Subject: National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultation
Lihu‘e Town Core Mobility and Revitalization
District of Lihu‘e; Island of Kaua‘i; Ahupua‘a of Kalapaki
Federal-Aid Project No. TGR 0700 (073)
Tax Map Keys: See attached list

On behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the State of Hawai‘i Department of Transportation (HDOT), the County of Kaua‘i Department of Public Works (CoK-DPW) would like to invite you to participate in Section 106 consultation for the Lihu‘e Town Core Mobility and Revitalization project. The proposed project is located at: 1) ‘Eiwa Street between Hardy Street and Rice Street; 2) Rice Street from approximately midblock west of Haleko Road to approximately mid-block beyond Ho‘olako Street; 3) Kalena Street between Hardy Street and Ho‘ala Street, and Ho‘ala Street from Kalena Street to the Lihu‘e Court Townhomes entrance; 4) Ho‘olako Street from Rice Street to Vidinha Stadium, 5) a shared use path alignment from the Civic Center to Kaua‘i War Memorial Convention Hall (Convention Hall); and 6) Malae Street from Hardy Street to Puaole Street, and Puaole Street from Malae Street to Ho‘olako Street.

This proposed project is a federally funded County project. It will be considered a federal action and undertaking, as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (2006). Therefore, the FHWA will require compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, NHPA, and other federal requirements. The FHWA has authorized the HDOT and the CoK-DPW to act on behalf of the FHWA regarding the NHPA Section 106 notification and consultation. We would like to invite you to participate in Section 106 consultation for the proposed project in accordance with Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 800.3.
Overview of the Undertaking
The project consists of six project components, which are described below and shown on the enclosed project components plan.

1. ‘Eiwa Street Transit Hub
The ‘Eiwa Street transit hub includes a 10-foot wide pedestrian promenade, bus turnouts and shelters, one 10-foot wide travel lane, and two-way bike lanes. Planting and irrigation is included. The first phase (approximately 200 lineal feet) of the ‘Eiwa Street transit hub was completed as a part of the Hardy Street project. The remaining 500 lineal feet will be constructed as a part of this project. All of the proposed construction is within previously disturbed road right-of-way.

2. Rice Street
The proposed Rice Street design extends from Haleko Road to approximately mid-block beyond Ho‘olakoko Street, where Rice Street becomes a State road. The total length of Rice Street in the project area is approximately 4,600 feet. Proposed improvements include curb extensions at select locations, reconstruction of some driveways, lane reconfigurations (pavement striping), minor landscaping and site furnishings, small medians, bus shelters, signage and some drainage modifications. All of the proposed construction is in the previously disturbed and paved road right-of-way.

3. Ho‘ala Street and Kalena Street Sidewalks
The proposed project will construct approximately 2,000 lineal feet of sidewalk on Ho‘ala and Kalena Streets. Proposed sidewalks (approximately 5 feet wide) will connect to recently constructed sidewalks along the frontage of Kaniko‘o senior housing, and will complete sidewalks on Ho‘ala Street from Kalena Street to the Lihu‘e Court Townhomes entrance, and on Kalena Street from Rice Street to just past Ho‘ala Street. All of the sidewalk work will be in previously disturbed right-of-way. Crosswalks will also be striped on existing pavement, and signs will be added at crosswalks.

4. Ho‘olakoko Street Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities
The project will construct an 8-foot wide sidewalk on one side and bike lanes on both sides of Ho‘olakoko Street from Rice Street to Vidinha Stadium, approximately 2,300 feet in length. The project will include related intersection and crosswalk striping and signage. All of the work will be in previously disturbed right-of-way.

5. Civic Center to Convention Hall Shared Use Path
The project will construct a concrete shared use path that will connect transit and other services at the Civic Center, the ‘Eiwa Street transit hub, Wilcox Elementary School, Lihu‘e Ballfields, and Convention Hall/Creative Technology Center. The shared use path will allow for better parking management of existing parking resources at the Civic Center and Convention Hall. The shared use path is generally 10 feet wide. Along ‘Umi Street, the “path” will be a sidewalk widened to 8 feet with adjacent on-street bike lanes. The total path length from the Civic Center to Hardy Street is approximately 2,100 feet. The existing drainage swale at the Lihu‘e Ballfields
and Convention Hall parking lot will be regraded, and culverts may be added along portions of the drainage swale.

6. Puaole/Malae Bicycle Boulevard
This project component consists of the addition of shared lane markings on the existing pavement and limited signage. All of the work will be on existing pavement or within disturbed right-of-way.

