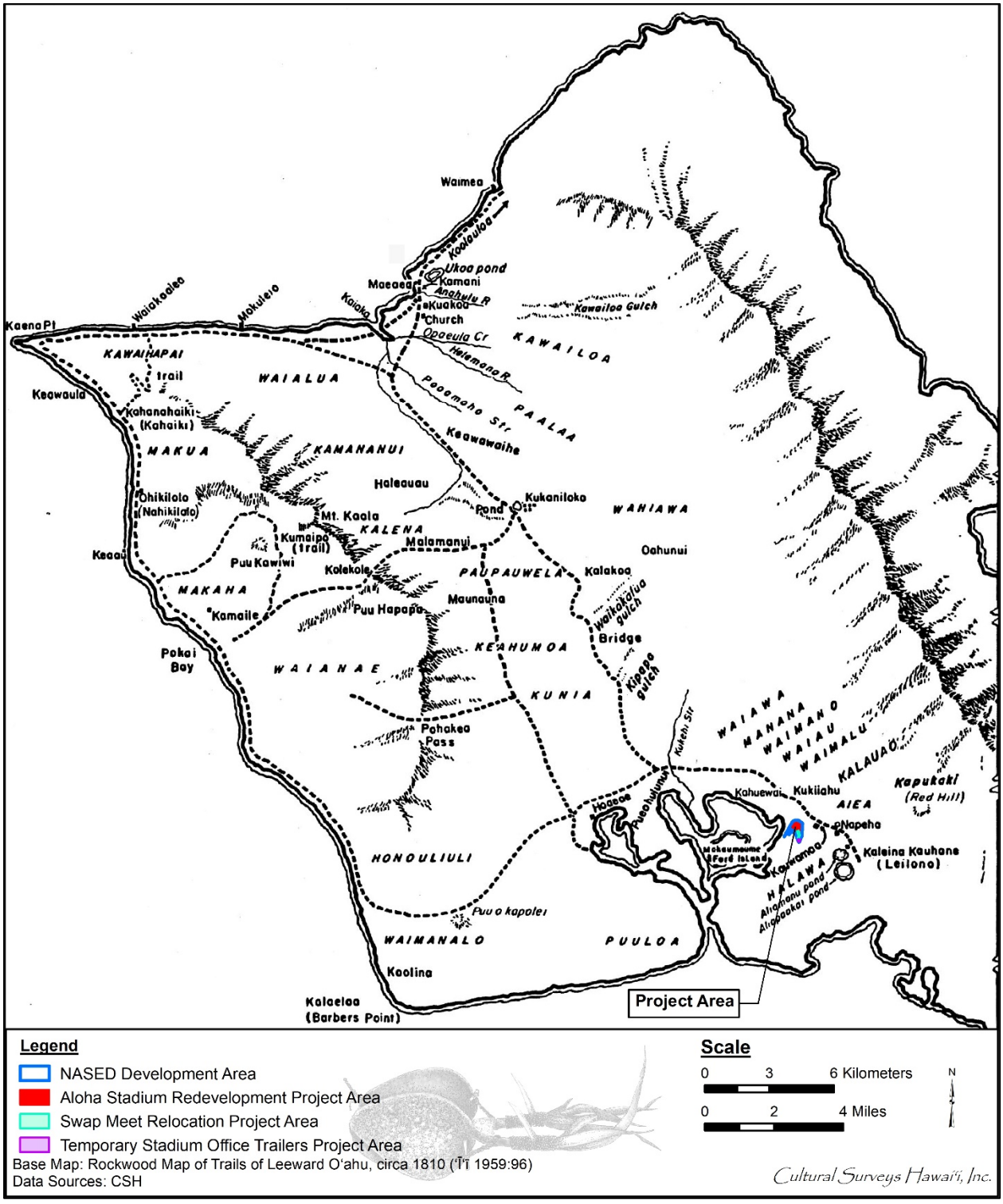

Figure 6. Portion of Rockwood map of trails of Leeward O‘ahu, ca. 1810 (‘Ī‘ī 1959:96) showing the NASED Development Area location

Figure 7. Portion of an 1817 Kotzebue map of the South Coast of O‘ahu showing the location of the NASED Development Area and indicating the rich agricultural (ponded taro) lands on the margins of Pearl Harbor

There are no separate population figures given for Hālawa until the 1835–1836 census. At that time, there were 104 males, 102 females, 48 male children, 29 female children with a total count of 283 for the *ahupua‘a* (Schmitt 1973:9).

2.1.2 The Māhele

The Organic Acts of 1845 and 1846 initiated the process of the Māhele—the division of Hawaiian lands—which introduced private property into Hawaiian society. In 1848, the crown and the *ali‘i* (royalty) received their land titles. *Kuleana* awards for individual parcels within the *ahupua‘a* were subsequently granted beginning in 1850. These awards were presented to tenants—Native Hawaiians, naturalized foreigners, non-Hawaiians born in the Islands, or long-term resident foreigners who could prove occupancy on the parcels before 1845.

It is clear that ca. 1850 there was a relatively tight focus of Hālawa Ahupua‘a settlement and agriculture a little more than a kilometer upstream (Figure 8). This likely was a general pattern extending back in time for centuries with Hālawa habitation focused well inland. There were no *kuleana* LCA claims on the coastal plains of Hālawa Ahupua‘a except in the immediate vicinity of Hālawa Stream. Table 1 (below) lists the LCAs within the present NASED Development Area (all are within the large northeastern TMK: [1] 9-9-003:061 present day stadium parcel) which were all arrayed relatively close to Hālawa Stream (see Figure 8). Logically most of these were for ponded taro cultivation (*lo‘i* or *loko kalo*) and must have had irrigation channels (*‘auwai*) bringing in water off the stream. A large rectangular lot (LCA 2156:3 to Opunui) in the southwest portion of the stadium parcel was a house (*pāhale*) lot.

The Klieger map (Figure 9) provides additional detail on the NASED Development Area in the mid-1800s. Klieger indicates there were several small fishponds developed off Hālawa Stream including two on the south side of the stream in the large stadium parcel (named Wa Kuohoi and Wai Kai)—but no detail is supplied. The route of one *‘auwai* (water channel) is indicated seemingly watering Opunui’s LCA 2156:1 *lo‘i* off Hālawa Stream from well to the northeast.

2.1.3 Mid- to Late 1800s

From early visitor descriptions of Hālawa and ‘Ewa, one can already begin to see that by the 1820s the demographics and landscape had changed considerably. Where once the area was heavily populated and highly productive, by the 1820s the population had dwindled and there were fewer villages and areas under cultivation. By 1850, three years after the Māhele, the census for O‘ahu was 25,440, a decline of 14.5% over 18 years (Schmitt 1973:8). This population decline has been attributed to several factors including disease, high infant mortality, and low fertility rates due to sexually transmitted diseases (Schmitt 1973:15).

The first Chinese laborers arrived in Hawai‘i in 1852 under contract to work on sugar plantations. As the demand for *kalo* declined and importation of Chinese laborers to the west coast of California and Hawai‘i increased, a market for rice developed. *Lo‘i* lands were ideal for growing rice, and as these lands lay in disuse and became more available, the Chinese farmers jumped on the opportunity. Most of the land was “near sea level—undrained areas at the mouths of streams: lowlands, which could be reclaimed without great expense” (Coulter and Chun 1937:11). By the mid-1860s, much of the *lo‘i* on O‘ahu had been transformed into rice fields. By 1892, there were about 117 acres of land planted in rice in the lowlands of Hālawa (Coulter and Chun 1937:21).

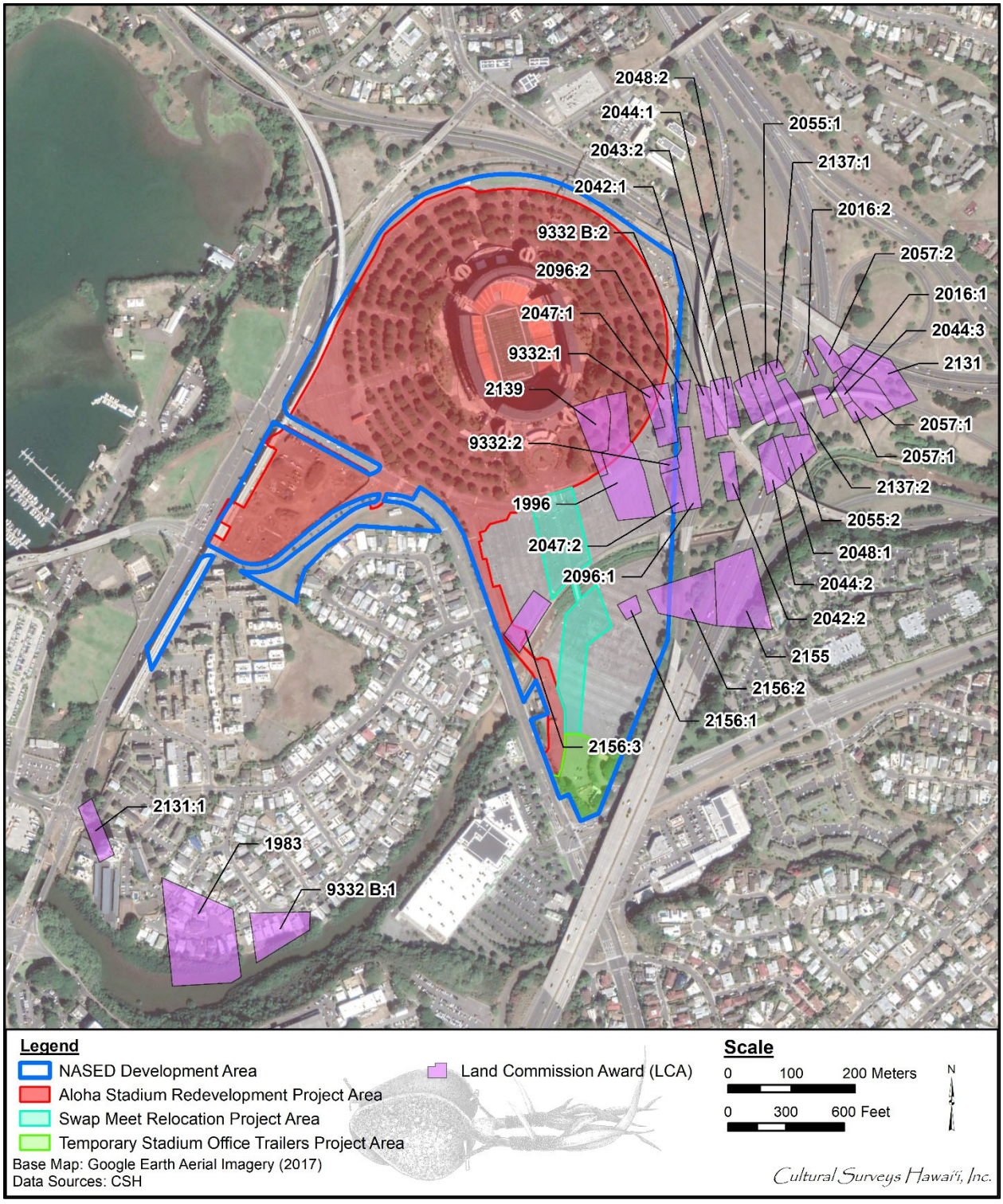

Figure 8. Aerial photograph (Google Earth 2017) with *maka‘āinana* LCAs in the vicinity of the NASED Development Area

Table 1. LCAs within the present NASED Development Area

LCA #	Claimant	Stated Location	Land use	Comments
1996	Naea	Kulina, Hālawa	"*Mo‘o‘āina*" (narrow strip of land)	Minimal data on land use
2047: 1	Kekio	Kulina, Hālawa	*Lo‘i me kula*	Taro patch and field
2047:2	Kekio	Kulina, Hālawa	*Kula*	Field
2139	Kinilau	Kulina, Hālawa	"*Mo‘o‘āina*"	Minimal data on land use
2156:1	Opunui	Kalo‘iiki, Hālawa	*Lo‘i*	Taro patch, NW side borders a ditch (*‘auwai*)
2156:2	Opunui	Kalo‘iiki, Hālawa	*Lo‘i me ke kula*	Taro patch and field
2156:3	Opunui	Kalo‘iiki, Hālawa	*Pāhale*	House lot, SE side borders the stream (*Kahawai*)
9332:1	Kaheana	Kulina, Hālawa	*Loko kalo*	Taro patch
9332:2	Kaheana	Kulina, Hālawa	*Lo‘i*	Ponded taro patch

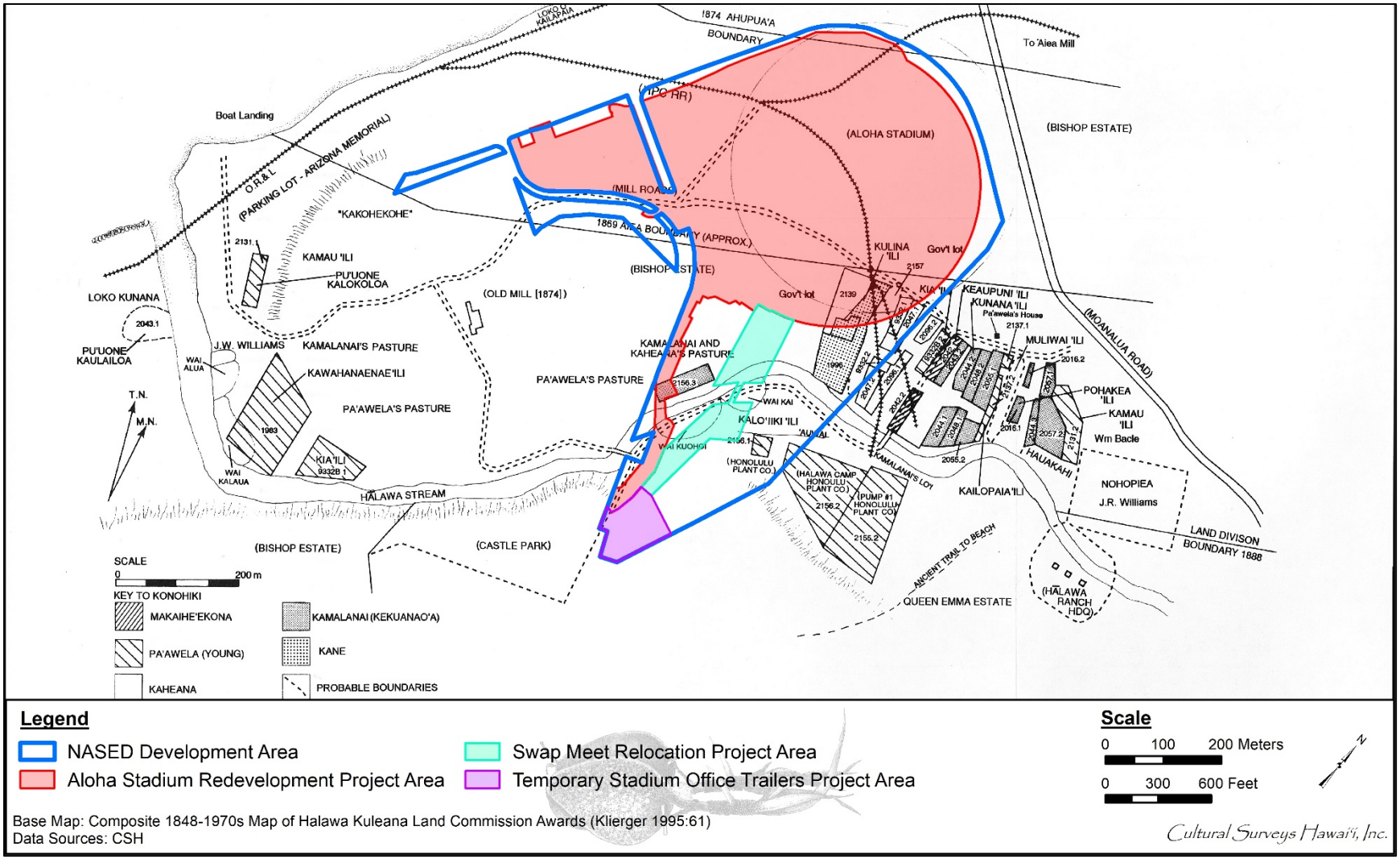

Figure 9. Composite 1848–1970s map of Hālawa Kuleana Land Commission Awards (Klieger 1995:61) with location of NASED Development Area

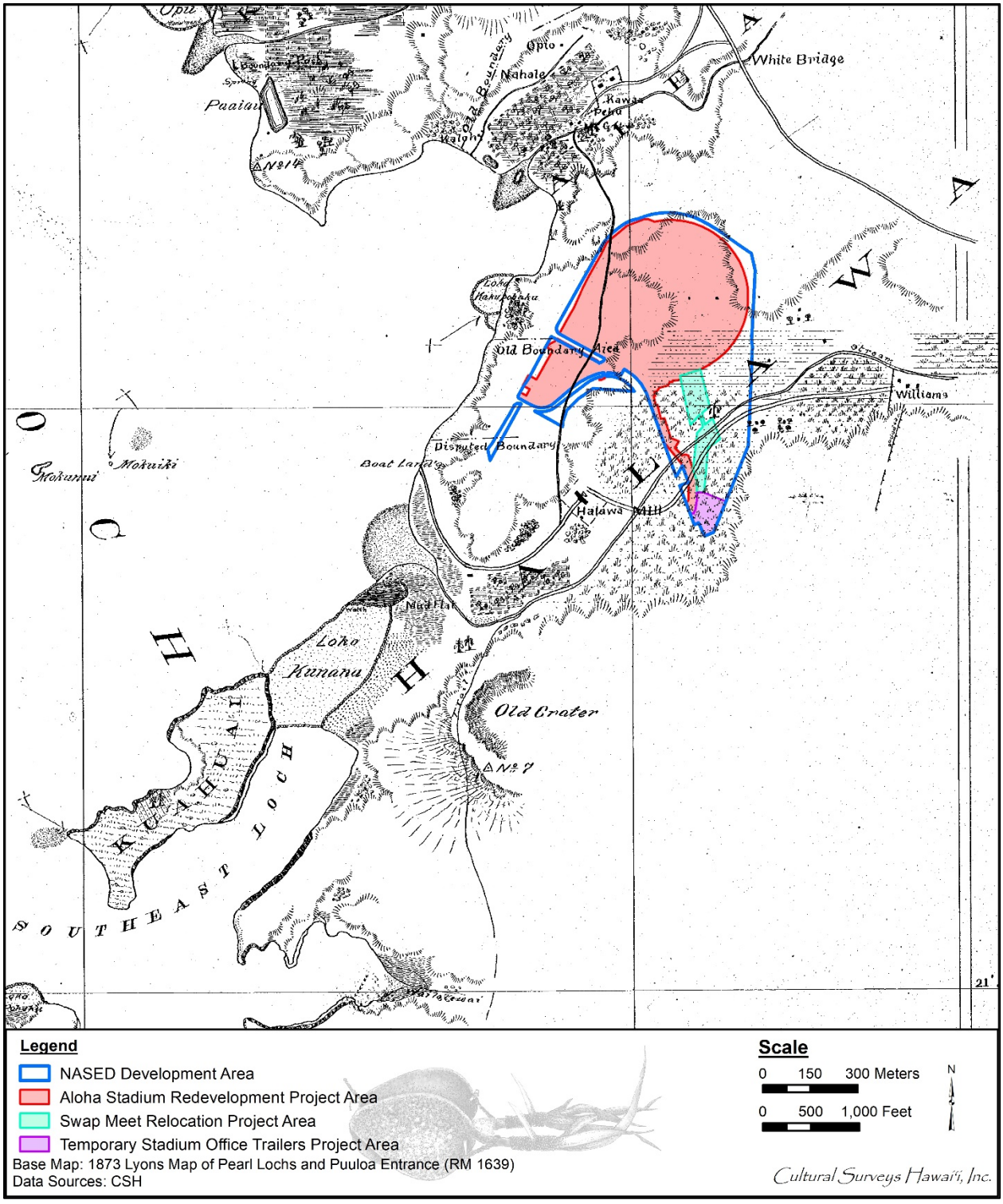

Figure 10. Portion of an 1873 Lyons map of Pearl Lochs and Puuloa Entrance (RM 1639) showing the overlay of the NASED Development Area in relation to the agricultural fields

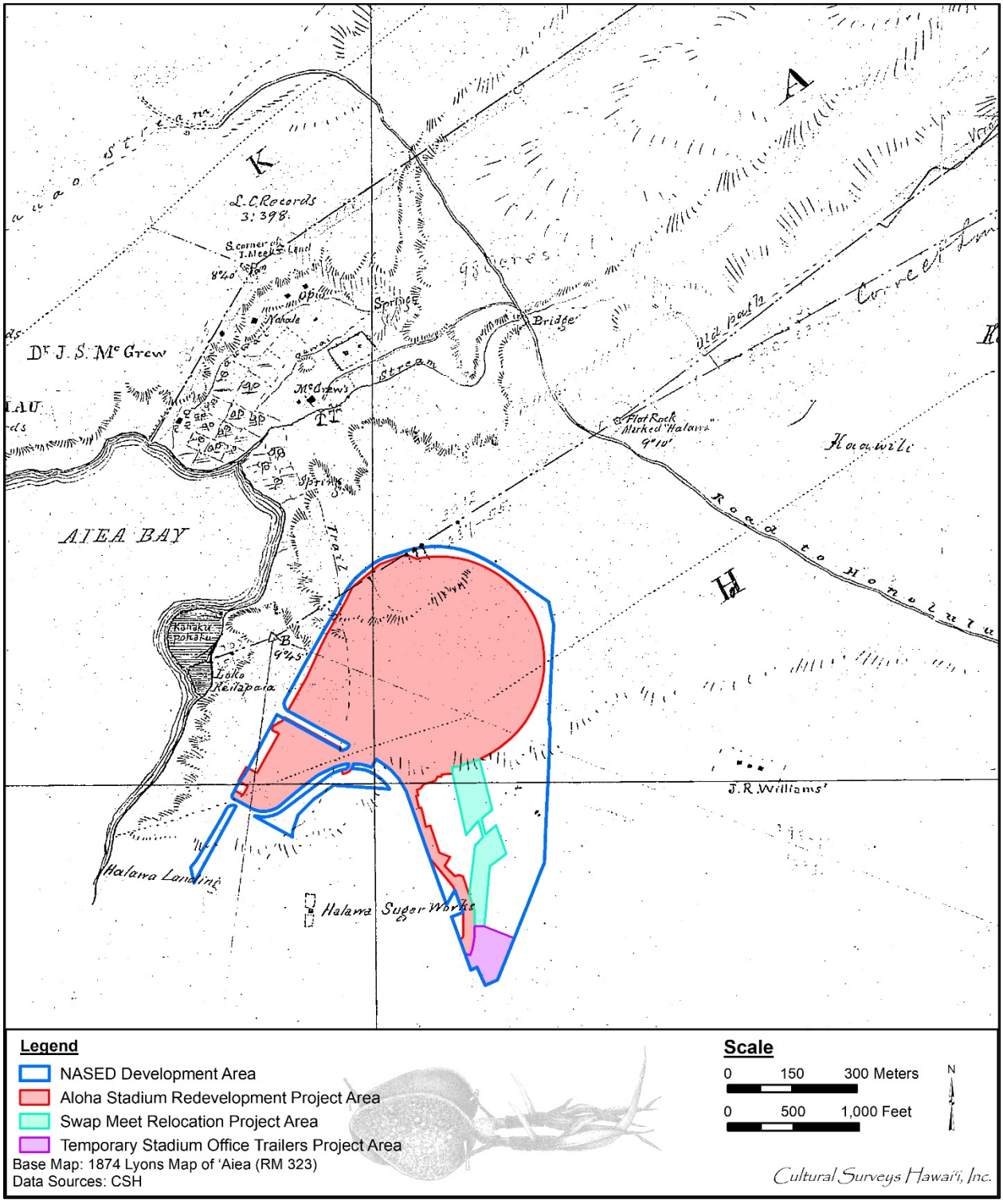

Figure 11. Portion of an 1874 Lyons map of Aiea (RM 323) showing the overlay of the NASED Development Area

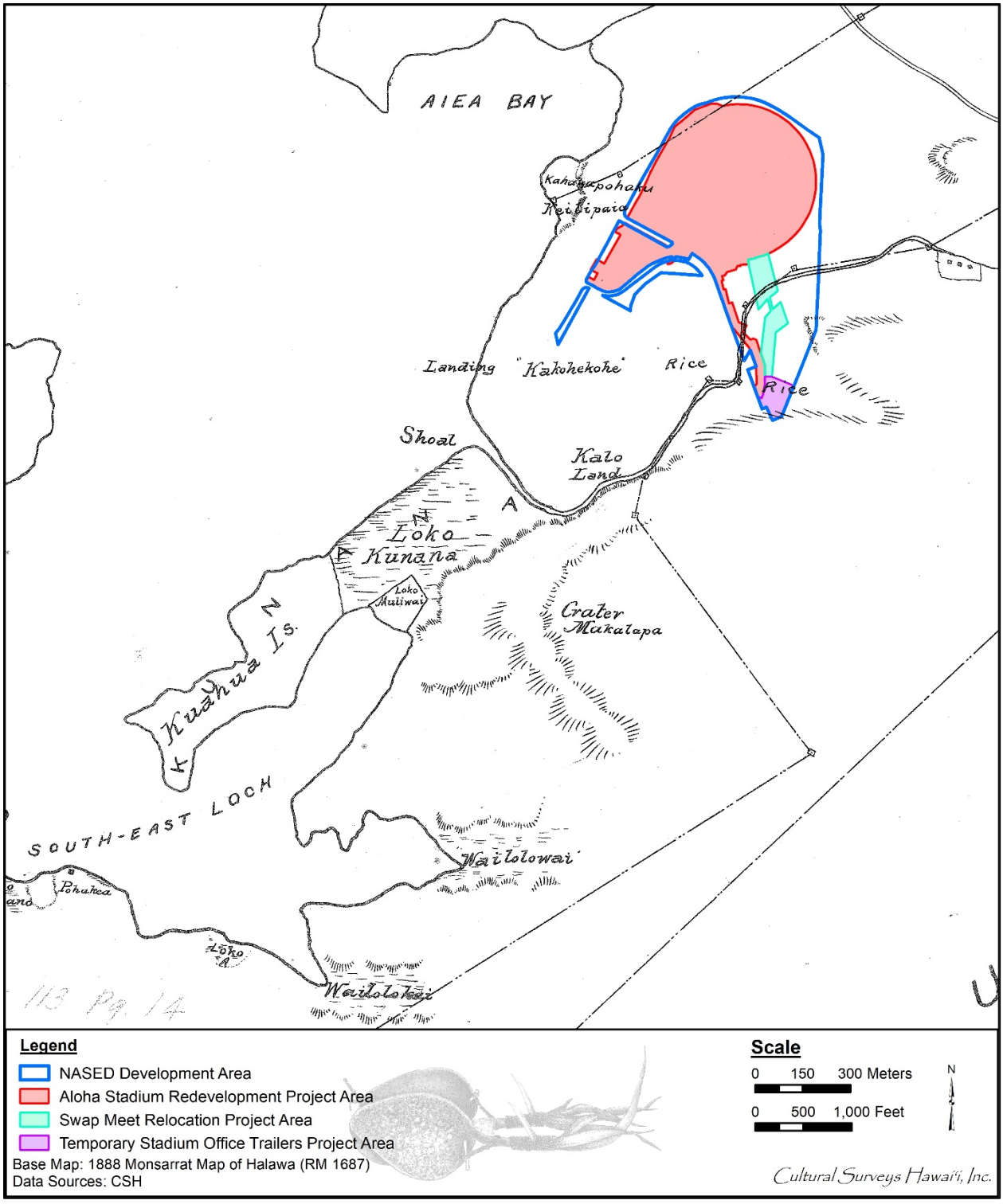

Figure 12. Portion of the 1888 Monsarrat map of Hālawa (RM 1687) showing the overlay of the NASED Development Area

Maps from the late 1800s (Figure 10 through Figure 12) indicate the current NASED Development Area was relatively undeveloped with portions of the lands used for rice and sugarcane cultivation. An 1873 Lyons map of Pearl Lochs (see Figure 10) shows a road connecting the short-lived Dowsett and Williams “Halawa Mill” with a boat landing presumablyused for exporting sugar prior to the railroad connection. That main “road” crossed the southern portion of the large stadium parcel on the south side of Hālawa Stream. The NASED Development Area is primarily in an area described as rice fields and shows some other agricultural fields. Active cultivation is shown on both sides of Hālawa Stream within the south portion of the large stadium parcel.

Notably several fishponds in the general vicinity are clearly indicated on the 1873 (see Figure 10) and 1888 maps (see Figure 12) in a manner suggesting they were still active, but the locations of the former Pu‘uone Kalokoloa Fishpond and Pu‘uone Kaulailoa Fishpond, previously bracketing the mouth of Hālawa Stream, are identified as “mudflats” (see Figure 10).

Both the 1873 map (see Figure 10) and the 1874 map (see Figure 11) show the main cross-island “Road to Honolulu” trail as well *mauka* (inland) of the NASED Development Area but they both show a less formal coastal trail arcing through the NASED Development Area.

The development of the Oahu Railway along the coast of Hālawa (Figure 13) in the 1890s opened the Hālawa lands to commercial sugarcane production and the organization of the Honolulu Sugar Company—soon to become the Honolulu Plantation Company—in 1899 by San Francisco investors (Dorrance and Morgan 2000:50). The Beasley map of 1899 shows no development in the vicinity of the NASED Development Area other than the Oahu Railway. The “Halawa Station” is indicated by a small circle on the rail line just north of the mouth of Hālawa Stream, immediately north of which the railway splits with the main route clinging to the coast and another route arcing more to the east through the NASED Development Area and then splitting again in the large stadium parcel. The main road, labeled as the “Government Road” is now shown as skirting the north edge of the large stadium parcel.

Klieger indicates two of the LCA parcels (LCA 2156:1 and LCA 2156:2) in the large stadium parcel previously belonging to Opunui became part of the Halawa Camp of the Honolulu Plantation Company (labeled “Honolulu Plant Co” on Figure 9). While not completely clear, these appear to have been areas developed where:

> To help secure a stable labor pool, the Honolulu Plantation Company established an independent homestead program in 1902, whereby individual laborers could receive personal use of land on company property in exchange for their continued employment commitment. [Klieger 1995:82]

2.1.4 The Early Twentieth Century and the Rise of the Honolulu Plantation Company

At the end of the nineteenth century, the Honolulu Sugar Company (organized in 1899, renamed the Honolulu Plantation Company by 1906; compare Figure 14 and Figure 15) began leasing 6,500 acres around Pearl Harbor for sugarcane cultivation (Dorrance and Morgan 2000:50). By the mid-1930s, the company had more than 23,000 acres of land leased, having expanded significantly up the coastal plain to the north inland of the East Loch of Pearl Harbor (Figure 16). Sugarcane planting extended quite far seaward, but the Donn map indicates the small coastal floodplain of Hālawa Stream was in rice production ca. 1906 (see Figure 15).

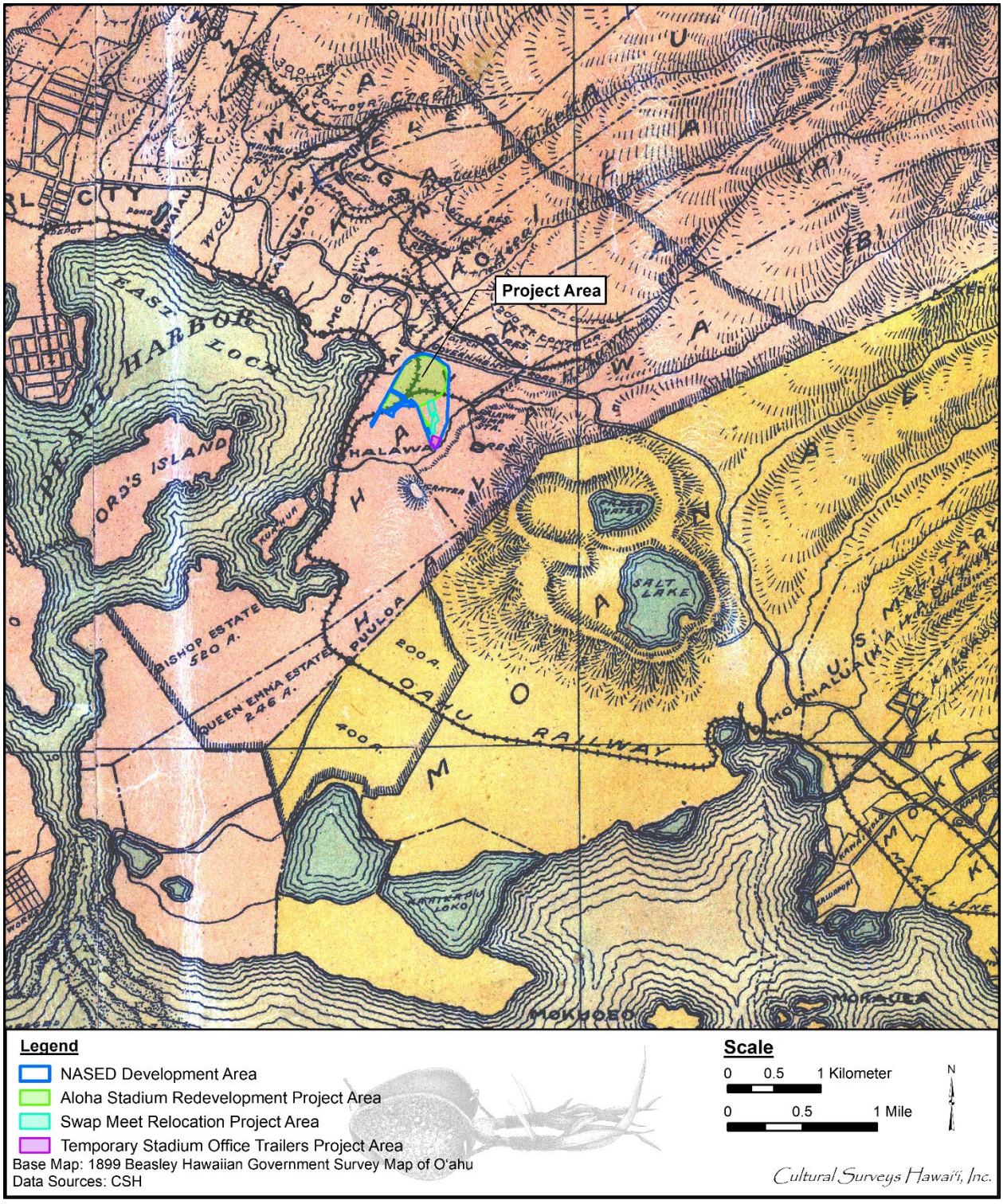

Figure 13. Portion of an 1899 Beasley Hawaiian Government Survey showing the Oahu Railway extending through the NASED Development Area