*Approximate construction depths*
All of the proposed work will be in previously disturbed rights-of-way. For the above project components, approximate construction depths are as follows:
Sidewalks: 4-6 inch depth, with base material depth of 0-12 inches
Curb and gutter: 6 inch depth with base material depth of 6-12 inches
Bus shelters: No footings
Irrigation: Trench depth of 12-24 inches
Planting Areas: Soil preparation to a depth of 6-18 inches
Signage: Post hammered into ground 3 feet deep, no footings
Site furnishings: Surface mounted with anchor bolts, no footings
Drainage facilities: To be determined
Grading of shared use path: Depth from 0-4 feet
New road pavement: depth of pavement and base 12-24 inches
Road pavement repair: Match existing pavement depth
Wayfinding and gateway signage: Footing depth 0-4 feet;
Lighting: maximum trench depth, 24”; Footing depth, 3-6 feet;
Final construction depths will be determined during preparation of final construction documents.

*Area of Potential Effects (APE)*
The project’s Area of Potential Effects is approximately 102.4 acres and includes the following rights-of-way (ROW):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Approximate ROW Length (in feet)</th>
<th>Approximate Average ROW Width (in feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ‘Eiwa Street</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rice Street</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hoʻala Street/Kalena Street</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>30/38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hoʻolako Street</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Civic Center to Convention Hall Shared Use Path</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>10-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Puaole Street/Malae Street</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to the enclosed APE location map. The proposed APE was reviewed with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). SHPD concurred with the APE on October 14, 2016 (SHPD Log No. 2016.02421; Doc. No. 1610AB04).
Tax Map Keys
A Tax Map Key list is attached and includes all TMK’s within the proposed APE. Project construction is limited to the areas shown on the attached Project Component map.

Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Background

According to *Līhu‘e Root and Branch of a Hawai‘i Town* by Pat L Griffin:
“Its [Līhu‘e Town’s] origins are rooted in the early days of the sugar industry. Over time, this once obscure hamlet branched out to become the island’s county seat, commercial core, and transport hub – the heart of Kaua‘i...”

“The heart of Kaua‘i is young. Some towns may bustle on foundations as ancient as human life itself in Hawai‘i. Not so Līhu‘e. The island’s county seat is barely a century and a half old; no buildings within the central core of the town are known to predate the twentieth century. In ancient times *ka po‘e kahiko* chose to live close to the rich ocean and along the lush valley streams in this part of the Puna District. For hundreds of years, even the trailways that traversed the island passed near Kilohana crater rather than through the land once known as Kalaiamea, the place we identify today as the Līhu‘e plain...Humankind visited only sporadically...”

While Līhu‘e Town includes a historic district registered on both the National and State Registers of Historic Places, and several historic buildings, there is little known prehistoric-era archeological record within the APE due in part to the apparent lack of prehistoric human habitation noted above, and the severe grading and land modification that occurred through sugarcane plantation operations and construction of Līhu‘e Town.

Summary of Archaeological Sites within the APE
The following documents were reviewed to determine what historic resources, if any, are known to occur within the APE. All of the sites listed are within the APE.

*Līhu‘e Civic Center Site Improvements Master Plan*
*Final Environmental Assessment, 2007*

As noted in this Environmental Assessment:
“By the early 1900’s, Līhu‘e Plantation and Grove Farm Plantation had established Līhu‘e as a profitable sugarcane production area...Nāwiliwili Harbor became the main port...and the Historic County Building was built in 1912, literally cementing Līhu‘e as the civic seat of the island...Since then, the surroundings have changed dramatically, undergoing a series of transformations as a community and civic center have developed around it.

Despite changes over time, there are still several historic buildings and a historic district within and near the Līhu‘e Civic Center...The Līhu‘e Civic Center Historic District is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (Site Number 30-11-9351). It comprises all but the
State Office Building...The Historic County Building, built in 1912\(^1\), and the County Annex Building, built in the 1930’s, are included within this Historic District. The Historic District also encompasses the County Lawn and its double row of royal palms as well as the State Courthouse.

Also listed on the State and National Registers...is the Kaua‘i Museum’s Albert Spencer Wilcox Building (Site Number 30-11-9344). It was added to the two lists in 1979. The Lihu‘e Post Office, located across Rice Street from the Civic Center, was included on the National Register in 1989 and is listed as Site Number 30-11-9342...

The entire site has been previously disturbed during historic and modern ground-altering activity…”

**Hardy Street Categorical Exclusion, July 26, 2012**
The Section 106 consultation associated with this Categorical Exclusion identified two historic properties on Hardy Street:
- A portion of Wilcox School constructed in 1958, and
- The ILWU building at 4154 Hardy Street, also constructed in 1958

The Section 106 Determination was “No Adverse Effect.”

**Final Environmental Assessment**  
**Kaua‘i County Housing Agency**  
**Affordable Housing for Rice Camp Parcels, August, 2013**

This project is of relevance as it is adjacent to the proposed sidewalks on Hoala and Kalena Streets. Two historic-era sites were identified, an irrigation tunnel and a burial site, but both historic sites are to the west and outside of the proposed project area.