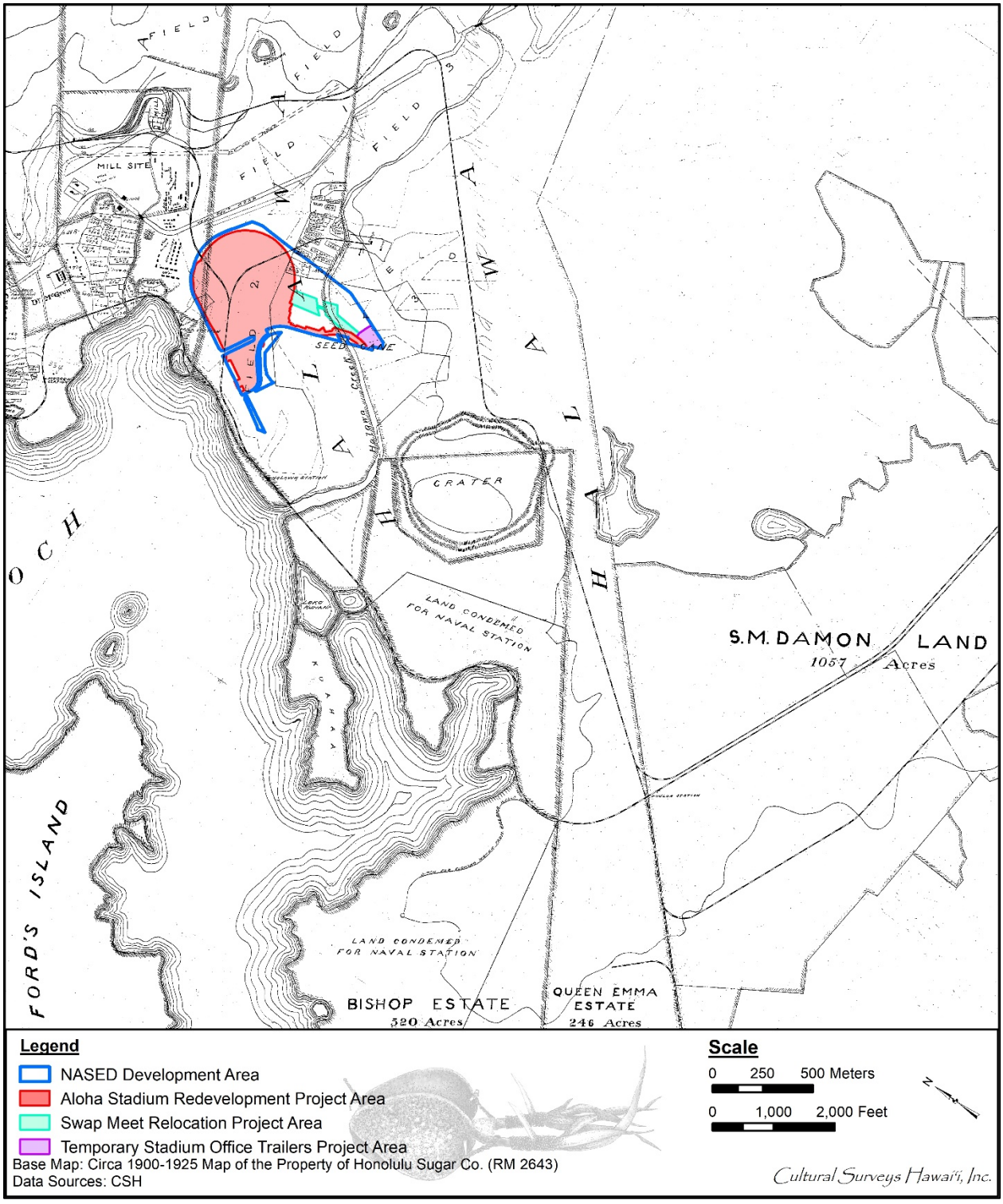

Figure 14. Portion of a 1900–1925 map of the property of Honolulu Sugar Company (RM 2643) showing the NASED Development Area

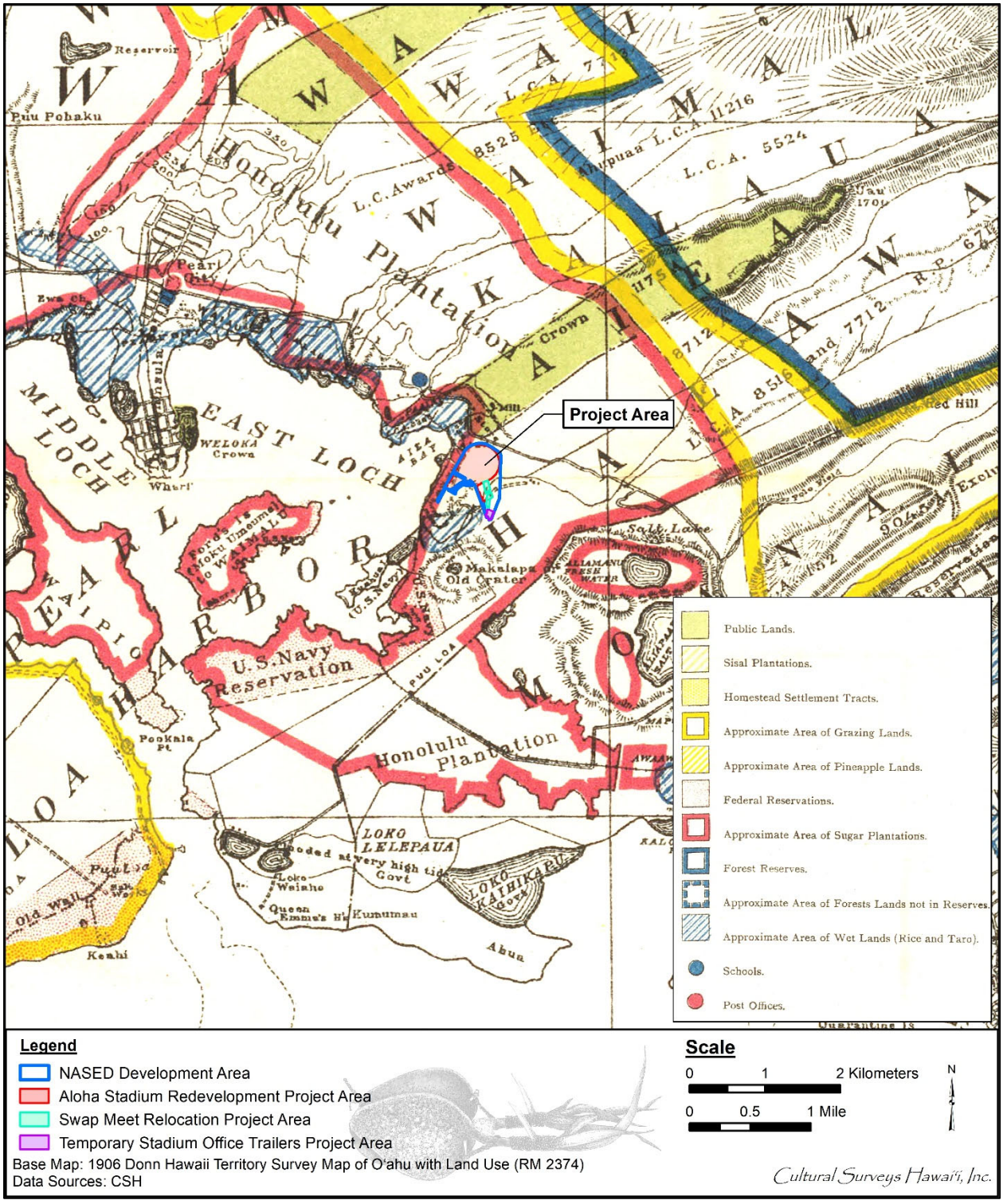

Figure 15. Portion of a 1906 Donn Hawaii Territory Survey map of O‘ahu with land use (RM 2374) showing an overlay of the NASED Development Area location within a sugar plantation zone

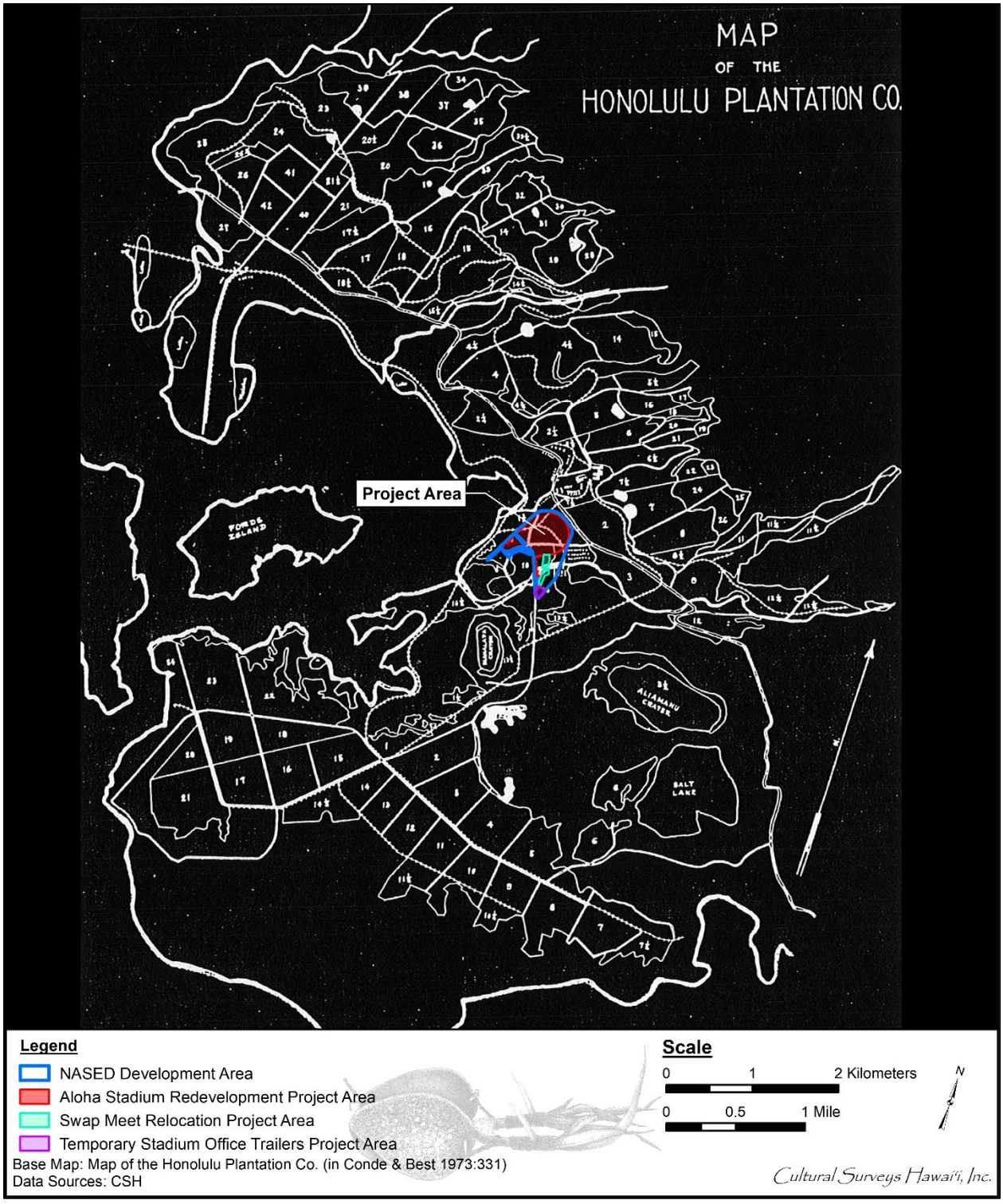

Figure 16. Map of the Honolulu Plantation Company (Condé and Best 1973:331) showing an overlay of the NASED Development Area within plantation lands

The 1900–1925 map of the property of Honolulu Sugar Company (see Figure 14) shows much of the west portion of the NASED Development Area as within “Field 2” and much of the east portion of the large stadium parcel as within seed cane plantings (on both sides of Hālawa Stream).

Historical maps show the development of Honolulu Plantation in the vicinity of the NASED Development Area. The Donn 1906 map of O‘ahu (see Figure 15) appears to show the eastern margin of Pearl Harbor, and the main government road skirting Pearl Harbor further inland.

A map of the Honolulu Plantation Company (see Figure 16; no date) shows the layout of the plantation fields and infrastructure. The low assigned field numbering within the NASED Development Area (Fields 1, 10, and 13) and the proximity to the mill, 600 m northeast of the NASED Development Area (see Figure 10) suggest the NASED Development Area may have been within some of the earliest developed sugarcane fields (ca. 1900).

The 1919 U.S War Department map (Figure 17) shows (faintly) sugarcane symbols throughout the NASED Development Area with a somewhat complicated layout of roads and railroads crossing the large stadium parcel. Of note are the numerous houses in the central east side of the large stadium parcel believed to relate to an “independent homestead program” of the Honolulu Plantation Company established in a former Hawaiian LCA cluster. There is an array of houses along Hālawa Stream (and a parallel road) within the large stadium parcel with another array of houses just to the north near a railroad and road crossing within the large stadium parcel. Approximately 19 houses are indicated within the NASED Development Area on this 1919 map.

The Honolulu Plantation Company operated from 1899–1947 with peak production achieved in 1928 and with the refinery (sold to the California & Hawaiian Sugar Company in 1947) continuing operation until 1996 (Dorrance and Morgan 2000:41, 50). A 1933 Land Court Application (Figure 18) provides detail regarding the south portion of the large stadium parcel showing approximately 16 rectangular buildings south of Hālawa Stream within the parcel. These are understood as plantation workers’ homes. About half of this camp was adjacent to (outside of) the NASED Development Area to the east.

2.1.5 ‘Aiea Cemetery

The northwest edge of the large stadium parcel lies quite close to the ‘Aiea Cemetery, established ca. 1900 by the Honolulu Plantation Company as a burial ground for the plantation community in the area. A former caretaker “estimated that as many as 3,000 people were buried at Aiea Cemetery” (Pang 2002). The graveyard was originally approximately 2.5 acres located on a bluff overlooking Pearl Harbor. However, to make way for Kamehameha Highway, graves within this *makai* section “were reinterred on the *mauka* side” (Pang 2002). As testified by a long-time area resident of ‘Aiea, during the construction of the highway “all those who were being affected by the road, we had to go and get our bones or whatever was buried” (Higuchi 2003:11).

An HDOT 1933 engineering plan map of the development of Kamehameha Highway appears to outline the former extent of the cemetery and notes that 414 graves within ‘Aiea Cemetery were located within the right-of-way of the highway (Figure 19). Presumably these graves within the right-of-way were among those relocated to the *mauka* section. The construction of Kamehameha Highway in the 1930s bisected the bluff on which ‘Aiea Cemetery was located, creating a severe road cut which allowed the new highway to remain on relatively level ground (see Figure 19 and Figure 20). As shown in the 1933 HDOT engineering plan map (see Figure 19), the road cut

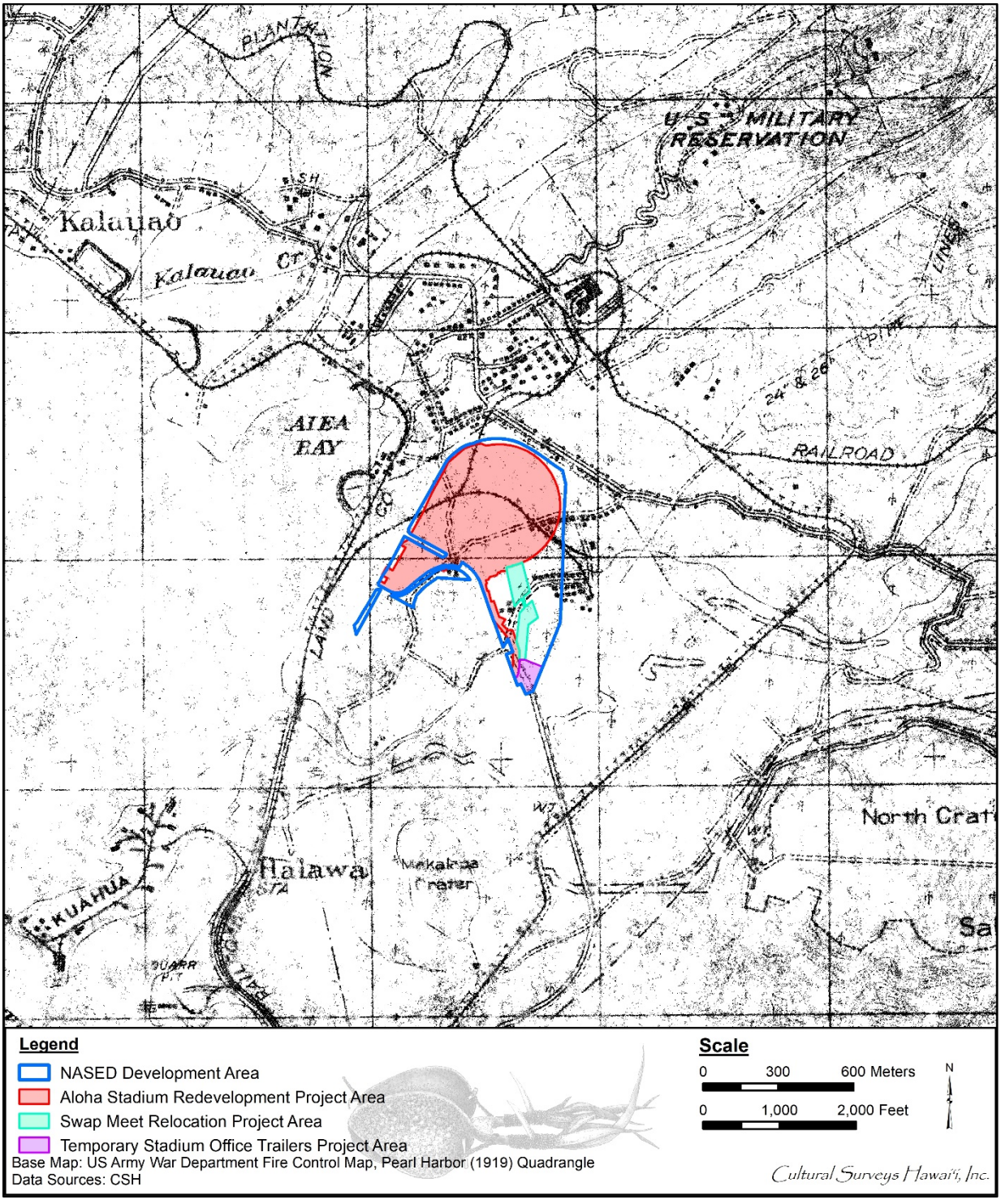

Figure 17. Portion of the 1919 U.S. Army War Department fire control map, Pearl Harbor quadrangle with an overlay of the NASED Development Area showing branching roads and railroads and numerous houses within the large stadium parcel believed to relate to an “independent homestead program” of the Honolulu Plantation Company established in a former Hawaiian LCA cluster

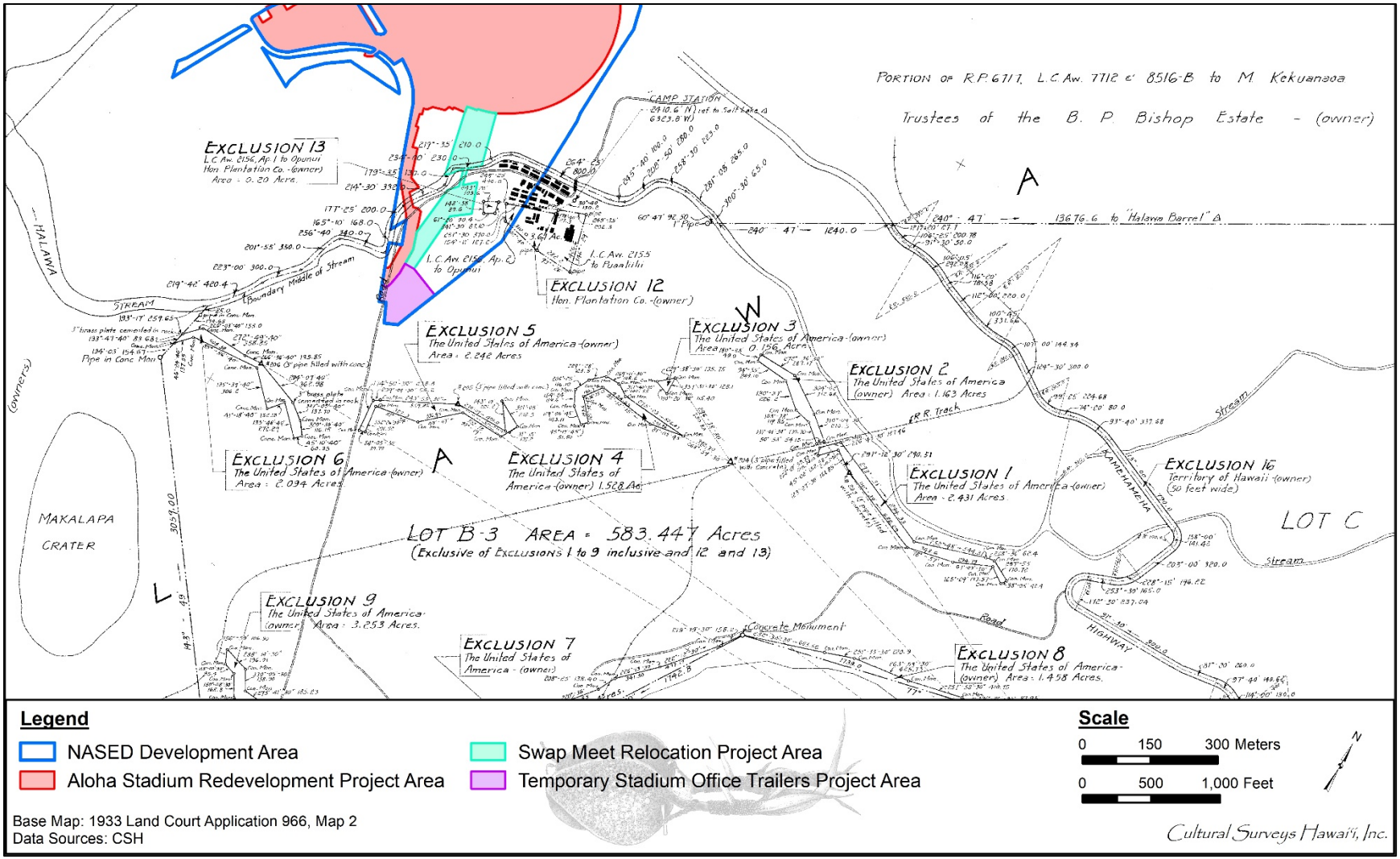

Figure 18. Portion of the 1933 Land Court Application 966, Map 2 showing south portion of the NASED Development Area with approximately 16 buildings south of Hālawa Stream on the southeast side of the large stadium parcel (there was almost certainly another grouping of houses within the large stadium parcel near the north edge of this map that is not shown)

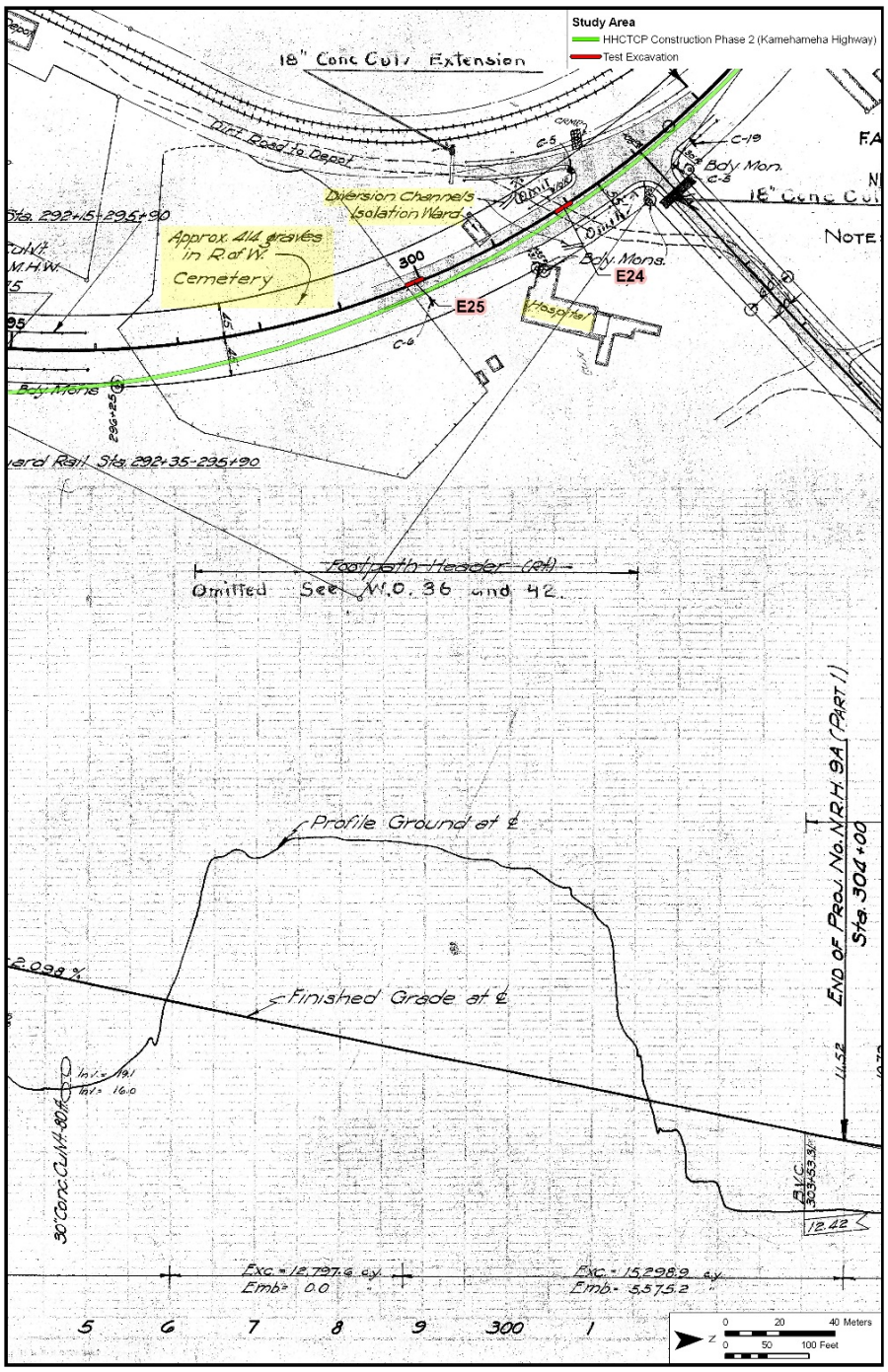

Figure 19. Close-up of 1933 HDOT engineering plan map of the development of Kamehameha Highway, showing what appears to be the area of ‘Aiea Cemetery, the existence of approximately 414 graves in the highway right-of-way, and the grading profile of the highway relative to the previous land; note the significant difference between the “Finished Grade” and “Profile Ground” (1933 Hawaii Department of Transportation engineering plans for the development of Kamehameha Highway, Map 4300.10) (from Sroat et al. 2012:228)

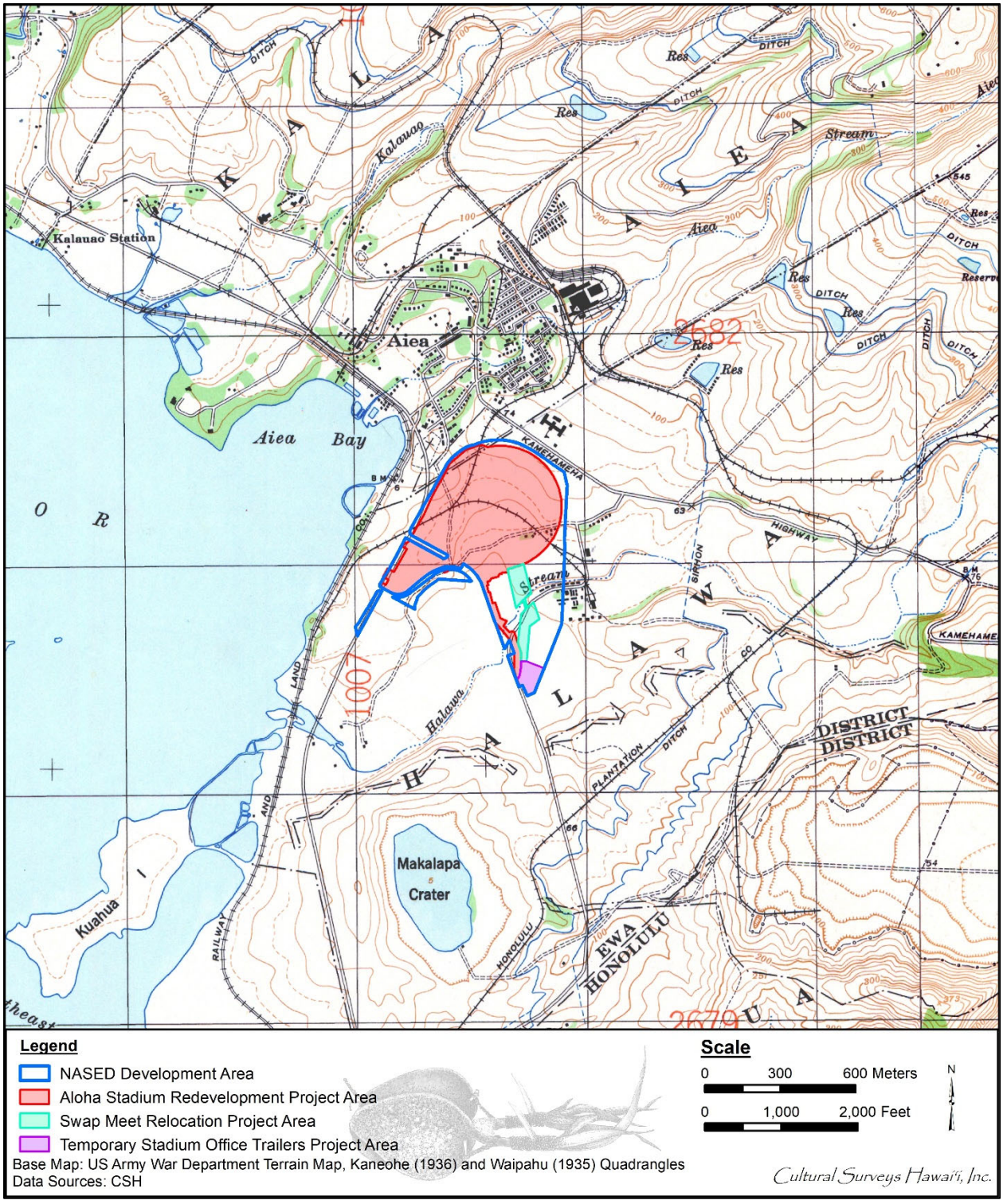

Figure 20. Portion of the 1935 and 1936 U.S. Army War Department terrain maps, Waipahu (1935) and Kaneohe (1936) quadrangles showing the NASED Development Area with branching roads and railroads and approximately 18 buildings on the central east side of the large stadium parcel

consisted of an approximately 7.3-m (24-ft) deep slice through the bluff. A 1939 aerial photograph (Figure 21), shows Kamehameha Highway cutting through the coastal bluff on which ‘Aiea Cemetery was located. The 1935 U.S. Army map (see Figure 20) captures the situation at that time with the new highway effectively cutting through the cross symbol denoting the cemetery. The *makai* section of the bluff was later leveled with the roadway. Given the substantial disturbance to the area, the continued existence of any ‘Aiea Cemetery burials outside the presently established cemetery appears low.

2.1.6 Mid-Twentieth Century

The 1935 U.S. Army map (see Figure 20) shows the NASED Development Area encompassing branching roads and railroads and approximately 18 buildings on the central east side of the large stadium parcel.

A 1939 aerial photograph (see Figure 21) confirms the situation thought to have existed since ca. 1900, where almost all four parcels appear to be under sugarcane cultivation. Two residential communities are shown along the central east side of the large stadium parcel along two roughly parallel roads.

The 1943 U.S. Army War Department map (Figure 22) depicts a much different landscape, understood as resulting from U.S. military activity during World War II. Changes within the NASED Development Area parcels include various new buildings and roads. The nature of these new military buildings is unclear, but they are assumed to include warehouses and office space. The 1952 aerial photograph (Figure 23) provides a clear image of the military constructions and shows a layout very similar to that of the 1943 map, with seemingly a few additional buildings likely constructed in the last years of the war. Most of the large stadium parcel is still in sugarcane cultivation. The area of plantation housing along Hālawa Stream appears to be done or diminished while the strip of plantation housing to the north seems to still be in place.

The depiction in the 1953/1954 USGS map (Figure 24) suggests almost all the plantation and World War II structures had been swept away but this appears to be due to the USGS now using a pink shading to indicate urban areas and only selectively showing some buildings. This 1953/1954 USGS map depicts a very large World War II building with nine wings in the north central portion of the large stadium parcel, and a smaller, probable World War II-era structure remains near the west corner of the large stadium parcel. A fire station is depicted in the north central portion of the large stadium parcel, and this may have been a holdover from World War II constructions as well. Many roads are shown in the northwest portion of the NASED Development Area. There appear to be two small new structures in the large stadium parcel just northwest of Hālawa Stream.

The 1968 USGS map (Figure 25) shows only four buildings in the NASED Development Area but again this appears to be misleading due to the USGS only selectively showing some buildings. The large World War II building with nine wings in the north central portion of the large stadium parcel is now the “Halawa Kai School” located on the north side of “Hale Street.” Hale Street, effectively forming a shortcut between Kamehameha Highway and Moanalua Road, is first depicted on the 1943 map (see Figure 22) and extended through the middle of the future stadium for 45+ years until the creation of the present Aloha Stadium. The 1968 USGS aerial (Figure 26) shows that in fact, most of the World War II buildings within the NASED Development Area were still intact at that time.

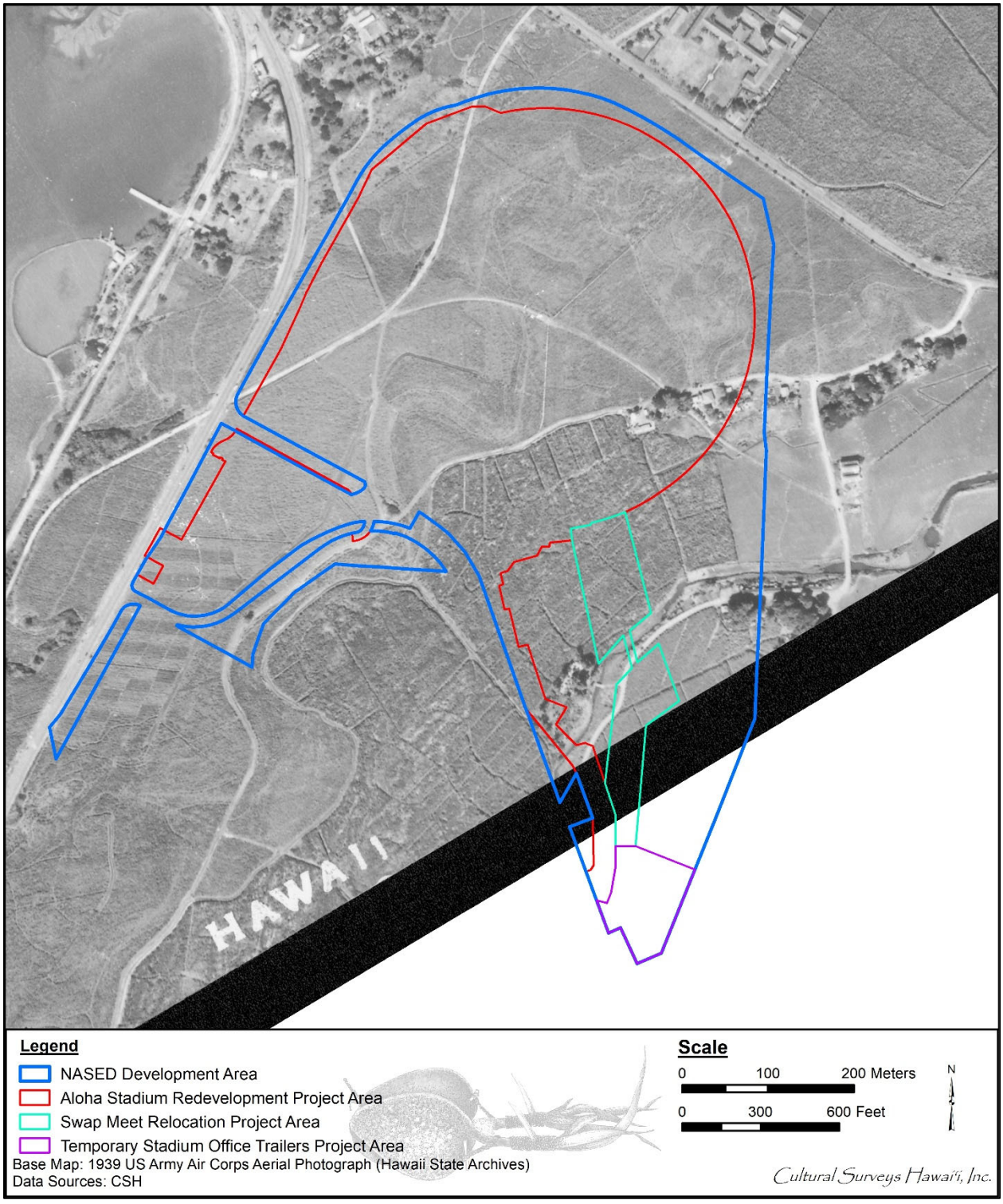

Figure 21. 1939 U.S. Army Air Corps aerial photograph (Hawai‘i State Archives) with the NASED Development Area overlay showing structures in the central portion of the NASED Development Area with agricultural fields