An Archaeological Inventory Survey was also performed which found the following: “During subsurface testing, a total of 19 stratigraphic trenches of variable length and depth were excavated on the parcels...Testing predominately revealed homogenous silty clay strata. The parcels are the former location of Rice Camp, once occupied by migrant workers in the early 1990’s. Given the vast amount of clearing on the parcels, cultural materials were likely below the surface. Only one historic element was identified to be an ink bottle...grubbing and grading of the parcel following camp occupation has removed almost all traces of the camp. It is presumed that when the parcel was cleared, surface cleared, surface and upper subsurface soils were bulldozed to the south, over a small adjacent slope that leads down to Nāwiliwili Stream. Modern garbage and possible historic materials were mixed into the large silty clay matrix along the slope. That these lands were utilized for a lengthy duration for sugar cane also reflects the lack of cultural materials…”

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\(^1\) According to the plaque on the building, the Historic County Building was constructed in 1913, and completed and dedicated in 1914.
notification. Section 106 consultation letters have been sent to the attached list of organizations and individuals. The Section 106 consultation notice and attachments will also be posted to the County’s TIGER website at http://www.kauai.gov/Government/Office-of-the-Mayor/TIGER-Grant.

We welcome any comments you have on this project’s proposed improvements. We are particularly interested in any information you may have on the historic and cultural sites that have been recorded in the area or any other historic or cultural sites about which you may have knowledge. In addition, if you are acquainted with any persons or organizations that are knowledgeable about the proposed project area, or any descendants with ancestral, lineal or cultural ties to or cultural knowledge or concerns for, and cultural or religious attachment to the proposed project area, we would appreciate receiving their names and contact information.

We would appreciate a written response within 30 days from the date of this letter, to the County of Kaua‘i Planning Department via email at plankauai@kauai.gov (include TIGER in the Subject line), or by US Postal Service to County of Kaua‘i Planning Department, 4444 Rice St. Suite A 473, Lihue, HI 96766.

The HDOT project manager for the subject project is Larry Dill and he can be contacted at (808) 241-3006, or by email at lawrence.j.dill@hawaii.gov. The County’s project manager is Keith Suga and he can be contacted at (808) 241-4906, or by email at ksuga@kauai.gov. The County of Kauai Section 106 coordinator for this project is Lee Steinmetz and he can be contacted at (808) 241-4978, or by email at lsteinmetz@kauai.gov. Please feel free to contact any of them for additional information or if you have any questions.

We look forward to working with you and the State Historic Preservation Division on these needed improvements.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Acting County Engineer

Enclosures: APE map; Project Component map; TMK list; Consultation contact list
cc: Larry Dill (HDOT); Keith Suga and Mike Dahilig (CoK); Kahaa Rezantes (FHWA)
Līhu‘e Root and Branch of a Hawai‘i Town by Pat L. Griffin, 2014

Ms. Griffin’s seminal book on Līhu‘e describes the effect of the sugar plantation on the project area:

"By the 1870’s, little was evident of the wooded land Lee and Rice had described. Writing in Koamalu, Ethel Damon accused ‘two improvident generations’ of having ‘literally devoured’ the forests of Līhu‘e...Those forests were destroyed to provide firewood for whaling, sugar boilers, and other industry...but also cleared to plant crops and despoiled by introduced animals.”

In addition to historic properties described previously, several other buildings and structures are noted in Griffin’s book:

- A horse trough, purchased by Līhu‘e Plantation president Hans Isenberg and his wife in Italy in 1909, and now located near the intersection of Rice Street and Haleko street.
- The Līhu‘e Shopping Center, now the Līhu‘e Civic Center, designed by John Graham Jr., with its signature ‘round building’. The first phase of the shopping center was completed in 1964. This was also the site of the Līhu‘e Store. This concrete building from 1912 no longer exists.
- The Bank of Hawai‘i building, which has undergone many renovations.
- The First National Bank building (now First Hawaiian Bank), and the Līhu‘e Plantation Administration building, both constructed in the 1960’s.
- A series of Art Deco buildings in the commercial core on the site of the Rice Dairy, constructed in the 1930’s and 1940’s, including the following:
  - The Kress building
  - Kawakami Store (now Lee’s furniture)
  - Royal Theater
  - Waimea Garage (now the Kaua‘i Beer Company)
  - Filipino News building (now Masa’s)
- The Hale Nani Business Tract, encompassing the blocks defined by Rice, ‘Umi and ‘Ewalu Streets, and including the buildings currently occupied by Prosser Realty, Kiibo and Līhu‘e Missionary Church
- The Līhu‘e Plaza Building at the corner of Rice and Streets.(Central Pacific Bank)
- Several buildings located on the north side of Rice Street, including The Līhu‘e Plaza building (at the corner of ‘Umi Street) The Motel Lani (at the corner of Hardy Street), Don’s Camera and Fine Jewelry Center, and the TSA building
- The Kaua‘i War Memorial Convention Hall on Hardy Street, completed in 1964

Consultations
A Section 106 notice/advertisement will be included in the Garden Island newspaper and the Honolulu Star-Advertiser. Native Hawaiian organizations and Native Hawaiian descendants with ancestral, lineal or cultural ties to, cultural knowledge or concerns for, and cultural or religious attachment to the proposed project area are asked to provide a response within 30 days of