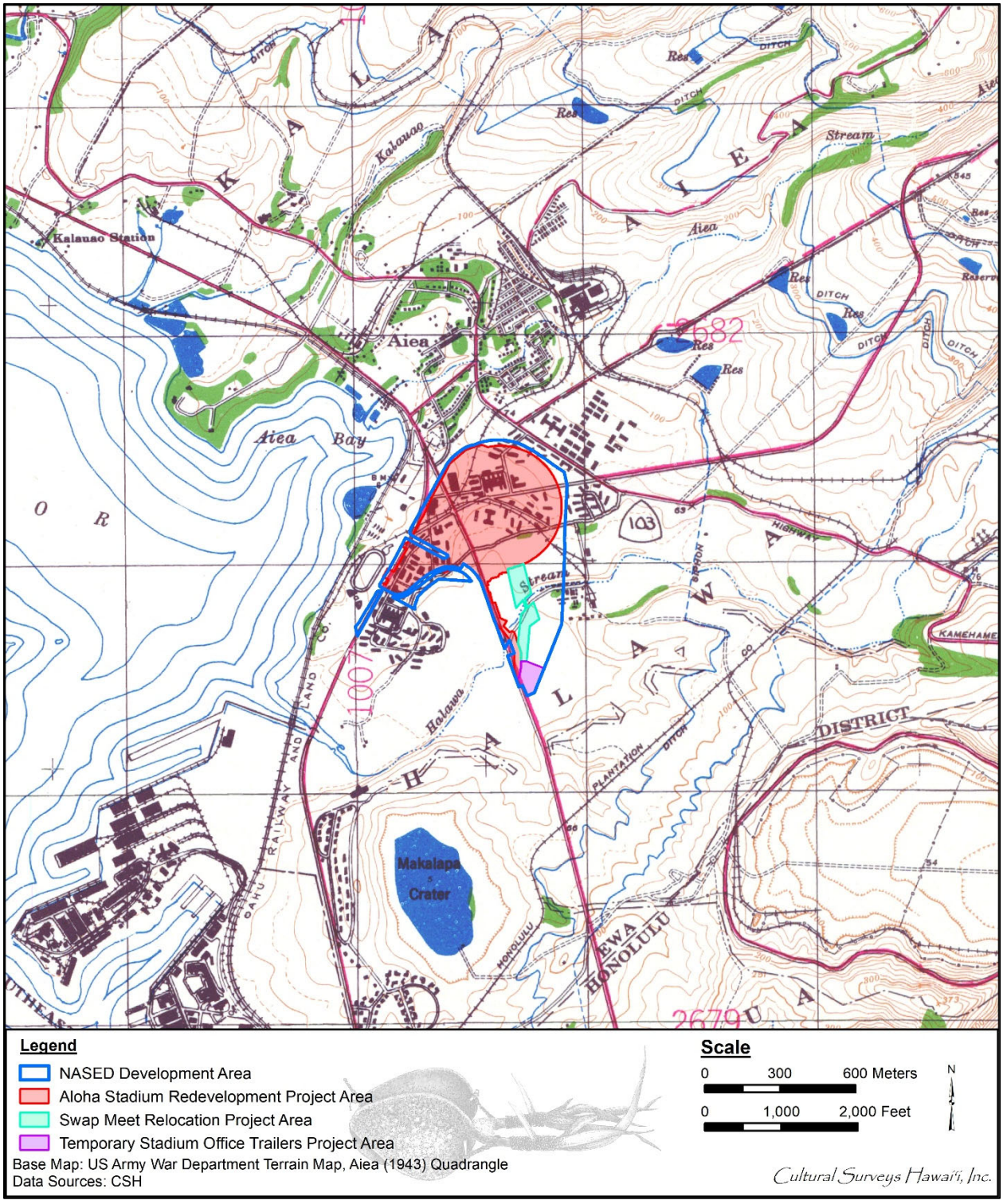

Figure 22. Portion of a 1943 Aiea U.S. Army War Department terrain map showing NASED Development Area with new structures in the northern portion

Figure 23. 1952 USGS aerial photograph (UH MAGIS) showing NASED Development Area with continued development in the northern portion

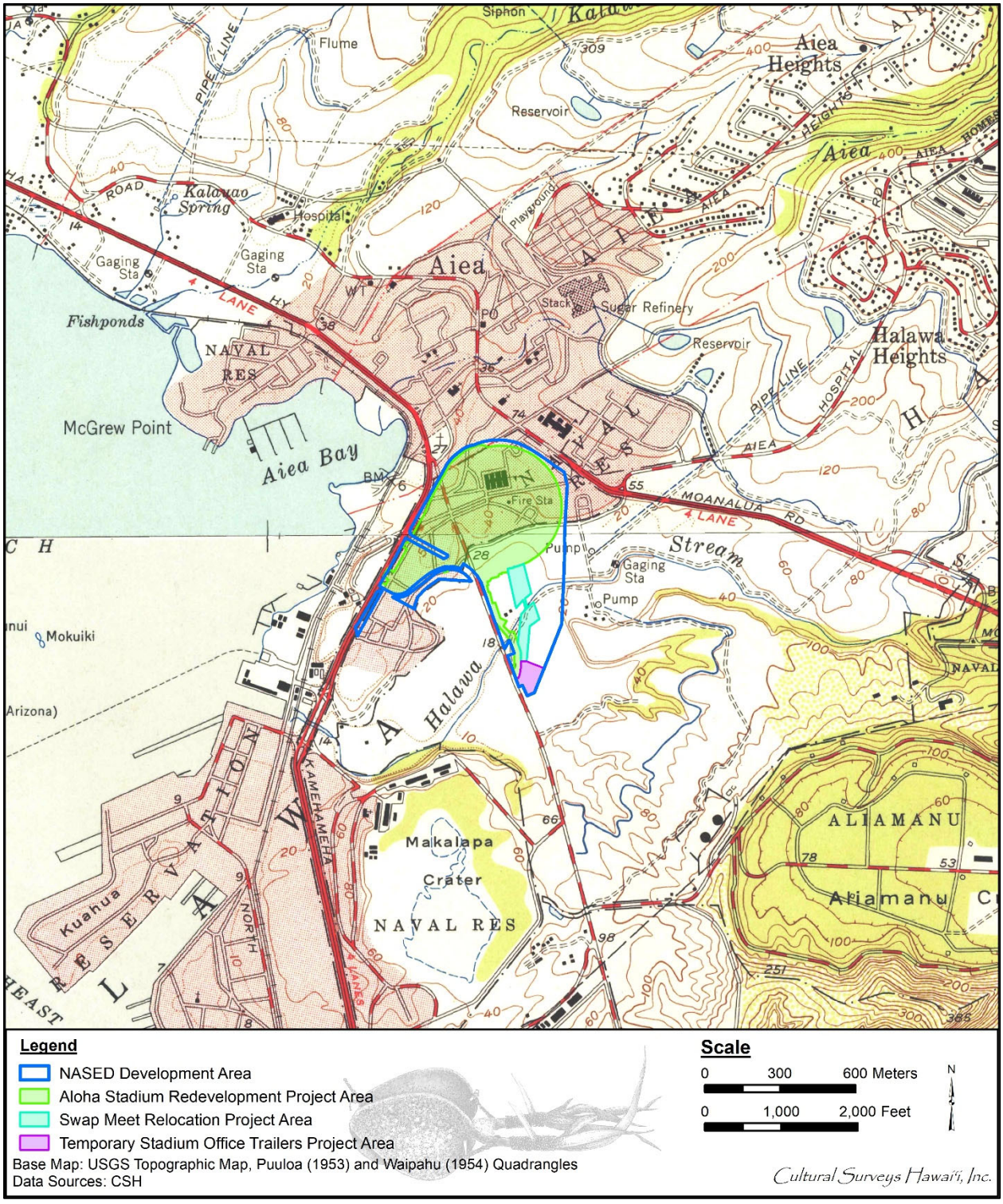

Figure 24. Portion of the 1953 Puuloa and 1954 Waipahu USGS topographic quadrangles showing the NASED Development Area with development in the northern portion and a fire station

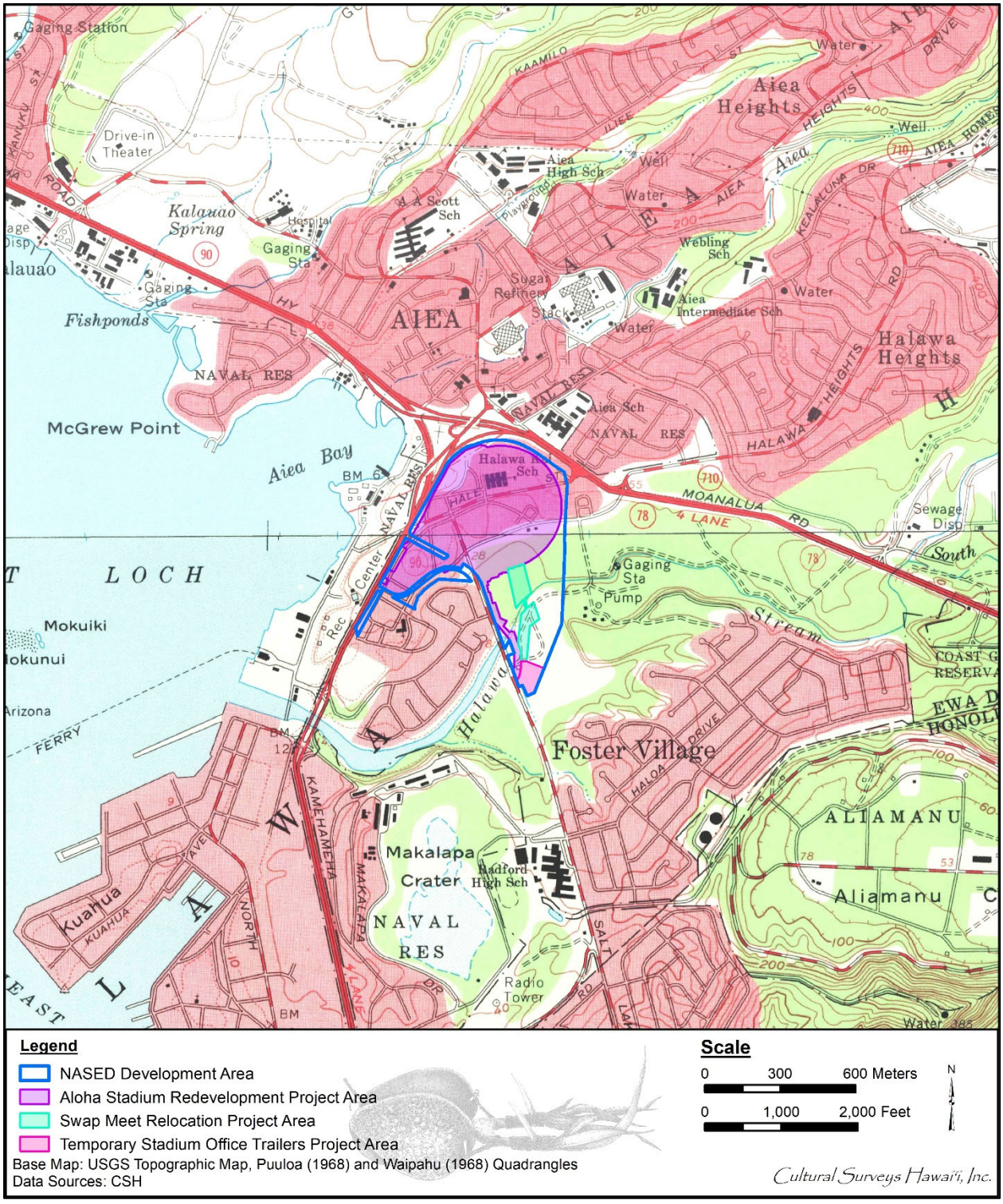

Figure 25. Portion of the 1968 Puuloa and Waipahu USGS topographic quadrangles showing the NASED Development Area with continued development in the area

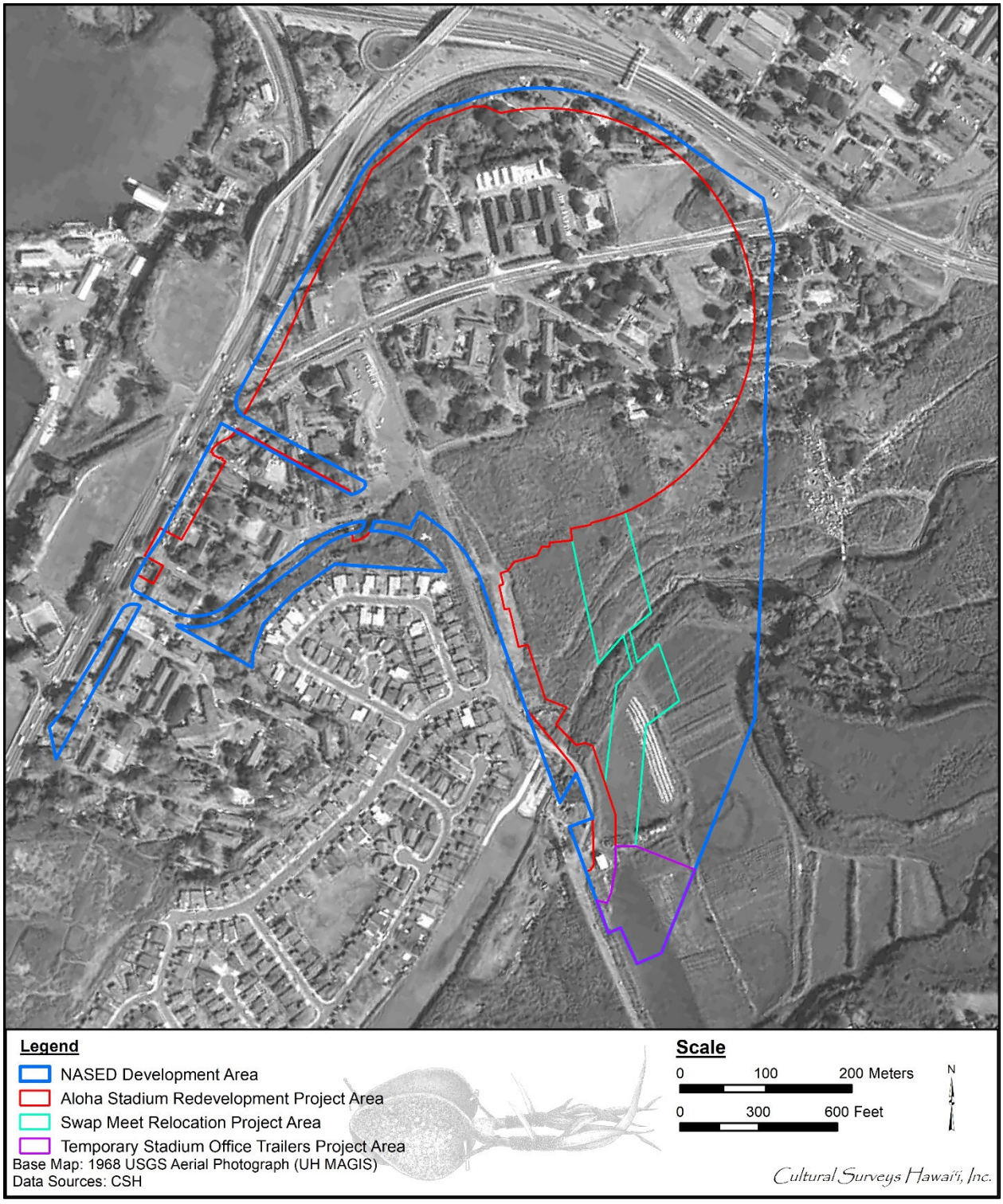

Figure 26. 1968 USGS aerial photograph (UH MAGIS) showing NASED Development Area overlay with no more structures in the central portion of the NASED Development Area

2.1.7 Aloha Stadium

Aloha Stadium officially opened on 12 September 1975. A selection of photographs (Figure 27 through Figure 29) of the ongoing construction indicates huge cuts to level the site and massive ground disturbance over much of the parcel. The land and the stadium are owned and managed by the State of Hawai‘i. The stadium has the current capacity to hold a maximum of 50,000 people and includes an 8,000-car parking lot. A variety of events including football, baseball, soccer, boxing, religious and music festivals, swap meets, auto shows, motocross, mud races, tractor pulls, concerts, and carnivals have taken place there over the years.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Research

Previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the NASED Development Area are depicted in Figure 30 and summarized in Table 2. Studies conducted within the current NASED Development Area (Barrera 1971; Sroat et al. 2012) are discussed in detail below, as well as one study immediately adjacent to the NASED Development Area which discussed potentially sensitive historic properties (Cluff 1970). Previously identified historic properties in the vicinity of the NASED Development Area are depicted in Figure 31 and summarized in Table 3.

2.2.1 Recent Archaeological Research in the Vicinity of the NASED Development Area

2.2.1.1 Cluff 1970

Deborah Cluff (1970) of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) reported on an archaeological survey for the proposed Hālawa Interchange with the H-1 Freeway. The archaeological survey arose from concerns of community members who described numerous graves within the area, including family graves. As the majority of the area encompassed previous cane field lands, the survey concentrated along the immediate vicinity of the southeast side of a road called out as “Saratoga Drive” (see Figure 30 to see how the Cluff project location relates to the present NASED Development Area; and Figure 31 to see how the designated historic property State Inventory of Historic Places [SIHP] # 50-80-09-05306 relates to the NASED Development Area).

Eight historic properties were identified, including historical grave structures and one stone house platform. Residents of the area also noted a *heiau* (pre-Christian place of worship) was known to have been in the vicinity. Cluff identified a possible *heiau* structure (designated Feature 1) and conducted subsurface excavations; however, the function of the structure remained indeterminate. Feature 2 was “a composite of several historic remains” (Cluff 1970:16) including a concrete slab overlying a stone paving, understood as a former road used as a plantation worker’s house platform. Feature 3 was a stone wall in two sections. Feature 4 was comprised of three irregular stone mounds posted as a former grave. Feature 5 was a concrete enclosure posited as a possible burial. Feature 6 was “a burial plot belonging to a family presently [1970] living nearby” (Cluff 1970:19). Feature 7 was “a family burial plot belonging to the family occupying the adjacent house—the same owners of Feature 6” (Cluff 1970:19). Hence four of the seven designated features of SIHP # -05306 were posited to be burials. The graves designated as SIHP # -05306 were only about 80 m east of the present NASED Development Area (see Figure 31).

Figure 27. Photograph of the original development of the Aloha Stadium (Aloha Stadium 2019)

Figure 28. Photograph of the original development of the Aloha Stadium (Aloha Stadium 2019)

Figure 29. Photograph of the original development of the Aloha Stadium (Aloha Stadium 2019)

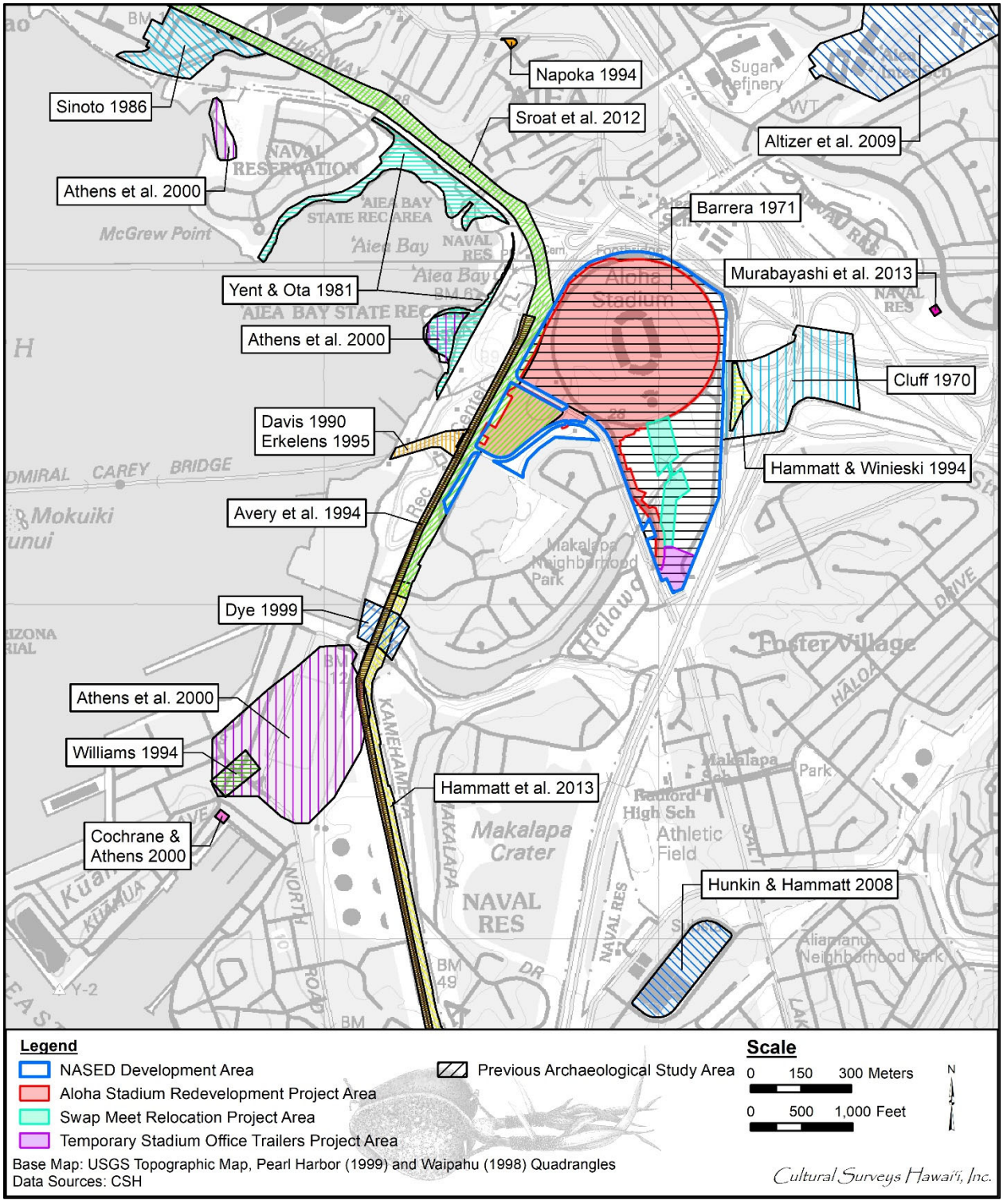

Figure 30. Portion of the 1998 Waipahu and 1999 Pearl Harbor USGS topographic quadrangles with overlay of previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the NASED Development Area

Table 2. Previous archaeological studies in the vicinity (within approximately 1 km) of the NASED Development Area

Source	Type of Investigation	General Location	Results
McAllister 1933	Island-wide survey	O‘ahu Island	Site 101 Makalapa Crater, Site 102 Loko Kunana and Loko Muliwai, and Site 104 Loko Kahakupono, Site 108 Paaiau, and Site 109 Loko Opu
Cluff 1970	Archaeological survey	Hālawa Interchange with H-1 Freeway	Survey focused on vicinity of Saratoga Dr; surface survey identified one possible *heiau*, one historic house platform, a stone wall, and several burial structures (two family plots, three mounds, one concrete enclosure); subsurface excavations of possible *heiau* structure inconclusive; subsequently designated SIHP # 50-80-09-05306
Barrera 1971	Archaeological reconnaissance survey	Proposed Honolulu Stadium	No historic properties identified
Yent and Ota 1981	Archaeological reconnaissance survey	31.0-acre area around margins of ‘Aiea (“Rainbow”) Bay	No historic properties identified; notes presence of abandoned piers, pilings, trash, and LST (Landing Ship Tank) site at tip of McGrew Point
Sinoto 1986	Archaeological reconnaissance survey	Proposed Pearl Promenade, TMKs: (1) 9-8-014:003, 006, 007; (1) 9-8-015:044, 045	Surface survey identified no historic properties; noted area was former marshlands with modern bulldozer-related disturbance
Davis 1990	Literature review and field inspection	Proposed terminus for Ford Island causeway and Ford Island	No historic properties identified
Avery et al. 1994	Archaeological monitoring	Kamehameha Hwy from Aloha Stadium to Makalapa Gate	No historic properties identified
Hammatt and Winieski 1994	Archaeological reconnaissance survey	SE of Aloha Stadium	No historic properties identified; notes major impact of commercial sugar cultivation

Source	Type of Investigation	General Location	Results
Napoka 1994	SHPD determination of historic significance	Pōhaku O Ki‘i Nalopaka Place, ‘Aiea	Storied boulder designated SIHP # 50-80-09-04892, traditional cultural property
Williams 1994	Archaeological monitoring	Pearl Harbor NAVBASE, Kunana and Wailolowai fishponds	No additional historic properties identified; conducted within Kunana Fishpond, core indicated fishpond sediments and radiocarbon analysis dated pond construction between AD 1200 to AD 1400
Erkelens 1995	Archaeological study	Ford Island Golf Park and Rainbow Marina, East Loch of Pearl Harbor	No historic properties identified
Dye 1999	Archaeological resources survey	Kamehameha Hwy at Hālawa Bridge	No historic properties identified; major twentieth century landscape modifications to vicinity noted
Athens et al. 2000	Archaeological and historical studies	Ancient Hawaiian fishponds of Pearl Harbor on U.S. Navy Land	No additional historic properties identified; includes dating analysis for several fishponds in vicinity: Loko Pōhaku, Loko Wailolokai, Loko Wailolowai, Loko Muliwai, Loko Kunana
Cochrane and Athens 2000	Archaeological monitoring	Pearl Harbor, near Magazine Loch between Hurt Ave and Kuahua Ave	No historic properties identified
Hunkin and Hammatt 2008	Archaeological monitoring	4380 Lawehana St	No historic properties identified
Altizer et al. 2009	Archaeological literature review and field Inspection	‘Aiea Intermediate School erosion control project, TMK: (1) 9-9-005:001	No historic properties identified
Sroat et al. 2012	Archaeological inventory survey	Phase 2 of Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project extending along Kamehameha Hwy	Identified one historic property, SIHP # 50-80-09-07150, *lo‘i* deposits (not in vicinity of current NASED Development Area); southernmost AIS test excavation “E 26” documented current road surface and base course overlying natural deposits with no evidence of past land utilization or modification

Source	Type of Investigation	General Location	Results
Hammatt et al. 2013	Archaeological inventory survey	Kamehameha Hwy from Kalaloa Dr to Middle St	Documented two newly identified historic properties: SIHP # 50-80-13-07420 (buried asphalt roadway sections, possibly early Kamehameha Hwy alignment) and SIHP # 50-80-13-07421 (buried concrete slabs, prepared coral pavement, and underlying associated base course, likely remnants of military infrastructure ca. 1942–1943)
Murabayashi et al. 2013	Literature review and field inspection	Proposed VZW HON Red Hill Telecom Facility at 99-611 Ulune St in Hālawa	No historic properties identified; noted area heavily disturbed and modified over time

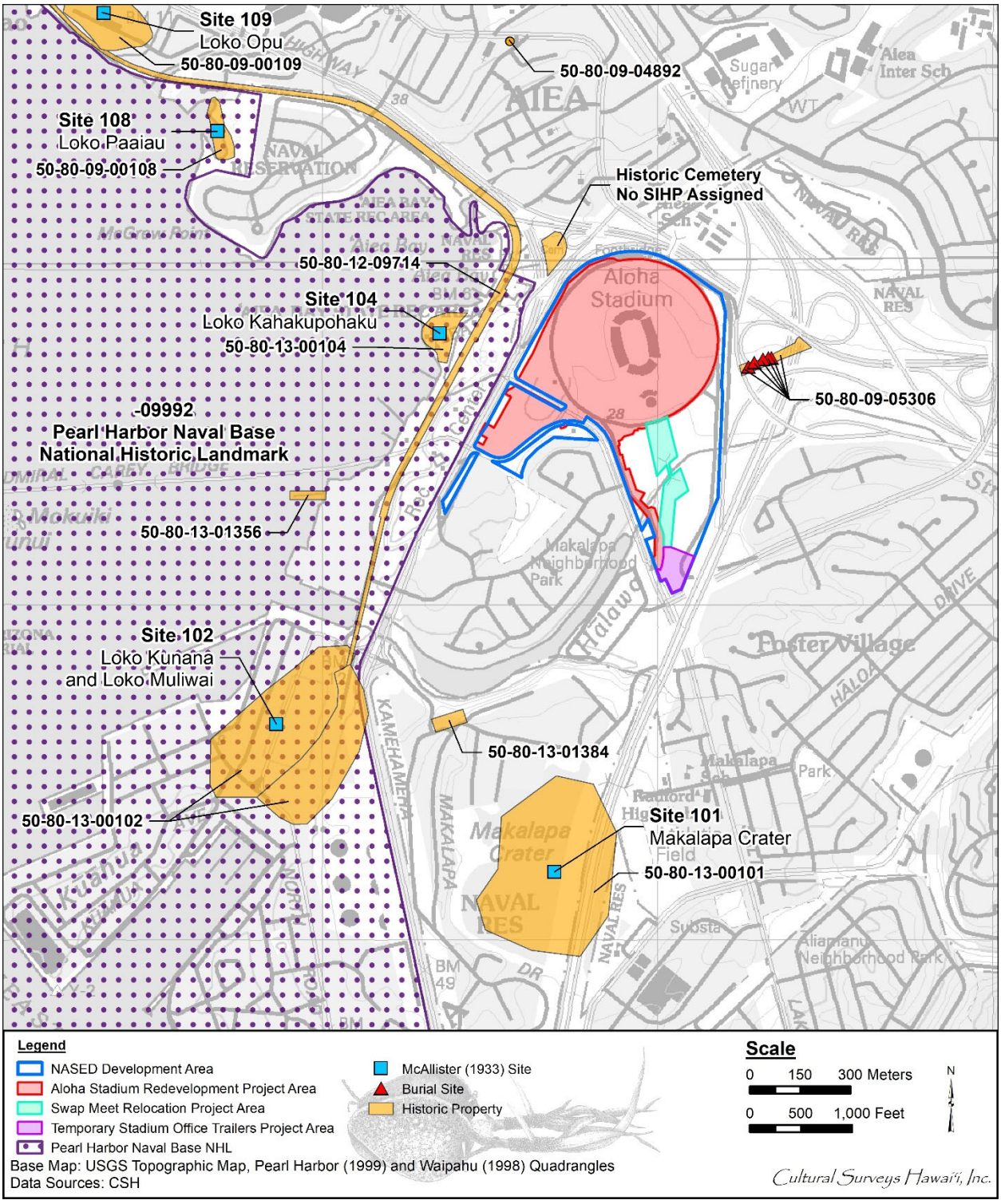

Figure 31. Portion of the 1998 Waipahu and 1999 Pearl Harbor USGS topographic quadrangles with overlay of previously identified historic properties in the vicinity (within approximately 1 km) of the NASED Development Area

Table 3. Previously identified historic properties in the vicinity (within approximately 1 km) of the NASED Development Area

SIHP #	Type	Reference	Comments
McAllister Site 108 / 50-80-09-00108	Fishpond, Loko Paaiau	McAllister (1933:103)	Rectangular shape, roughly 190 by 600 ft, surrounded by land on three sides; wall on harbor side is 3 to 4 ft wide, 2 ft high with one mākāhā; three sides toward land have been evenly faced with waterworn basalt to a height of about 2 ft; pond evidently fed by water from surrounding taro patches; tradition credits its construction to Kalaimanuia
McAllister Site 109 / 50-80-09-00109	Fishpond, Loko Opu	McAllister (1933:103)	Has not been completely filled in; 10.5 acres in size and apparently completely surrounded by a wall 2,700 ft in extent; built by Kalaimanuia
50-80-09-04892	Pōhaku O Ki‘i Nalopaka Place, ‘Aiea	Naupaka 1994	A storied boulder with a legend related by *kumu hula* John Kaimikaua
50-80-09-05306	Possible *heiau*, one historic house platform, a stone wall, and several burial structures (two family plots, three mounds, one concrete enclosure)	Cluff 1970	Not given an SIHP designation in the report, features subsequently assigned SIHP # 50-80-09-05306
50-80-12-09714	Oahu Rail & Land (OR&L) right-of-way	NRHP; Hammatt and Chiogioji 1997	Historic property extends along coast in vicinity of NASED Development Area westward, (documented to the west in various studies)
McAllister Site 101 / 50-80-13-00101	Fishpond, Makalapa Crater	McAllister (1933:102)	Lake within crater
McAllister Site 102 / 50-80-13-00102	Fishponds, Loko Kunana and Loko Muliwai	McAllister (1933:102)	Loko Kunana: Kuahua Island forms one side, walls from shore to island are 1,800 ft and 1,950 ft long, approx. 5 ft wide and 3 ft high Loko Muliwai: wall 500 ft long with one *mākāhā*
McAllister Site 104 / 50-80-13-00104	Fishpond, Loko Kahakupono	McAllister (1933:102)	Small pond of 3 acres with semicircular wall of evenly spaced basalt 1,050 ft long, 5 ft wide, 3.5 ft high, without outlet gates (*mākāhā*);

SIHP #	Type	Reference	Comments
			name also spelled “Kahakapohaku” and “Kakupohaku”
50-80-13-01356	USS Bowfin (SS-287)	National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	Submarine used during World War II at Pearl Harbor
50-80-13-01384	Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC FLT) Headquarters	NRHP	Constructed in 1942, commemorates Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet from 1941 through December 1944
50-80-13-09992	Pearl Harbor Naval Base National Historic Landmark	NRHP	Modifications to the area for the development of the naval base began in 1902; significance assessment based on the base’s role in the rise of the United States naval power in the Pacific; historic district encompasses many buildings and structures present on naval base lands
Historic Cemetery	‘Aiea Cemetery (twentieth century burials)	Sroat et al. 2012	Approximately 1.5 acres, established by Honolulu Plantation Co. ca. 1900 and owned by State of Hawai‘i; last burials took place in the late 1940s; groundskeeping still maintained by the state

2.2.2 Previous Archaeological Work within the Current NASED Development Area

2.2.2.1 Barrera 1971

William Barrera (1971) of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Anthropology Department conducted an archaeological survey in South Hālawa Valley for the proposed Honolulu Stadium. His letter report dated 30 April 1971 consists of three paragraphs with no figures, photographs, tables, or references. There were no historic properties identified.

Barrera concluded any sites that may have been present at one time had been destroyed by housing areas, truck farming areas, or cane fields. Independent conversations with three local informants revealed that those areas not now covered by houses or farm plots were once extensively planted in cane:

> These same informants stated knowledge of recent burial areas in the vicinity of the houses along Saratoga Drive. Many of these graves are unmarked, and their locations only generally known. Construction foremen should be advised to inform the State Health Department if any human remains are uncovered during construction activities. As for the marked graves, the people now living along Saratoga Drive should be consulted, as most, if not all, of these burials contain known relatives of these residents. The proper Health Department personnel should be contacted, and the bones relocated as soon as possible, before construction is started. [Barrera 1971:1]

2.2.2.2 Sroat et al. 2012

CSH (Sroat et al. 2012) conducted an AIS for Construction Phase 2 of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor project that extended along Kamehameha Highway on the *makai* (west) side of the stadium parcel (TMK: [1] 9-9-003:061) and included the entirety of TMK: (1) 9-9-003:071 (proposed as the Aloha Stadium Station and a “Park and Ride” lot for the transit project).

Two test excavations (E24 and E25) were conducted along Kamehameha Highway approximately 100 m northwest of the Aloha Stadium parcel and three test excavations (AS1, AS2, and AS3) were conducted within the Aloha Stadium Station and surrounding Park and Ride Facility. The closest historic property identified in the Sroat et al. (2012) study was SIHP # 50-80-09-07150 (buried *lo‘i* or irrigated pond-field deposits) approximately 2.5 km to the northwest.

2.2.3 Archaeological Inventory Survey Summary (Turran and Hammatt 2025)

Twenty-one test excavations (T-1 through T-21) were machine excavated within the project area as part of the project’s archaeological inventory survey study (Figure 32). These comprise 21 exterior excavations distributed throughout the stadium parking areas. In general, linear trenches measuring approximately 6 m (20 ft) long and 0.7 m (2.3 ft) wide were excavated. All test excavations were excavated by a backhoe excavator to a terminal depth determined by sterile material or to 6 ft for safety constraints. The test excavation base depth ranged from 1.5 m to 2.05 mbs. One exception was T-9, which had a large drain line running the entire length of the excavation and prevented the excavation from going any deeper.

No historic properties were identified during the AIS, thus the results were presented in an archaeological assessment (AA) report.

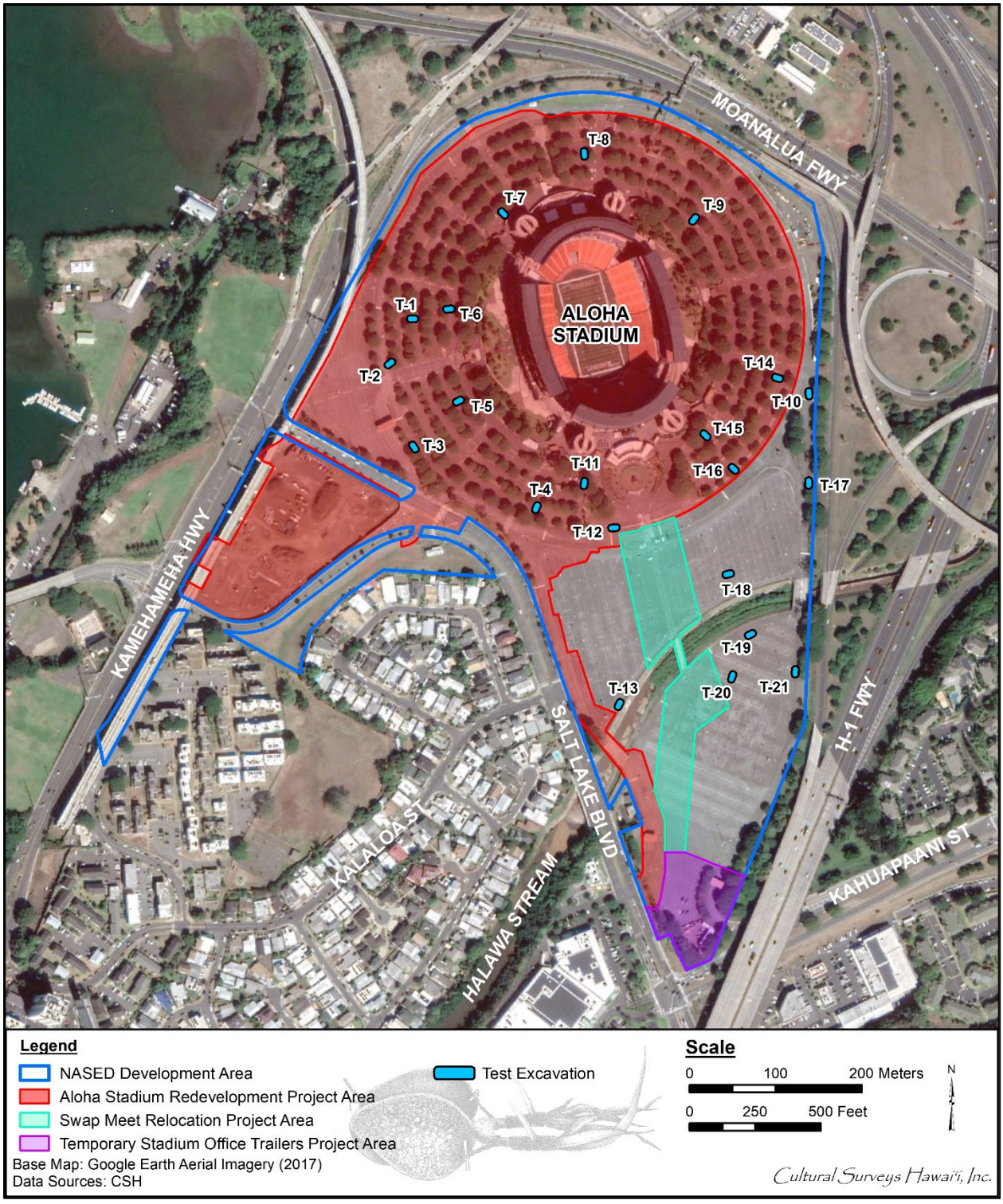

Figure 32. Aerial photograph of the project area (Google Earth 2017) with overlay of AIS test excavation locations

The general stratigraphic sequence observed within the NASED Development Area consisted of asphalt parking lot surface and associated underlying base course fill, overlying various fill deposits, and natural deposits.

Observed fill deposits were interpreted as likely related to development of the Aloha Stadium and materials used to raise and level the ground surface. The fill deposits were largely sterile, though glass fragments and one saw-cut faunal osseous fragment were collected from fill deposits within three excavations (T-13, T-19, and T-21).

The natural deposits consisted of either silty clay, clay, or clay loam deposits, with a range of identified colors, including brown, dark brown, dark yellowish brown, dark reddish brown, very dark grayish brown, and dark gray. No cultural materials were observed within the natural deposits; all appeared to be culturally sterile.

In the central portion of the NASED Development Area no naturally occurring soil layers were present. The test excavations in this portion of the NASED Development Area include T-12, T13, T-15, T-16, T-17, and T-18. Based on these findings, it is likely the central portion was raised substantially during the development of Aloha Stadium. However, to the north of the stadium, natural deposits were encountered relatively shallow, suggesting this portion of the NASED Development Area was graded rather than raised in elevation.

Buried concrete remnants were documented in T-7, T-11, T-13, and T-16, which could not be identified as associated with specific former buildings or structures and were possibly related to or displaced by prior development phases of Aloha Stadium.

Seven artifacts were collected, consisting of six glass bottle fragments and one metal wire. Most of these artifacts could not be dated to any specific range and were broadly assigned dates of post-1850. One of the fragments, Acc. # 1 collected from T-19, dated to 1953–1971.

In summary, the NASED project AIS documented minimal evidence of former land uses. No evidence of former LCAs or ca. 1900 homesteading areas was observed in any of the test excavations. The area was heavily impacted during the development of Aloha Stadium, and it is possible any evidence of former land use has been removed or displaced.

2.3 **Background Summary and Predictive Model**

The NASED Development Area is near the perennial Hālawa Stream (which extends through the southern third of the large stadium parcel) and extends to within 200 m of the ‘Aiea Bay portion of the East Loch of Pearl Harbor. While no historic properties have been previously identified within the NASED Development Area, McAllister (1933) designated three fishponds as historic properties within 500 m of the NASED Development Area. In fact, there appear to have been at least six other small fishponds along the immediate stretch of Hālawa Stream, two of which are within the NASED Development Area, however, these have not been previously designated as historic properties. The relatively high density of fishponds in the vicinity testifies to the abundance of marine and stream resources on the margins of Pearl Harbor.

Our earliest map (1817 Kotzebue map; see Figure 7), while lacking cartographic precision, clearly conveys that the margins of Hālawa Stream were well-settled and that areas of ponded field taro agriculture irrigated from Hālawa Stream were extensive. More detailed plotting of LCAs ca. 1848 (see Figure 9) indicate there were approximately ten claimed parcels in the larger stadium

NASED Development Area near Hālawa Stream. While most of these were for ponded field taro agriculture, a large rectangular lot (LCA 2156:3 to Opunui) in the southwest portion of the stadium parcel was a house (*pāhale*) lot. The pattern of LCAs in this area is indicative of a general pattern of agriculture and residence extending back in time for centuries. We cannot rule out that traces of agricultural features such as *‘auwai* and field walls would still be present; the vicinity of the indicated habitation parcel is suggested to have an elevated prospect of cultural deposits relating to the pre-Contact and early post-Contact periods as well as a heightened prospect for intact burials and/or previously disturbed human skeletal remains. Remnants of the Wai Kuohoi and Wai Kai fishponds, such as fishpond walls, may also be present at those indicated locations (see Figure 9).

In the late 1800s much of the area near Hālawa Stream (particularly in the southern portion of the large stadium parcel) was developed for rice production largely by Chinese immigrants (see Figure 10 and Figure 12). While this rice production may have disturbed any record of prior Hawaiian activity, it may also have left archaeological traces of that cultivation and immigrant life.

The NASED Development Area was surrounded by Honolulu Plantation Company sugarcane fields from approximately 1900 to World War II (see Figure 21) with portions of the NASED Development Area continuing sugarcane agriculture into the 1950s (see Figure 23). The Honolulu Plantation Company also had significant infrastructure in the NASED Development Area in the form of roads, railroads, and housing developments that may have left archaeological evidence.

Klieger indicates two of the LCA parcels (LCA 2156:1 and LCA 2156:2) within the large stadium parcel previously belonging to Opunui became part of the Halawa Camp of the Honolulu Plantation Company (“Honolulu Plant Co”; see Figure 9). While not completely clear, these appear to have been areas where the Honolulu Plantation Company established an independent homestead program in 1902, “whereby individual laborers could receive personal use of land on company property in exchange for their continued employment commitment” (Klieger 1995:82).

It is understood that many of the Honolulu Plantation Company resident workers were from the Azores, Madeira, or Puerto Rico (Klieger 1995:82). A 1919 U.S. Army map (see Figure 17) suggests quite a number of plantation worker households were established along Hālawa Stream in the NASED Development Area and also along a roughly parallel road to the north in this 1898-1919 period. An indicated 16–18 plantation homes are also prominent as of 1933 (see Figure 19), and many appear to be still present while others appear to be gone as of 1943 (see Figure 22). Some of these families may have lived their lives in the NASED Development Area for 40 years.

There are indications of two burial areas near the NASED Development Area associated with the Honolulu Plantation Company. The first, a neighboring large ‘Aiea Cemetery, dating back possibly as far as 1901 and associated with 3,000 burials, appears to have always been defined and is not anticipated to extend into the NASED Development Area. The other area is a row of burials that looks to be associated with LCA lots.

Deborah Cluff (1970) of the DLNR reported on an archaeological survey for the proposed Hālawa Interchange with the H-1 Freeway that arose from concerns of community members who described numerous graves within the area, including family graves. Historical grave structures were identified with a grave function attributed to four of the seven designated features (Features 4 through 7). The graves designated as SIHP # -05306 were only about 80 m east of the present NASED Development Area (see Figure 31).

To the east of the current NASED Development Area, Cluff (1970) documented graves sites (see Figure 31) extending along the southeast side of a road she knew as “Saratoga Drive”—the road extending southwest from Moanalua Road—as seen on a 1919 map (Figure 33). These maps indicate the grave sites were associated with a row of houses on the east side of the large stadium parcel. They were located about 250 m north of where Hālawa Stream intersects the east side of the parcel. The east half of this row of houses was east (outside) of the large stadium parcel but the west half of this row of houses extended well into the large stadium parcel (see Figure 33). A similar posited “independent homestead program” housing development of the Honolulu Plantation Company on the south side of Hālawa Stream within the east portion of the NASED Development Area is also depicted on the 1919 map (see Figure 17 and Figure 33), a 1935 map (see Figure 20), and a 1939 aerial photo (see Figure 21). Whether these similar plantation housing areas within the large stadium parcel are associated with similar burial customs as documented by Cluff (1970) remains uncertain. There could be foundations or remnants of these plantation homes and associated features (privies, trash pits, burials) within the indicated areas of former plantation housing in the large stadium parcel.

A prior archaeological study for the present stadium parcel noted, “These same [indicated as three, local] informants stated knowledge of recent burial areas in the vicinity of the houses along Saratoga Drive. Many of these graves are unmarked, and their locations only generally known” (Barrera Jr. 1971:1).

The 1943 Aiea U.S. Army War Department terrain map (see Figure 22) shows extensive military use of the area during World War II. A portion of the test excavations were located to test for subsurface historic properties that may have been related to the World War II use of the NASED Development Area and vicinity.

No historic properties were identified during the AIS for the NASED project. Stratigraphy observed during AIS excavation generally consisted of the asphalt parking lot surface and associated underlying base course fill, overlying various fill deposits, and natural deposits.

Based on the background research, it is possible that traditional, historical, and agricultural sites may be present in the NASED Development Area. Due to major ground disturbance over the years from agriculture and development there is also a chance the previous land use and sites have been removed or destroyed.

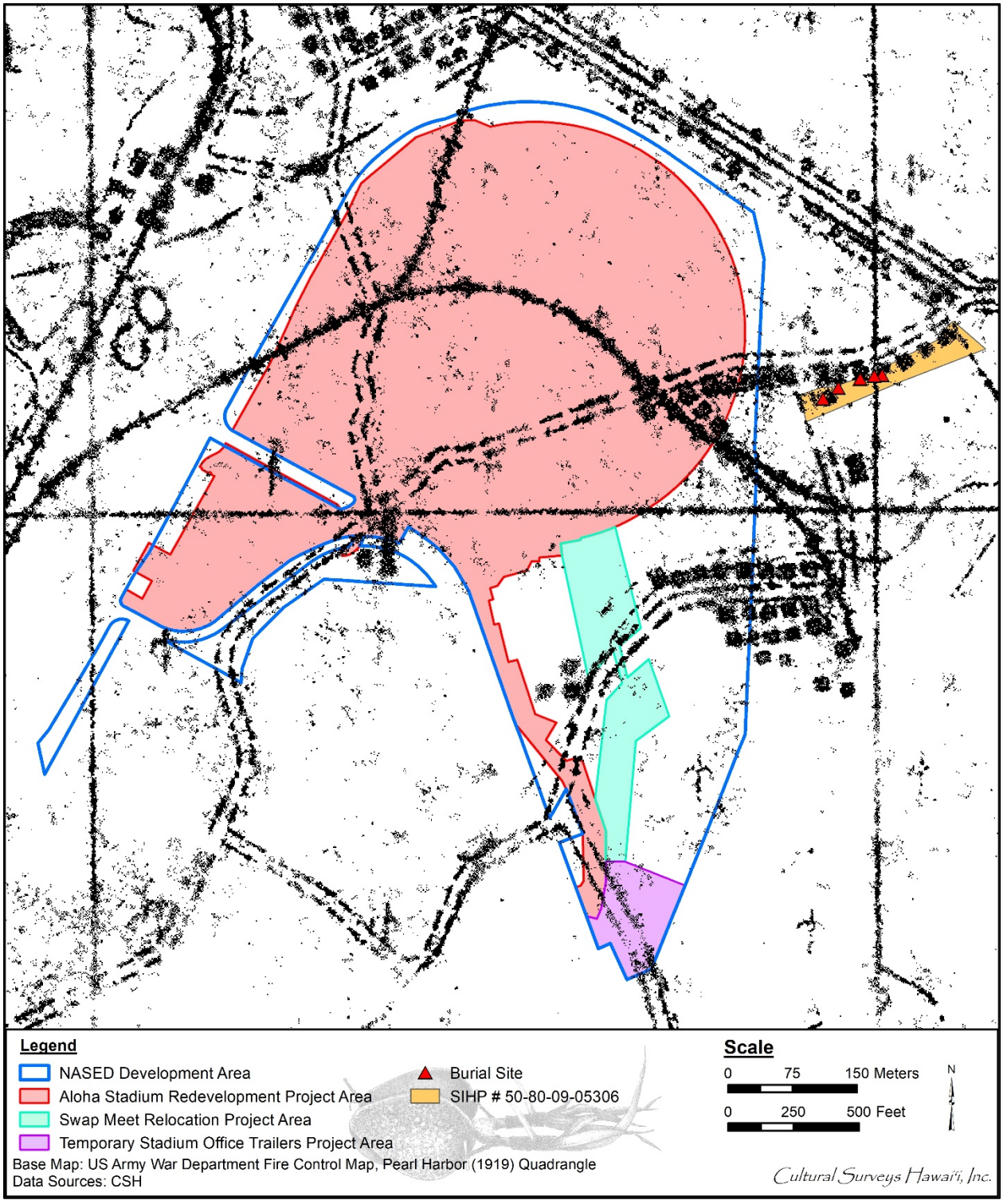

Figure 33. Close-up of a portion of the 1919 U.S. Army War Department fire control map, Pearl Harbor quadrangle showing plantation homes on the NASED Development Area with a superimposition of the Cluff (1970) designated historic property with seven features (SIHP # -05306 including four burial features)

Section 3 Archaeological Monitoring Provisions

Hawai‘i State historic preservation legislation governing archaeological monitoring programs requires that each monitoring plan discuss eight specific items (HAR §13-279-4). The monitoring provisions below address these eight requirements in terms of archaeological monitoring for the ground disturbance associated with the current projects.

1) Anticipated Historic Properties:

   Based on background research, it is possible subsurface traditional, historical, and agricultural historic properties may be present within the project areas. Such historic properties may include habitation-associated features (privies, trash pits, structural remnants), or military-related features, or human burials.

2) Locations of Historic Properties:

   One architectural historic property has been identified within the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project area, SIHP # 50-80-13-10114, the Aloha Stadium and associated structures. No archaeological surface or subsurface historic properties have been identified within the project areas.

3) Fieldwork:

   In consultation with the SHPD, it has been determined that a combination of on-site and spot archaeological monitoring will be conducted for the projects to identify and document subsurface archaeological historic properties (Figure 34). Spot archaeological monitoring will be implemented for any ground disturbance occurring within the existing stadium footprint, which will include bi-weekly (every two weeks) spot checks of open or in progress excavations. On-site archaeological monitoring will be conducted for all other portions of the project areas. Any departure from this will only follow consultation with, and written concurrence from, the SHPD Archaeology Branch. The monitoring fieldwork may require the documentation of subsurface archaeological deposits (e.g., pit features, structural remnants) and will employ the methods discussed below.

   For designated on-site monitoring areas, an archaeologist will be present for all ground disturbance. The archaeologist will watch as the machine excavates at a normal pace and inspect the soil/sediment as it is excavated and dumped into an adjacent back dirt pile or truck bed, within constraints of safety requirements. Locations of monitored excavations will be recorded on scaled construction drawings.

   Monitoring archaeologists will document representative stratigraphic profiles with drawings, sediment/soil descriptions, and photographs with a photo scale. To the extent possible, representative stratigraphy will be recorded to provide adequate coverage of the project area. Representative profiles will be documented in areas where no archaeological deposits are identified.

   Observed deposits will be described using standard USDA soil description observations/terminology. Descriptions will include Munsell color; texture; consistence; structure; plasticity; cementation; origin; descriptions of any inclusions, such as cultural

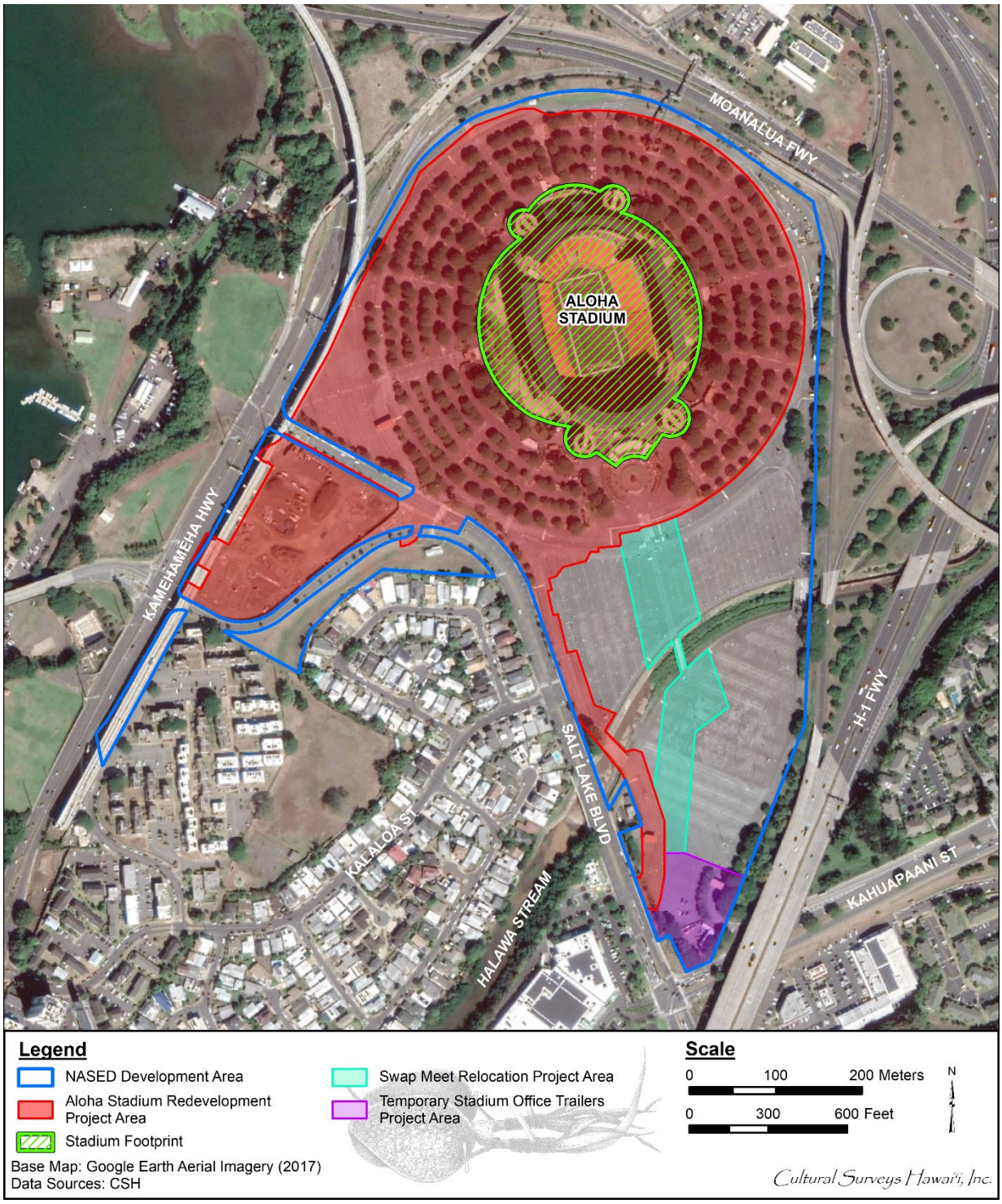

Figure 34. Aerial photograph (Google Earth 2017) of the project area with the locations of the project area and the existing Aloha Stadium footprint (green); under the monitoring program, ground disturbance within the existing Aloha Stadium footprint will be monitored with bi-weekly spot checks, while the remainder of the project areas will require an archaeological monitor on site for all ground disturbance

materials and/or roots; lower boundary distinctiveness and topography; and other general observations. Profile locations will be recorded on scaled project construction drawings.

Any exposures of as yet undocumented archaeological deposits will be documented with stratigraphic profiles, plan maps, sampling of deposits, photographs, locations plotted on scaled construction drawings, and/or written descriptions. Documentation of observed archaeological deposits will focus on recording the size, horizontal extent, and material content of observed features and culturally enriched deposits. Documentation will contribute to function, age, integrity, and significance assessments of the observed features and/or deposits.

As appropriate based on the types of deposits exposed in project excavations, sampling will include the collection of informative artifacts, floral and faunal materials, bulk sediment/soil samples, and/or the on-site screening of measured volumes of feature/deposit fill to determine material content. Sampling will be carried out by the archaeologist on site, in consultation with the principal investigator. However, not all observed artifacts and archaeological materials will necessarily be collected, and documentation will likely include scaled photographs of abundant, redundant, or non-diagnostic artifacts/materials in lieu of collection. If large, infilled historical trash pits are identified, SHPD will be consulted regarding appropriate sampling strategies.

The documentation methods employed are contingent on the construction environment and related safety concerns. The on-site monitoring archaeologist will work with the monitoring firm’s principal investigator to provide the best documentation under any limiting conditions.

All work will be conducted in accordance with written guidance by the SHPD. In the event the monitoring archaeologist identifies potentially significant archaeological deposits, the monitoring firm will notify and consult with the SHPD. In the event of the discovery of human skeletal remains, both SHPD Archaeology Branch and History and Culture Branch shall be notified, and the documentation will be completed in coordination with SHPD. The archaeological firm will record GPS data using a GPS with sub-meter accuracy pending limitations of the surrounding built environment. If the burial is relocated, the archaeological firm will record GPS data if possible and obtain a SIHP designation for the burial relocation site. If there are GPS limitations, the burial location and/or burial relocation site will be marked on digital copies of scaled construction drawings and completed in coordination with the project’s construction management team to ensure accuracy. All human skeletal remains that are inadvertently discovered during excavation will be treated in compliance with HAR §13-300 and HRS §6E-43.

All consultation conducted with SHPD via phone will be followed up in writing via email, and emails will be uploaded to HICRIS Project No. 2019PR31575.

4) Archaeologist’s Role:

The on-site archaeologist will have the authority to stop work immediately where confirmed or potential archaeological deposits are identified, so that documentation can proceed, and appropriate treatment can be determined. In addition, the archaeologist will have the

authority to slow and/or modify ground disturbing activities to ensure the necessary archaeological sampling and documentation can take place.

5) Coordination Meeting:

Before construction commences, the monitoring firm will hold a coordination meeting to orient the construction crew with the requirements of the archaeological monitoring program. At this meeting, the monitoring firm will emphasize the archaeological monitor's authority to temporarily halt or modify construction-related excavation and will make clear that all finds, including objects such as bottles, are the property of the landowner and may not be removed from the construction site. At this time, it will be made clear that the archaeologist must be on site during all excavations in the on-site monitoring areas, and should be contacted for any finds encountered within the spot check monitoring area.

The monitoring firm will provide a copy of the SHPD-accepted AMP to the construction team and the archaeological monitor will retain a copy of the AMP for the duration of the project.

6) Laboratory Work:

Laboratory work will be conducted on the project's archaeological monitoring collection in accordance with HAR §13-279-5(6). Artifact and midden recording will be conducted as follows: artifacts will be documented with measurements, weight, type of material, and presumed function; they will be tabulated by provenience. Photographs of representative artifacts will be taken for inclusion in the archaeological monitoring report (AMR). If any encountered artifacts are photographed in the field and not collected, photographs and a narrative description will be included in the AMR. Artifact photographs must include a scale and be of sufficient quality that the photograph can be used for identification purposes. Faunal material will be identified to the lowest taxa possible and tabulated by provenience.

Selected charcoal material from intact cultural deposits will be analyzed for plant species identification. Charcoal samples ideal for dating analyses will be sent to Beta Analytic, Inc., for radiocarbon dating. Lithic artifacts may be sent to the University of Hawai‘i-Hilo Geoarchaeology Lab for Energy-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence (EDXRF) analysis to identify, and possibly geographically locate, the source material. Soil/sediment samples may be sent for pollen analysis. All analyzed samples, provenience information, and results will be presented in table form within the AMR.

7) Report Preparation:

SHPD shall be provided written notification via email and HICRIS at the start of archaeological monitoring. Within 30 days of completion of archaeological monitoring fieldwork, a brief archaeological monitoring letter report of findings will be submitted to SHPD, as specified in HAR §13-282-3(f)(1). An AMR meeting the requirements of HAR §13-279-5 will be submitted to SHPD for review and acceptance within 180 days after completion of fieldwork.

The AMR will contain sections on monitoring methods, archaeological results, stratigraphy, and results of laboratory analyses; it will also present a synthesis of these results. Updated or new archaeological historic property descriptions, as appropriate, will be included. The

report will address the requirements of a monitoring report, pursuant to HAR §13-279-5. Photographs of excavations will be included in the monitoring report even if no significant historic properties are documented. Should burial treatment be completed as part of the monitoring effort, a summary of this treatment will be included in the monitoring report.

8) Archiving Materials:

All burial materials and/or human skeletal remains will be addressed as directed in writing by the SHPD, following Hawai‘i State burial law (HRS §6E-43 and HAR §13-300). Collected materials not associated with burials will be temporarily stored at the archaeologist's office until an appropriate curation facility is selected, in consultation with the landowner and the SHPD. All data generated will be stored at the archaeologist's office.

Requirement for Archaeological Monitors to Carry the Project's SHPD-Accepted AIS Report (Turran and Hammatt 2022) for Reference

CSH summarizes the traditional and historical background research of this portion of Honolulu, as well as the results of previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the project area, in the project's AIS report (Turran and Hammatt 2025). CSH used that background research and the project's AIS subsurface testing results to identify the kinds of archaeological historic properties that are anticipated during archaeological monitoring, per HAR §13-279-4(a). As an additional archaeological monitoring provision for the project's archaeological monitoring program, the archaeological monitor(s) on site are required to have with them complete copies of the project's SHPD-accepted AIS report. This will ensure the archaeological monitors have immediate access to the AIS report's background research, documented stratigraphy, and identified archaeological historic properties within the project area.

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Appendix A SHPD Acceptance of AIS Report

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

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

March 12, 2025

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Project No.: 2019PR31575
Doc. No.: 2503NM04
Archaeology, Architecture

Gordon S. Wood, AIA, LEED-AP
Public Works Administrator
Public Works Division
Department of Accounting and General Services
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 426
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
email: dagspwd@hawaii.gov

Dear Gordon S. Wood:

SUBJECT: **Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review –**
Aloha Stadium Redevelopment Project
DAGS Job No. 22-26-7731
Archaeological Inventory Survey
Archaeological Monitoring Plan
Hālawa Ahupua'a, 'Ewa District, Island of O'ahu
TMK: (1) 9-9-003:055, (1) 9-9-003:061, (1) 9-9-003:070, and (1) 9-9-003:071

This letter provides the State Historic Preservation Division's (SHPD's) review of the revised draft archaeological inventory survey (AIS) titled Draft *Archaeological Assessment for the New Aloha Stadium Entertainment District (NASED), Hālawa Ahupua'a, 'Ewa District, O'ahu, TMKs: (1) 9-9-003:055, 061, 070, and 071* (Turran and Hammatt, February 2025) and revised draft archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) tilted *Draft Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Aloha Stadium Redevelopment Project within the New Aloha Stadium Entertainment District (NASED), Hālawa Ahupua'a, 'Ewa District, O'ahu, TMKs: (1) 9-9-003:055, 061, 070, and 071* (Welser and Belluomini, February 2025) in support of the subject State of Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) proposed Aloha Stadium Redevelopment project in the New Aloha Stadium Entertainment District (NASED). The revised documents were received by SHPD on February 18, 2025 (HICRIS Submission Nos. 2019PR31575.010 and 2019PR31575.011). **Attachment 1** summarizes the prior project submittals and SHPD correspondence.

The applicant, DAGS, proposes redevelopment of a 64.2-acre project area within the overall 98.32-acre study area that comprises the NASED. The larger northeastern parcel is located at TMK: (1) 9-9-003:061 at 99-500 Salt Lake Boulevard (approximately 87.59 acres) which includes the existing Aloha Stadium and an adjacent parking area to the southeast generally bounded by Kamehameha Highway on the west, Moanalua Freeway on the north, the H-1 Freeway to the east, and Salt Lake Boulevard to the south. A smaller southwest parcel, TMK: (1) 9-9-003:071 at 99-232 Kamehameha Highway (approximately 7.29 acres) is generally bounded by Kamehameha Highway to the northwest, and legs of Salt Lake Boulevard on the northeast, southeast, and southwest sides. The two other smaller discrete parcels include TMK: (1) 9-9-003:055 (2.57 acres) bounded by Salt Lake Boulevard to the northwest and northeast and a small linear parcel (0.87 acre) at TMK: (1) 9-9-003:070 bounded by Kamehameha Highway on the northwest and Salt Lake Boulevard on the northeast.

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The proposed project will include the following:

- Demolition of the existing stadium
- Construction of a new stadium and associated service amenities
- Construction of an initial component of the mixed-use development (e.g., residential, hotel, office, and retail developments)
- Relocation or demolition of stadium gates
- Site rough grading/turf
- Construction of new internal roads
- Construction of new surface parking
- Construction of new retail, entertainment, residential, hotel, and commercial buildings with associated car parking
- Relocation of bus station
- Construction of a new land bridge over Salt Lake Boulevard

Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., conducted the AIS at the request of DAGS for the total 98.32-acre NASED study area. This area includes the current 64.2-acre project area. The AIS included a 100% pedestrian survey of the study area. Subsurface testing consisted of 21 backhoe trench excavations measuring ~6.0 meters by 0.6 meters. No surface or subsurface historic properties were identified during the AIS; therefore, the AIS is presented as an archaeological assessment. Artifacts such as glass, metal, and buried concrete remnants were documented during the study. One architectural historic property, Aloha Stadium (Site 50-80-13-10114), was identified in the Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS).

The Aloha Stadium Complex was built in 1975 and meets the definition of a historic property per HRS §6E-2. FAI Architects evaluated the Aloha Stadium Complex, which includes the stadium structure and associated complex features. FAI Architects determined that the Aloha Stadium Building was individually significant under Criterion **c** as a good example of a multi-purpose sports stadium built in Hawaii in the 1970s. The three Halawa Stream Bridges (1975), four Parking attendant Booths (1975), and Lower Halawa Garage (ca. 1975) were evaluated as contributing features to the Aloha Stadium Complex but not individually significant per HAR §13-275-6.

In a letter dated January 21, 2025 (Doc. No. 2501NM05), SHPD concurred with FAI Architect's evaluations, concurred with DAGS's project effect determination of "Effect, with proposed mitigation commitments," accepted the RLS, and requested revisions to the draft AIS and draft AMP. The proposed mitigation commitments for the project consist of Historic American Building Survey (HABS) for the Aloha Stadium and Historical Documentation of the events and design of the Aloha Stadium. Archaeological monitoring is also proposed for identification purposes which will consist of spot monitoring for the ground disturbance within the stadium footprint and full-time monitoring for the remainder of the project.

The AIS (Turran and Hammatt, February 2025) meets the requirements of HAR§13-276-5. **It is accepted.** Please send two hard copies of the AIS, clearly marked FINAL, along with a text-searchable PDF copy of the AIS and a copy of this letter to Kapolei SHPD office, attention SHPD Library. Also submit a text-searchable copy of the report to HICRIS Project No. 2019PR31575 in response to the request, and send a text-searchable PDF copy to lehua.k.soares@hawaii.gov

The AMP (Welser and Belluomini, February 2025) meets the requirements of HAR §13-279-4. **It is accepted. Please include the following revisions in the Final:**

1. (Pg. 56) Include that the AMR will be submitted within 90 days after completion of the fieldwork, as previously requested.
2. (General, throughout) Update "on-call monitoring" to "spot monitoring" and include periodic checks will be made regardless of if anything is identified. Ensure to specify appropriate periodic checks (twice a week, once a week, or once every two weeks).

Please send two hard copies of the document, clearly marked FINAL, along with a text-searchable PDF copy of the plan and a copy of this acceptance letter, to the Kapolei SHPD office, attention SHPD Library. Also submit a text-searchable PDF copy of the Final plan to HICRIS Project No. 2019PR31575 in response to the request, and a text-searchable PDF copy to lehua.k.soares@hawaii.gov

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SHPD requests written notification via email and HICRIS Project No. 2019PR31575 at the start of archaeological monitoring. Within 30 days of completion of archaeological monitoring fieldwork, SHPD looks forward to receiving a brief archaeological monitoring letter report of findings as specified in HAR §13-282-3(f)(1). Within 90 days of the completion of archaeological monitoring field work, SHPD looks forward to receipt of an archaeological monitoring report (AMR) meeting the requirements of HAR §13-279-5 for review and acceptance.

Please submit the AMR along with the associated review fee, and any other project documents and correspondence to HICRIS Project No. 2019PR31575 using the Project Supplement option.

SHPD hereby notifies DAGS that the AIS and AMP have been accepted, and the project initiation may continue.

Please contact Mary Kodama, Acting Architecture Branch Chief, at Mary.Kodama@hawaii.gov for any matters regarding architectural resources or Susan A. Lebo, Archaeology Branch Chief, at Susan.A.Lebo@hawaii.gov for any matters regarding archaeological resources or this letter

Aloha,

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

cc: Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, submittals@culturalsurveys.com
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Attachment 1
Project Submittal History and SHPD Correspondence

SHPD received the original submission on October 15, 2019, which included a TMK map, a HRS 6E Submittal Form, an agency cover letter, and an overview photograph of the project area (Log No. 2019.02314). Subsequently, SHPD received an agency letter requesting SHPD's approval of an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) testing strategy (Submission No. 2019PR31575.002). SHPD approved the AIS testing strategy for the project on June 11, 2021 (email from SHPD [Garnet Clark] to Cultural Surveys Hawai'i [David Shideler and Scott Belluomini]). On October 16, 2024, SHPD received a HRS 6E Submittal Form, a TMK map, construction plans, photographs of the project area, and a supplemental agency cover letter dated August 2, 2024 requesting SHPD's concurrence with a project effect determination of "No historic properties affected." The supplemental letter detailed plans to relocate the Aloha Stadium Swap meet functions from the ring parking lots surrounding the Stadium to the Upper Halawa Lot. The scope of the supplemental work includes installation of new and the relocation of existing prefabricated, portable structures and trailers, along with necessary utility connections (water, sewer, electrical), resurfacing and restriping of the Upper Halawa parking lot, and related works. On April 26, 2024, SHPD received an updated agency cover letter requesting SHPD's concurrence with a project effect determination of "Effect with proposed mitigation commitments," a draft reconnaissance level survey titled *Reconnaissance Level Survey for Aloha Stadium* (FAI Architects, January 2024), a HRS 6E Submittal Form, conceptual site renderings, a SIHP request form, and a draft archaeological assessment (HICRIS Submission No. 2019PR31575.004). The draft archaeological monitoring plan was submitted to SHPD on January 16, 2025 (HICRIS Submission No. 2019PR31575.006).